

2001

OREGON'S FAMILIES: PART I STABILITY AND QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

COUNTY DATA BOOK 2001



GROWING UP IN OREGON

This Data Book is presented by
Regence BlueCross BlueShield of Oregon.



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**CHILDREN
FIRST**
for Oregon

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OREGON'S FAMILIES: PART I STABILITY AND QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

SPECIAL FOCUS:
GROWING UP IN OREGON



This is a report of Children First for Oregon. This report is made possible by a generous grant from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, **KIDS COUNT** project. Additional support was provided by Regents BlueCross BlueShield and Nike.

**CHILDREN
FIRST**
for Oregon

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The family is both the fundamental unit of society as well as the root of culture. It represents a child's initial source of unconditional love and acceptance and provides lifelong connectedness with others. The family is the first setting in which socialization takes place and where children learn to live with mutual respect for one another. A family is where a child learns to display affection, control his temper, and pick up his toys. Finally, a family is a perpetual source of encouragement, advocacy, assurance, and emotional refueling that empowers a child to venture with confidence into the greater world and to become all that he can be.

— Marianne E. Neifert, U.S. pediatrician
professor and author. *Dr. Mom's Parenting Guide*, ch.1 (1991).

Growing up in Oregon

Family is the cornerstone of child development, yet very little has been written about what it is like to grow up in one of the 445,000 households with children in Oregon. Some of what we do know is troubling: Oregon has exceptionally high rates of family hunger, childhood poverty, high school drop out and child abuse. And despite the recent period of economic growth, many of Oregon's families still find it difficult to provide basic necessities for their children. These outcomes show a disparity between our image as "a great place to raise kids" and the reality of the experiences of far too many children growing up in Oregon.

Children First for Oregon is focusing this data book on two separate though equally important aspects of family well being: family stability and quality of family life. Together these indicators

Forty-two percent of Oregon children live below or near poverty; nearly one-third of Oregon's families do not have affordable housing...

give us a clearer picture of what it is like to grow up in an Oregon family today. The data show us that families are struggling with insufficient incomes, expensive housing, inadequate community support and strained internal

relationships, all of which place children at risk.

Oregon needs to strengthen the support network for families to eliminate family income as an obstacle to caring for the physical, emotional and intellectual development of children. Forty-two percent of Oregon children live below or near poverty; nearly one-third of Oregon's families do not have affordable housing; and thirty-four percent of our public school children need food support through the free and reduced lunch program. Proven

strategies such as refundable state Earned Income Tax Credit or expanding Individual Development Accounts can be put in place to help free families from the cycle of poverty by building financial strengths.

We also find some of the data from the quality of family life indicators troubling. We know that by setting clear rules and positive examples, parents help their children to avoid drug or alcohol use, teenage pregnancy, drop out and delinquency. However, many children report that their parents or neighbors do not provide the guidance that is so crucial in helping them to avoid these outcomes. Seven percent of Oregon's eighth graders say their family sets unclear rules and do not adequately monitor their behavior; and nearly one-third report close contact with a family member or an adult who engages in substance abuse or criminal activities. We must alert parents and communities about their critical role in rule setting and serving as positive role models for our kids.

Successful improvements in child well being will require a comprehensive approach that both supports family financial stability and expands a better quality of family life to more children. We need to focus our efforts on building stronger families even more. We need to build a future in which growing up in Oregon is a great experience for all kids.



Family Stability

Imagine a “typical” working family. The “Smiths” both work full time and together the couple makes \$35,300 a year, which is twice the Federal Poverty Level for a family of four. The Smiths have no health insurance from their jobs; and after they pay for child care for their two children and housing costs, they find little left over for other expenses. More than one in four of

Oregon’s children live in families with income between 100 and 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Like the Smiths, they find it difficult to afford the basic necessities of life.

Family stability is a reflection of a family’s financial ability to cope with fluctuations in the economy or a family crisis. A

family like the Smiths, just barely getting by during periods of low unemployment and general prosperity, is vulnerable and may not be able to “ride the waves” of a naturally fluctuating economy or to manage sudden loss of income. To understand the realities of life for these families, this report examines family stability indicators in four areas: income, housing, family structure and support systems.

Family income:

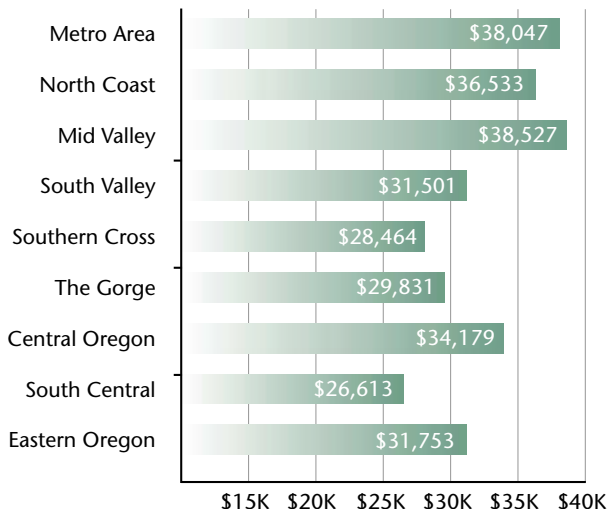
The Smiths, like many Oregon families, work very hard to make a modest income. For the 15 percent of children who live in families earning less than poverty level wages, life is even more difficult. No matter how hard they work, most are unable to escape poverty. This poses a great challenge to family well being as poverty and family income are essential predictors for the ability to access basic health, housing, child care and other important services.

Income and education levels of parents, poverty rates and other demographic characteristics of Oregon families help tell the story of childhood in Oregon. These data provide an important basis for understanding how many children live in poverty, but also the “why’s” of poverty levels across the state. For example, in the United States the poverty rate for families headed by a single mother is twice that for a single father and five times higher than the poverty rate for families headed by a married couple.¹ There are real people behind the data — people raising children alone or families depending on child support payments each month. Communities need to see these results as the reality of family life and respond by shaping resources and support systems accordingly.

We can make some assumptions from the data regarding income and its impact on the stability of families. However — and this is critical — income numbers do not dictate whether the parent is a good parent or a bad parent or whether a child is

Family stability is a reflection of a family's financial ability to cope with fluctuations in the economy or a family crisis.

Yearly Household Income (median)
by Region



Source: 2000 Oregon Population Survey (provisional)



happy, healthy and well adjusted. Poverty, single parenthood, family mobility and other characteristics do not cause children to become teen parents, abuse drugs or alcohol or determine educational success; but, the stresses of these situations do create some risk to child well being. A family's income level might mean a child has fewer options for education and/or activities that might otherwise enrich his or her life. We know from the data that children in poverty are less likely to pursue higher education and more likely to go hungry.

Children in poverty are at a disadvantage to their peers from more financially stable families; and therefore, they have greater threats to their well being. Oregon must continue to pursue innovative practices and improve existing policies to help more low-income families join the stable middle class, a key building block for overall social and economic stability.

In the 1990's Oregon experienced unprecedented economic growth. While this boom touched the lives of more families than ever before, a measurable number of our most vulnerable citizens did not benefit. Welfare reform and a strong economy did succeed in putting more parents into the work force; in the late 1990's nearly three-quarters of parents in Oregon's lowest income families worked.² Unfortunately, many of these new jobs were in the lower paying service industry and made only a small dent in the fight against poverty. More than 110,000 children live in low-income families. These families face serious gaps between

their income and what they need to house, feed and protect their families.

In 2001, the poverty level for a family of four is defined as an annual income of less than \$17,650. Fifteen percent of children in Oregon are estimated to live in poverty and more than one in four children — over 27 percent — live in families with incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Other estimates put child poverty rates for the late 1990's in Oregon at 19 percent compared to 12 percent in Washington state; adult poverty rates for Oregon and Washington were estimated at 13 and 9 percent respectively.³

Regional differences in childhood poverty rates within Oregon are significant. Childhood poverty rates are nearly twice as high in southern, eastern and the Gorge regions of Oregon compared to the Portland metropolitan area. Household incomes also vary across the state. The median household income in Oregon is nearly \$35,000. Marion, Polk, Yamhill and the Portland metropolitan counties have the highest median

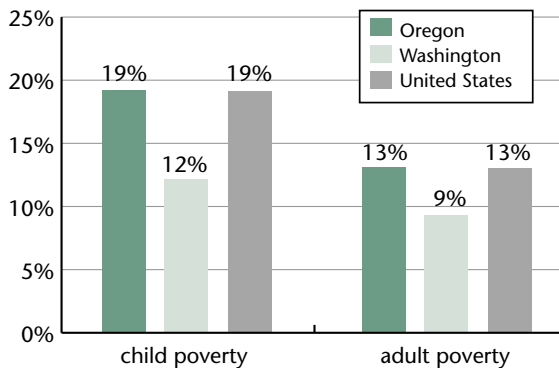
Childhood poverty rates are nearly twice as high in southern, eastern and the Gorge regions of Oregon compared to the Portland metropolitan area.

COMMUNITY VOICES

“Mid-Columbia Medical Center believes the family is paramount to any professional accomplishment of our employees; and, we believe giving back to our community is one of the best business investments we can make. By doing things such as providing school nurses for The Dalles School District 12 and offering educational scholarships to employees and their children, we're contributing to stronger families, a stronger community and a more successful organization.”

— Mark Scott, President
Mid-Columbia Medical Center, The Dalles, OR

Estimated Child and Adult Poverty in the Late 1990s



Source: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, tabulations of Census Bureau’s March Current Population Survey from 1998-2000, containing data for the years 1997-1999.

household income levels. The lowest median county income levels are found in southern and eastern Oregon. Klamath and Lake Counties have the lowest median income levels.

Because single parents frequently have lower income levels than a dual-income family, child support payments are crucial to boosting the incomes of many single parent families. Statewide, 69 percent of court-ordered child support payments were paid in the period between May and September of 2001. Regionally, the lowest rate of child support collection occur in the southern Willamette Valley.

COMMUNITY VOICES

“Fifteen years ago it was shocking to hear of homeless families. Now families and women with children make up the majority of people served in Metro area social service programs. Families are often torn apart by this tragedy. Parents are sometimes separated from children in shelters. We can do better.”

— Chuck Currie
 Director of Community Outreach
 First United Methodist Church, Portland, OR

Housing:

One side effect of the prosperity and growth in Oregon during the 1990’s was that rising housing costs far exceeded increases in income for many families. Housing is considered affordable when it costs less than 30 percent of household income. In 2000, 28 percent of households lived in unaffordable housing. For low-income renters, affordable housing is particularly difficult to find; three out of four low-income renters in Oregon did not have affordable housing. Many families, unable to afford their rent, move frequently, making it more difficult to maintain a job and achieve school success for their children. With more income going to keeping a roof over their heads, many working families have to make devastating choices between food, clothing safe child care and health care. The least affordable housing is in the Willamette Valley and central Oregon regions; in contrast, the Gorge region has comparatively high levels of affordable housing.

Some of Oregon’s families are unable to keep afloat financially and lose their housing altogether. On an average night in 2001, nearly 3,000 children sought refuge at a homeless shelter — about one of every 333 children in Oregon. Even worse, not all of these children were able to find shelter when they needed it, nearly one in four were turned away.

Family structure:

Research shows us children raised by single parents have an increased risk for drop out, teen parenthood and behavior and school performance problems.⁴ This is true whether the parent is single due to widowhood, divorce or because the parents were unwed.⁵ Much of this difference in child well being is due to differences in income.⁶ Single parent families are more vulnerable to economic fluctuations as they do not have a second income to “fall back on” in the short or long term.

Teens raised by both parents (biological or adoptive) from birth are less likely to have sex at an early age than teens who grew up in any other family situation. In one study, at age 16, 22 percent of girls from families with two parents versus 44 percent of girls from single parent households have had sex at least once.⁷ Thus, it is not surprising teens from two-parent families also were less likely to become teenage parents — a critical factor in helping children emerge from childhood better prepared.

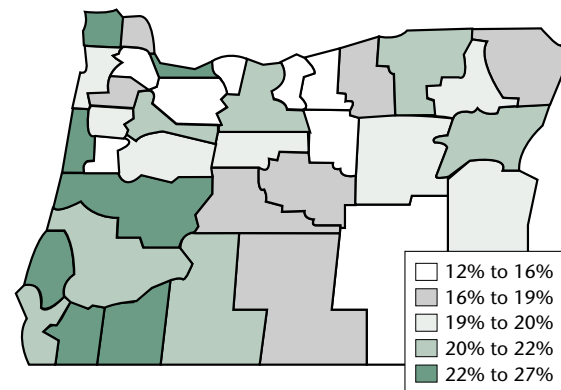
Nearly three out of four Oregon households with children consist of married parents. The remaining households are mostly comprised of children raised by single mothers. The largest rates of single mother households are concentrated in the southern Willamette Valley and southern Oregon with high levels in Multnomah, Clatsop and Lincoln counties. At least 14,903 children in Oregon were affected by divorce in 2000. The highest divorce rates occurred in the north coast, eastern and southern Oregon, while the lowest rates were in Multnomah County and northeast Oregon.

Family Supports:

Our Smith family pays essential bills and has little left over for food, clothing or activities. Families like the Smiths depend on the system of



Single Mother Households



Source: 2000 Census.

support in a community. Food stamps, housing vouchers, free or reduced cost lunch programs or income supports are often the only means that the Smiths and others may have of just getting by.

The Smiths are not alone. Over one-third of all public school children receive subsidized lunches through the Free or Reduced Price Lunch Program in Oregon. On average each month in 2000, 132,000 people were served with emergency food boxes and 317,156 hot meals were served by Oregon Food Bank affiliated agencies. A streamlined application process and higher unemployment rates have dramatically increased food stamp usage. Today, nearly one in ten Oregonians and 15 percent of children in Oregon receive food stamps. The lower Willamette Valley, southern coast, southern Oregon and the Columbia Gorge regions have the highest rates of emergency food box distribution in the state.

For families unable to find or keep work, the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program, often referred to as “welfare,” provides cash assistance. Nearly 27,000 children received TANF funds in May 2001. Recent changes in the welfare system have moved people off public assistance, but there is evidence that most of those people remain under-employed and have poverty level wages.⁸ TANF usage is highest in the lower Willamette Valley and eastern Gorge region.

Quality of Family Life

The quality of a child's family life is central to growth and learning. Parental behavior and choices set examples which have a profound impact on their child's well being. Overly lenient, overly harsh or inconsistent discipline styles, unclear messages about drug or alcohol use, parental substance abuse or violence or constant conflict within a home can negatively influence the behavior of children.

In contrast, a supportive family will embolden a child to handle the pressures he or she encounters in life. Parents with good communication skills are better able to pick up the signs of stress in their children and help them make better decisions. Even in the best of circumstances, though, children from caring families may grow up in uncaring communities. Families need their communities to work with them to provide an environment that nurtures child well being.

One of the ways parents can support their children's strong development is by setting clear rules

and expectations about substance abuse, aggression and other negative behaviors. Children learn from and listen to their parents. A recent survey shows that setting clear rules against drug use has a significant impact on a child's intention to use drugs or alcohol.⁹

The "Quality of Family Life" indicators addressed below are from the Oregon Office of Alcohol and Drug Treatment Schools Drug Use Survey. We report their findings on risk and protective factors related to family relationships, communicating the family's values and community attachment.

Quality of Family Life Indicators:

Family Management Practices and Relationships develop a child's understanding of and response to caring or conflict. Parents help foster strong and positive family relationships and nurture children when they set clear rules, teach skills, are involved with their children, arrange and encourage constructive playtime and activities, monitor their child's behavior and follow through with praise or positive rewards for good behavior and reasonable consequences for misbehavior. Children also need to spend time with their family members playing games, talking, reading and engaging in other "fun" activities.

Many of Oregon's children have increased their resistance to substance abuse, teen pregnancy and other risk factors because of their strong relationships with both parents. Research has shown children who have strong emotional attachments to their parents are much less likely to become sexually active in their teens.¹⁰ Parents can strengthen their relationships with their children by regularly involving the child in positive activities with family members. One in six eighth

COMMUNITY VOICES

"ProTool offers the Accountable Communications Training week-long seminar and biweekly follow-up sessions. ACT helps employees develop techniques on how to be more open and less defensive with others, how to be more accountable for our actions and how to bring out the best in ourselves and others. Many co-workers tell us that it has helped them to significantly improve their personal relationships with their families as well as in the workplace."

— Hank O'Dougherty, President and CEO
Professional Tool Manufacturing, LLC
Ashland, OR



graders have an elevated level of protection because their family strongly encourages good behavior and gives them the opportunity to participate in family activities and responsibilities. Children from the southern and mid-valley regions of the state have the highest levels of protection, whereas children from the north coast and lower Willamette Valley have more families at risk due to reported poor family relationships.

If a child grows up around a lot of arguing and yelling, he or she is at greater risk for drug abuse and delinquency, regardless of his or her actual involvement in the conflict. Children absorb conflict around them, and sometimes repeat this conflict in their every day interactions. One out

of eight eighth graders in Oregon reports living in a family where there are frequent arguments and lots of yelling and insults.

Rule setting and punishment styles also make a difference in the well being of the child. When parents set unclear expectations about their child's behavior, or if they set overly harsh, overly lenient or inconsistent punishment, their children may be at greater risk for drug abuse even when there is no family history of sub-

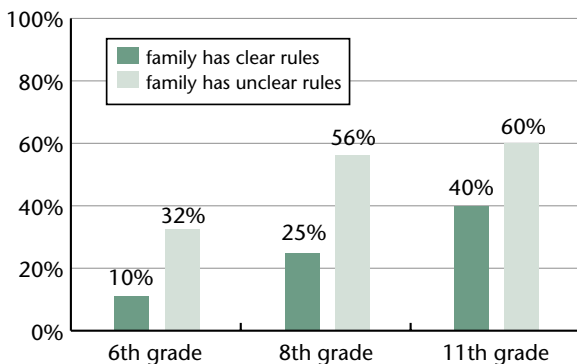
stance abuse. Harsh punishment, such as hitting, teaches the child that violence is an appropriate response to conflict.¹¹ Nearly seven percent of Oregon's children are at elevated risk for substance use and other problem behavior due to problematic family management practices. We do find, however, twice as many children report increased protection because of strong family relationships and management.

Communicating the Family's Values to children is important to the quality of family life and child well being. Parents make their values clear to their children both through what they teach them and by example.

Rule setting helps children to understand moral and ethical standards and parents have a critical role in teaching their children right from wrong. Though child rearing does not occur in isolation — peers, schools, religious institutions, neighborhoods, the media and more all play a role in teaching a child how to behave — parental values and behavior lay the foundation for the child's interaction with the world outside the family. In the extreme, a parent openly abusing drugs establishes it as "normal" or acceptable to a child. More subtly, a parent who asks a

One out of eight eighth graders in Oregon reports living in a family where there are frequent arguments and lots of yelling and insults.

The Impact of Family Rules on Child Drugs or Alcohol Use



Source: Office of Alcohol and Drug Prevention Programs.

child to bring him a beer from the refrigerator is sending the child positive signals about alcohol use.

Nearly one-third of eighth graders reports a significant family history of drug or alcohol use and/or anti-social behavior among adults or other siblings in their families. One in 14 students believes their parents have tolerant or favorable views of drug and alcohol use or anti-social behavior such as fighting, stealing or vandalism. These children are learning that negative behaviors are normal, which places them at greater risk of abusing substances during their adolescence than children whose parents set clear rules and examples against such behavior.

There are some significant variations in the level of increased protection associated with family values across the state. Students in the mid and lower Willamette Valley and central Oregon coun-

ties are more likely to report lower levels of protection related to the communication of the family's values, while children in the northern valley and southern Oregon generally have higher levels of protection.

Community Relationships play an important role in the quality of family life. Children who do not like or do not feel close to their neighborhood are more

likely to sell drugs or commit juvenile crimes. One in 14 of Oregon's children moves frequently; and for them, community bonding is more difficult. We find, however, twice as many children report they live in neighborhoods where they feel supported and that they are



able to develop strong relationships within their community.

Children need to know their neighbors are aware of and care about their activities. Involvement in their community life can deter children from engaging in problem behavior. Nearly one in seven eighth graders reports an exceptionally strong bond with their neighborhood. These children say their neighbors let them know when they feel they have done a good job or that they are proud of them when they do something well. When children have the opportunity to get involved in their communities and then are rewarded for a job well done by their neighbors, they are at lower risk for substance abuse and problem behaviors.

Children in southern Oregon and most of the northeast part of the state report strong community attachment. Coastal communities and areas of the lower Willamette Valley report lower levels of community attachment and higher levels of mobility when compared to the rest of the state.

...twice as many children report they live in neighborhoods where they feel supported and that they are able to develop strong relationships within their community.

Recommendations

Helping vulnerable families overcome instability and improve their quality of life will require comprehensive solutions. Oregon must seek to stabilize and strengthen families by recognizing and supporting their need for access to affordable food, health care, housing and child care and other important services. Investing in families is investing in Oregon's economic and social well being and can ensure our children grow up successfully and become productive, contributing citizens.

Oregon's past successes in improving child well being show us that we can make a difference. As we look to improving our policies and investments for better results, we should look to the general lessons learned and proven practices found in Oregon and elsewhere. The best available strategies should be used to help parents to provide for their children and strengthen parent-child relationships.

The following policy descriptions show us how Oregon can expand upon and improve our efforts to strengthen families. These investments reflect efforts in other states or in limited use in Oregon that have been effective in helping more children and families succeed.

Oregon and Local Communities Can:

- **Provide tax relief for working families.**

Options include making the state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refundable to provide tax support for low-income working families or increasing the income level at which families need to begin paying income tax. Oregon has a non-refundable state EITC set at 5 percent of the federal credit. 187,011 Oregonians claimed the federal EITC in 2000, with an average tax credit

of \$1,542.¹² A refundable state EITC would reward work and provide tax relief to low income-working families. It has been estimated that if all states instituted refundable EITCs more than one million children would be lifted out of poverty.¹³

- **Continue to invest in health care access and insurance for children and families.** It costs all of us less to insure and move families to preventative health care than allowing families to rely on the emergency room for routine care or let health problems become a crisis. Yet Oregon has one of the most difficult income eligibility tests for the state Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in the nation, and is one of only 12 states with income limits set below 200 percent of the federal poverty level. Increasing our income eligibility limit would help more working parents keep their kids healthy. The state also needs to help eliminate barriers to health care by supporting safety net clinics, particularly in areas where there are high rates of uninsured children or geographic isolation from traditional health care services.

COMMUNITY VOICES

"Too often institutions suffer from the old adage, 'When the only tool in the tool box is a hammer, the whole world looks like a nail.' The problems of children, families and our communities today are deeply complex and no one intervention, funding source or strategy can be successful unless it is tied and connected to other initiatives and resources."

– Jay Bloom, Chief Executive Officer
Morrison Center Child and Family Services



- **Generate better child care options for working parents.** Finding available, affordable quality child and after school care is a concern affecting families of all income levels. For the one in four adults who have left welfare and now work “off hour” shifts,¹⁴ finding appropriate care can be especially difficult. Employers and working parents continue to work together to find solutions - a continued community-wide focus on innovative ideas is needed as one solution will not fit our diverse industries or families. The state can do more to reduce parent costs, expand wages and benefits of child care workers, and improve the quality and availability of child and after school care throughout the state.

COMMUNITY VOICES

“If you support your employees by giving them time to contribute to their children and their communities and balance their lives, they will help Wells Fargo become a great financial services company. Wells Fargo also believes in helping to make our communities stronger – employees volunteer and support hundreds of community efforts each year.”

— George Passadore
Regional Vice President for Wells Fargo in Oregon and
Southwest Washington

- **Help low-income families save.** Programs such as Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) or home buyer assistance programs can build monetary assets. To encourage growth in these restricted savings accounts, a low income family’s savings can be matched through public or non-profit organization. Federal TANF dollars are used by many states to match a family’s earned income savings allotments in their IDA accounts. Oregon uses TANF funds to allow families to save for post-secondary education. This program could be expanded to include IDAs for first home purchases, business capitalization, medical expenses or other expenses such as training or transportation costs. Some states use general funds to match IDA savings for low-income families and have active private sector participation in programs.

- **Expand summer nutrition programs.** Many families depend upon school free and reduced cost lunch programs to help feed their children. During the summer, however, only 15 percent of these families participate in the program. With outreach and implementation assistance from the state, schools and recreation programs could help feed thousands of needy children. The state could also provide those families on the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) more vouchers to buy fresh produce at local farmers markets.

- **Invest in family-focused, comprehensive proven effective at producing positive outcomes for children and their families.** Even in the best of times and at any stage of a child’s development parents sometimes need guidance and support for their child rearing. There are a number of exemplary programs, which have been successfully implemented in Oregon to improve parent-child relationships and parenting skills. Communities can benefit if these programs are readily available. For more information on successful family-focused programs, please contact Children First.

Employers can:

- **Explore and implement creative, effective family-friendly work policies.** For example, flexible leave policies allow workers to care for sick children, or attend a parent-teacher conference, support family relationships and have been shown to help employers retain quality employees.

Companies from IBM in Hillsboro to the City Center Cat and Bird Clinic in Eugene are realizing the great benefits of supporting their employees as they balance work and family demands. Other creative examples include subsidizing transportation or child care costs or offering prenatal and parenting programs.

- **Work with public agencies to link employees with community services and state programs.**

Many reforms in public programs of the 1990's were designed to complement and supplement resources secured through employment.

Companies can:

- **Inform employees about the Earned Income Tax Credit.** Oregon's minimum wage of \$6.50 per hour is far below the \$8.49 per hour necessary to keep a family of four out of poverty and the \$12.78 per hour that is needed to afford a two-

bedroom apartment at Fair Market Rent.¹⁵

Companies can help employees file tax returns and claim the credit by providing tax information and referrals to tax return support. The EITC does not cost employers anything, but it can mean thousands of extra dollars to a working, low-income family.

- **Provide child care resources and referral.**

Parents are often forced to quit jobs when their child care arrangements fall through. A recent study found that less than one-third of families moving from welfare to work received child care subsidies for which they were eligible, many because they did not know about them.¹⁶

Businesses can help their employees find stable child care arrangements and help them to understand that they can get help paying for child care. In 2003, Oregon's low-income families will be able to take advantage of the refundable Working Family Child Care Tax Credit. This new refundable credit will help workers afford more reliable child care.

- **Tell eligible workers about the state Children's Health Insurance Program.** Children in low income working families may be eligible for free or reduced cost health insurance for doctor visits, hospitalization, prescriptions and other benefits. Parents and employees can call 1(877) KIDS NOW (toll free) for more information.





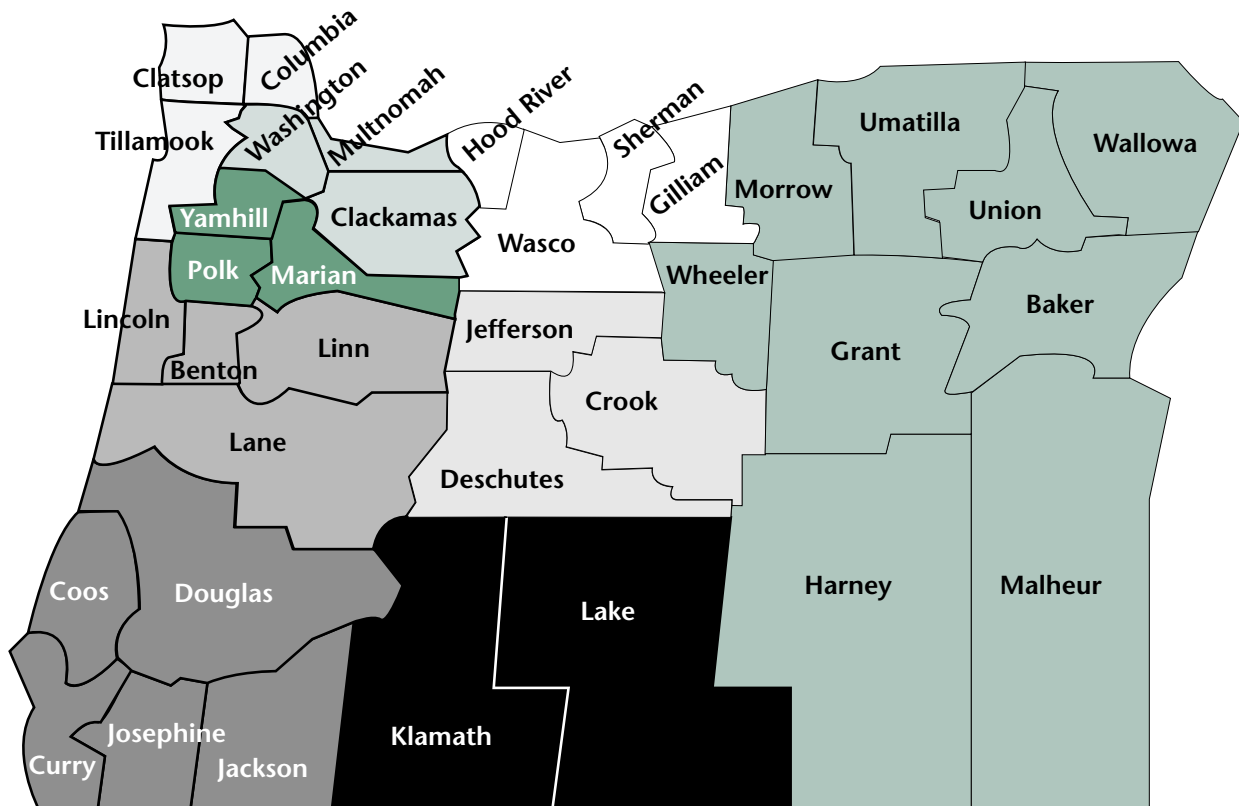
Measures of Family Well Being



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

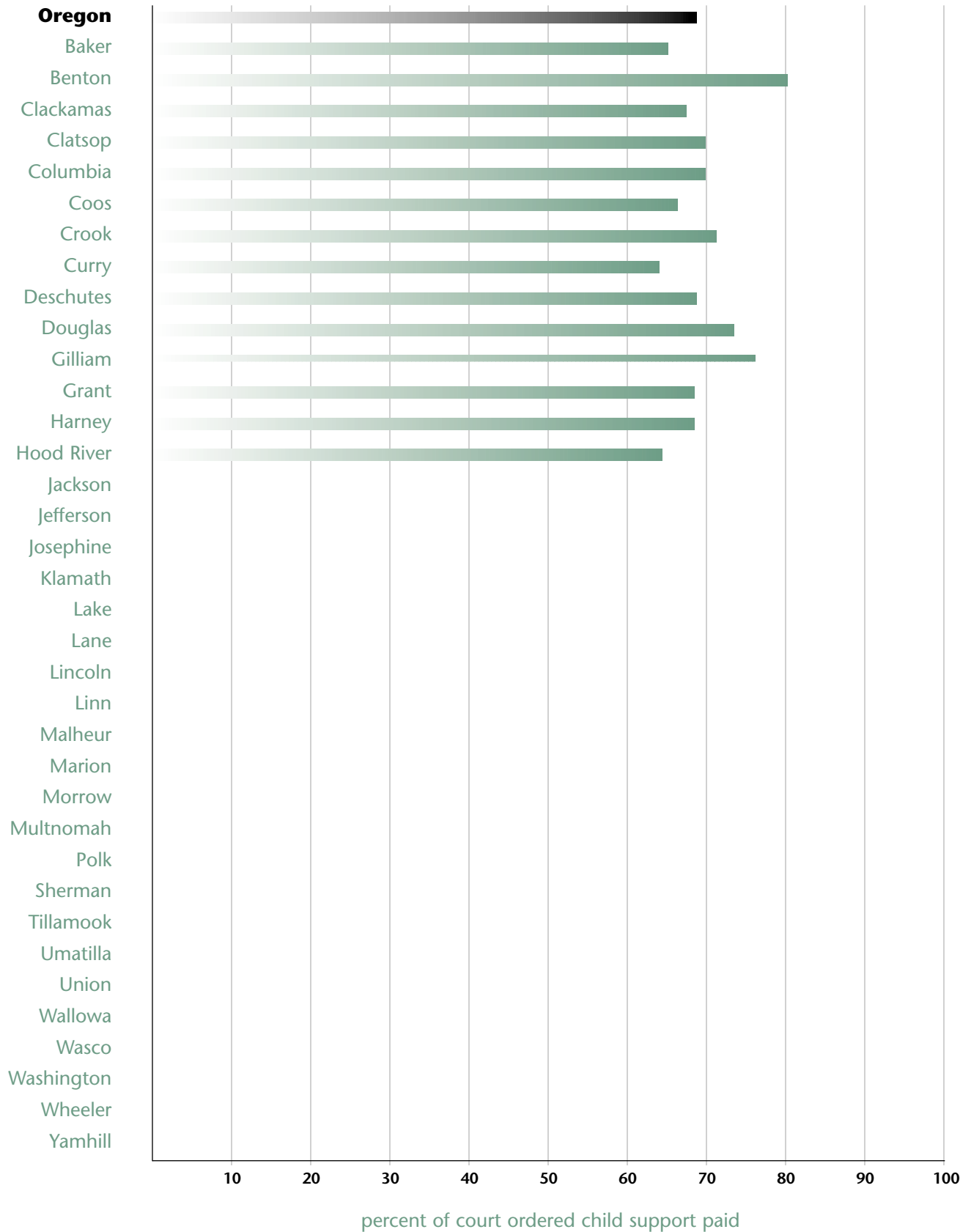
Oregon's Counties and Regions Index

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|  North Coast |  Southern Oregon |  South Central |
|  Mid Valley |  The Gorge |  Eastern Oregon |

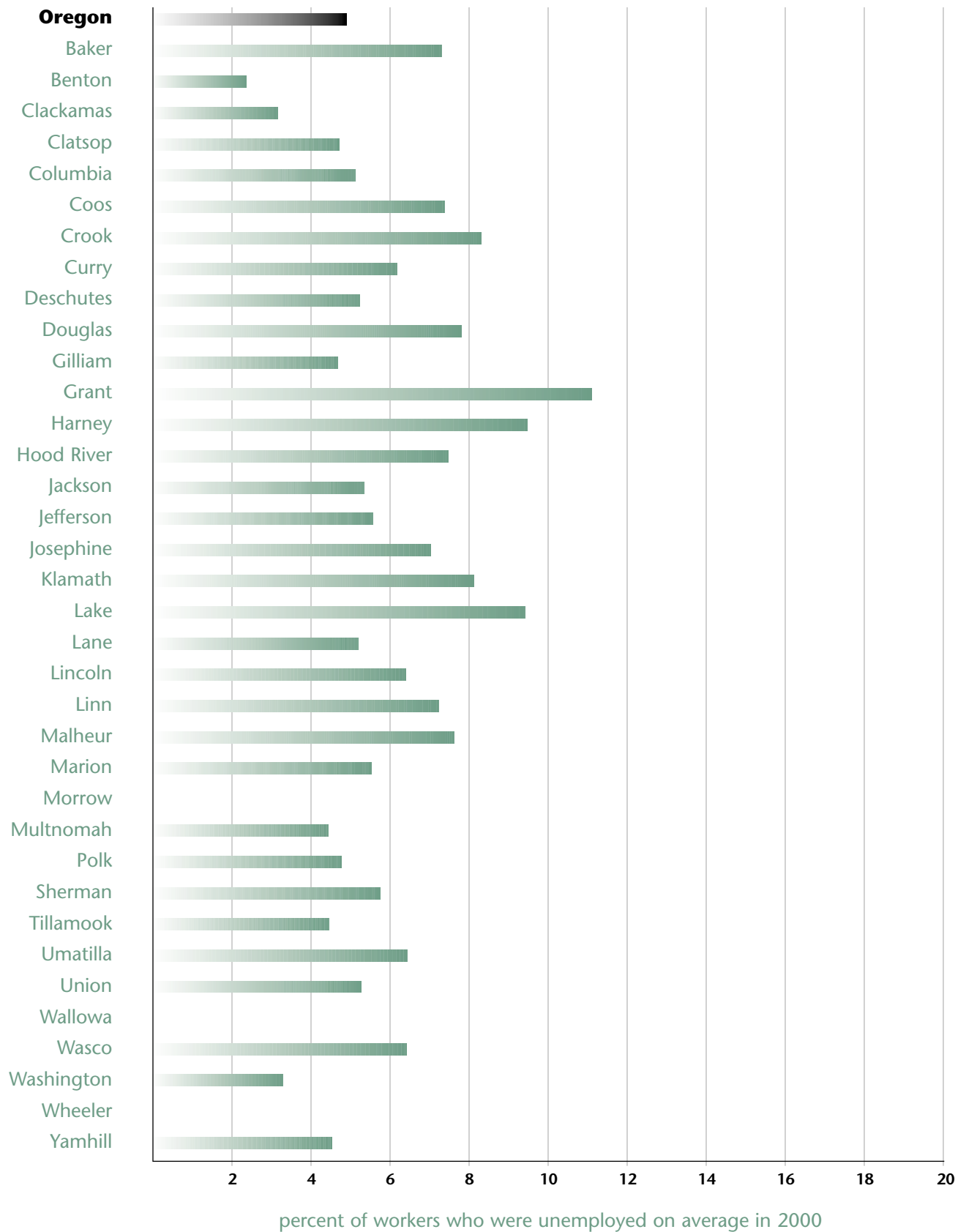


Court Ordered Child Support Payments

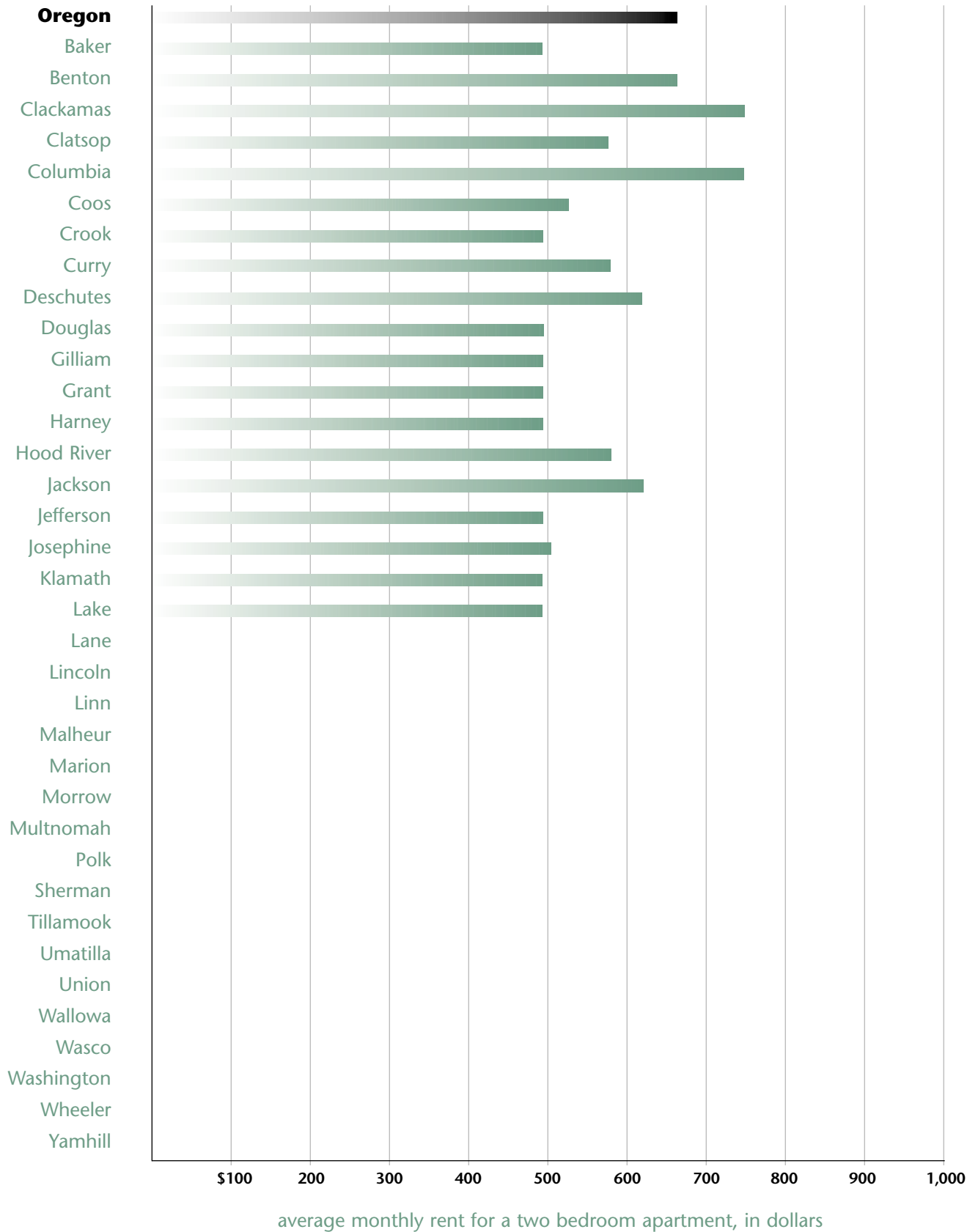
May 2001-September 2001 Average



Unemployment 2000 Rate

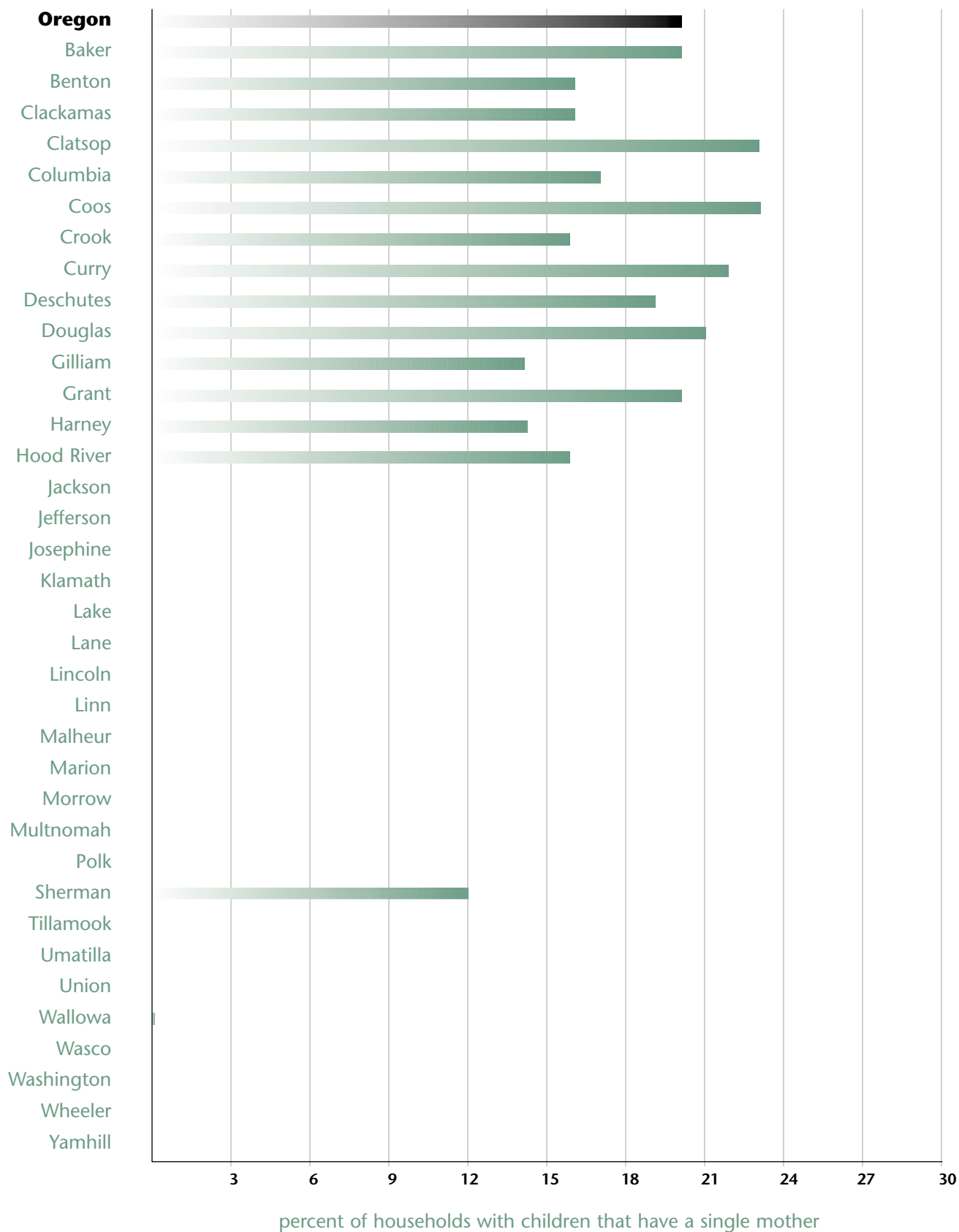


Average Rent 2000



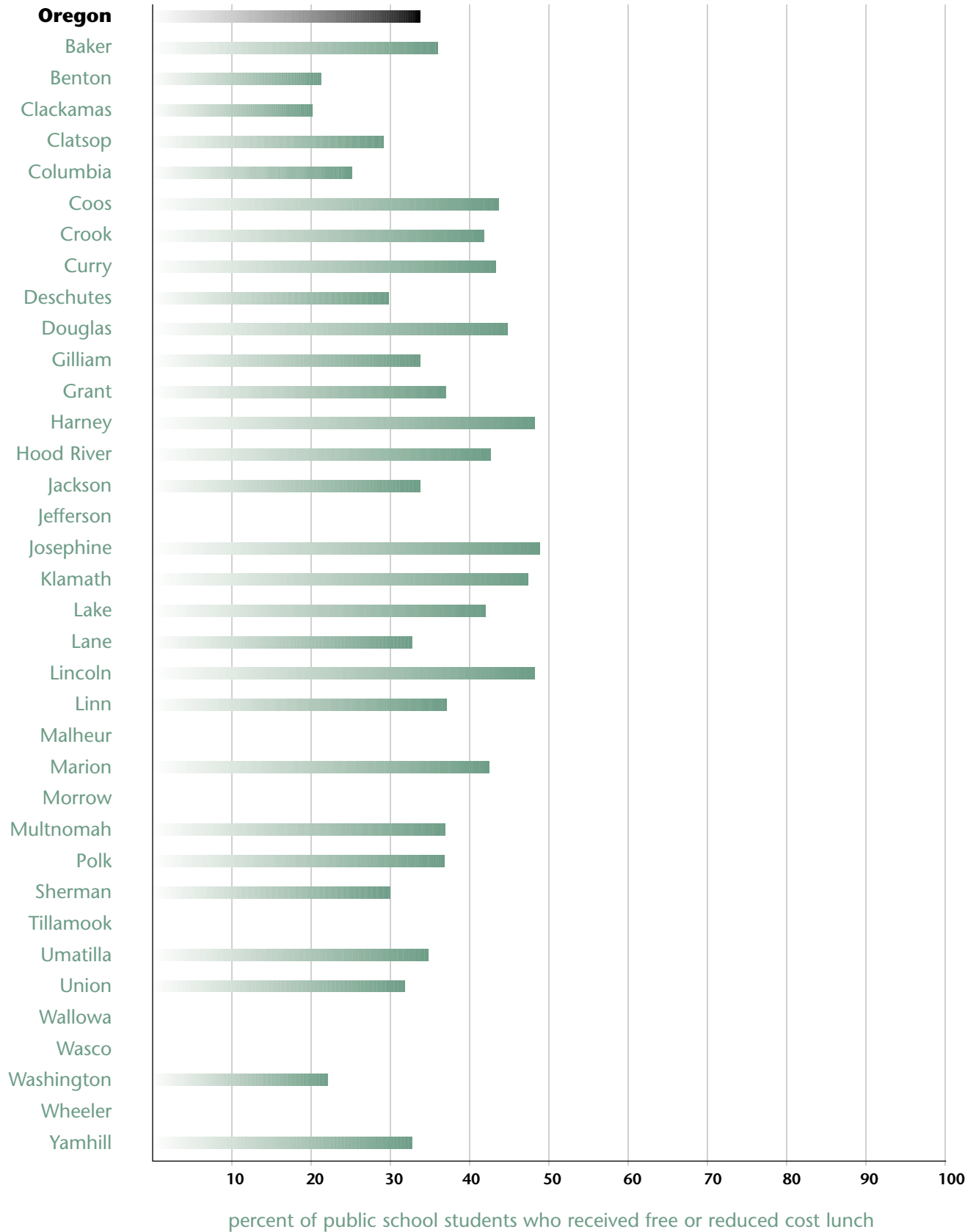
Households With Single Mothers

2000 rate



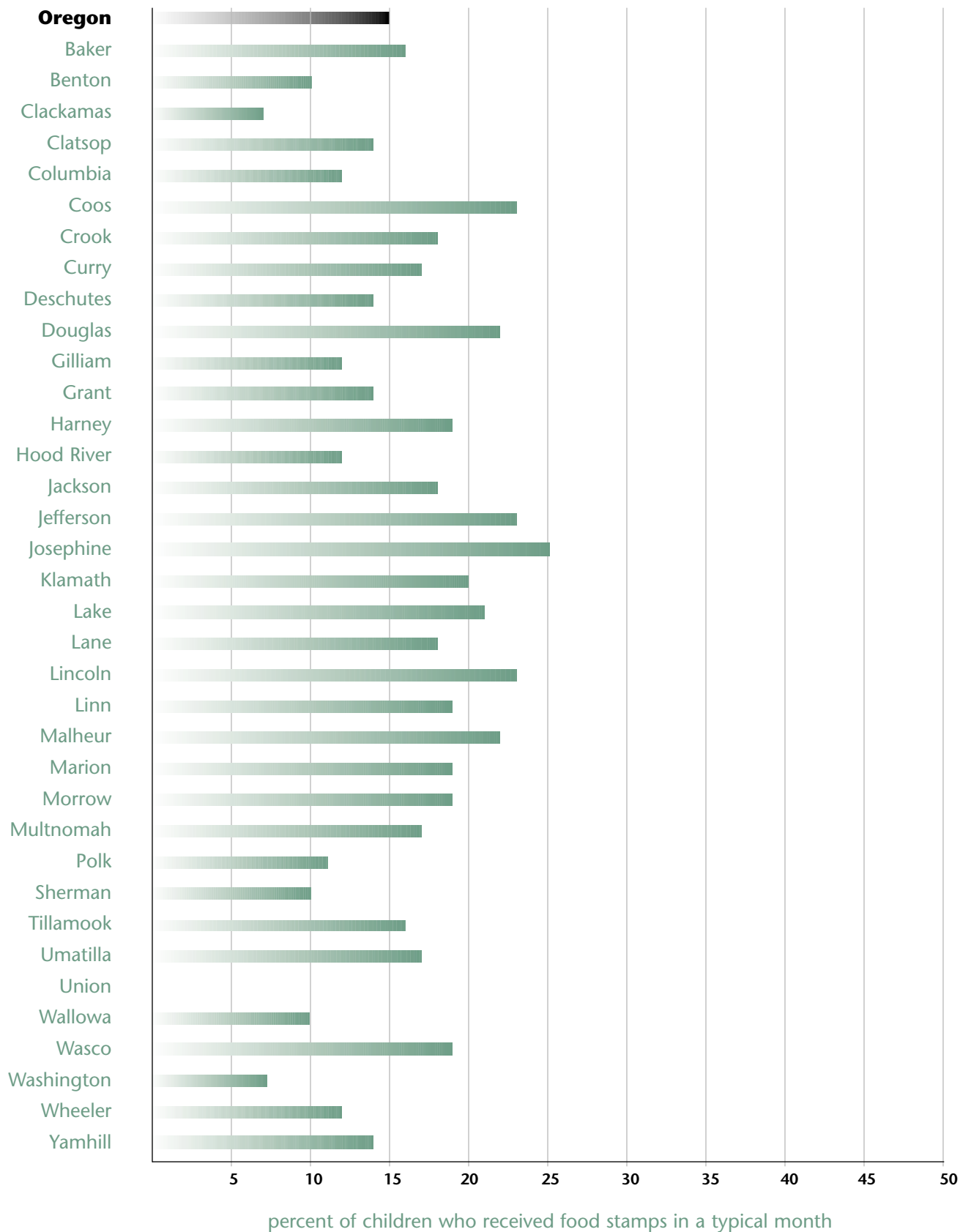
Children with Free or Reduced Price Lunch

2000 Rate

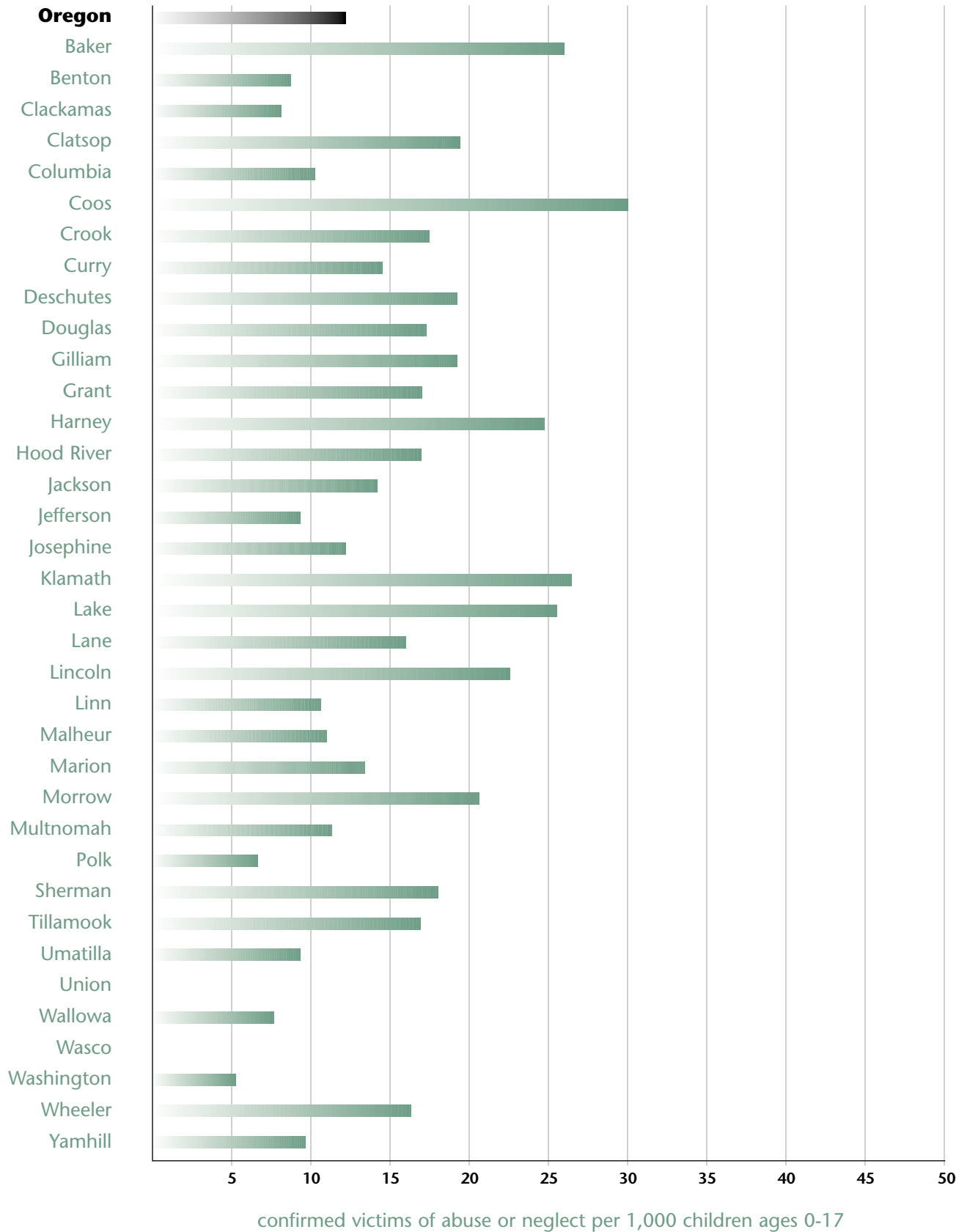


Children with Food Stamps

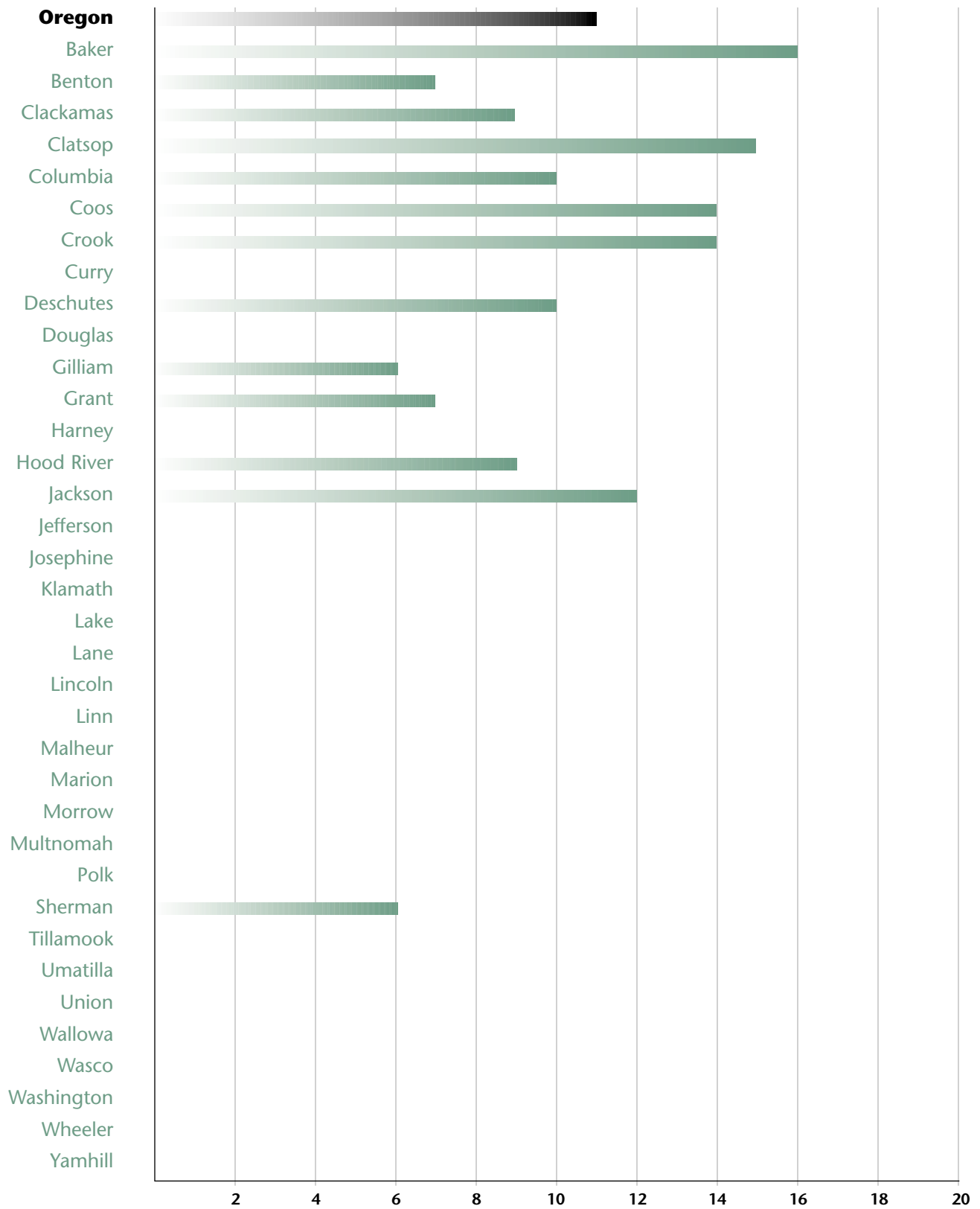
2000 rate



Child Abuse and Neglect Victims 2000 Rate

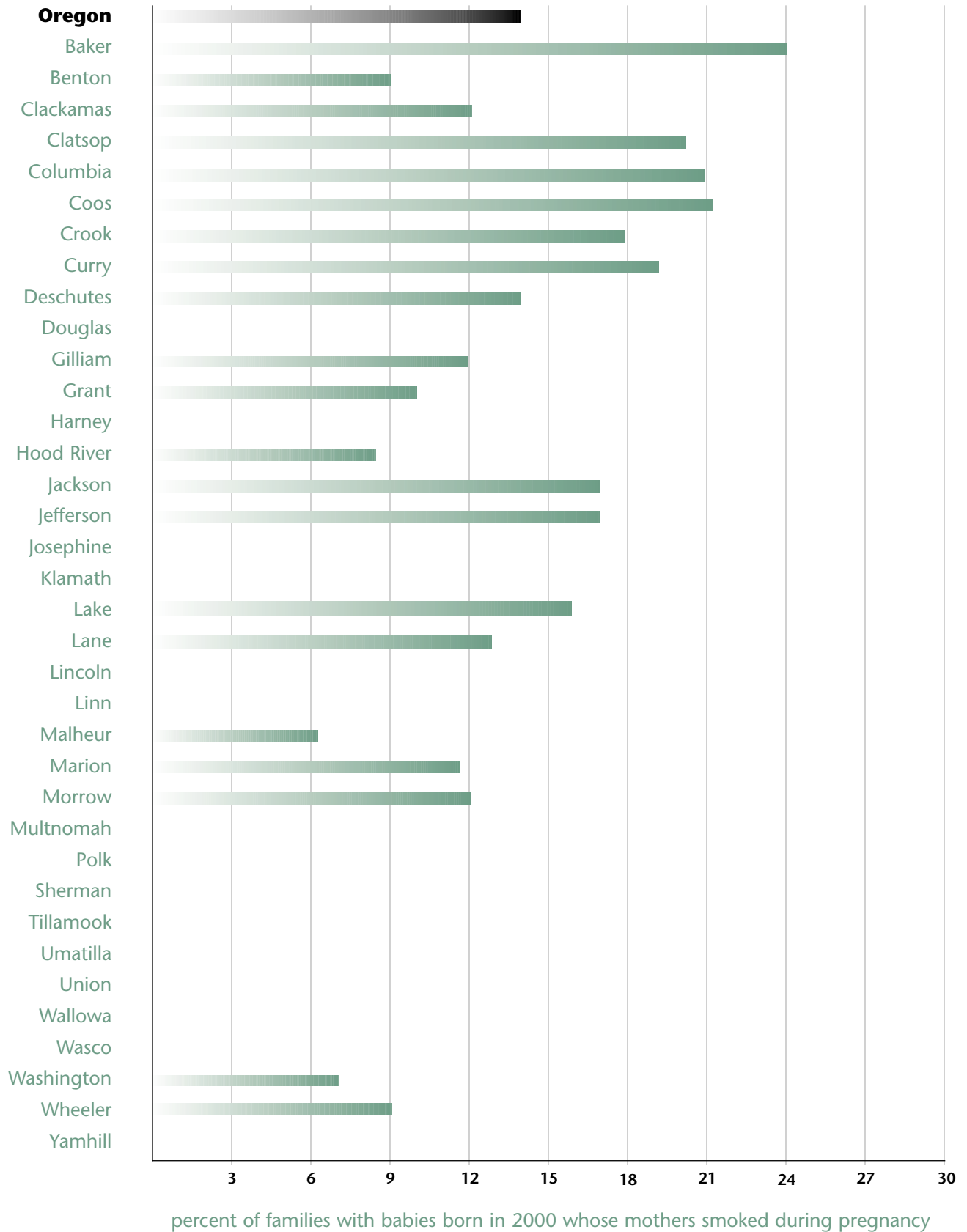


Babies born to Young Mothers 2000 Rate



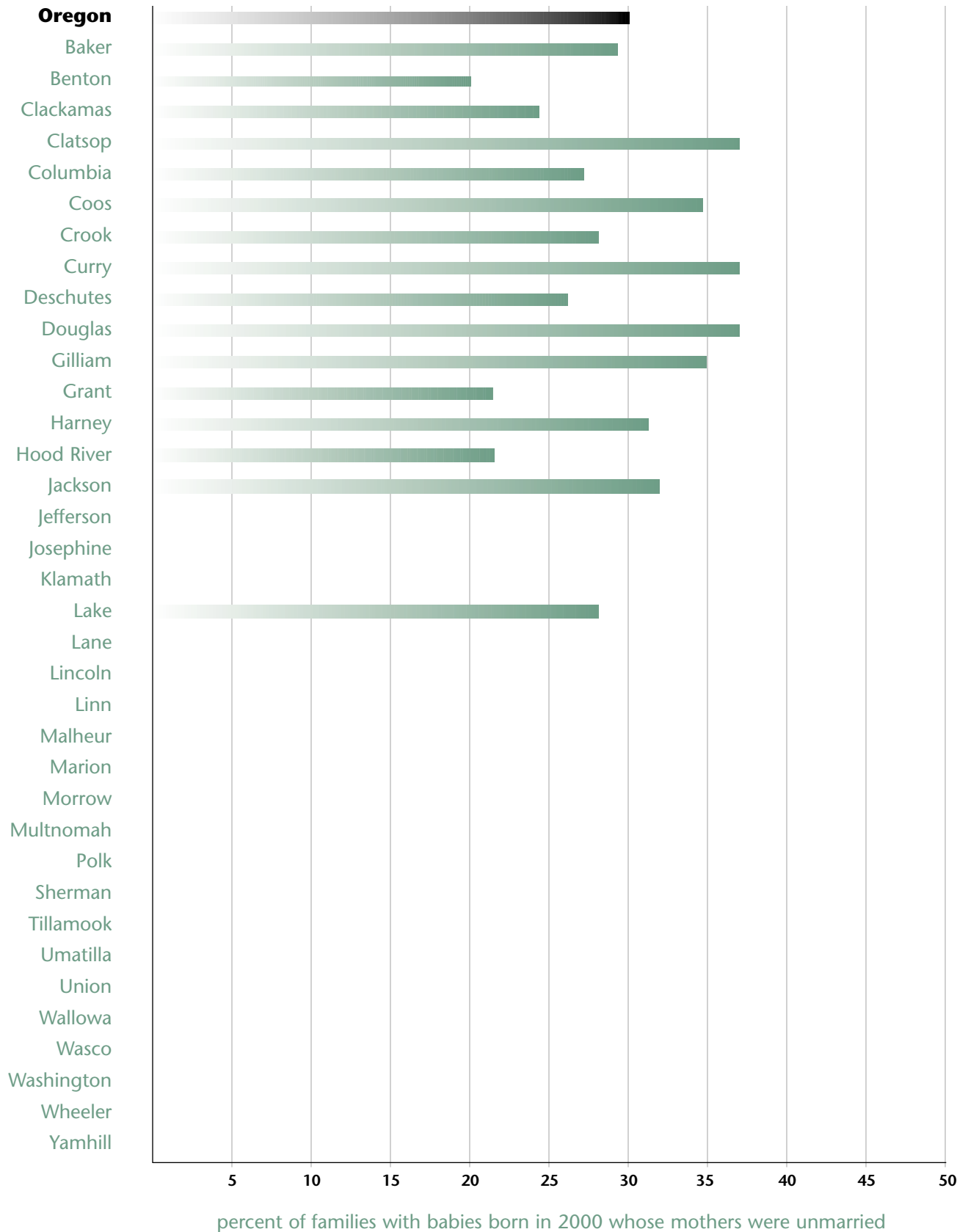
percent of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers were younger than 20 years old

Babies Born to Mothers Who Smoked During Pregnancy 2000 Rate



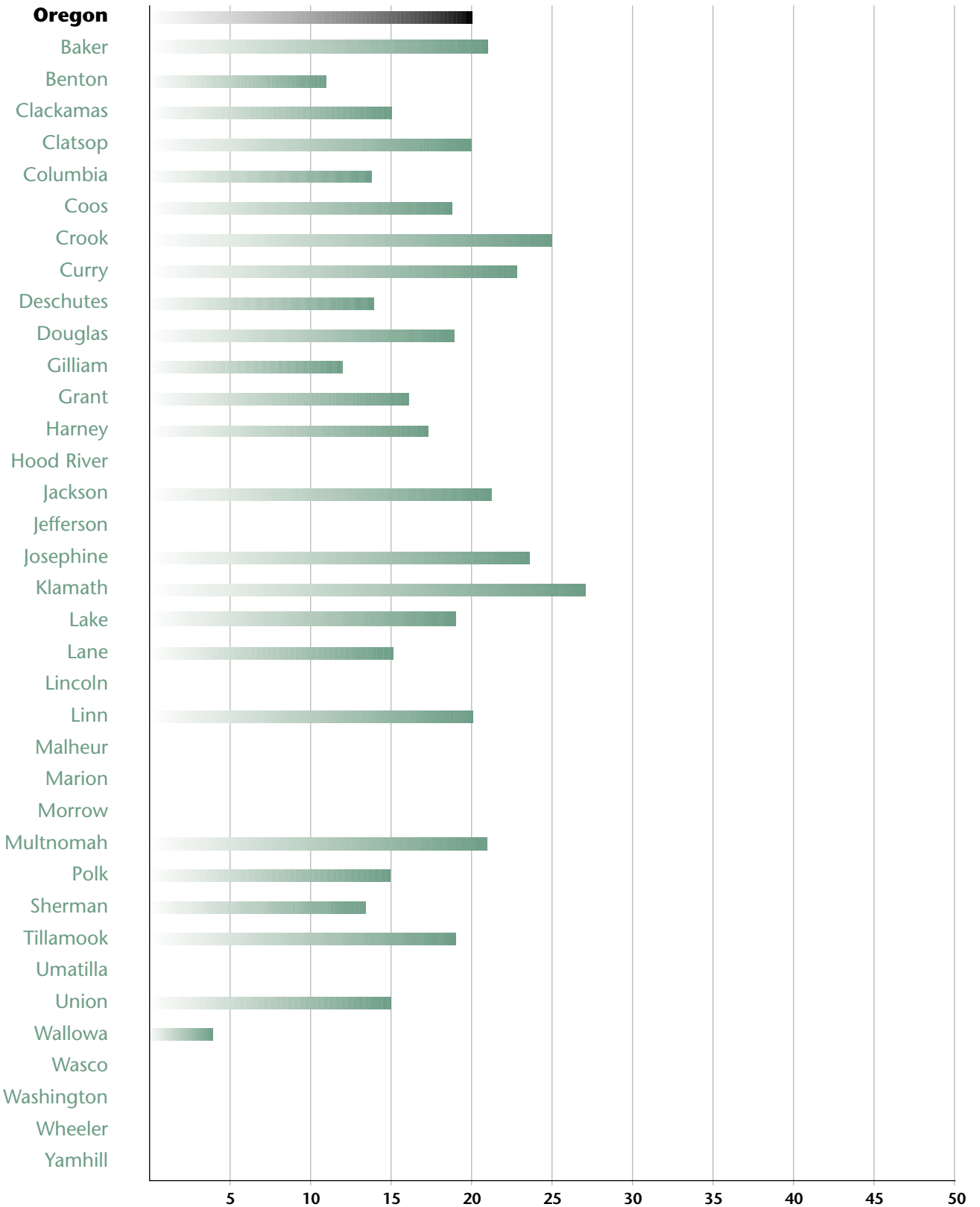
Babies Born to Unmarried Mothers

2000 Rate



Babies Born to Mothers Who Completed Less than 12 Years of Education

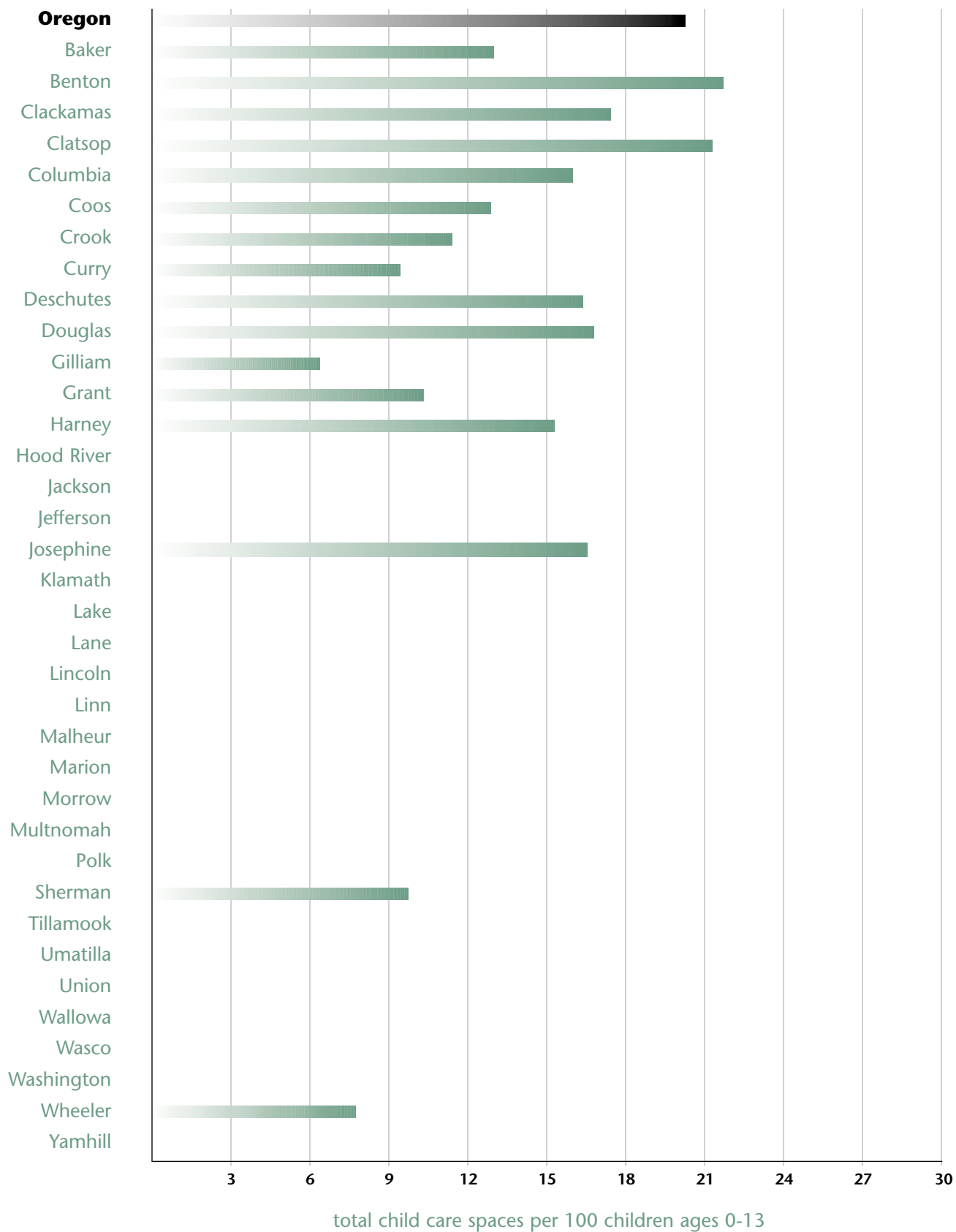
2000 Rate



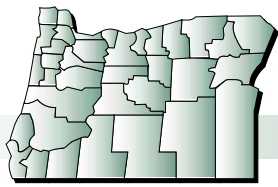
percent of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers had completed less than 12 years of education

Child Care Supply

2000 Rate







State of Oregon

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

Income

\$34,800 was the median household income.
4.9% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.
2,876 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
36% of homes were renter occupied.
\$664 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

14,903 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
20% of households with children had a single mother.
72% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

28,245 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
117,689 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
34% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
128,451 children, or 15% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices:

13% were especially close to their parents.
15% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

7% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
31% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
7% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
15% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

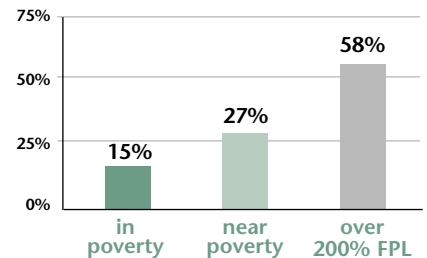
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	Oregon Rate Compared to Benchmarks
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	37,472	44.3	6% Better	50.0	Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	2,653	14.0	12% Better	17.8	Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	803	209.4	5% Worse	210.9	NA
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	10,363	6.3%	4% Better	NA	Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	23,919	62%	3% Worse	56%	Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	21,815	55%	1% Worse	52%	Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	10,186	12.2	10% Better	11.5	Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	44,239	12.9	5% Better	15.2	NA
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	129	20.3	10% Better	24.8	NA
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	2,593	56.6	5% Worse	54.2	NA
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	261	5.8	7% Worse	6	Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	119,091	20.4	3% Worse	19.6	Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	3,421,399
All children	846,526
Households with children	445,764

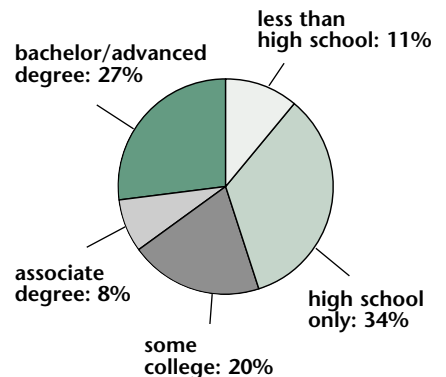
Child Poverty

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



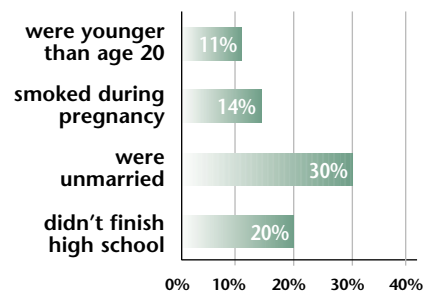
Parent Education

Adult education attainment in households with children:



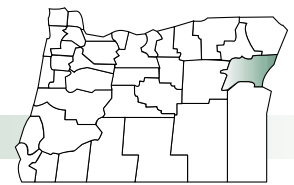
Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



Baker County

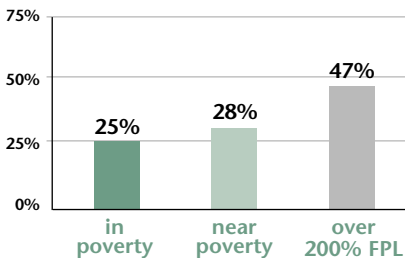
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	16,741
All children	4,054
Households with children	2,072

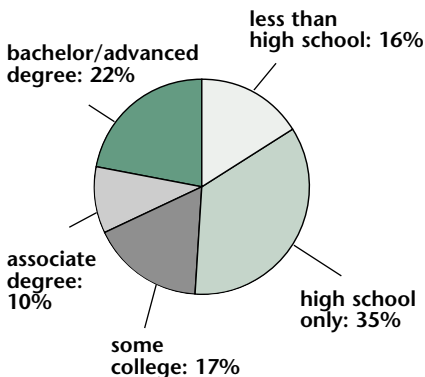
Child Poverty*

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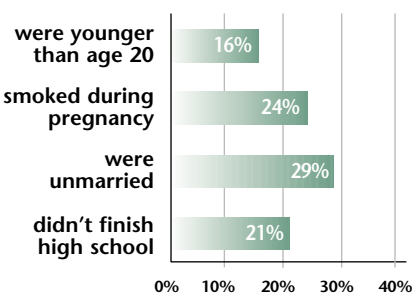
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
7.3% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
65% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
15 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
30% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

115 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
20% of households with children had a single mother.
72% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

185 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
191 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
36% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
655 children, or 16% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

13% were especially close to their parents.
16% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
11% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

5% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
36% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
2% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
4% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

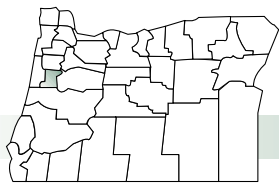
Community Setting

2% did not like their neighborhood.
2% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
20% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	163	40.2	Better	102.9	9% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	8	8.1	Better	10.2	42% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	5	246.3	Worse	146	18% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	33	3.6%	Better	NA	43% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	153	65%	Worse	62%	5% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	127	57%	Worse	59%	2% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	106	26.2	Worse	23.1	115% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	256	15.3	Worse	20.2	18% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	2	63.1	Worse	12	211% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	11	64.7	Worse	42.9	14% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0	Same	8.9	100% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	382	13.1	Worse	15.5	36% Worse



Benton County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,500 was the median household income.*
 2.4% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 80% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

32% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 89 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 43% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$660 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

274 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 16% of households with children had a single mother.
 78% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

375 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 2,723 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 21% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 1,720 children, or 10% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

19% were especially close to their parents.
 18% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 18% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 10% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the family's Values

7% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 26% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 10% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community setting

6% did not like their neighborhood.
 6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

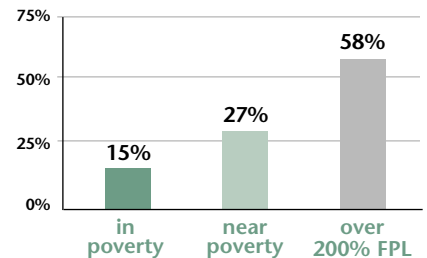
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	654	39.3	12% Worse	42.7	11% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	30	6.3	41% Better	9.3	55% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	14	176.7	38% Better	243.1	16% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	107	3.1%	29% Better	NA	51% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	579	73%	1% Better	69%	17% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	547	67%	Same	63%	21% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	136	8.2	14% Better	8.7	33% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	786	10.1	3% Better	10	22% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	3	23.4	52% Worse	6.2	16% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	37	48.7	5% Better	51	14% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	7	8.5	70% Worse	5.4	47% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,630	21.9	11% Worse	25	7% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	78,153
All children	16,658
Households with children	9,017

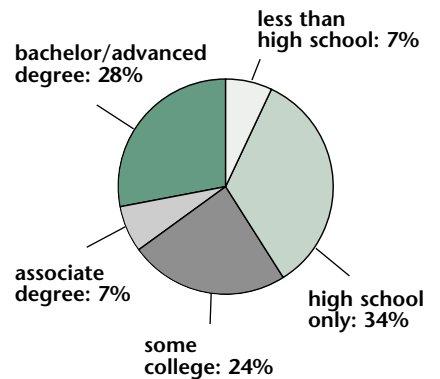
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



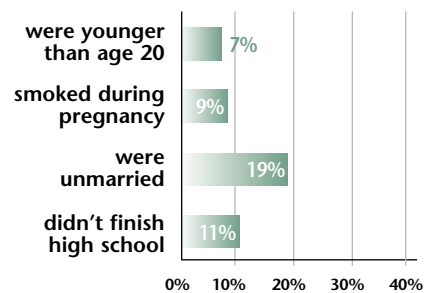
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

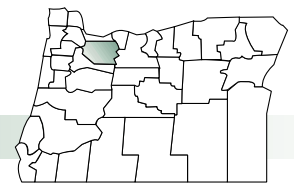
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Clackamas County

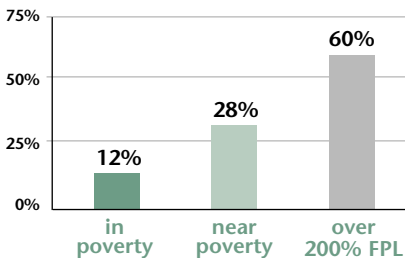
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION		2000
TOTAL		338,391
All children		88,520
Households with children		47,128

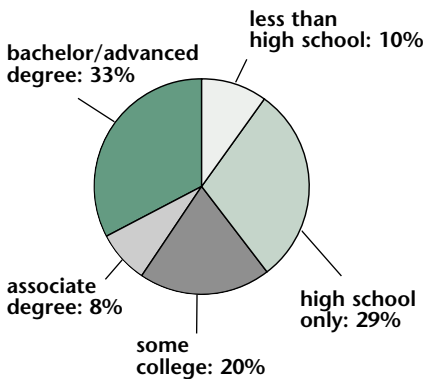
Child Poverty*

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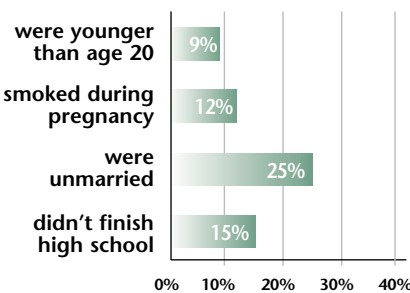
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$38,050 was the median household income.*
3.2% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
68% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
111 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
29% of homes were renter occupied.
\$747 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

1,424 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
16% of households with children had a single mother.
77% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

1,329 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
7,547 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
20% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
6,614 children, or 8% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

18% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
23% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
14% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
27% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
9% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

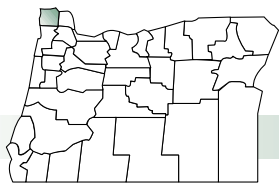
Community Setting

9% did not like their neighborhood.
5% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
17% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	2,060	23.3	4% Better	32.7	47% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	221	11.1	7% Better	13.6	21% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	60	147	12% Better	139.6	30% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	536	3.3%	29% Better	NA	48% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	2,826	70%	Same	63%	12% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	2,662	65%	1% Better	59%	17% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	668	7.7	15% Worse	5.2	37% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	2,985	8.8	20% Better	11	40% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	12	18.8	9% Worse	25.2	7% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	232	55.4	12% Worse	53.8	2% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	16	3.9	29% Better	6.4	33% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	10,584	17.5	11% Better	16	14% Worse



Clatsop County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$36,550 was the median household income.*
 4.6% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 70% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

25% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 12 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 36% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$577 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

186 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 23% of households with children had a single mother.
 69% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

189 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 2,171 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 29% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 1,183 children, or 14% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

12% were especially close to their parents.
 14% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 14% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 13% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

8% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 32% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 9% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
 8% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 13% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

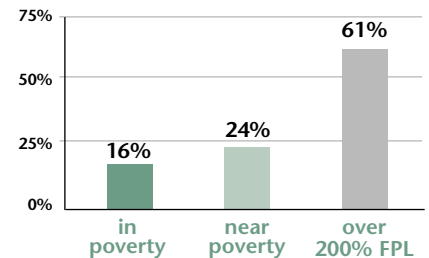
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	653	77.4	Worse	78.1	75% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	27	13.0	Worse	17.8	7% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	7	168.0	Worse	319.2	20% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	71	3.9%	Better	NA	38% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	229	58%	Worse	57%	7% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	223	55%	Same	52%	0% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	161	19.3	Better	19.5	58% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	500	14.0	Worse	13.3	9% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	2	30.4	1% Worse	18	50% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	21	54.7	Worse	55.8	3% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	8.0	Worse	5.8	38% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,174	21.3	Worse	21.3	5% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	35,630
All children	8,434
Households with children	4,534

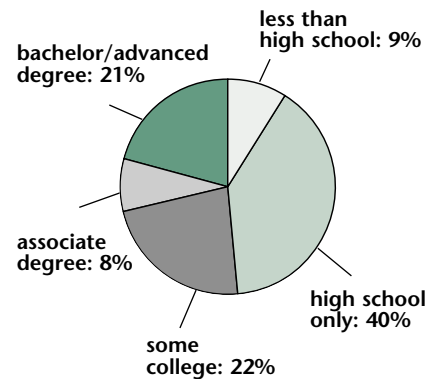
Child Poverty*

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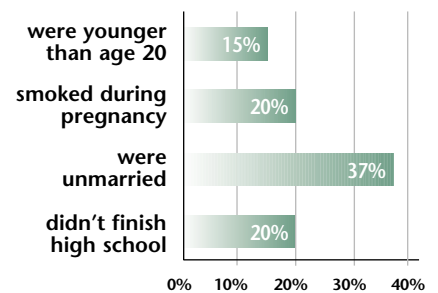
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

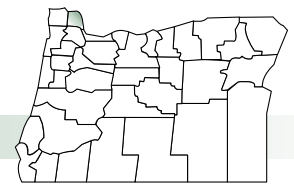
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Columbia County

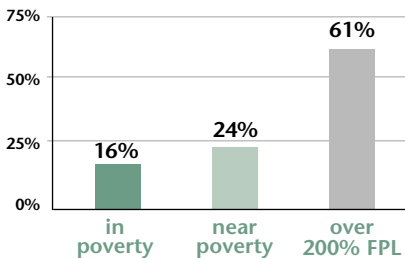
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	43,560
All children	11,902
Households with children	6,108

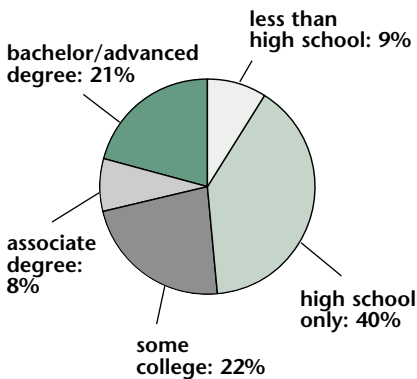
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



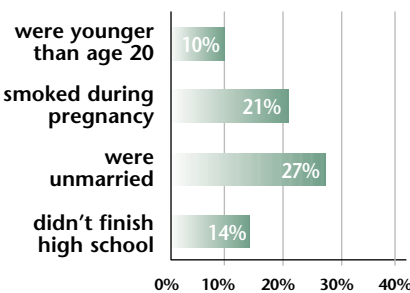
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$36,550 was the median household income.*
5.1% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
70% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

25% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
35 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
24% of homes were renter occupied.
\$747 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

226 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
17% of households with children had a single mother.
75% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

249 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
1,359 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
25% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
1,379 children, or 12% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

12% were especially close to their parents.
15% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
17% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
15% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
37% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

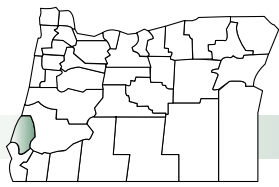
Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
16% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
13% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	517	43.4	Better	64.8	2% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	30	10.9	Worse	15.3	22% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	18	302.4	Worse	109.2	44% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	129	4.8%	Worse	NA	24% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	352	55%	Worse	54%	11% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	280	44%	Same	44%	20% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	121	10.3	Worse	8.1	16% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	435	10.0	Worse	9.8	23% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Same	12.1	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	18	34.2	Better	45.6	40% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	5.3	Worse	4.8	9% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,417	16.5	Worse	19.8	19% Worse



Coos County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$28,450 was the median household income.*
 7.4% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 66% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 8 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 32% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$523 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

221 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 23% of households with children had a single mother.
 68% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

703 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 3,960 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 44% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 3,224 children, or 23% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

13% were especially close to their parents.
 17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 18% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 11% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

5% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 30% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
 8% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 18% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

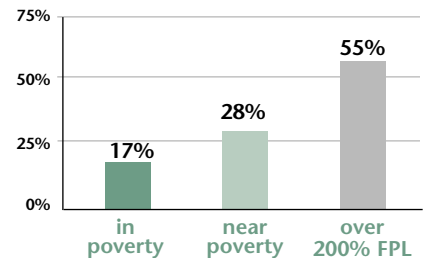
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	764	55.5	5% Better	83.2	25% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	45	13.2	11% Better	15.7	6% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	21	298.0	60% Worse	258.4	42% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	147	4.5%	6% Worse	NA	29% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	421	59%	6% Better	52%	6% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	444	62%	6% Better	51%	13% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	405	30	10% Better	21.6	146% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	535	8.5	35% Better	15.8	34% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	6	55.3	54% Worse	41	173% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	33	53.3	5% Worse	50.7	6% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	9	13.9	334% Worse	5.6	140% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,395	13.3	43% Worse	NA	35% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	62,779
All children	13,769
Households with children	7,572

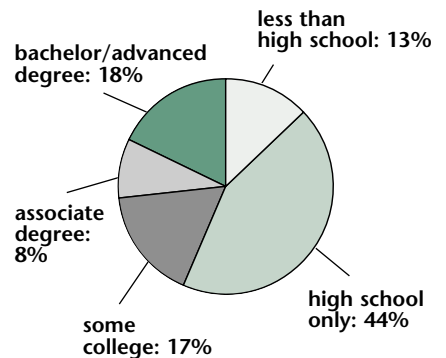
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



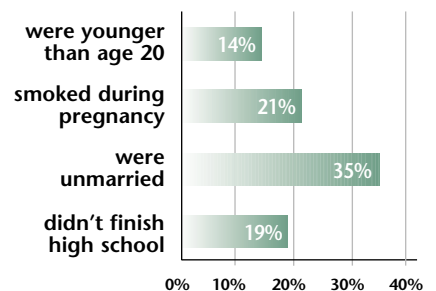
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

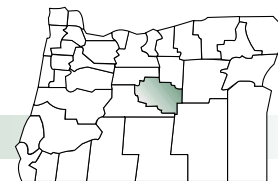
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Crook County

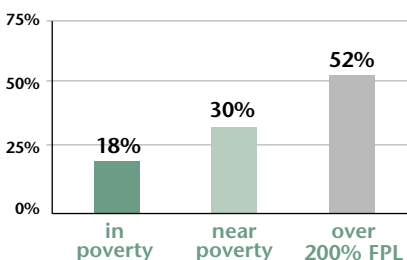
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	19,182
All children	5,100
Households with children	2,591

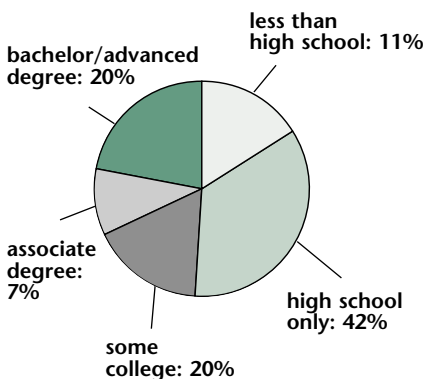
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



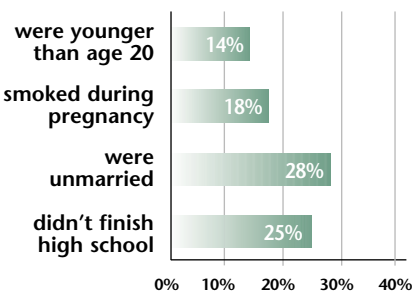
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$34,200 was the median household income.*
8.3% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
71% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

32% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
19 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
26% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

135 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
16% of households with children had a single mother.
75% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

140 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
1,353 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
42% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
941 children, or 19% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

12% were especially close to their parents.
20% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
12% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
15% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

11% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
37% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
14% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

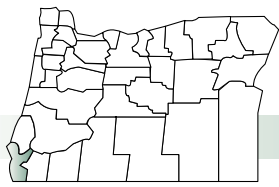
Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
9% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
18% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	391	76.7	Worse	83.3	73% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	13	11.4	Worse	17.3	19% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	5	236.1	Worse	62.9	13% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	13	1.3%	Better	NA	79% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	135	60%	Better	51%	4% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	105	46%	Better	43%	17% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	84	17.4	Worse	12.8	43% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	206	10.7	Worse	13.6	17% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Better	30.1	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	8	37.4	Better	61.6	34% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	13.9	Worse	5.5	140% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	374	11.4	Worse	15	44% Worse



Curry County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$28,450 was the median household income.*
6.2% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
64% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
5 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
27% of homes were renter occupied.
\$582 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

86 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
22% of households with children had a single mother.
70% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

185 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
628 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
44% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
703 children, or 17% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

10% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
17% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
14% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

7% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
10% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
9% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
7% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
20% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

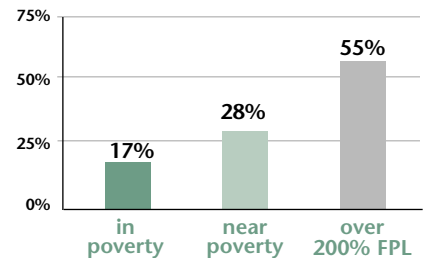
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	209	51.4	Better	49.7	16% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	11	11.2	Worse	12.5	20% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	0	0	Better	162.7	100% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	58	5.6%	Worse	NA	11% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	163	65%	Worse	59%	5% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	140	56%	Worse	53%	1% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	60	14.7	Better	17.1	20% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	208	9.8	Worse	11.9	24% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	2	61.0	Worse	38.0	201% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	7	45.2	Worse	52.9	20% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0	Better	6.6	100% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	330	9.3	Worse	NA	54% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	21,137
All children	4,065
Households with children	2,199

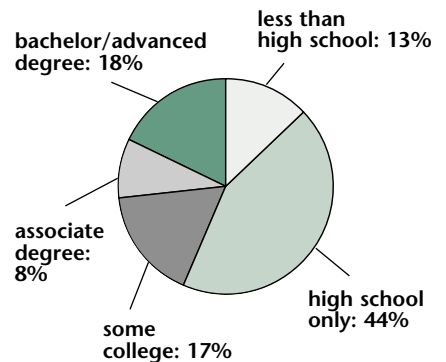
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



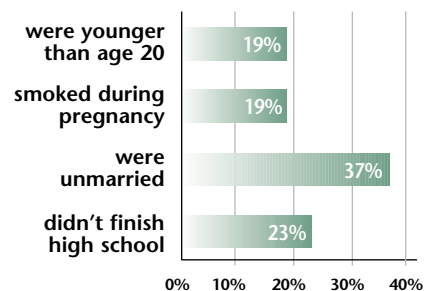
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

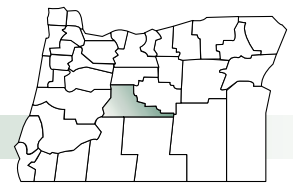
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Deschutes County

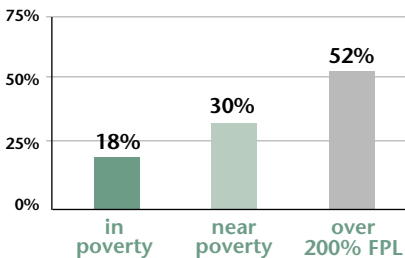
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
2000	
TOTAL	115,367
All children	28,583
Households with children	15,655

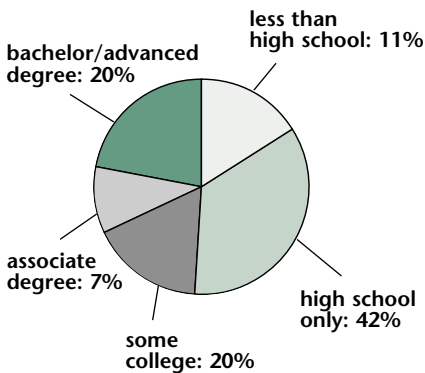
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



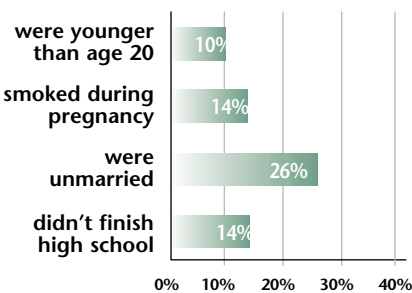
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$34,200 was the median household income.*
5.3% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

32% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
152 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
28% of homes were renter occupied.
\$613 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

645 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
19% of households with children had a single mother.
74% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

502 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
2,937 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
30% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
4,116 children, or 14% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

15% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
15% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

8% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
35% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

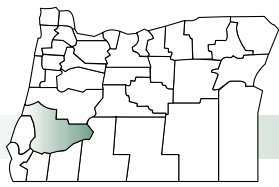
Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
8% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
14% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,785	62.4	18% Better	78.3	41% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	70	10.7	8% Better	15.1	24% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	18	140.9	43% Better	231.7	33% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	393	6.3%	3% Worse	NA	Same
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	879	58%	8% Worse	58%	6% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	801	53%	1% Worse	52%	4% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	521	19.2	24% Worse	10.8	57% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	1,246	10.8	22% Better	13	16% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	8	39.1	30% Worse	31.8	93% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	81	56.3	3% Better	52.7	1% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	8	6.1	8% Better	6.2	5% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	3,109	16.9	6% Worse	21.1	17% Worse



Douglas County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$28,450 was the median household income.*
 7.7% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 74% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 123 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 28% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

721 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 21% of households with children had a single mother.
 70% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

1,124 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 5,933 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 45% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 5,394 children, or 22% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

10% were especially close to their parents.
 16% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 14% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 13% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

5% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 34% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

14% did not like their neighborhood.
 11% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

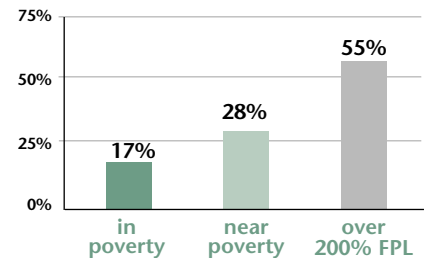
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,332	55.3	43% Better	71.2	25% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	78	13.6	24% Better	17.7	3% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	49	394.6	34% Worse	257.7	88% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	354	6.4%	8% Better	NA	2% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	675	51%	13% Worse	54%	17% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	554	43%	3% Worse	46%	23% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	422	17.4	18% Worse	13.6	43% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	1,041	10.4	2% Better	12.3	20% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	5	26.6	3% Worse	34.8	31% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	56	53.1	15% Worse	55.7	6% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	9	8.0	1% Worse	6.3	38% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	3,164	17.6	4% Worse	19.7	14% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	100,399
All children	24,079
Households with children	12,887

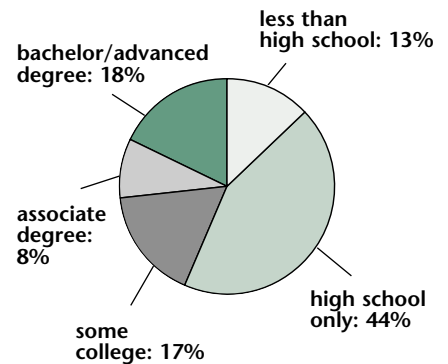
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



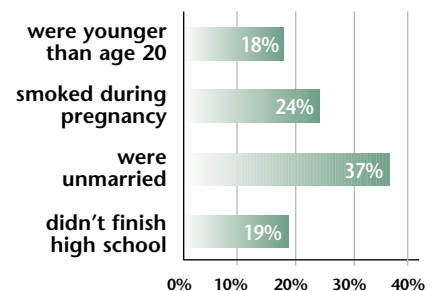
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

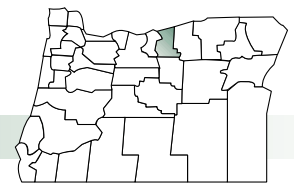
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Gilliam County

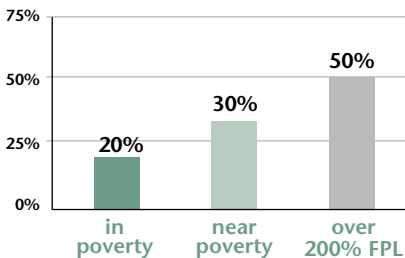
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	1,915
All children	445
Households with children	246

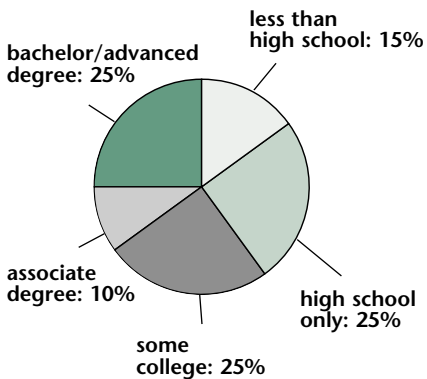
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



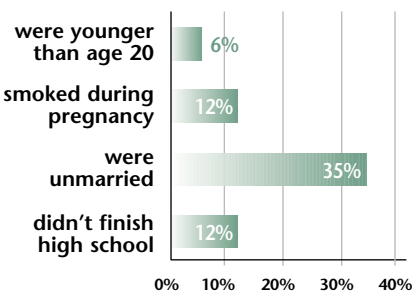
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$29,850 was the median household income.*
4.7% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
76% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

19% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
0 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
30% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

9 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
14% of households with children had a single mother.
81% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

8 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
114 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
34% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
55 children, or 12% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

14% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

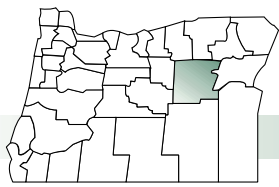
Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	15	33.7	Better	43.3	24% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	NA	NA	NA	0	NA
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	381.7	Worse	0	82% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	0	0%	Better	NA	100% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	22	71%	Better	46%	15% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	22	69%	Better	44%	24% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	9	19.2	Worse	16.9	57% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	15	7.8	Better	9.4	39% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Same	0	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	1	58.8	Worse	99.1	4% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0	Same	0	100% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	27	6.2	Worse	NA	70% Worse



Grant County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
 11.1% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 0 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 27% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

74 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 20% of households with children had a single mother.
 74% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

51 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 274 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 37% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 281 children, or 14% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

No children had increase protection because of their reported relationship with their parents.
 No children had increased protection due to their involvement in family activities and decisions.
 No children had increased protection because their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 No children had increased risk because they lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

11% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 40% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 No children had increased risk from their parents' attitudes on cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 No children had increased risk from their parents attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

15% did not like their neighborhood.
 No children had increased risk because they moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 No children had increased protection because their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

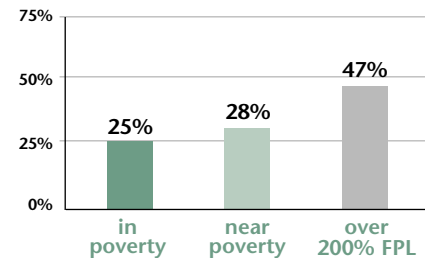
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	60	29.3	Worse	25.8	34% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	3	6.4	Better	11.8	54% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	2	201.8	Worse	313.5	4% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	7	1.5%	Worse	NA	76% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	64	61%	Worse	65%	2% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	56	52%	Worse	59%	6% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	34	16.5	Better	18.9	35% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	57	7.2	Better	9.8	44% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Same	11.9	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	5	72.5	Worse	43.6	28% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	12.8	Worse	6.4	121% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	165	10.4	Worse	12.7	49% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	7,935
All children	2,045
Households with children	1,064

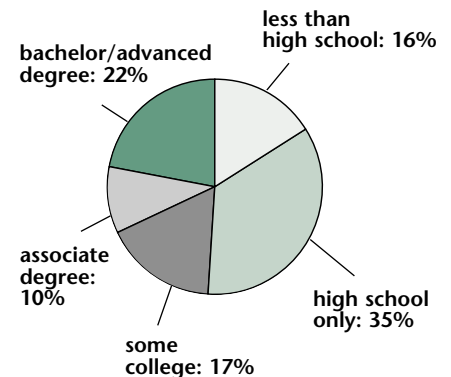
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



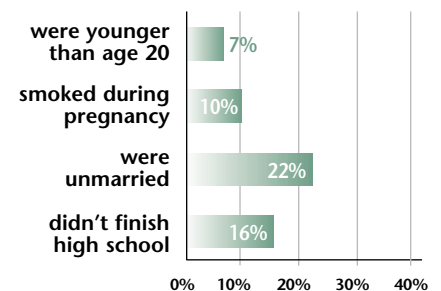
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

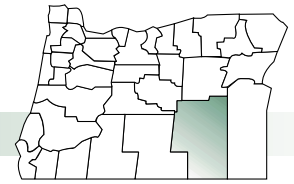
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Harney County

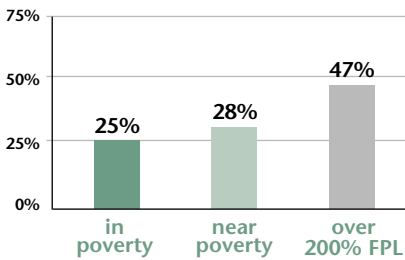
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	7,609
All children	1,975
Households with children	972

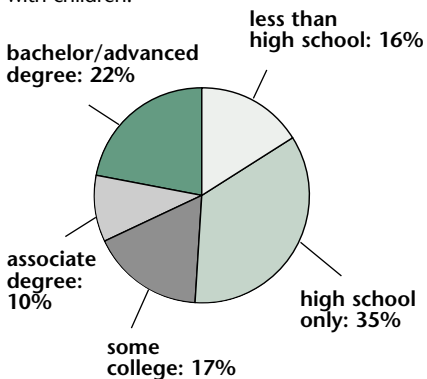
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



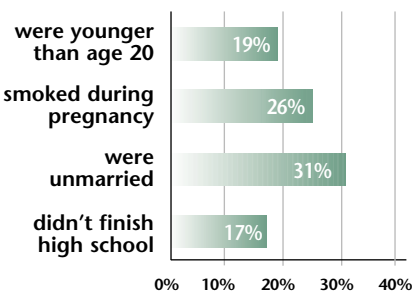
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
9.6% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
15 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
27% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

29 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
14% of households with children had a single mother.
77% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

59 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
98 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
48% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
379 children, or 19% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

14% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

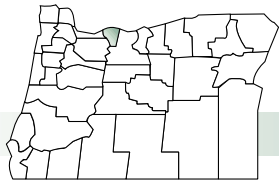
Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	71	35.9	Worse	16.6	19% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	7	15.2	Better	15.2	9% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	5	507.6	Worse	196.7	142% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	30	6.9%	Worse	NA	10% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	88	79%	Better	64%	28% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	81	67%	Better	58%	21% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	49	24.8	Worse	17.9	103% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	86	11.3	Worse	11	13% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	1	68.5	Worse	42	238% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	4	42.1	Better	66.5	26% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0	Better	7	100% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	181	15.3	Worse	NA	25% Worse



Hood River County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$29,850 was the median household income.*
7.8% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
64% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

19% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
2 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
35% of homes were renter occupied.
\$579 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

101 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
16% of households with children had a single mother.
78% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

53 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
791 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
43% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
710 children, or 12% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

No children had increase protection because of their reported relationship with their parents.
16% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
20% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
No children had increased risk because they lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

No children had increased risk from unclear family rules and poor behavior monitoring.
33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
10% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

4% did not like their neighborhood.
No children had increased risk because they moved homes or changed schools frequently.
16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

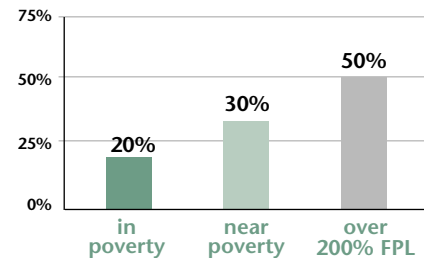
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	183	32.1	Better	56.5	28% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	17	13.8	Worse	14.6	1% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	8	321.5	Better	260.3	54% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	67	5.9%	Worse	NA	6% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	150	53%	Worse	55%	15% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	165	55%	Better	45%	Same
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	98	17.2	Better	18.7	41% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	172	8.4	Better	10.2	35% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Better	37.9	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	21	58.2	Better	56.2	3% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4	11.8	Worse	4.8	103% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	917	25.5	Worse	25.2	25% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	20,411
All children	5,709
Households with children	2,778

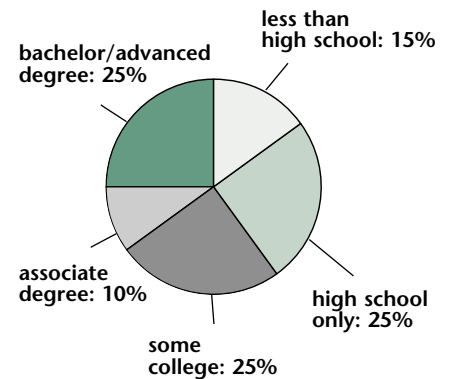
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



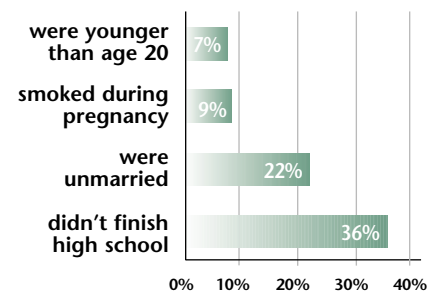
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

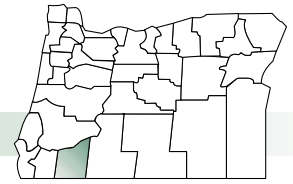
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Jackson County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

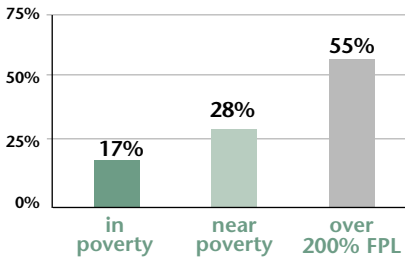


POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	181,269
All children	44,260
Households with children	23,616

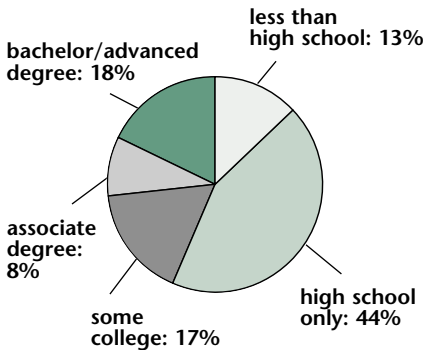
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



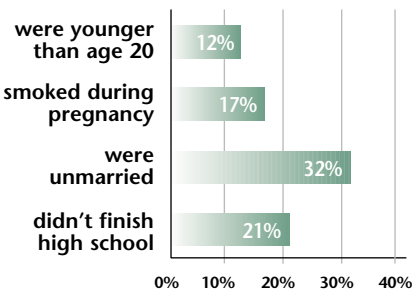
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$28,450 was the median household income.*
5.3% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
67% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
87 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
34% of homes were renter occupied.
\$624 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

1,102 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
22% of households with children had a single mother.
69% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

1,164 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
5,281 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
34% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
8,054 children, or 18% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

17% were especially close to their parents.
15% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
23% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
6% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

3% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
21% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
3% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
5% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

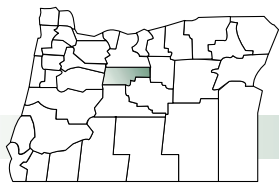
Community Setting

4% did not like their neighborhood.
7% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
19% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	3,123	70.6	8% Better	85.7	59% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	114	11.2	3% Better	14.6	20% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	54	266.5	3% Worse	217	27% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	668	7.2%	7% Better	NA	14% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	1,327	63%	6% Worse	58%	2% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	1,215	57%	2% Worse	50%	3% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	616	14.1	11% Better	13.5	16% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	2,133	11.8	4% Better	13.8	9% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	9	27.8	6% Better	22.4	37% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	111	54.1	34% Worse	52.5	4% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	4.8	21% Better	6.3	17% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	6,283	21.9	24% Worse	23.4	8% Better



Jefferson County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$34,200 was the median household income.*
 5.6% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 61% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

32% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 25 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 29% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

67 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 19% of households with children had a single mother.
 70% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

292 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 603 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 62% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 1,314 children, or 23% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

17% were especially close to their parents.
 15% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 27% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 11% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

5% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 32% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 16% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
 3% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 20% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

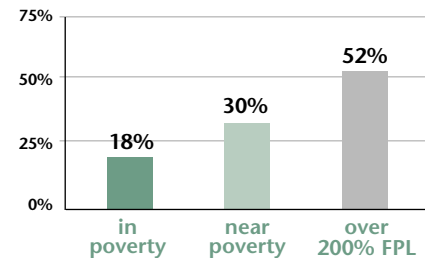
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	450	79.4	Better	83.9	79% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	33	26.7	Better	30.4	91% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	0	0	Better	182.2	100% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	60	6.5%	Better	NA	3% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	102	48%	Better	38%	23% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	71	32%	Worse	32%	42% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	51	9.2	Better	8.4	25% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	319	16.8	Worse	18.9	30% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	1	24.9	Better	92.2	23% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	23	72.3	Worse	56.4	28% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2	6.7	Worse	9.7	16% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	927	21.4	Better	16.4	5% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	19,009
All children	5,666
Households with children	2,664

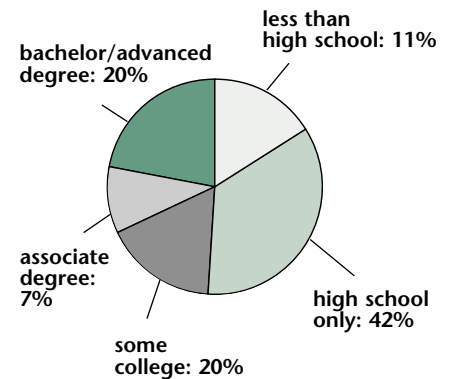
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



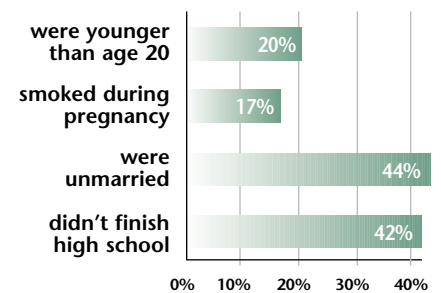
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

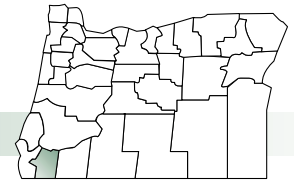
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Josephine County

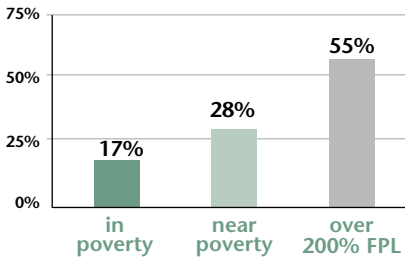
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	75,726
All children	17,472
Households with children	9,240

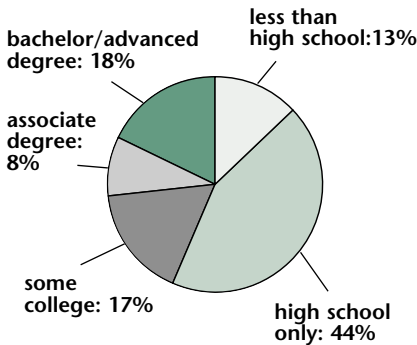
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



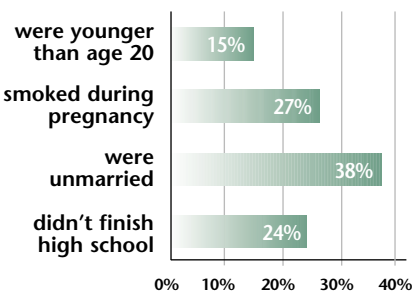
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$28,450 was the median household income.*
7.0% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
66% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
15 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
30% of homes were renter occupied.
\$504 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

389 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
24% of households with children had a single mother.
68% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

1,288 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
4,418 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
49% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
4,436 children, or 25% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

13% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
18% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
11% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

5% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
30% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

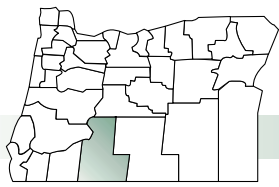
Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
8% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
18% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	820	46.9	20% Better	61.4	6% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	49	11.9	28% Better	15.5	15% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	26	310.6	29% Worse	245	48% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	184	5.1%	15% Better	NA	19% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	521	62%	8% Better	53%	Same
8th Grade Math Proficiency	438	51%	8% Better	44%	8% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	216	12.5	4% Better	15.1	2% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	858	11.3	9% Better	13.5	12% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	4	31.0	Same	28.5	53% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	34	44.6	18% Better	53.1	21% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4	4.8	56% Better	5.5	17% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,984	16.5	40% Worse	20.5	19% Worse



Klamath County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$26,600 was the median household income.*
8.1% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

25% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
207 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
32% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

312 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
22% of households with children had a single mother.
68% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

343 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
2,388 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
47% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
3,235 children, or 20% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

17% were especially close to their parents.
22% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
25% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
11% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
27% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

2% did not like their neighborhood.
5% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
20% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

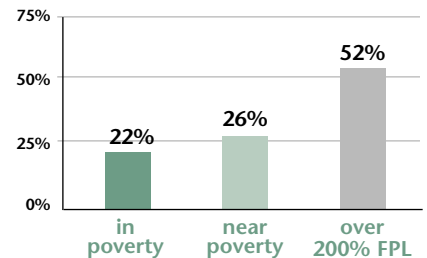
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	563	34.2	11% Better	35.2	23% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	58	15.6	7% Better	20.0	11% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	23	297.6	48% Better	334.3	42% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	182	5.7%	10% Worse	NA	10% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	432	54%	8% Worse	50%	14% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	392	48%	1% Better	41%	14% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	431	26.6	2% Better	19.4	118% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	894	14.0	1% Better	15.7	8% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	2	16.2	51% Better	27.2	20% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	53	63.9	79% Worse	51.8	13% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6	7.4	10% Better	8.7	28% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,643	23.7	1% Worse	24	16% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	63,775
All children	16,470
Households with children	8,417

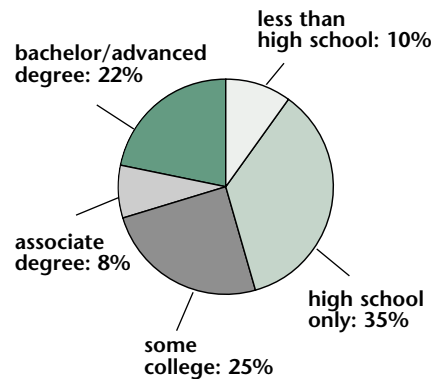
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



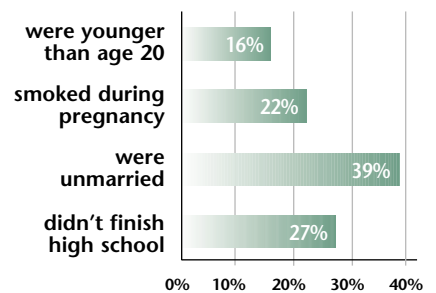
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

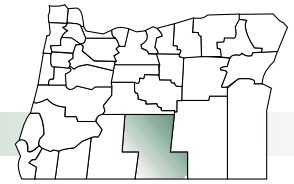
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Lake County

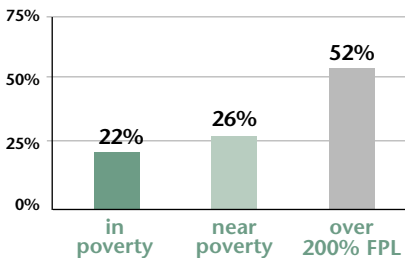
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	7,422
All children	1,847
Households with children	969

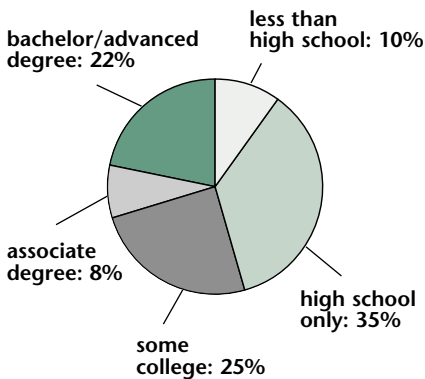
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



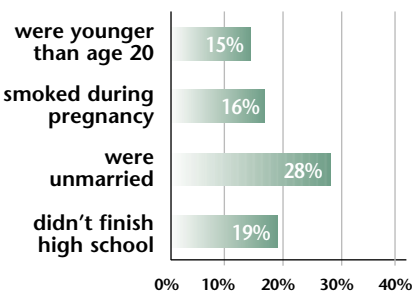
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$26,600 was the median household income.*
9.3% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
63% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

25% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
0 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
31% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

27 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
18% of households with children had a single mother.
73% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

77 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
451 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
42% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
384 children, or 21% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

14% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

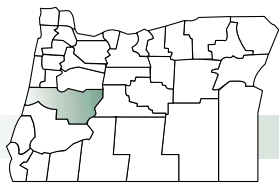
Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	78	42.2	Worse	53.0	5% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	4	9.0	Better	14.6	36% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	102.1	Better	208.9	51% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	4	.8%	Better	NA	87% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	81	72%	Better	63%	17% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	65	52%	Worse	48%	6% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	47	25.5	Better	30.7	109% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	88	11.9	Worse	6.2	8% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	2	236.7	Worse	0	NA
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	10	120.5	Worse	59.4	113% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	15.2	Worse	12.4	162% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	299	21.4	Worse	17.2	5% Better



Lane County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,500 was the median household income.*
 5.1% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 70% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

32% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 549 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 38% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$620 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

1,503 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 23% of households with children had a single mother.
 69% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

3,327 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 17,089 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 33% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 13,475 children, or 18% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

8% were especially close to their parents.
 10% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 12% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 13% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

9% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 28% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 10% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
 6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 10% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

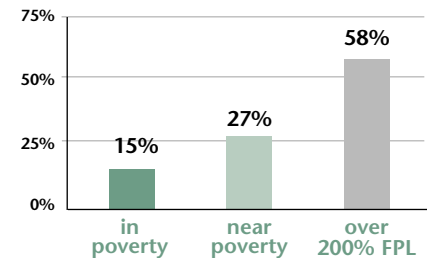
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	3,581	48.5	1% Worse	56.5	10% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	218	12.2	20% Better	17.2	13% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	95	270.2	5% Worse	230.0	29% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	801	5.4%	21% Worse	NA	14% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	2,241	63%	6% Worse	61%	2% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	2,019	57%	4% Worse	56%	3% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	1,168	16.0	10% Worse	10.1	31% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	4,323	13.4	Same	15.0	4% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	12	21.0	Same	19.1	4% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	203	54.8	9% Better	55.0	3% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	24	6.4	Same	6.0	10% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	13,429	25.3	8% Worse	25.1	25% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	322,959
All children	73,814
Households with children	40,441

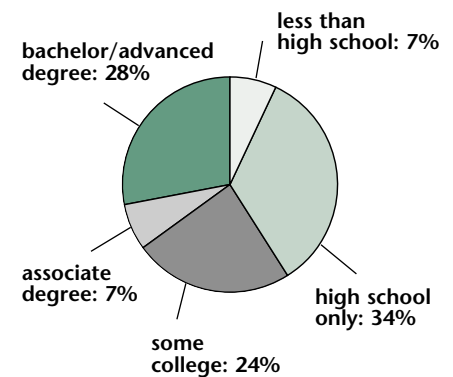
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



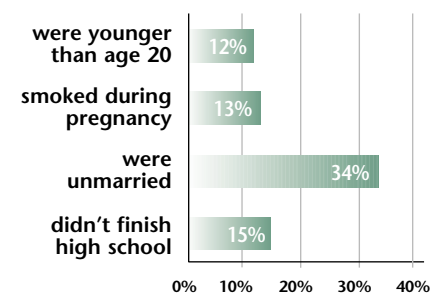
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

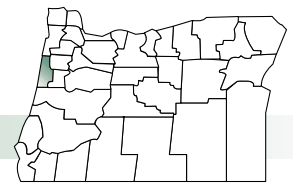
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Lincoln County

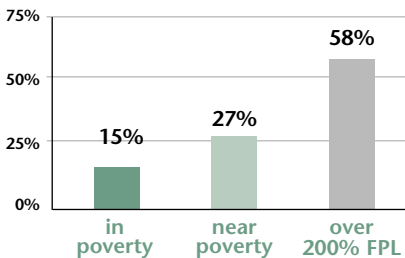
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	44,479
All children	9,535
Households with children	5,244

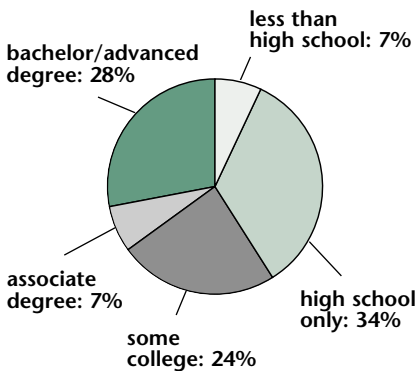
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



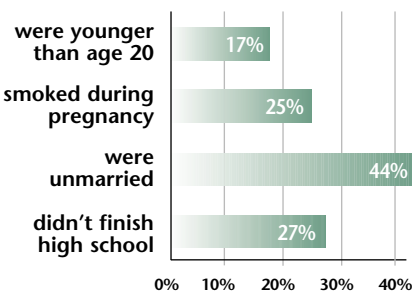
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,500 was the median household income.*
6.2% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

32% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
17 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
34% of homes were renter occupied.
\$530 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

160 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
27% of households with children had a single mother.
63% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

464 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
2,237 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
48% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
2,172 children, or 23% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

12% were especially close to their parents.
12% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
13% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
17% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

8% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
48% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
9% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

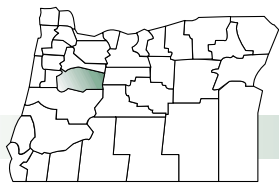
Community Setting

9% did not like their neighborhood.
15% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
8% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	529	55.5	Better	73.8	25% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	29	12.6	Better	18.3	10% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	6	132.7	Better	196.7	37% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	191	8.7%	Worse	NA	38% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	305	62%	Better	58%	Same
8th Grade Math Proficiency	231	46%	Worse	49%	16% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	210	22.4	Better	25.4	84% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	626	14.1	Better	14.6	9% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	4	54.2	Worse	31.0	168% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	26	59.2	Better	51.6	5% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	5	11.8	Same	5.0	103% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,270	18.9	Better	NA	7% Worse



Linn County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,500 was the median household income.*
 7.1% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 68% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

32% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 21 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 32% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$597 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

472 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 20% of households with children had a single mother.
 72% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

1,239 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 5,863 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 37% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 5,051 children, or 19% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

12% were especially close to their parents.
 14% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 14% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 13% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

8% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 32% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 9% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
 8% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 13% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

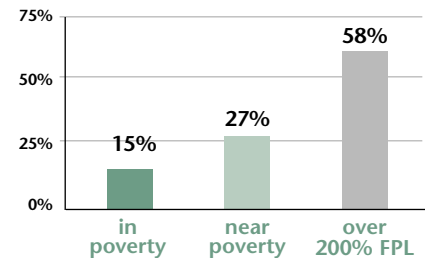
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,463	54.5	19% Better	89.9	23% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	91	15.2	6% Better	17.2	9% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	21	167.2	1% Better	185.1	20% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	351	6.3%	12% Better	NA	Same
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	835	63%	4% Worse	54%	2% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	732	55%	4% Better	49%	Same
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	291	10.9	3% Worse	10.1	11% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	1,412	13.7	7% Worse	15.7	6% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	4	19.5	1% Better	36.9	4% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	60	42.9	15% Better	50.6	24% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	10	6.9	73% Worse	7.2	19% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	3,157	16.3	2% Worse	18.0	20% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	103,069
All children	26,830
Households with children	13,886

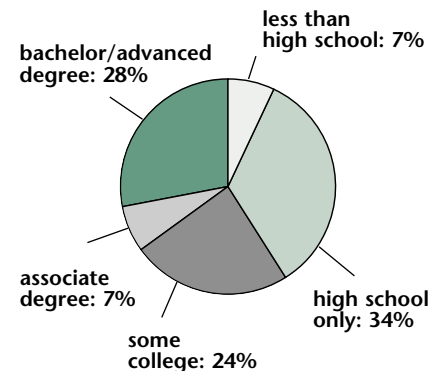
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



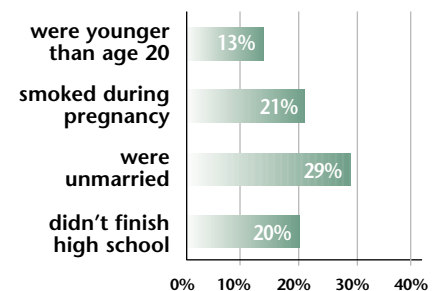
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

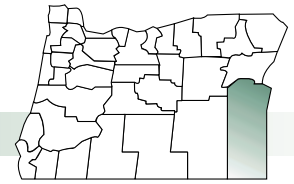
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Malheur County

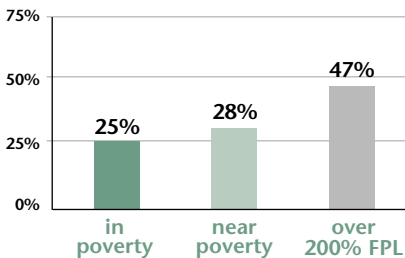
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	31,615
All children	8,734
Households with children	4,017

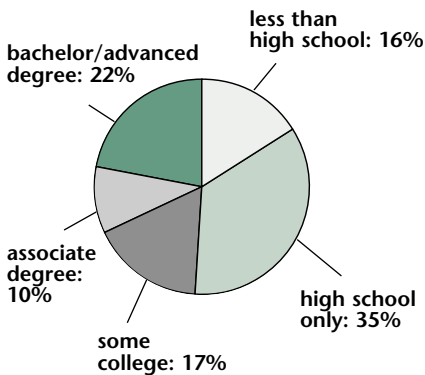
Child Poverty*

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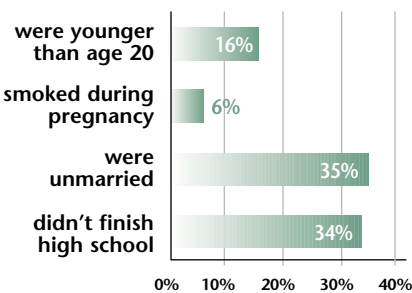
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
7.6% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
70% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
21 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
36% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

129 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
20% of households with children had a single mother.
74% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

238 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
1,085 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
61% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
1,894 children, or 22% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

15% were especially close to their parents.
14% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
19% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
10% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

2% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
30% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
3% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

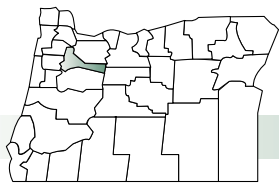
Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
2% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
6% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	768	87.9	Worse	72.8	99% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	34	17.8	Worse	18.7	27% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	4	90.5	Worse	137.6	57% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	51	3.1%	Better	NA	51% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	208	55%	Worse	51%	11% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	184	48%	Same	40%	13% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	96	11.1	Better	16.8	9% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	367	11.6	Worse	16.5	10% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Better	32.3	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	31	59.5	Better	51.4	5% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4	8.0	Better	8.7	38% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	885	14.4	Worse	NA	29% Worse



Marion County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$38,550 was the median household income.*
 5.6% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 65% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

30% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 300 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 37% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$630 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

1,383 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 21% of households with children had a single mother.
 72% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

3,066 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 9,113 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 43% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 14,883 children, or 19% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

19% were especially close to their parents.
 24% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 23% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 15% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

2% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 3% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 12% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

4% did not like their neighborhood.
 6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 20% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

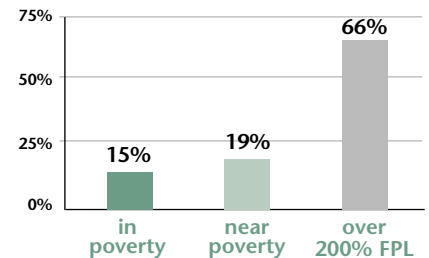
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	3,710	47.6	4% Better	58.4	8% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	296	17.6	15% Better	23.5	26% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	84	251.1	Same	322.1	20% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	1,233	8.4%	6% Worse	NA	33% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	2,056	56%	4% Worse	50%	10% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	1,778	47%	Same	44%	15% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	1,029	13.2	6% Better	11.5	8% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	3,772	13.2	2% Better	16.1	2% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	12	20.6	18% Better	28.2	2% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	233	51.5	11% Better	53.1	9% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	26	5.7	36% Worse	7.1	2% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	12,074	23.2	20% Better	20.7	14% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	284,834
All children	77,963
Households with children	38,200

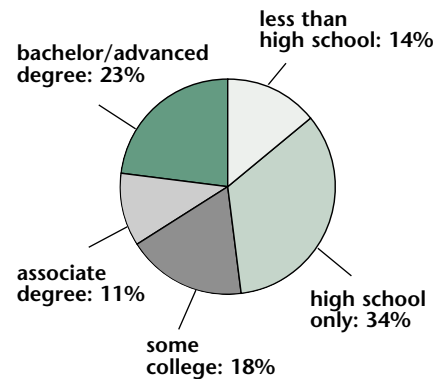
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



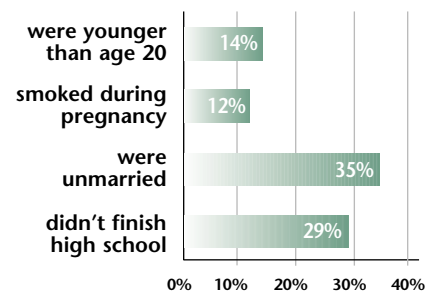
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

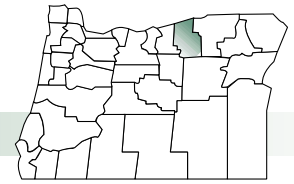
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Morrow County

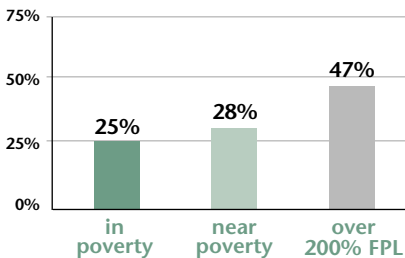
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	10,995
All children	3,385
Households with children	1,603

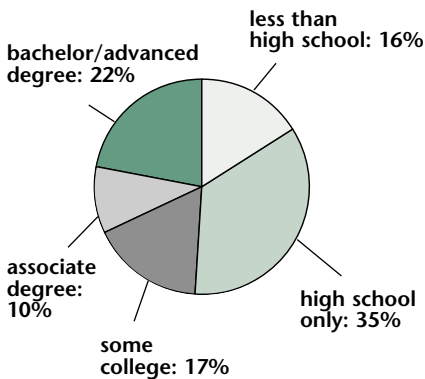
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



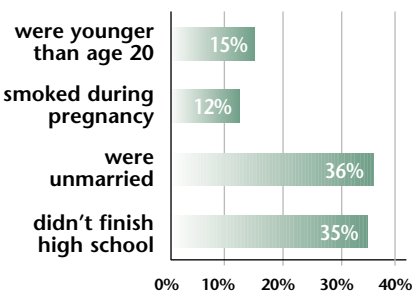
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
11.9% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
66% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
0 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
27% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

50 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
16% of households with children had a single mother.
74% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

192 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
49% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
635 children, or 19% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

14% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

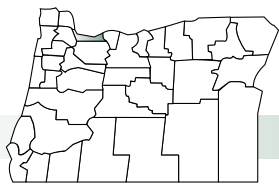
Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	108	31.9	Better	48.8	28% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	11	15.5	Better	22.3	11% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	4	269.2	Worse	82.0	29% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	27	3.9%	Better	NA	38% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	69	54%	Worse	44%	14% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	59	43%	Worse	42%	23% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	64	20.7	Better	30.3	70% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	186	16.9	Better	18.1	31% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Same	29.1	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	6	39.7	Better	50.6	30% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2	11.1	Worse	2.8	91% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	286	17.1	Better	11.7	16% Worse



Multnomah County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$38,050 was the median household income.*
 4.3% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 733 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 43% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$747 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

2,165 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 24% of households with children had a single mother.
 68% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

7,817 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 23,801 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 37% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 25,650 children, or 17% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

7% were especially close to their parents.
 15% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 7% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

7% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 28% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 4% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

6% did not like their neighborhood.
 7% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 12% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

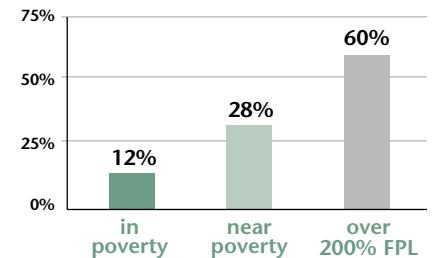
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	5,904	40.1	32% Worse	42.2	9% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	605	19.1	6% Better	22.6	36% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	123	188.8	2% Worse	218.4	10% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	2,509	9.5%	7% Better	NA	51% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	3,566	59%	6% Worse	51%	6% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	3,355	55%	Same	52%	1% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	1,644	11.3	24% Better	13.6	7% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	14,334	21.7	4% Better	24.8	68% Worse
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	25	21.2	4% Better	21.1	5% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	646	68.3	29% Worse	58.8	21% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	46	5.0	11% Worse	5.6	14% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	23,674	22.7	2% Better	21.1	12% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	660,486
All children	147,250
Households with children	79,210

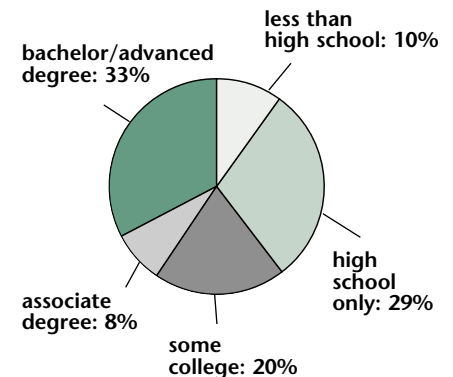
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



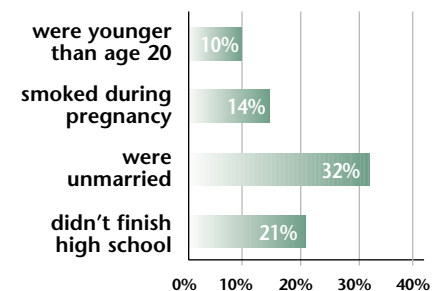
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

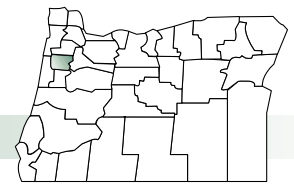
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Polk County

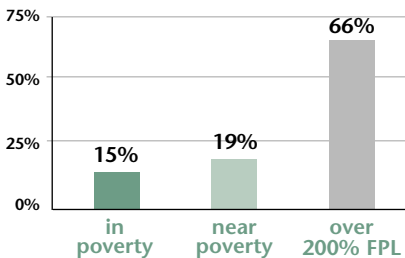
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	62,380
All children	15,815
Households with children	7,971

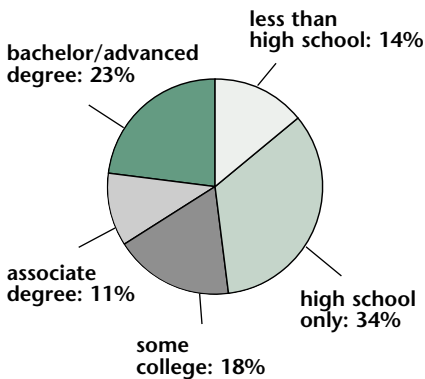
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



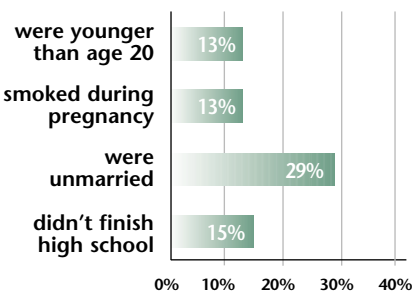
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$38,550 was the median household income.*
4.8% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
70% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

30% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
38 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
32% of homes were renter occupied.
\$630 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

181 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
19% of households with children had a single mother.
75% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

227 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
1,923 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
37% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
1,668 children, or 11% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

7% were especially close to their parents.
8% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
12% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
13% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

4% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
37% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
12% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

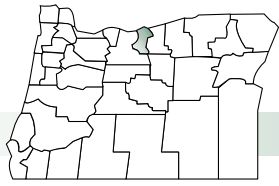
Community Setting

4% did not like their neighborhood.
8% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
11% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	754	47.7	7% Better	68.4	8% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	30	7.8	30% Better	14.6	44% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	5	66.5	59% Better	164.9	68% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	124	5.9%	6% Worse	NA	6% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	296	62%	6% Better	56%	Same
8th Grade Math Proficiency	239	50%	2% Better	48%	10% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	113	7.3	38% Better	8.8	40% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	578	9.3	6% Better	12.2	28% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	1	8.4	66% Better	25.4	58% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	31	41.3	13% Better	48.1	27% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	4.6	229% Worse	4.8	21% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	1,879	17.0	5% Better	18.2	17% Worse



Sherman County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$29,850 was the median household income.*
 5.8% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 74% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

19% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 3 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 30% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

0 children were affected by divorce in 2000.
 12% of households with children had a single mother.
 80% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

N/A children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 123 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 30% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 52 children, or 10% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

14% were especially close to their parents.
 17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
 6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

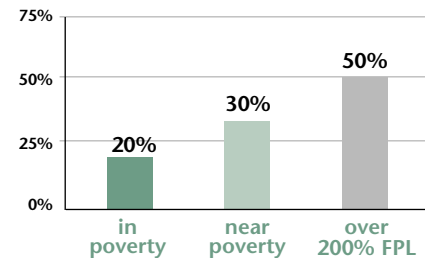
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	13	25.4	Better	37	43% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	NA	NA	NA	1.9	NA
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	0	0	Same	0	100% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	0	0%	Better	NA	100% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	19	63%	Worse	64%	2% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	13	45%	Worse	59%	19% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	113	18.0	Better	25.0	48% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	19	9.8	Worse	11.9	24% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Same	0	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	0	0	Same	34.1	100% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0	Same	0	100% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	30	9.6	Worse	NA	53% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	1,934
All children	511
Households with children	252

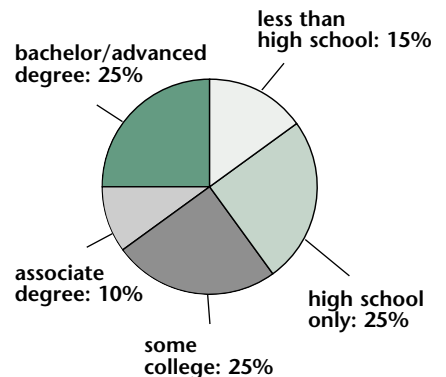
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



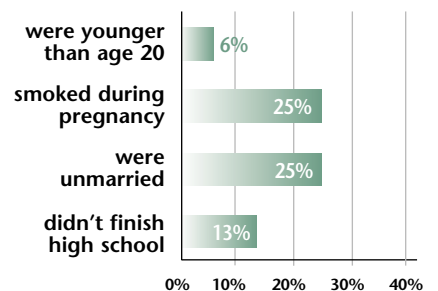
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

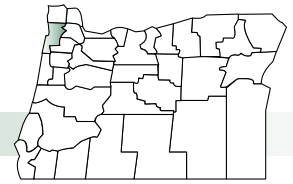
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Tillamook County

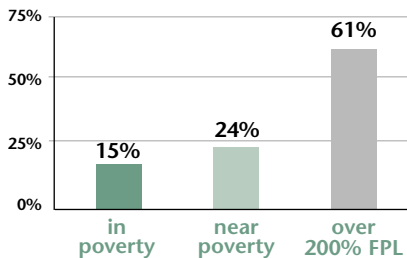
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	24,262
All children	5,396
Households with children	2,753

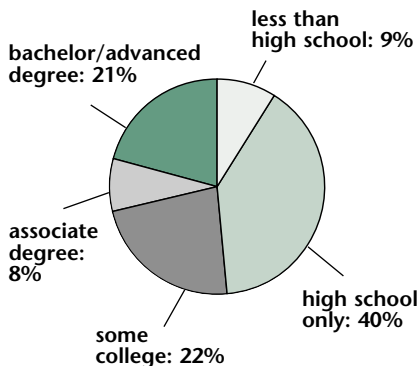
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



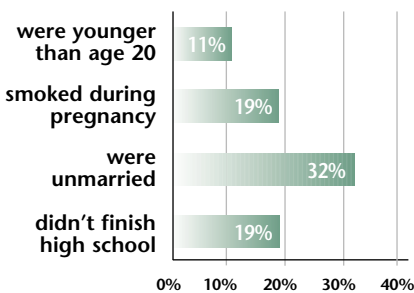
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$36,550 was the median household income.*
4.4% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
68% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

25% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
5 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
28% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

96 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
19% of households with children had a single mother.
71% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

183 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
885 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
43% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
865 children, or 16% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

5% were especially close to their parents.
9% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
11% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
No children had increased risk because they lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

No children had increased risk from unclear family rules and poor behavior monitoring.
34% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
9% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
No children had increased risk from their parents attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

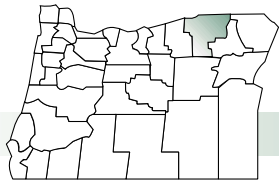
Community Setting

14% did not like their neighborhood.
18% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
No children had increased protection because their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	244	45.2	Better	85.0	2% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	10	7.8	Better	17.0	44% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	3	112.1	Better	220.2	46% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	49	3.7%	Better	NA	41% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	161	57%	Worse	49%	8% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	148	52%	Worse	49%	7% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	90	16.8	Better	18.4	38% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	295	12.2	Worse	12.6	6% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	1	24.1	Better	19.1	19% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	11	45.8	Better	50.9	19% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	2	9.3	Worse	4.9	60% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	960	24.5	Worse	25.5	20% Better



Umatilla County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
 6.4% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 63% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 11 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 35% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

367 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 20% of households with children had a single mother.
 71% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

773 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 1,555 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 35% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 3,302 children, or 17% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

16% were especially close to their parents.
 18% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 15% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

4% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 31% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

4% did not like their neighborhood.
 6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 19% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

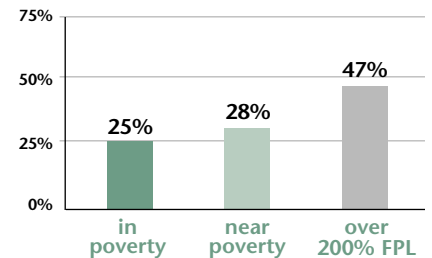
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,272	64.9	9% Better	78.3	47% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	90	21.3	Same	21.8	52% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	15	169.0	23% Better	154.2	19% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	265	7.0%	22% Better	NA	11% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	421	54%	3% Better	48%	12% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	424	52%	2%Worse	45%	6% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	172	9.0	2% Better	10.0	26% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	823	11.7	3% Better	14.9	10% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	100% Better	22.3	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	49	47.1	34% Better	56.8	17% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	4	3.5	55% Better	7.1	40% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,172	17.9	4% Better	17.7	12% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	70,548
All children	19,592
Households with children	9,675

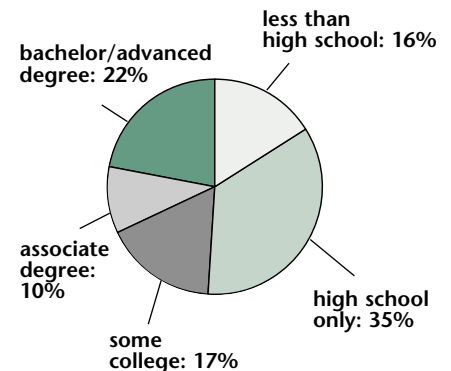
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



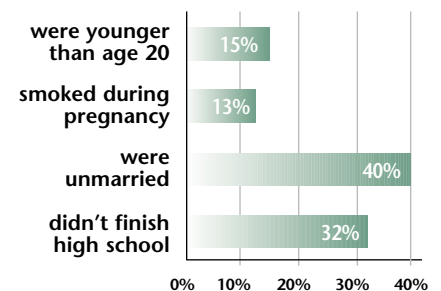
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

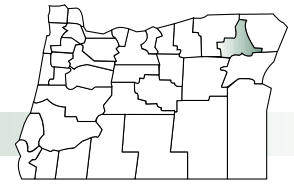
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Union County

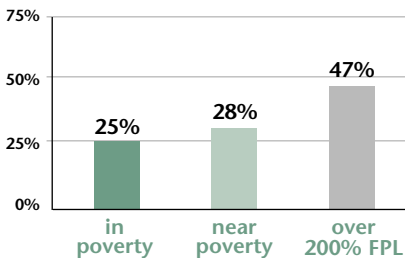
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	24,530
All children	6,046
Households with children	3,165

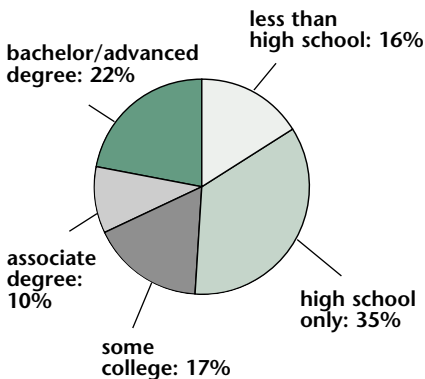
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



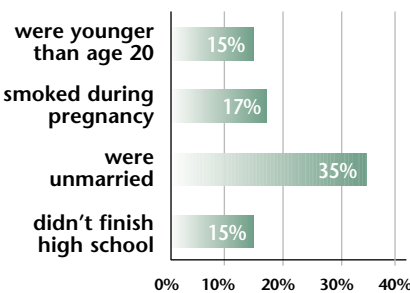
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
5.2% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
76% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
2 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
34% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

87 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
20% of households with children had a single mother.
73% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

213 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
754 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
32% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
1,018 children, or 17% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

10% were especially close to their parents.
16% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
18% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
8% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

7% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
35% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
10% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

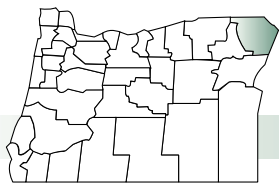
Community Setting

9% did not like their neighborhood.
6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
9% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	232	38.4	Better	60.9	13% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	13	8.6	Better	12.5	39% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	2	61.2	Better	170.7	71% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	57	3.9%	Worse	NA	38% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	192	59%	Worse	59%	6% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	193	58%	Worse	56%	4% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	124	20.6	Worse	18.7	69% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	196	8.0	Better	9.4	38% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	2	40.7	Same	45.2	101% Worse
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	16	53.3	Worse	43.2	6% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0	Same	4.1	100% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	652	14.4	Worse	20.0	29% Worse



Wallowa County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
 8.7% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 10 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 28% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

36 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 18% of households with children had a single mother.
 75% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

12 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 190 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 47% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 184 children, or 11% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

14% were especially close to their parents.
 17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
 6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

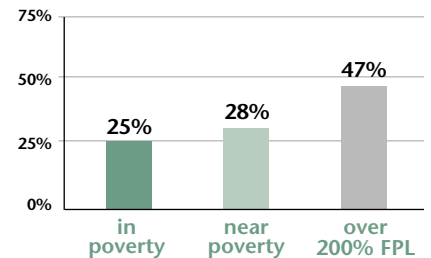
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	44	25.1	Worse	48.4	43% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	2	4.5	Better	10.8	68% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	110.4	Worse	105.2	47% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	0	0%	Better	NA	100% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	80	76%	Worse	64%	23% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	64	61%	Worse	62%	10% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	13	7.4	Better	8.7	39% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	24	3.3	Better	6.6	74% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Same	28.4	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	4	57.1	Better	43.6	1% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1	16.9	Better	8.7	191% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	146	12.4	Worse	17.8	39% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	7,226
All children	1,755
Households with children	922

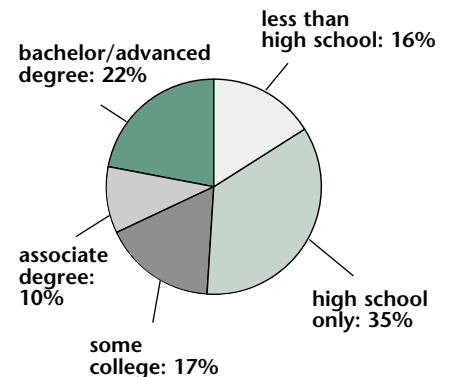
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



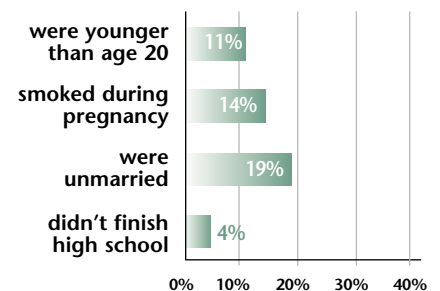
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

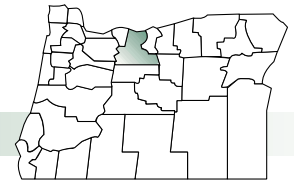
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Wasco County

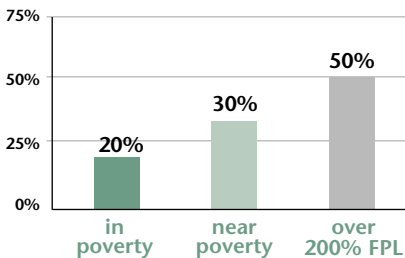
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
2000	
TOTAL	23,791
All children	6,035
Households with children	3,110

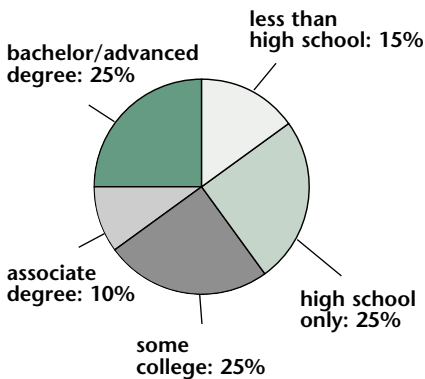
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



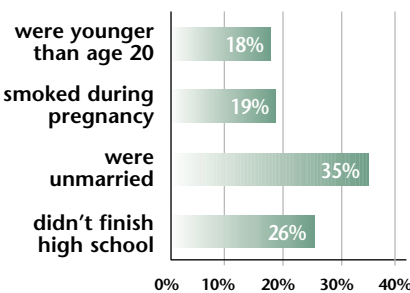
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$29,850 was the median household income.*
6.5% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
71% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

19% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
8 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
32% of homes were renter occupied.
\$544 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

107 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
21% of households with children had a single mother.
70% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

165 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
1,055 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
42% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
1,157 children, or 19% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

13% were especially close to their parents.
16% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

13% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
47% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
10% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
12% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

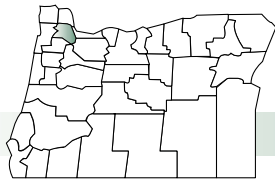
Community Setting

8% did not like their neighborhood.
6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
10% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	399	66.1	Better	98	49% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	28	20.8	Worse	17.0	49% Worse
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	5	173.7	Better	187.6	17% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	84	6.6%	Better	NA	5% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	127	50%	Worse	51%	19% Worse
8th Grade Math Proficiency	123	47%	Better	43%	15% Worse
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	113	18	Better	25.0	48% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	266	11.2	Better	14.3	14% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Better	31.0	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	15	48.9	Better	49.8	14% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	3	10.6	Worse	6.1	83% Worse
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	834	16.2	Worse	15.2	21% Worse



Washington County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$38,050 was the median household income.*
 3.3% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 68% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

28% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 185 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 39% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$747 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

1,637 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 16% of households with children had a single mother.
 78% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

1,761 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 5,447 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 22% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 8,463 children, or 7% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

12% were especially close to their parents.
 13% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 13% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

7% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 20% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 6% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 5% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
 5% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 15% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

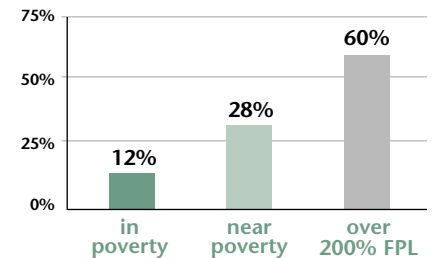
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	3,217	26.9	13% Better	33.3	39% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	317	13.1	13% Better	16.1	6% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	72	151.6	41% Worse	154.8	28% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	1,224	5.9%	8% Worse	NA	6% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	3,466	68%	1% Worse	63%	10% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	3,222	62%	1% Worse	58%	12% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	604	5.3	27% Better	5.9	57% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	3,338	7.5	11% Better	8.7	42% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	9	10.7	21% Better	19.1	47% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	438	57.9	12% Worse	52.6	2% Worse
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	39	5.5	15% Worse	4.5	5% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	16,824	21.2	Same	20.7	4% Better

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	445,342
All children	119,618
Households with children	63,810

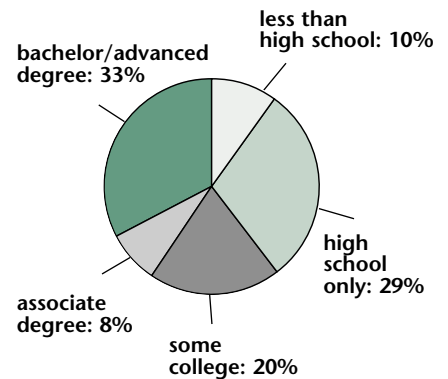
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



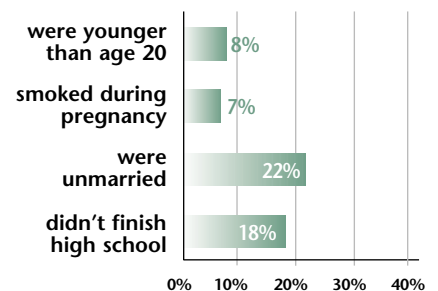
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

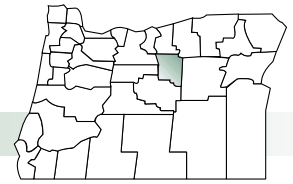
Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Wheeler County

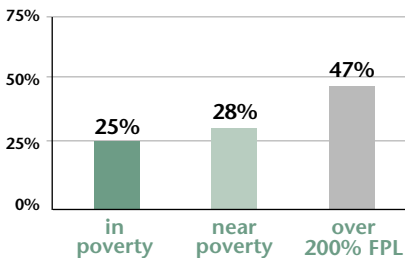
STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001



POPULATION	
	2000
TOTAL	1,547
All children	351
Households with children	159

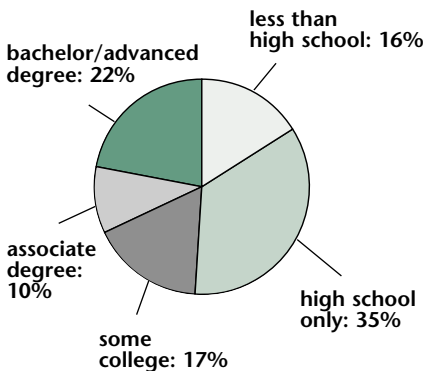
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



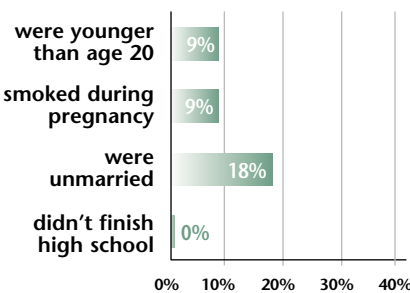
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$31,750 was the median household income.*
8.5% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
77% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

23% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
0 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
28% of homes were renter occupied.
\$496 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

2 children were affected by divorce in 2000.
13% of households with children had a single mother.
82% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

96 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
55% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
43 children, or 12% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

14% were especially close to their parents.
17% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
16% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
12% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

6% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
33% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
8% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
7% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

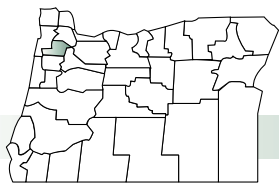
Community Setting

7% did not like their neighborhood.
6% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
16% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey: regional data. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1	2.8	Worse	3.4	94% Better
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	1	11.6	Worse	0	17% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	1	581.4	Worse	103.6	178% Worse
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	1	.9%	Worse	NA	86% Better
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	13	81%	Better	57%	31% Better
8th Grade Math Proficiency	10	59%	Better	36%	6% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	6	16.5	Worse	8.7	35% Worse
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	13	8.4	Worse	8.8	35% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	Same!	0	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	0	0	Same!	40.4	100% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	0	0	Same	0	100% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	12	7.6	Worse	NA	63% Worse



Yamhill County

STATUS OF OREGON'S CHILDREN 2001

FAMILY STABILITY

* Denotes regional data

Income

\$38,550 was the median household income.*
 4.5% of workers were unemployed on average in 2000.
 69% of court ordered child support payments were paid.

Housing

30% of households spent more than 30 percent of their income on housing.*
 58 children sought refuge in a homeless shelter on a given night.
 30% of homes were renter occupied.
 \$747 per month was the average rent on a two-bedroom apartment.

Structure

385 children or more were affected by divorce in 2000.
 17% of households with children had a single mother.
 76% of households with children had married parents.

Supports

444 children received assistance through TANF (welfare) in a typical month.
 3,060 people were served with emergency food boxes in an average month.
 33% of public school children received free or reduced price lunches.
 3,162 children, or 14% of all children, received assistance through food stamps in a typical month.

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

Surveyed eighth graders reported**

Family Relationships and Management Practices

22% were especially close to their parents.
 28% had a high level of involvement in family activities and decisions.
 17% reported their parents often affirmed their good behavior.
 11% lived in families that argued or yelled excessively.

Communicating the Family's Values

15% said their family set unclear rules and were poor monitors of their behavior.
 25% were at greater risk due to a family member's or an adult's substance abuse or criminal activity.
 5% felt their parents had permissive attitudes about cigarettes, marijuana or alcohol use.
 4% felt their parents had permissive attitudes toward stealing, graffiti and fights.

Community Setting

12% did not like their neighborhood.
 2% moved homes or changed schools frequently.
 18% felt their neighbors were highly supportive of them.

** Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey. See data definitions and sources for more information.

COUNTY INDICATORS

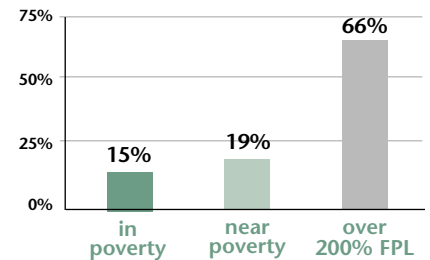
	Current Total Number	Current Rate	Rate Change from Previous Year	Avg. Rate Previous 5-years	County Rate Compared to Oregon
TEEN					
Juvenile Arrests (per 1,000 age 0-17)	1,397	61.2	6% Better	81.3	38% Worse
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls age 10-17)	60	11.2	28% Better	18.5	20% Better
Suicide Attempts (per 100,000 age 10-17)	20	181.4	14% Worse	257.7	13% Better
SCHOOL					
High School Dropout	353	7.3%	6% Better	NA	16% Worse
8th Grade Reading Proficiency	650	62%	3% Better	55%	Same
8th Grade Math Proficiency	624	57%	3% Better	52%	2% Better
SAFETY					
Child Abuse & Neglect Victims (per 1,000)	214	9.5	30% Better	12.9	22% Better
Crimes Against Persons (per 1,000)	847	10.0	5% Better	12.4	23% Better
Child Deaths (per 100,000 age 1-14)	0	0	100% Better	24.1	100% Better
EARLY CHILDHOOD					
Low Birthweight Infants (per 1,000 births)	58	48.5	21% Better	52.8	14% Better
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6	4.8	38% Better	5.9	17% Better
Child Care Supply (spaces per 100 age 0-13)	2,822	16.9	28% Better	14.8	17% Worse

POPULATION

	2000
TOTAL	84,992
All children	22,843
Households with children	11,617

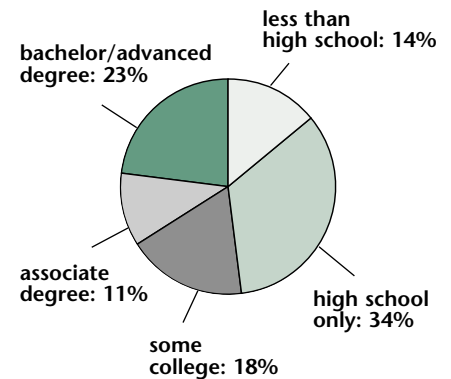
Child Poverty*

In 2001, the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four was \$17,650. Near poverty were those who made between 100 and 200 percent of FPL. The chart shows the percent of children whose family income was at or below, near, or above 200% of Federal Poverty Level.



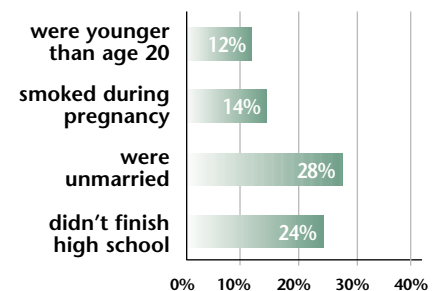
Parent Education*

Adult education attainment in households with children:



Born at Risk

Percentage of families with babies born in 2000 whose mothers...



* Regional data

Beware of Small Numbers

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

Understand What is Being Measured

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

Let the Data User Beware

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

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

Remember the Limits and Uses of Data

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



COUNTY INDICATORS KEY

Current Number

Number of incidents for the most recent year of data.

Current Rate

County rate for the most recent year of data.

Rate Change from Previous Year

Percentage change between rate in previous year and most recent year of data. Percentage change is not reported for counties with less than 45,000 people due to small number of events.

Average Rate Previous 5-years

Average of the previous five years of data, not including most recent year of data.

Current Rate Compared to Oregon

Comparison of most recent county rate with Oregon rate for same year.

NA

Data not available.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING The percent of households in Oregon that spend more than 30% of the household income on housing costs (2000). Margin of error is +/- 3% to 4% depending on region, +/- 1% statewide.

Source: Oregon Population Survey (provisional)

AVERAGE RENT

Estimated fair market rent based on regional survey and updated with the Consumer Price Index or HUD regional rent change factors (2001).

Source: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development

BORN AT RISK The percent of all births in Oregon where the mother reported a.) she was younger than 20 at the time of the child's birth, b.) she reported smoking during pregnancy, c.) she was unmarried at the time of the child's birth, d.) she had less than 12 years education (2000).

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Health Division, DHS

CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT VICTIMS Number of confirmed child victims of abuse or neglect per 1,000 children under 18 years old (2000). Data for Wasco and Sherman counties are combined.

Source: State Office for Services to Children and Families, DHS

CHILD CARE SUPPLY Number of identified child care slots available for every 100 children under 13 years old (2000). Comparison to previous year and five year average not available in some counties due to change in methodology.

Source: Child Care Division of the Oregon Employment Department

CHILD DEATHS Number of child deaths (ages 1-14) per 100,000 children (1999).

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Health Division, DHS

CHILD POVERTY The percent of children who are estimated to live in families with incomes at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (2000). Margin of error is +/- 4% to 7% depending on region, +/- 2% statewide.

Source: Oregon Population Survey (provisional)

COURT ORDERED CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENTS The average percent of court ordered child support payments that were actually paid between May and September 2001.

Source: Oregon Department of Justice

CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS The number of crimes against persons (negligent homicide, forcible rape, other sex crimes, kidnapping, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault) reported per 1,000 Oregonians (2000).

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Department of State Police

DIVORCE The number of children who live in families where a divorce occurred (2000). Note - the exact number of children in households with four or more children is not available. The number of divorce impacted children in families with four or more was assumed to be four to calculate the minimum number of children impacted.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Health Division, DHS

EMERGENCY FOOD BOXES The average number of individuals who sought and were provided emergency food boxes in a month from Oregon Food Bank affiliated food distribution sites (July 2000-June 2001).

Source: Oregon Food Bank

FOOD STAMPS The number and percent of children receiving Food Stamp benefits during the month of May 2000.

Source: Adult and Family Services, DHS

FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH The percent of all students enrolled in public schools who are eligible for free or reduced lunch (2000).

Source: Oregon Department of Education

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT Percentage of students who dropped out of high school during the school year and did not complete a General Equivalency Degree (1999-2000). Previous 5-year average not available due to change in methodology.

Source: Oregon Department of Education

HOMELESSNESS The average number of children age 0-17 who were sheltered or turned away from shelter on two given evenings in March and November 2000.

Source: Housing and Community Services, DHS

INFANT MORTALITY Number of infant deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births (1999).

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Health Division

JUVENILE ARRESTS Juvenile arrests per 1,000 children ages 0-17. (2000 - Provisional).

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Department of State Police

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS Low birthweight infants born weighing less than 2,500 grams per 1,000 births (2000).

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Health Division, DHS

MARRIED PARENTS The percent of households with own children that has married parents (2000).

Source: United States Census Bureau

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME The median household income in Oregon as calculated from grouped data (2000).

Source: Oregon Population Survey (provisional)



PARENT EDUCATION The percentage of all adults in households with children who have less than high school, high school only, some college, associate degree or bachelor/advanced degree (2000). Margin of error is +/- 4% to 6% depending on region, +/- 2% statewide.

Source: Oregon Population Survey (provisional)

POPULATION Population of Oregon and its counties by age (2000).

Source: United States Census Bureau

RENTER OCCUPIED The percent of all households that are renter occupied (2000).

Source: United States Census Bureau

SINGLE MOTHERS The percent of households with own children that has a single mother (2000).

Source: United States Census Bureau

SUICIDE ATTEMPTS Number of reported suicide attempts resulting in hospitalization or death per 100,000 children ages 10-17 (1999).

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Health Division, DHS

TANF The number of children served by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Basic or Unemployment during the month of May 2000. Data for Morrow, Sherman and Wheeler counties are not available.

Source: Adult and Family Services, DHS

TEEN PREGNANCY The sum of resident live births and induced abortions among females ages 10-17 per 1,000 females ages 10-17 (2000).

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Oregon Health Division, DHS

UNEMPLOYMENT The percent of all workers who are currently available for work and are seeking employment (2000).

Source: Oregon Employment Department

8TH GRADE MATH PROFICIENCY Percentage of 8th grade students who met or exceeded state standards in math (2000-2001).

Source: Oregon Department of Education

8TH GRADE READING PROFICIENCY Percentage of 8th grade students who met or exceeded state standards in reading (2000-2001).

Source: Oregon Department of Education

QUALITY OF FAMILY LIFE

The qualities of family life indicators reported are a compilation of survey results among 8th graders across Oregon. The purpose of the survey was to measure increased risk or protection for drug and alcohol use among those participating in the survey. Each area of measurement had multiple questions creating an aggregate score of risk or protection. This score was then measured against an identified threshold or cutpoint for risk and protection. If the score surpassed the threshold or cutpoint the student was considered to be at excessive risk or protection for drug and/or alcohol use.

This data book reports on the percent of eighth grade students estimated to be at excessive risk or protection in the following areas: Family Attachment, Family Opportunities for Pro-Social Involvement, Family Rewards for Pro-Social Involvement, Family Conflict, Poor Family Management, Family History of Anti-Social Behavior, Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use, Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior, Low Neighborhood Attachment, Transitions and Mobility, Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.

Data reported for Clatsop, Coos, Gilliam, Harney, Josephine, Lake, Linn, Morrow, Sherman, Willamette, and Wheeler counties represent regional data.

Source: 2000 Oregon Public School Drug Use Survey

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