

Child & Family Development Programs

**Head Start
Parenting Education
Healthy Start**



Introduction

2013 - 2016

Community Needs Assessment

Compiled June 2013 Updated June 2014 Updated April 2015

The Community Assessment is a compilation of information of State, County, and local level

data. The Community Assessment is developed every three years, with the two succeeding years as a review to determine whether there have been significant changes in the service area. The purpose of the community assessment is to:

- (1) Help determine the grantee's philosophy, and its long-range and short-range program objectives;
- (2) Determine the type of component services that are most needed and the program option or options that will be implemented;
- (3) Determine the recruitment area that will be served by the grantee, if limitations in the amount of resources make it impossible to serve the entire service area;
- (4) Determine appropriate locations for centers and the areas to be served by home-based programs; and
- (5) Set criteria that define the types of children and families who will be given priority for recruitment and selection.

In meeting the purpose of the community assessment, information gathered and analyzed includes:

- (1) The demographic make-up of Head Start eligible children and families, including their estimated number, geographic location, and racial and ethnic composition;
- (2) Other child development and child care programs that are serving Head Start eligible children, including publicly funded State and local preschool programs, and the approximate number of Head Start eligible children served by each;
- (3) The estimated number of children with disabilities four years old or younger, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;
- (4) Data regarding the education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families;
- (5) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by families of Head Start eligible children and by institutions in the community that serve young children;
- (6) Resources in the community that could be used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children and their families, including assessments of their availability and accessibility.

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Geographic Description:

Child & Family Development Program services and service area covers the tri-County area of Tillamook, Clatsop, and Columbia Counties, which are located on the Northwestern corner of Oregon. Each program and County has its own individual characteristics; therefore the narrative that follows describes each County and program separately as opposed to describing the program area of Child & Family Development Program as one entity.

Tillamook County is 1,102 square miles in area and is boarded on the north by Clatsop County, on the east by Washington and Yamhill Counties and by a small portion of Columbia County, on the south by Lincoln County, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its County seat is Tillamook, which is 22 feet above sea level with average temperatures ranging from 42.2 degrees in January to an average temperature of 58.2 degrees in July. Average annual precipitation is 90.90 inches.

Clatsop County occupies an area of 827 square miles and is boarded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the north by the Columbia River, on the east by Columbia County, and on the south by Tillamook County. Clatsop's County seat is Astoria, which is 19 feet above sea level with average temperatures ranging from 41 degrees in January to an average of 61 degrees in July. Average annual precipitation is 70 inches.

Columbia County occupies an area of 657 square miles and is bordered on the east by the Columbia River, on the south by Multnomah County and Washington County, and on the west by Clatsop County. The southern County line is approximately 30 minutes from Portland, the largest metropolitan area in Oregon. The western County line is approximately 30 minutes from the Pacific coast. The County seat is St. Helens, which is 42 feet above sea level with average temperatures ranging from 39 degrees in January to 68.4 degrees in July. Columbia County's average annual precipitation is 44.6 inches.

Sixty-two miles of Columbia River shoreline outline Columbia County's northern and eastern boundaries. This County enjoys the longest stretch of the Columbia River in the State of Oregon. The Columbia River is a major route of ocean-going vessels and is a popular fishing ground, as well as a popular boating and wind surfing river.

Geographically beginning at the Head Start center located at the farthest Southern point, and moving North we have three Head Start centers in Tillamook County, one in **Hebo**, one in **Tillamook**. **We have a Home-based option that serves North and Central Tillamook County.** Heading up the coast to Clatsop County is a center in **Seaside**, one in **Warrenton**, and one in **Astoria**. We have a Healthy Start program in Clatsop county, with offices located in Astoria. In Columbia County we have three more Head Start centers: **Clatskanie**, **Vernonia**, and **St. Helens**. We have Healthy Start and Parenting Education in Columbia County. The Healthy Start office is in **St Helens**, and the Parenting Education office is in **Rainier**. The Head Start Administration office is in the city of **Rainier** and the grantee office is in **St. Helens**. All fiscal operations are conducted from the grantee office.

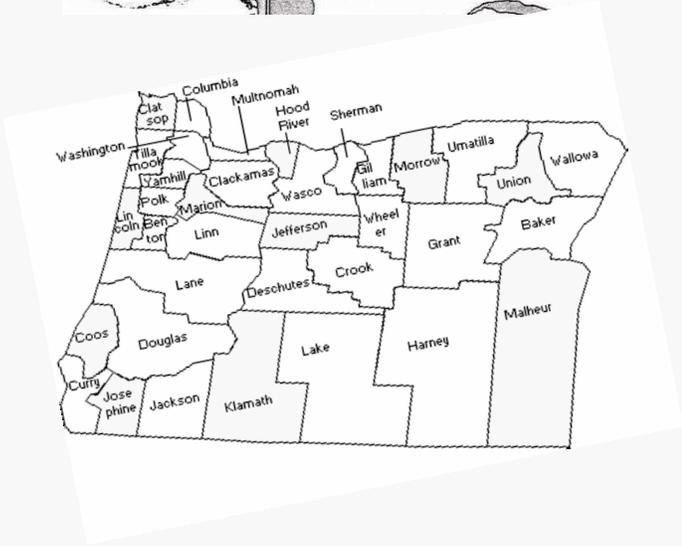
The program provides comprehensive services throughout the three county area. Each of our **eight centers and the Home-based option** has a center manager who is responsible for the day-to-

day operations of the center, and the Healthy Start Manager and Parenting Education manager are responsible for the successful operation of those programs. Following is information provided by each center manager and program manager describing the demographic make-up of their communities.

United States of America



State of Oregon



Child & Family Development Programs service area:



Tillamook County:

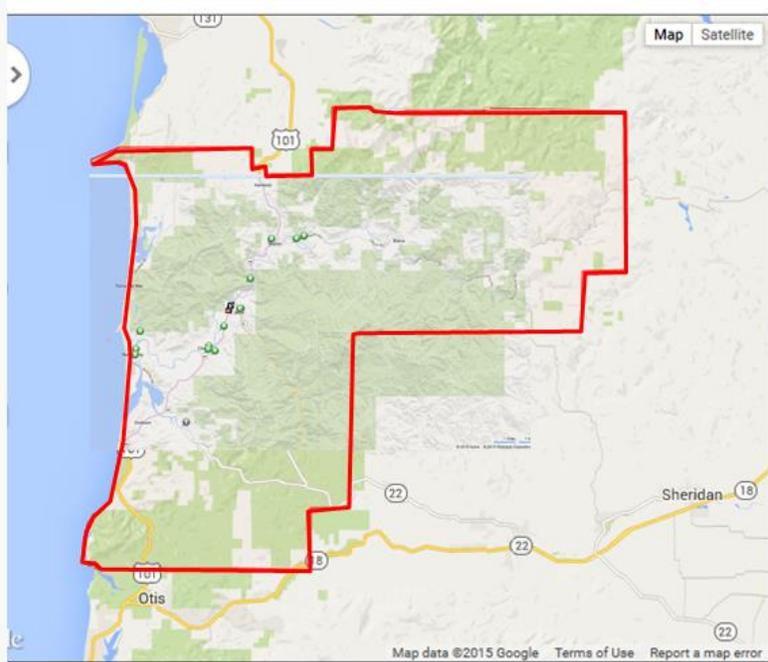
Nestucca Valley Head Start serves the unincorporated cities of Pacific City, Beaver, Hebo, Cloverdale, Sand Lake, Neskowin, Hemlock. The Nestuggas were one of several tribes who lived in this area until 1845 when a fire burned the Coast Range causing the inhabitants to flee by canoe down the Big Nestucca River where they took refuge on the half-mile sandspit between Nestucca Bay and the Pacific Ocean. Settlers staked out their homesteads shortly after and the Nestuggas relocated to a reservation on the Salmon and Siletz River. A cannery sprang up along with logging and fishing trades. Cloverdale was established in 1899 by a fellow named Charles Ray. He established a store, hotel, bank, a cheese factory and a post office. Tourism, dory fishing, farming, and logging continue to be the mainstays of the economy in this area. Many residents travel 25 miles from Cloverdale North to Tillamook or 25 miles south to Lincoln City to locate steady and more lucrative employment.

The 2010 US Department of Commerce Census Bureau estimates Tillamook County's entire population is 25,250 persons and because all of the cities that are served by NV Head Start are unincorporated, population numbers are only an estimate. Using 2010 Census estimates that 22.9 persons live per a square mile; we are estimating that there is a population of 2750 persons in the 125 square miles for this area. Wikipedia online makes 2000 Census data available for populations of Pacific City, Hebo, Cloverdale and Neskowin. For those four unincorporated cities, it estimates 1669 population with Pacific City having the highest number of people. There is no data at all for Beaver, Sand Lake or Hemlock. It can be estimated that there are approximately 148 children under the age of 5 living in this area (using the US Census Bureau estimates that 5.4% of the population in Tillamook County is under the age of 5). The majority of the population in this area is white not Hispanic persons. It can be estimated that between 3 and 9% of the population in this area are Hispanic or Latino Origin (using a combination of the 2000 Wikipedia data and 2010 Census data for the entire Tillamook County).

Currently, NV Head Start shares a center with Cedar Creek Child Care center. The adults in the family are employed in a number of occupations including: dairy farming, lumber mills, restaurants, motels, elderly or disabled care facilities, maintenance jobs such as custodial or lawn care, oyster plant, logging and Walmart. As you can see families must travel great lengths for employment.

There is no one spot identified in the southern county of Tillamook. Children came from all points of the service area in South Tillamook County.

Nestucca Valley School District Border with children from 2014-15 year:



Center	Nestucca - 18
Number Children	20
Number Families	20
Kids have 2 parent household	14
kids have one parent household	4
50/50 Split household	2
Foster children	0
Other	2
Homeless children	0
Racial Make-up	13 Non-Hispanic 7 Hispanic

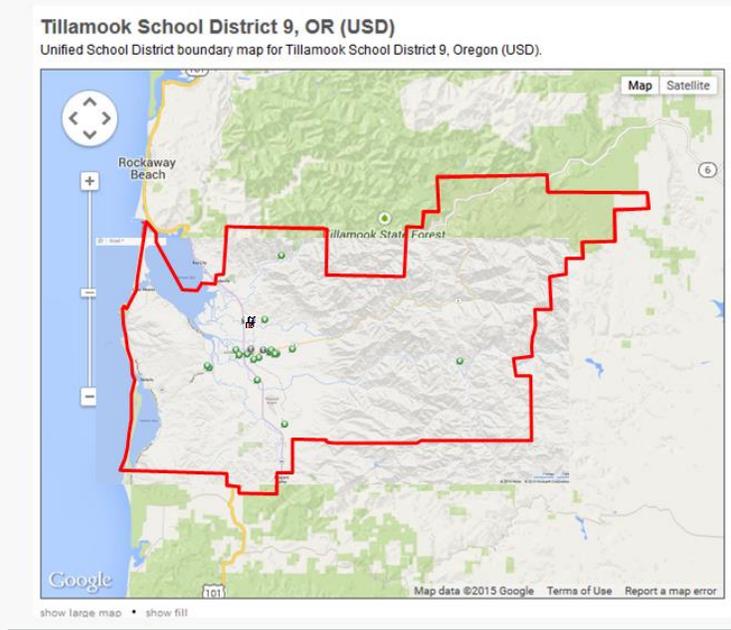
Tillamook: No information was submitted from the Tillamook center.

Children are spread out. More children this year lived in the outline areas which created significant challenges.

The City of Tillamook is on the northern coast of Oregon just 74 miles west of Portland

next to Tillamook Bay. As the county seat, it is the center of business in the region and the crossroads from which visitors can reach Tillamook County’s many beaches, parks and recreational opportunities.

Tillamook has long been a hard-working community built around the area’s timber, dairy and fishing industries. Today, with a rapidly growing tourism industry added to the mix, the city is enjoying a renaissance. Classic downtown buildings are being refurbished, new ones are being built, a new waste treatment plant has been constructed to serve future growth, and the Tillamook Urban Renewal Agency is at work revitalizing the city.



Center	Tillamook
Number Children	42 (16% Turnover)
Number Families	42
Kids have 2 parent household	20
kids have one parent household	22
Foster children	2
50/50 Split households	0
Other	0
Homeless children	0
Racial Make-up	23 Non-Hispanic 19 Hispanic

Tillamook	Eligible 0-100%	101 – 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
	20	6	0	2	0	14

During the 2014-2015 program year, the program moved from a center based option in Neah-Kah-Nie to a home-based option. The program combined the NKN and Tillamook home-based options under one supervisor.

Neah-Kah-Nie Head Start/Home-based has served 23/16 children/families this year.

Primary languages spoken include English (18) and Spanish (5). Income status of NKN center/Home-based was:

<100% Poverty – 5

101-130% Poverty – 4

131%< Poverty 2

Public Assistance – 4

Four (4) families are receiving TANF, zero family SSI, and nine (9) are receiving WIC services. The Home-based option targeted 11 child slots in central Tillamook County. Over the course of the year we served 20 children. The average monthly enrollment per child was 4 ½ months. Nine families who began in September maintained enrollment the entire school year. The majority of families lived in the city of Tillamook. The race of the children enrolled included 1 Indian Alaskan, 1 Pacific Islander, and 18 Whites. 15 children's ethnicity was Hispanic or Latino origin and 5 were non-Hispanic/non-Latino origin. The income eligibility of those enrolled in the Home-based option consisted of 9 families on public assistance, 6 families with incomes below 100% FPG, 4 families with incomes between 101-130 FPG and 1 family that was over 130% FPG. One of those families received SSI, 8 received TANF and 14 were enrolled in WIC.

Most of my children came from the Bay City area or the Nehalem area.

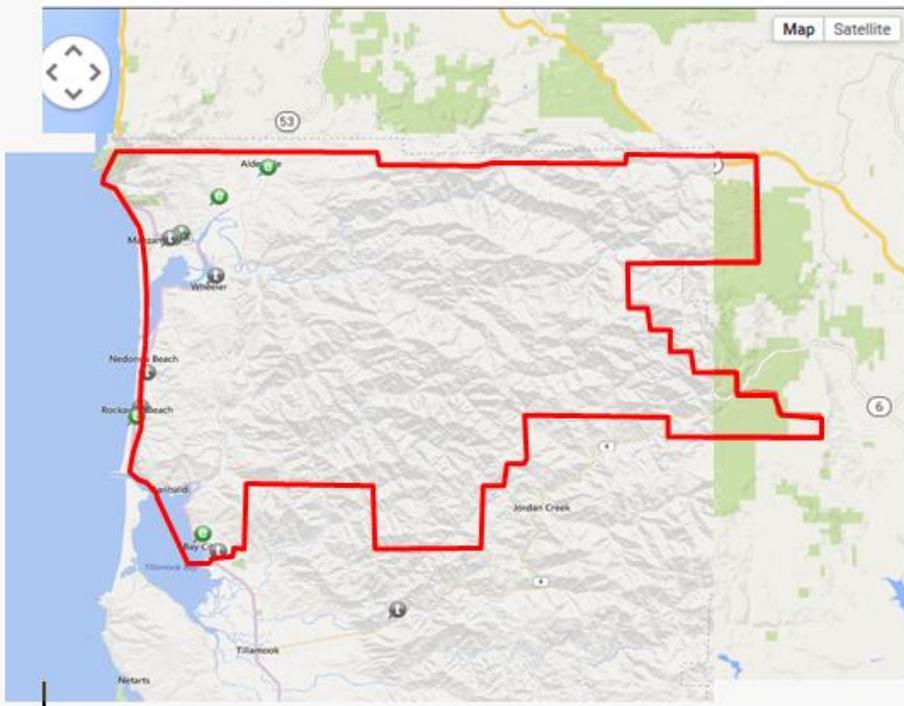
The Oregon DHS|OHA Office of Forecasting, Research, & Analysis published the High Poverty Hotspots document. High poverty hotspots are geographic concentrations of poor residents. These reports identify specific hotpot areas across Oregon and provide a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled from all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2012. SNAP information was used because SNAP is the single largest DHS/OHA program, it has a high participation rate among Oregon's poor and low income residents, and it has reliable geographic information, therefore servicing as a proxy indicator of poverty.

Tillamook County has two high-poverty hotspots. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 40 percent of the county's population, 52 percent its poor, and 35 percent of its SNAP clients live in one of these areas.

East Tillamook: Census Tract 4 encompasses the eastern portion of the city of Tillamook, bounded on the west by Highway 101. It is bounded on the east by the Washington and Yamhill county boundaries. The northern part of the tract is bordered by the Kilchis River, Sam Downs Road, the Kilchis Lookout Road, Cedar Creek Road, and Oregon Route 6 in the Tillamook State Forest. The southern edge is bordered by Murphy Camp Road, the East Fork Bypass, the South Fork Trask River, Simmons Ridge Road, and Fawcett Creek (Figure 2).

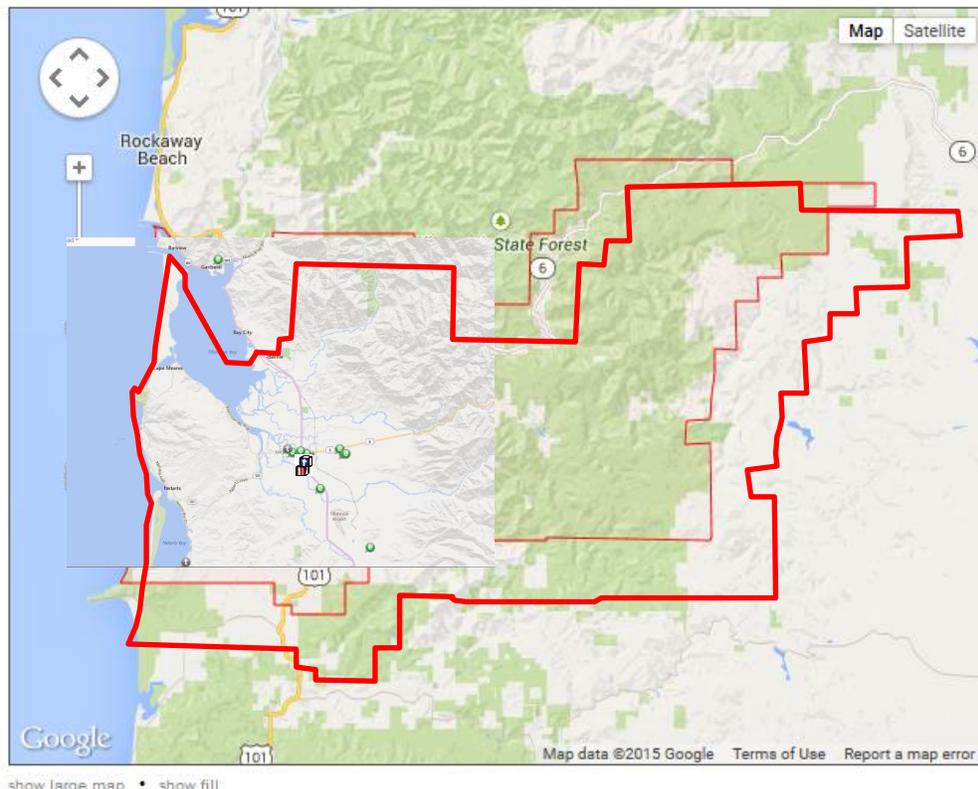
During the 2014-2015 school year, the program offered a Home-Based option to North and Central Tillamook County. The program targeted 12 children and their families for North County and 11 children and families for Central County. Over the course of the year, the North County served a total 16 children however the average monthly enrolled was 7 families. The average months of enrollment for a family were 2.8 months. There were four families who maintained their enrollment the entire year. The high turnover and short duration of enrollment made it challenging to ensure health requirements were met.

NeakNaieNie School District Boundry:



Tillamook School District 9, OR (USD)

Unified School District boundary map for Tillamook School District 9, Oregon (USD).



Center	Home-based: NKN and Till
Number Children	36 (57% turnover rate) (16 NKN, 20 Till)
Number Families	32 (NKN 14, Till 18)
Kids have 2 parent household	21
kids have one parent household	14
50/50 Split Households	1
Foster children	1
Other	0
Homeless children	0
Racial Make-up	NKN: 14 Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino 2 Hispanic or Latino origin Till: 5 Non-Hispanic 15 Hispanic
Geographic area	NKN: Manzanitia – (1 last year) 1 Nehalem – (11 last year) 6 Wheeler – (3) 1 Rockaway Beach – (5) 3

	Bay City – (3) 2 Tillamook – 1 (still in NKN School District).
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Home-Based	Eligible 0-100%	101 – 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
NKN	5	4	2	1	0	4
Tillamook	6	4	1	0	0	9

- Southern Tillamook County: Census Tract 8 surrounds Nestucca Bay and encompasses several of Tillamook county’s unincorporated communities including Pacific City, Cloverdale, Hebo, and Neskowin (Figure 3).

Figure 1: Tillamook County Hotspot Overview



Figure 3: Poverty hotspot: Southern Tillamook County

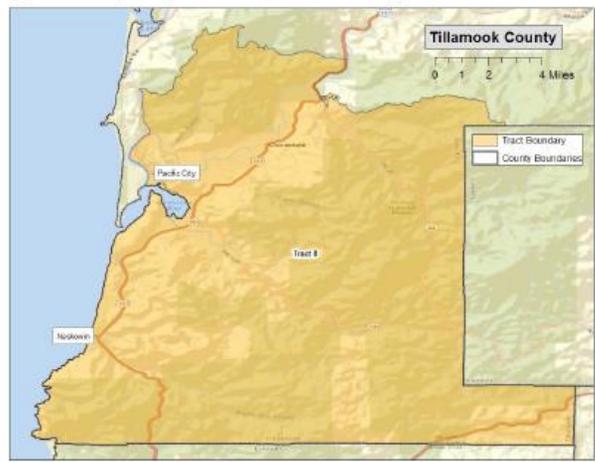
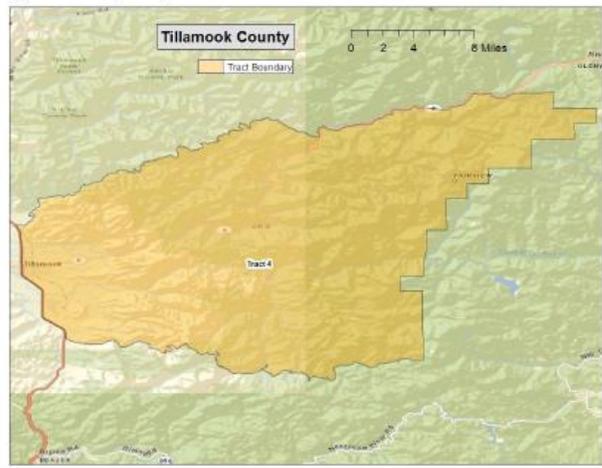


Figure 2: Poverty hotspot: East Tillamook



Oregon DHS Office of Forecasting, Research, & Analysis

April 2013

Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1):

Table 1: Tillamook County hotspots: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

	<i>Hotspot</i>		Tillamook County	Oregon
	East Tillamook	Southern Tillamook County		
ACS 2006-10 Poverty rate	22%	20%	17%	14%
Census 2000 Poverty Rate	12%	10%	11%	12%
Census 2010 Population	7,664	2,484	25,250	3,831,074
Population Change from Census 2000	8.4%	1.5%	4%	12.0%
Housing units 2010	3,214	2,229	18,359	1,675,562
Change from Census 2000	11%	15%	15%	15%
Percent renter occupied	35%	12%	18%	34%
Census 2010 percentage of population				
Females	48%	49%	50%	51%
Children	25%	18%	20%	23%
18 to 24	9%	4%	7%	9%
25 to 44	25%	18%	21%	27%
45 to 59	21%	24%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	20%	36%	29%	20%
Latino	14%	8%	9%	12%
White/Non-Latino	81%	88%	87%	78%
Adults with English proficiency(ACS)	97%	100%	98%	96%
Adults 25 or older with less than H.S. education(ACS)	14%	1%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	16%	28%	20%	29%

Unless otherwise noted, all measures come from Census 2000 or Census 2010

- Both hotspots are areas of *emerging* high poverty. That is, their poverty rates were at least 20 percent in the 2006-10 *American Community Survey* (ACS) but not in Census 2000. The poverty rate in both hotspots increased by 10 percentage points.

- The Southern Tillamook hotspot has nearly twice the proportion of persons age 60 and older compared to Oregon as a whole.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2: Tillamook County hotspots: characteristics of January 2012 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspots</i>		Tillamook County	Oregon
	East Tillamook ¹	Southern Tillamook County ¹		
Total SNAP clients January 2012 ¹	1,501	195	4,902	799,520
Change since January 2006 ¹	43%	93%	80%	77%
Median months of SNAP receipt ²	44	39	41	43
Participation rate ³	20%	8%	19%	21%
Female	56%	50%	53%	52%
Children	42%	35%	35%	37%
18 to 24	12%	6%	11%	12%
25 to 44	24%	27%	25%	27%
45 to 59	14%	21%	18%	15%
60 +	9%	11%	10%	8%
English as preferred language	89%	91%	93%	89%
Household characteristics				
Clients in childless households	35%	41%	41%	39%
Clients in single parent households	38%	25%	30%	33%
Clients in multi parent households	28%	34%	29%	28%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services⁴				
TANF	4%	4%	4%	11%
Medical assistance	65%	57%	60%	62%
Employment related daycare (ERDC)	8%	0%	6%	5%
DHS/OHA service history⁵				
Domestic violence	14%	11%	15%	10%
Mental health	29%	19%	26%	21%
Alcohol and drug	23%	18%	24%	20%
Child welfare ⁶	15%	12%	13%	12%
Developmental disability	2%	1%	2%	1%
Vocational rehabilitation	6%	3%	5%	5%
Average number of DHS/OHA services ⁷	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within the census tract.
2. Based on total months of SNAP receipt since January 2000.
3. Proportion of January 2012 caseload to April 2010 Census population.
4. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2012.
5. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. Adoption and guardianship services are omitted.
6. Child welfare data available through July 2011.
7. Services include those specified in footnotes 4-6, above.

Oregon DHS Office of Forecasting, Research, & Analysis

Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 Tillamook County hotspots: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot			
	East Tillamook ²	Southern Tillamook County ²	Tillamook County	Oregon
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2007	45%	37%	44%	45%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2011	42%	37%	40%	41%
Average hourly earnings 2007	\$ 11.64	\$ 11.58	\$ 12.04	\$ 12.41
Average hourly earnings 2011 (in 2007 dollars)	\$ 10.72	\$ 11.10	\$ 10.91	\$ 10.98
Average annual earnings 2007	\$ 11,826.82	\$ 10,961.53	\$ 11,964.63	\$ 12,826.89
Average annual earnings 2011 (in 2007 dollars)	\$ 9,756.10	\$ 9,039.71	\$ 9,231.46	\$ 9,222.49
Percent change in annual earnings 2011 v. 2007	-18%	-18%	-23%	-28%
Percent of workers employed in trade 2007	17%	17%	19%	22%
In 2011	14%	11%	16%	20%
Percent of workers employed in accommodation/food services 2007	26%	21%	26%	17%
In 2011	26%	33%	29%	18%
Percent of workers employed in health care/social assistance 2007	10%	13%	8%	11%
In 2011	13%	--	11%	15%
Percent of workers employed in administrative services 2007	10%	9%	9%	11%
In 2011	14%	--	12%	13%
Percent of workers employed in manufacturing 2007	11%	--	11%	10%
In 2011	12%	--	9%	7%
Percent of workers employed in construction 2007	9%	13%	8%	7%
In 2011	5%	11%	4%	4%
Percent of workers employed in all other 2007	17%	26%	19%	22%
In 2011	16%	33%	19%	23%

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2012 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2011 or 2007. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within the census tract.

- In Southern Tillamook County the number of SNAP clients employed in accommodation/food services almost doubled between 2007 and 2011.
- In Southern Tillamook County there were more workers employed in real estate and agriculture/forestry/fishing/hunting in 2011 compared with 2007.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss or eviction. This kind of move can be distressing to children in particular and is one marker of childhood *turbulence*.³

Table 4 Tillamook County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	Hotspot		Tillamook County	Oregon
	East Tillamook	Southern Tillamook County		
Median months at January 2012 address (all clients) - <i>tenure</i>	15	15	15	16
Percent of clients with at least one documented move (movers)	68%	49%	48%	50%
Characteristics of movers:				
Median months at January 2012 address - <i>tenure</i>	13	10	12	13
Percent residing in a household with children	68%	74%	65%	67%
Percent moving in from a different tract	56%	80%	68%	84%
Percent moving in from a tract with a lower poverty rate	50%	51%	35%	41%
Percent moving in from a different county	20%	41%	24%	19%
Median months of SNAP receipt	58	62	58	61
Average number of locations (including current)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1
Average months of SNAP receipt per location (including current)	15.5	15.5	15.1	16.4

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while the client is receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- Forty-four percent of movers in the East Tillamook hotspot had most recently lived elsewhere within the hotspot. Twenty-two percent of movers had most recently lived in census tracts west of the hotspot, south of Tillamook Bay.
- Twenty percent of movers in the Southern Tillamook County hotspot had most recently lived elsewhere within the Southern Tillamook County hotspot, and 17 percent had most recently lived in the East Tillamook hotspot.

Clatsop County:

Astoria/Warrenton Centers: The demographic make-up of Head Start eligible children and families at the Astoria Head Start and Warrenton Head Start is very diverse. We had 101 new children apply for the Head Start program. We had 37 children returning from the previous year. We served 138 students this year of which, 6 were foster children, 13 were homeless, 31 were receiving public assistance, 46 were 0% to 100% income eligible, 25 were 100% to 130% income eligible, and 1 was over income. 22 children were on an IFSP

Head Start eligible children at the Warrenton Head Start and Astoria Head Start live in the Astoria School District, Warrenton School District, and the Knappa School District. We have 67 students who live Astoria (including Astoria, Lewis and Clark area, and Miles Crossing area. We have 5 kids in the Knappa area. We also had 23 students who lived in Warrenton and 8 students who lived in Hammond and 2 students that live in Gearhart (Surf Pines).

Warrenton Head Start's racial composition consisted of 33 White and 2 biracial children. Warrenton's Head Start's ethnic composition consisted of 34 Hispanic and 50 Non-Hispanic. Astoria Head Starts ethnic composition consisted of 14 Hispanic and 23 Non-Hispanic Astoria Head Start's racial composition consisted of 78 white, 6 Biracial children and 1 Thia.

Astoria 30 kids (3 kids from Emerald heights, other kids from all over area including Lewis and Clark/ Hwy 30/ Hwy 202) Kanppa 6 kids 2- late enrolled from Warrenton.

Warrenton: Almost an entire class is from The Emerald Heights area of Astoria. Otherwise we have about even of Warrenton and Astoria Families.

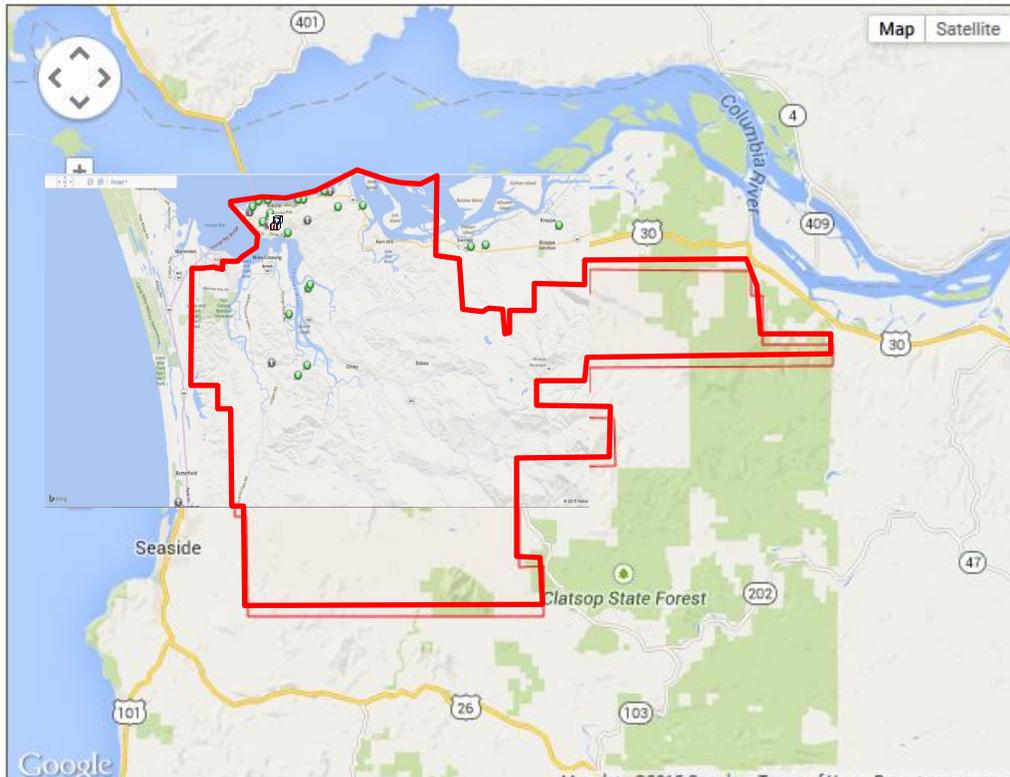
The demographic make-up of Head Start eligible children and families at the Astoria Head Start and Warrenton Head Start is very diverse. We had 105 new children apply for the Head Start program. We had 45 children returning from the previous year. We served 150 students this year of which, 8 were foster children, 13 were homeless, 21 were receiving public assistance, 57 were 0% to 100% income eligible, 26 were 100% to 130% income eligible, and 25 were over income. 29 children were on an IFSP.

Head Start eligible children at the Warrenton Head Start and Astoria Head Start live in the Astoria School District, Warrenton School District, and the Knappa School District. We have 73 students who live in Astoria (including Astoria, Lewis and Clark area, Miles Crossing area and Knappa area). We also had 33 students who lived in Warrenton and 6 students who lived in Hammond.

Warrenton Head Start's racial composition consisted of 86 White and 2 biracial children. Warrenton's Head Start's ethnic composition consisted of 35 Hispanic and 60 Non-Hispanic. Astoria Head Starts ethnic composition consisted of 16 Hispanic and 27

Astoria School District 001, OR (USD)

Unified School District boundary map for Astoria School District 001, Oregon (USD).



Non-Hispanic.

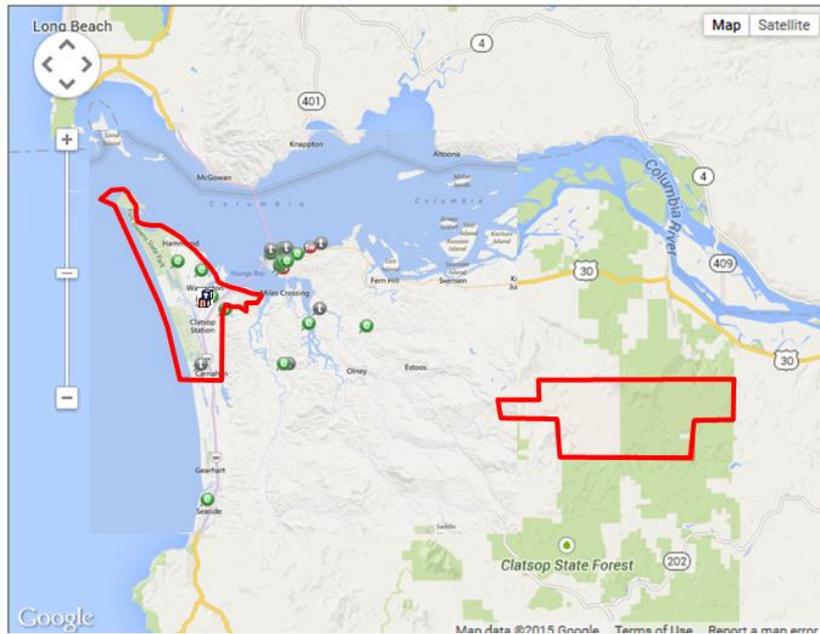
Astoria Head Start's racial composition consisted of 40 white and 0 Biracial children.

Center	Astoria
Number Children	46 (28% Turnover)
Number Families	45
Kids have 2 parent household	28
kids have one parent household	18
50/50 Split Household	0
Foster children	6
Other	2 (grandchildren)
Homeless	4
Racial Make-up	29 Non-Hispanic 16 Hispanic

Astoria	Eligible 0-100%	101 - 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
	20	5	7	5	4	5

Warrenton-Hammond School District 30, OR (USD)

Unified School District boundary map for Warrenton-Hammond School District 30, Oregon (USD).



Center	Warrenton
Number Children	95 (32% turnover)
Number Families	87
Kids have 2 parent household	61
kids have one parent household	34
50/50 Split	0
Foster children	1
Other	1 (Grandchild)
Homeless children	8
Racial Make-up	60 Non-Hispanic 35 Hispanic

Warr	Eligible 0-100%	101 - 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
	35	21	15	2	8	14

Seaside: Demographic Makeup of the community at large: Seaside is a blue collar community comprised of hospitality/service based jobs that average around \$12 per hour. We are a beach community located in the southern part of Clatsop County. As of 2011 population is 6,461, a 10% increase since 2000 census. The number of males is 3,120 and females 3,341. The racial makeup of the city was 82.4% [White](#), 12.4% Hispanic, 0.4% [African American](#), 0.1% [Native American](#), 1.07% [Asian](#). The median age is 41.5. The median income for a household in the city was \$30,783 down slightly from 2011. Median gross rent is \$736. Unemployment averages 7.1%

here compared to 8.6% for state. 20% of families live below the poverty line, up from 16.5% in 2011. This is comprised of 19.5% for White non-Hispanic residents and 32.3% Hispanic residents.

Center Demographics: This center serves School District 10 which serves families that live in Gearhart, Seaside and Cannon Beach. Sixty three percent of the families enrolled are under 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, twenty two percent are receiving public assistance, (up from 2011 numbers) we serve two foster families (4%). eleven percent are 100-130% of federal poverty guidelines and no families are over income. (down from 2011).

We currently have 54 children enrolled, 12 are of Hispanic origin (10 families where Spanish is the primary language spoken in the home), 2 are Chinese (Chinese spoken in the home, children have very limited English) and 40 are Caucasian. 2 children live in Gearhart, 4 live in Cannon Beach and 48 live in the City of Seaside. We have 21 children currently on our wait list.

They were spread throughout the county. We had one classroom that came from North Seaside and Gearhart, one classroom from South Seaside and Cannon Beach and one from Seaside Proper.

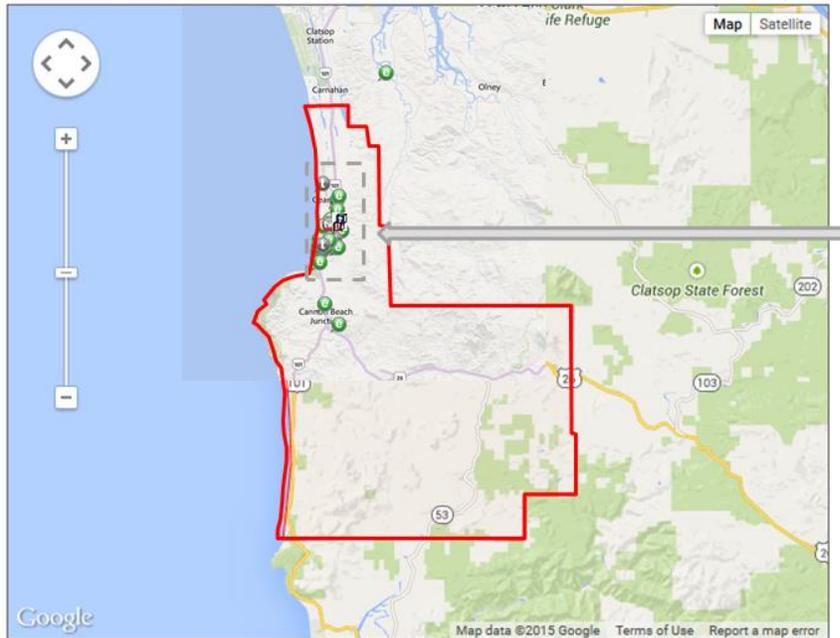
The Oregon DHS|OHA Office of Forecasting, Research, & Analysis published the High Poverty Hotspots document. High poverty hotspots are geographic concentrations of poor residents. These reports identify specific hotpot areas across Oregon and provide a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative data on SNAP clients were pulled from all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2012. SNAP information was used because SNAP is the single largest DHS/OHA program, it has a high participation rate among Oregon's poor and low income residents, and it has reliable geographic information, therefore servicing as a proxy indicator of poverty.

Clatsop County has one high - poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 8 percent of Clatsop County's population, 12 percent of its poor, and 8 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area: Census tract 3 encompasses the eastern portion of Astoria, its western edge bordered by 17 th Street and Williamsport Road. It contains Clatsop Community College and Columbia Memorial Hospital, and its area extends to Tongue Point (Figure 1).

Estimate about 100 children are in our service area with an additional 15-20 kids in other childcare settings or not in any program. We have about 75% of our kids in Seaside, 5% in the school district area, and the remaining outside the school district boundaries. I was not able to collect racial/ethnic composition of community children, but about 88% of families identify as White and the rest identify as a different race. I did talk with two local childcare/preschools and one was unable break numbers down but serves 75 children infant to 12 and the other serves about 10 HS age eligible children.

Seaside School District 010, OR (USD)

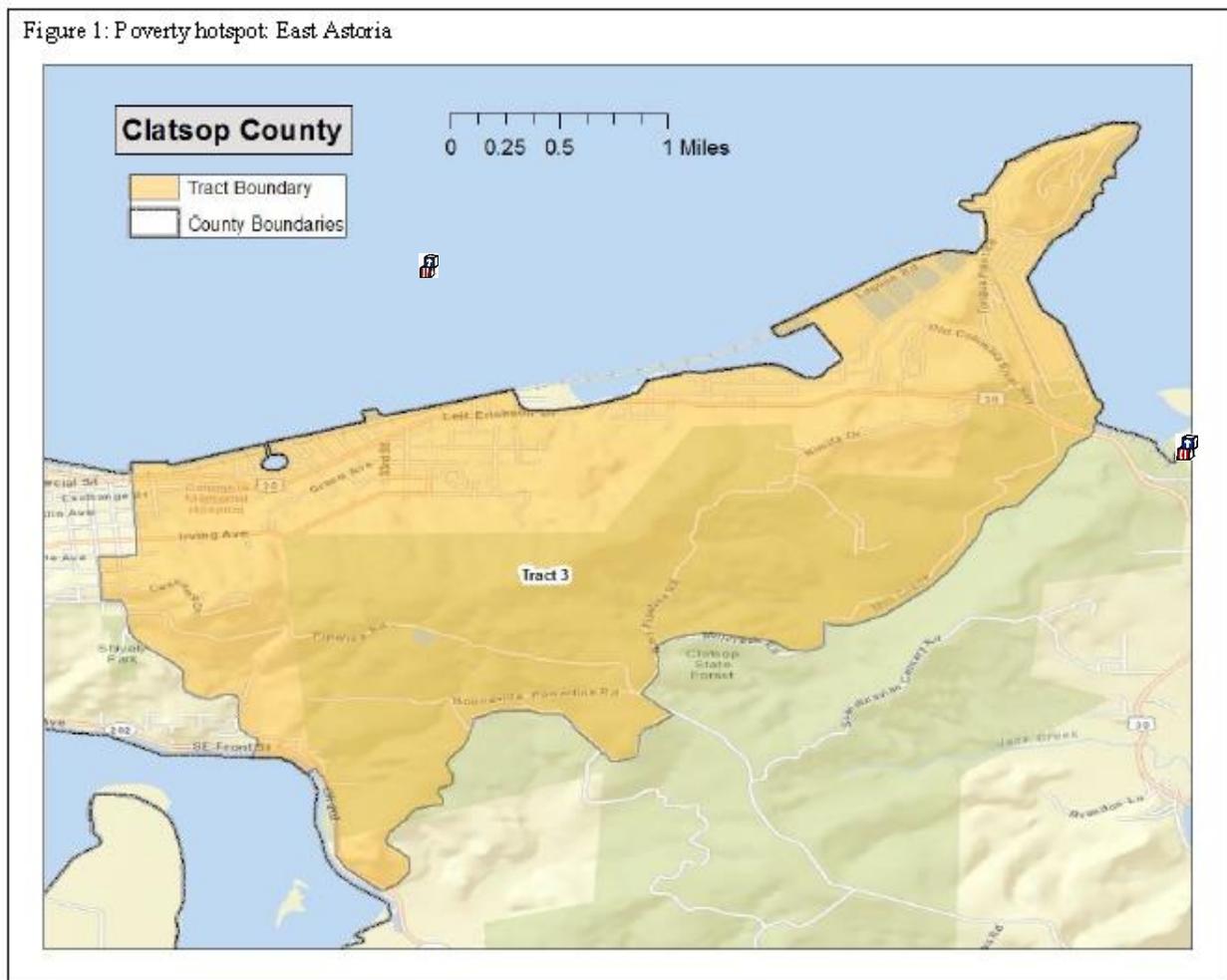
Unified School District boundary map for Seaside School District 010, Oregon (USD).



Center	Seaside
Number Children	66 (18% Turnover)
Number Families	61
Kids have 2 parent household	30
kids have one parent household	36
50/50 Split	0
Foster children	4
Other	4 (2 grandchildren) (2 niece/nephew)
Homeless	2
Racial Make-up	40 Non-Hispanic 26 Hispanic
Adult Employment	
Geographic area	

Seaside	Eligible 0-100%	101 - 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
	46	3	0	3	2	13

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: East Astoria



Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1: East Astoria hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	<i>East Astoria</i>	<i>Clatsop County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
*ACS 2006-10 Poverty rate	22%	13%	14%
Census 2000 Poverty Rate	29%	13%	12%
Census 2010 Population	3,039	37,039	3,831,074
Population Change from Census 2000	-7.2%	4.0%	12.0%
Housing units 2010	1,397	21,546	1,675,562
Change from Census 2000	7%	9%	15%
Percent renter occupied	46%	28%	34%
Census 2010 percentage of population			
Females	51%	50%	51%
Children	21%	21%	23%
18 to 24	16%	9%	9%
25 to 44	22%	23%	27%
45 to 59	20%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	21%	24%	20%
Latino	14%	8%	12%
White/Non-Latino	78%	87%	78%
Adults with English proficiency (ACS)	98%	99%	96%
Adults 25 or older with less than H.S. education (ACS)	3%	9%	11%
With at least a bachelor degree	25%	22%	29%

Unless otherwise noted, all measures come from Census 2000 or Census 2010
**ACS= American Community Survey*

- The hotspot is an area of *persistent* high poverty as its poverty rate exceeded 20 percent in both Census 2000 and the 2006-10 *American Community Survey* (ACS).

- However, the East Astoria hotspot had a reduction in both its population and its poverty rate between 2000 and 2010. Most persistently poor census tracts had poverty rates that *increased* over the decade.

- Likely due to the presence of Clatsop Community College, there is a greater percentage of young adults in this hotspot.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2: East Astoria hotspot: characteristics of January 2012 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	<i>East Astoria¹</i>	<i>Clatsop County</i>	<i>Oregon</i>
Total SNAP clients January 2012 ¹	602	7,790	799,520
Change since January 2008 ¹	28%	86%	77%
Median months of SNAP receipt ²	38	37	43
Participation rate ³	20%	21%	21%
Female	56%	53%	52%
Children	42%	33%	37%
18 to 24	11%	12%	12%
25 to 44	24%	28%	27%
45 to 59	15%	17%	15%
60 +	9%	10%	8%
English as preferred language	89%	96%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	33%	43%	39%
Clients in single parent households	37%	29%	33%
Clients in multi parent households	29%	28%	28%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services⁴			
TANF	8%	4%	11%
Medical assistance	67%	61%	62%
Employment-related daycare (ERDC)	2%	4%	5%
DHS/OHA service history⁵			
Domestic violence	9%	6%	10%
Mental health	19%	24%	21%
Alcohol and drug	15%	21%	20%
Child welfare ⁶	11%	11%	12%
Developmental disability	1%	1%	1%
Vocational rehabilitation	3%	4%	5%
Average number of DHS/OHA services ⁷	1.3	1.3	1.4

- Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within the census tract.
- Based on total months of SNAP receipt since January 2000.
- Proportion of January 2012 caseload to April 2010 Census population.
- SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2012.
- Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. Adoption and guardianship services are omitted.
- Child welfare data available through July 2011.
- Services include those specified in footnotes 4-6, above.

- Compared to Clatsop County and to the rest of the state, SNAP client growth in the East Astoria hotspot was fairly modest between 2008 and 2012.

Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 East Astoria hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	East Astoria ²	Clatsop County	Oregon
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2007	42%	46%	45%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2011	45%	46%	41%
Average hourly earnings 2007	\$ 12.08	\$ 11.77	\$ 12.41
Average hourly earnings 2011 (in 2007 dollars)	\$ 10.35	\$ 10.54	\$ 10.98
Average annual earnings 2007	\$ 13,178.01	\$ 11,436.23	\$ 12,826.89
Average annual earnings 2011 (in 2007 dollars)	\$ 8,745.13	\$ 8,688.68	\$ 9,222.49
Percent change in annual earnings 2011 v. 2007	-34%	-24%	-28%
Percent of workers employed in trade 2007	20%	18%	22%
In 2011	22%	20%	20%
Percent of workers employed in accommodation/food services 2007	23%	32%	17%
In 2011	23%	30%	18%
Percent of workers employed in health care/social assistance 2007	17%	10%	11%
In 2011	18%	14%	15%
Percent of workers employed in administrative services 2007	6%	7%	11%
In 2011	3%	6%	13%
Percent of workers employed in manufacturing 2007	6%	6%	10%
In 2011	5%	7%	7%
Percent of workers employed in construction 2007	5%	8%	7%
In 2011	3%	5%	4%
Percent of workers employed in all other 2007	22%	18%	22%
In 2011	24%	18%	23%

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2012 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2011 or 2007. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within the census tract.

- Although wages for employed SNAP clients have decreased, the percentage of SNAP clients employed has increased.

- The hospital, community college, and economic activity from tourism may contribute to the relative stability of this hotspot.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss or eviction. This kind of move can be distressing to children in particular and is one marker of childhood *turbulence*³.

Table 4 Clatsop County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	Hotspot		
	East Astoria	Clatsop County	Oregon
Median months at January 2012 address (all clients) - <i>tenure</i>	16	13	16
Percent of clients with at least one documented move (movers)	60%	43%	50%
Characteristics of movers:			
Median months at January 2012 address - <i>tenure</i>	14	11	13
Percent residing in a household with children	70%	63%	67%
Percent moving in from a different tract	72%	71%	84%
Percent moving in from a tract with a lower poverty rate	68%	34%	41%
Percent moving in from a different county	19%	22%	19%
Median months of SNAP receipt	48	52	61
Average number of locations (including current)	3.4	3.9	4.1
Average months of SNAP receipt per location (including current)	17.4	15.4	16.4

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while the client is receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

- Twenty-eight percent of movers had most recently lived in another location within the East Astoria hotspot.

- Thirty-two percent of movers had most recently lived in one of the other two census tracts in Astoria (the western portion of the city).

- Eighty-one percent of movers had moved within Clatsop County.

Columbia County:

St Helens: The center is located in St. Helens, OR which is a rural community located in

southeastern Columbia County, on the Columbia River, approximately 30 miles northwest of Portland, Oregon. The center serves the Scappoose, OR and St. Helens, OR school districts, which includes the cities of St. Helens, Scappoose, Warren, Deer Island, and Columbia City.

The city of St. Helens has an estimated population of 12,715. 20.8% of the St. Helens population is estimated to be below poverty guidelines, and 6.3% are below 50% of poverty guidelines. 21.8% of children in St. Helens are below poverty rates. Males under the age of 5 are the largest group by age living in poverty, whereas females under the age of 5 are the second largest group by age living in poverty. Furthermore, 12% of those living at 50% or more below the poverty rate are children under the age of 5 in St. Helens, compared to 7.1% for the state. In examining household demographics of those living in poverty, 7% are men with no wife present, 19% are married couples, and 74% are women with no husband present.

Unemployment rates for 2012 for St. Helens show at 9.4%, which is slightly higher than the state average. Data also indicates the black population is slightly higher than state averages, and the Hispanic population is significantly higher than state averages. There was also an increase in crime rates between 2010 and 2011, but no numbers available for 2012. There has been an increase in heroine and meth use in the area, but no specific numbers could be found. Obesity rates of low-income preschool children in Columbia County are at 19.7%, which is higher than the state average of 14.2%. The majority of children served at this center come from St. Helens. Within the district limits, there are higher percentages of families living in poverty on the east side of town, and slightly south. The district has two elementary schools, Lewis & Clark and McBride. The center serves almost even numbers of children transitioning to McBride and those transitioning to Lewis & Clark, which is slightly higher – indicating that most children come from the east side of town.

According to the Scappoose city webpage, population estimates are at 6590 people. It was estimated that 10.3% of the population is below poverty guidelines, with 3.8% below 50% of poverty guidelines. There are 10.5% of children living in poverty. Poverty by age shows that 14.9% of males under age five is the largest group by age and gender, and that females under the age of five is at 12.2%, the fourth largest group by age and gender. However, only 1.9% of children under the age of five are 50% or more below poverty guidelines. Households living in poverty are comprised of 9.1% married families, 12.5% male with no wife present, and 78.4% female with no husband present. Similar to St. Helens, there is a larger percentage of children living in poverty on the east side of town than the west, which is where most of the children served reside.

Unemployment rates are slightly higher than state averages at 9.4%. Crime rates in Scappoose have also risen significantly with an index of 236.7 in 2011 compared to 180.4 in 2010. There were no numbers available for 2012. There are 13 children coming from the Scappoose school district area being served at the St. Helens site.

The population of the City of Columbia City was estimated to be 3,357. (from Columbia City webpage). Columbia City is showing an unemployment rate of 2.9%. 7.8% of the total population is listed below poverty guidelines. 9.1% of children in Columbia City are below poverty levels. There has been an increase in the number of children served living the Columbia City and Deer

Island areas. Currently, there are 8 children residing in these areas that are being served.

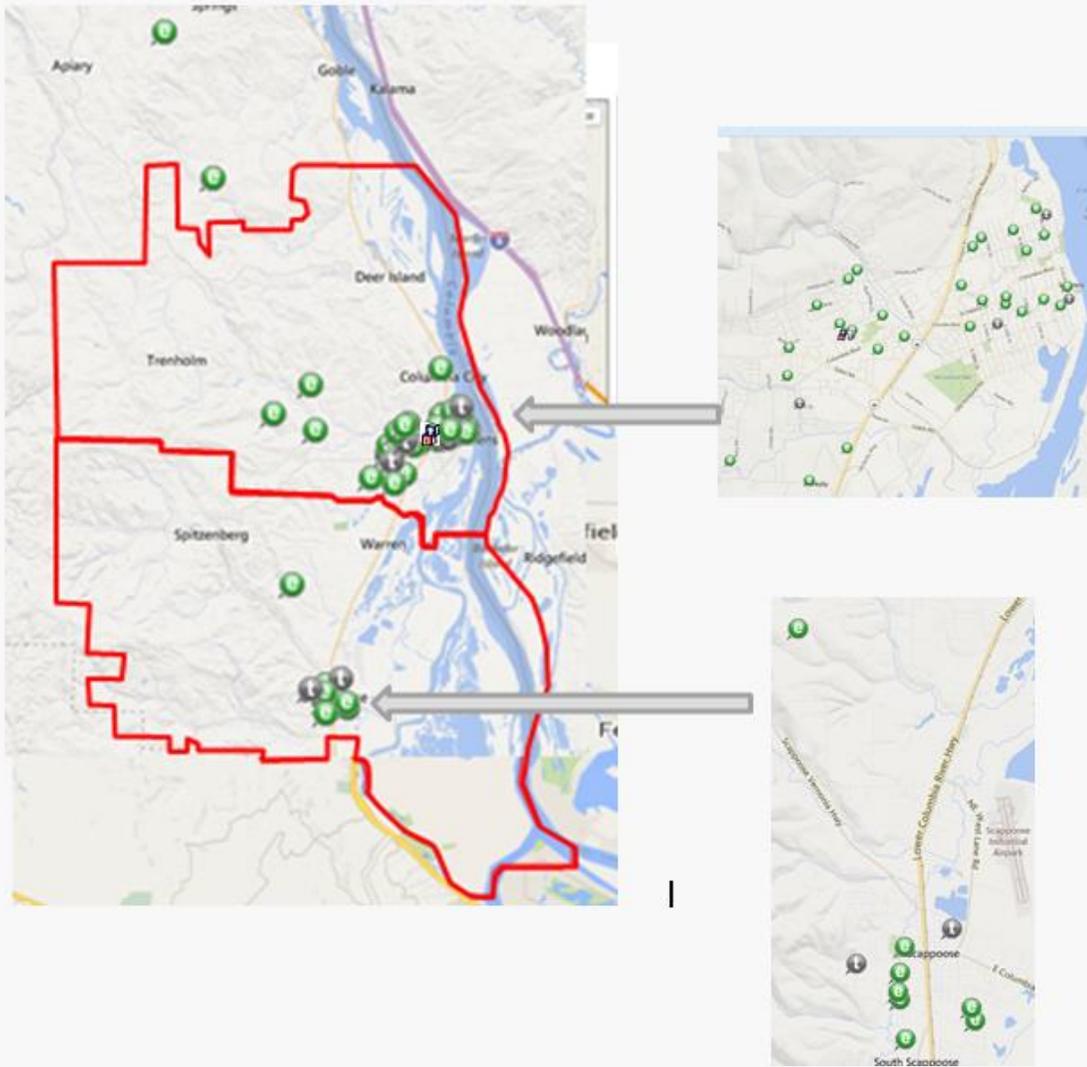
Individual population numbers could not be located for Warren and Deer Island. The populations consist of predominately Caucasian families, but there are some minority groups, including Hispanic, Mexican, American Indian, Black, and Asian.

The St. Helens center serves 87 children. There was a rollover of 5 children during the school year. Most children that withdrew from the program did so because they moved from the area. There is a waitlist of 41 children, 31 of which are within income guidelines, including those up to 130%. The program also serves 7 children considered homeless.

Children come from across the two districts served, with some areas with a higher concentration of students than others. In Scappoose, children and families tend to be concentrated to the migrant housing apartment complex, and one specific apartment complex located on the west side of town. The remaining children in the Scappoose district are scattered among the rural areas of the community. The Scappoose area has continue to grow in the number of children served, with 13 children coming from this area this year. In St. Helens, there is a fairly equal division of families that live on the west side of Hwy 30 and will transition to McBride and families that live on the east side of Hwy 30 and will transition to Lewis and Clark. On the west side, families tend to be clustered in three main apartment complexes, all of which work with NOAH and off low-income housing. On the east side of town, there is also one main apartment complex that many students come from that works with NOAH and offers low-income housing. However, there is a higher percentage of families on the east side of town that are living in single family residences. St. Helens continues to be the community with the largest percentage of children served at the center. In addition to families living within the city limits of St. Helens and Scappoose the center serves children living in more rural settings outside of Deer Island. This area has an increase in the number of children served from this area, moving from one last school year to four this school year. Three of these children come from the same mobile home park area close to Hwy 30. There are also children from Columbia City served. These families tend to be more within city limits, although spread out across the community.

The St. Helens center serves 76 children. Over the course of the year this center served 85 children. The majority of children served at this center come from St. Helens. Within the district limits, there are higher percentages of families living in poverty on the east side of town, and slightly south, which mirrors geographic information for the area with a lower median income. The district has two elementary schools, Lewis & Clark and McBride. The center serves almost even numbers of children transitioning to McBride and those transitioning to Lewis & Clark, which is slightly higher – indicating that most children come from the east side of town.

There has been more transition this year with families moving out of the local area.



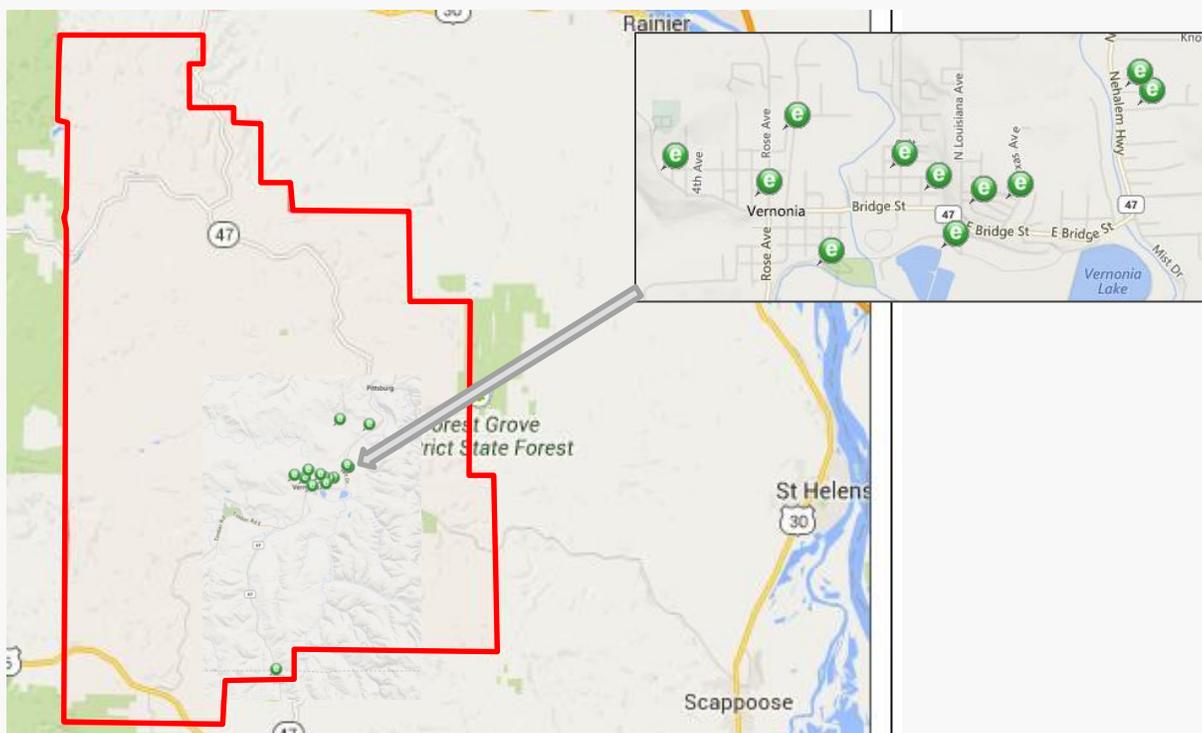
Center	St Helens
Number Children	85 (12% Turnover)
Number Families	77
Kids have 2 parent household	36
kids have one parent household	46
50/50 Split Household	3
Foster children	3
Other	
Homeless	3
Racial Make-up	73 Non-Hispanic 12 Hispanic
Adult Employment	
Geographic area	

St H	Eligible 0-100%	101 - 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
	41	9	1	4	3	30

Vernonia: Eighteen children attend Vernonia Head Start seventeen are located in the Vernonia city limits, 1 family moved over spring break and lives just outside the city limits. Before the move all eighteen children lived in the Vernonia City limits. Of those eighteen, none are living in the Blue Heron low income housing apartment complex. This is a change from last year when we had 4 living there. This year the class was made up of seventeen Caucasian families and 1 Pacific Islander. In the past I have mailed applications to families on the DHS list residing in the Mist, Birkenfeld and Timber areas. The number of families applying from outlying areas differs each year. I haven't received an application from outside the city limits this year. Since there isn't a bus to transport children I may find families in these outlying areas won't be able to participate.

The children attending Vernonia Head Start are mainly from inside the city limits and from Blue Heron low income housing apartment complex. The number of children from outlying areas differs each year. This year the children were all from the Vernonia area. I have mailed applications to families on the DHS list in the outskirts of town; Mist, Fishhawk Lake and Birkenfield but rarely get applications from those areas. The number of families applying from outlying areas differs each year. I haven't received an application from outside the city limits this year.

Of the eighteen children attending Vernonia Head Start 16 are located in the Vernonia city limits, 2 live just outside the city limits and are receiving a gas stipend to transport their two children to and from school. Of those eighteen, two are living in the Blue Heron low income housing apartment complex. This year the class is made up of seventeen Caucasian families and one Alaskan Native. I mail applications to all families on the DHS list some who live out of town; Mist, Fish Hawk Lake and Birkenfield but rarely do I get applications from these outlying areas. When I get an application I complete a recruitment visit and talk about transportation. 9 children lived with two parent families, 7 lived with a female one parent families and no children lived with a male one parent family. One child was a foster child.



Center	Vernonia
Number Children	18 (0% turnover)
Number Families	17
Kids have 2 parent household	9
kids have one parent household	9
50/50 Split Household	0
Foster children	1
Other	
Homeless	
Racial Make-up	17 Non-Hispanic 1 Hispanic

Vern	Eligible 0-100%	101 - 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
	7	0	2	2	0	7

Clatskanie/Rainier:

Clatskanie

- Estimated number of eligible children is 18 four year olds and 22 three year olds who will be eligible for Head Start next year.
- They are dispersed between city proper 42%, Westport/Taylorville 33%, and Quincy area 25% Four year olds
 - Three year olds are in city proper 40%, Westport 30%, and Quincy 30%.
 - 90% of children are white, 3.7% Hispanic, .5% Asian and 4% Native American
 - More families on TANF or lower income children on waitlist this year than in years past

Rainier:

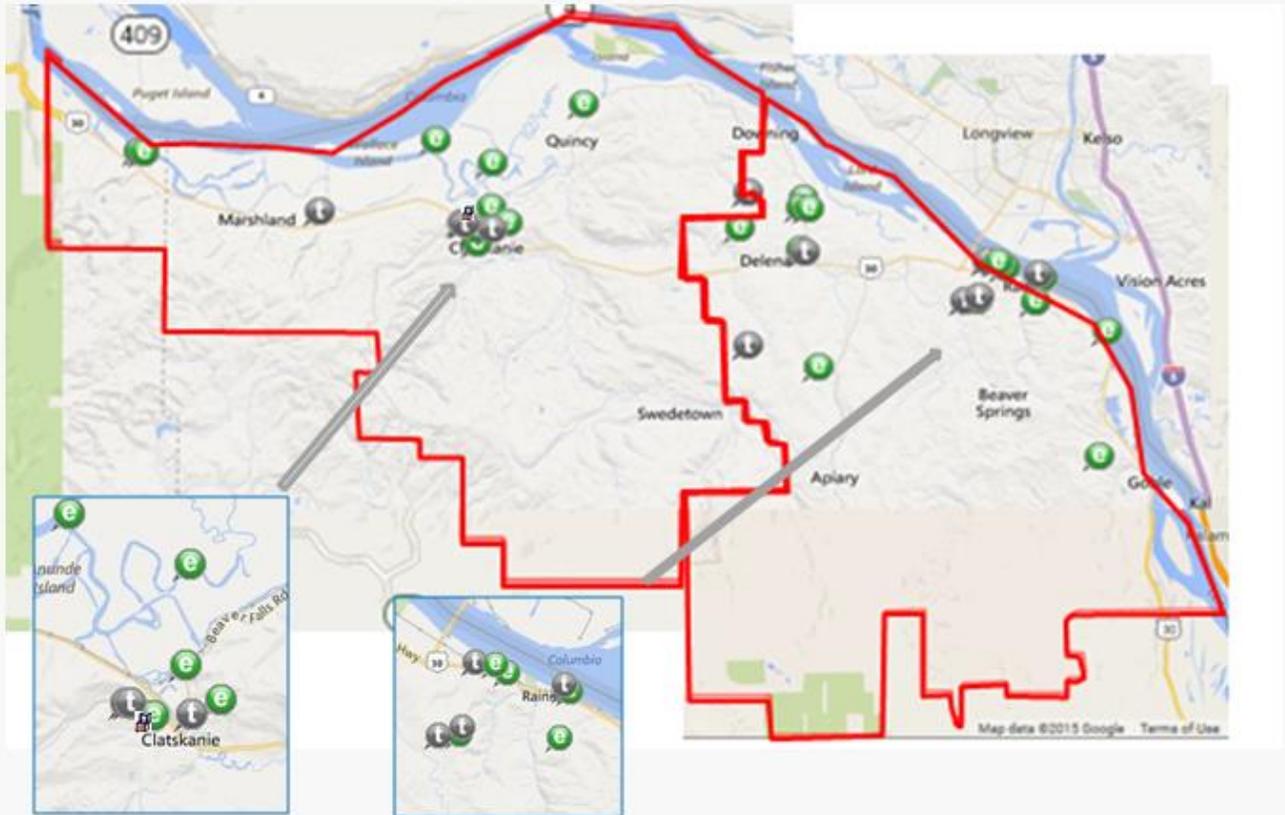
- Estimated number of eligible children is 18 four year olds and 27 three year olds.
- 21% of poor male residents in Rainier are under the age of 5 , 6 % of female
- They are dispersed between the city proper 30%, Alston area 10%, Goble 20% and west of the city 40%, both three and four year olds.
 - 92% are white, 4% Hispanic, 1% Native American, .2% Asian.

Children came from Quincy, Westport, Clatskanie (town and country), Rainier (town and country) Delena area and Alston area as is very normal. We have 1 child from the Goble area this year—very unusual. And at this time have only received 1 app from that area for 2014-15 school year. We usually average 4-5 children enrolled from that area every year.

The Oregon DHS|OHA Office of Forecasting, Research, & Analysis published the High Poverty Hotspots document. High poverty hotspots are geographic concentrations of poor residents. These reports identify specific hotpot areas across Oregon and provide a profile of their residents using Census Bureau, DHS, and Oregon Employment Department (OED) data. DHS administrative

data on SNAP clients were pulled from all clients known to be living in the hotspot in January 2012. SNAP information was used because SNAP is the single largest DHS/OHA program, it has a high participation rate among Oregon’s poor and low income residents, and it has reliable geographic information, therefore servicing as a proxy indicator of poverty.

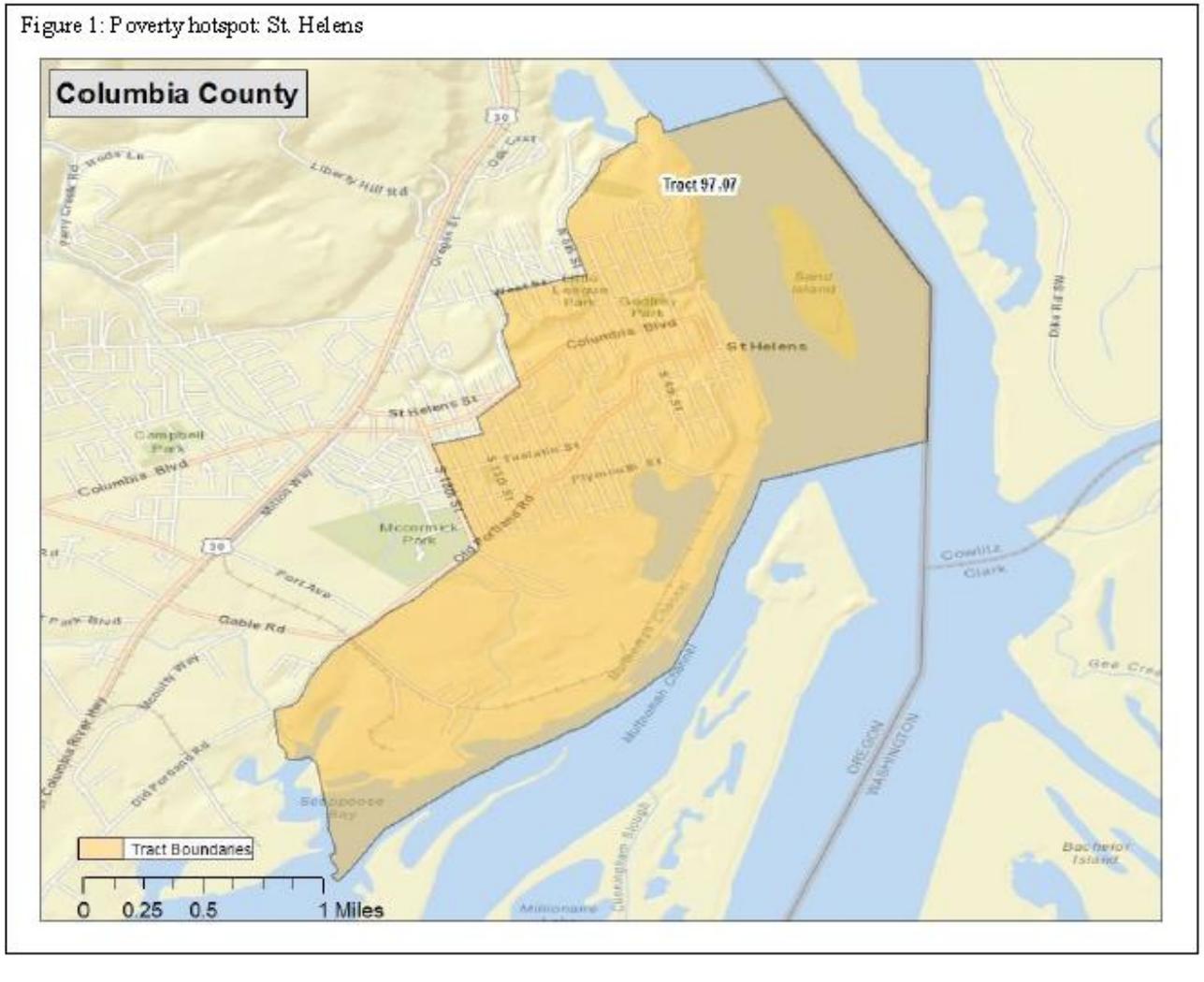
Columbia County has one high – poverty hotspot. According to Census Bureau and DHS data, 8 percent of Columbia County’s population, 16 percent of its poor, and 14 percent of its SNAP clients live in this area: Census tract 97.07 in St. Helens. It is bounded on the south and east by the Columbia River and extends north to 6th Street and west to approximately 18th Street. The southernmost portion includes the Boise paper mill site (Figure 1).



Center	Clat/Rainier
Number Children	50 (39% Turnover)
Number Families	48
Kids have 2 parent household	26
kids have one parent household	23
50/50 Split Household	1
Foster children	6
Other	1 (grandchild)
Homeless	
Racial Make-up	43 Non-Hispanic 7 Hispanic

Clat	Eligible 0-100%	101 - 130%	Over Income	Foster Child	Homeless	Public Assist.
	18	5	3	7	1	17

Figure 1: Poverty hotspot: St. Helens



Census measures compared to the county and state (Table 1)

Table 1: St. Helens hotspot: neighborhood characteristics from the Census Bureau

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	St. Helens	Columbia County	Oregon
*ACS 2006-10 Poverty rate	21%	10%	14%
Census 2000 Poverty Rate	8%	9%	12%
Census 2010 Population	4,169	49,351	3,831,074
Population Change from Census 2000	14%	13.3%	12.0%
Housing units 2010	1,784	20,698	1,675,562
Change from Census 2000	6%	18%	15%
Percent renter occupied	38%	24%	34%
Census 2010 percentage of population			
Females	49%	50%	51%
Children	26%	24%	23%
18 to 24	9%	7%	9%
25 to 44	29%	24%	27%
45 to 59	21%	24%	21%
60+ years of age	15%	21%	20%
Latino	6%	4%	12%
White/Non-Latino	87%	90%	78%
Adults with English proficiency (ACS)	96%	99%	96%
Adults 25 or older with less than H.S. education (ACS)	17%	11%	11%
With at least a bachelors degree	12%	17%	29%

Unless otherwise noted, all measures come from Census 2000 or Census 2010

**ACS= American Community Survey*

- The St. Helens hotspot is an area of *emerging* high poverty. That is, the poverty rate in the area exceeded 20 percent in the 2006-10 *American Community Survey* (ACS) but not Census 2000. The poverty rate in the hotspot more than doubled while the county rate was essentially unchanged.

- The Boise property on the south side of the St. Helens hotspot is the site of a paper mill. News accounts indicate that 300 workers were laid off from this plant in late 2008. The loss of substantial manufacturing income has a ripple effect throughout the county and probably played a role in the increase in poverty in the St. Helens hotspot.

Characteristics of SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 2)

Table 2: St. Helens hotspot: characteristics of January 2012 SNAP clients

	<i>Hotspot</i>		
	St. Helens¹	Columbia County	Oregon
Total SNAP clients January 2012 ¹	1,341	9,755	799,520
Change since January 2006 ¹	72%	86%	77%
Median months of SNAP receipt ²	44	42	43
Participation rate ³	32%	20%	21%
Female	52%	53%	52%
Children	36%	34%	37%
18 to 24	12%	13%	12%
25 to 44	30%	28%	27%
45 to 59	15%	17%	15%
60 +	7%	8%	8%
English as preferred language	98%	99%	89%
Household characteristics			
Clients in childless households	40%	40%	39%
Clients in single parent households	38%	30%	33%
Clients in multi parent households	22%	29%	28%
Concurrent DHS/OHA services⁴			
TANF	12%	9%	11%
Medical assistance	66%	62%	62%
Employment related daycare (ERDC)	4%	4%	5%
DHS/OHA service history⁵			
Domestic violence	11%	10%	10%
Mental health	24%	19%	21%
Alcohol and drug	27%	23%	20%
Child welfare ⁶	16%	13%	12%
Developmental disability	3%	2%	1%
Vocational rehabilitation	8%	6%	5%
Average number of DHS/OHA services ⁷	1.7	1.5	1.4

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within the census tract.
2. Based on total months of SNAP receipt since January 2000.
3. Proportion of January 2012 caseload to April 2010 Census population.
4. SNAP clients who were also receiving listed services in January 2012.
5. Clients with any record in these service areas. For child welfare, assessments, in-home services, and foster care are counted. Adoption and guardianship services are omitted.
6. Child welfare data available through July 2011.
7. Services include those specified in footnotes 4 -6, above.

Employment characteristics of adult SNAP hotspot clients compared to county and state (Table 3)

Table 3 St. Helens hotspot: employment history for adult SNAP clients¹

	Hotspot		
	St. Helens ²	Columbia County	Oregon
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2007	46%	42%	45%
Percent of adult clients with work history in 2011	35%	34%	41%
Average hourly earnings 2007	\$ 13.97	\$ 13.92	\$ 12.41
Average hourly earnings 2011 (in 2007 dollars)	\$ 11.12	\$ 11.67	\$ 10.98
Average annual earnings 2007	\$ 13,926.76	\$ 14,237.49	\$ 12,826.89
Average annual earnings 2011 (in 2007 dollars)	\$ 8,993.51	\$ 9,567.01	\$ 9,222.49
Percent change in annual earnings 2011 v. 2007	-35%	-33%	-28%
Percent of workers employed in trade 2007	17%	20%	22%
In 2011	19%	20%	20%
Percent of workers employed in accommodation/food services 2007	18%	16%	17%
In 2011	17%	16%	18%
Percent of workers employed in health care/social assistance 2007	15%	12%	11%
In 2011	26%	16%	15%
Percent of workers employed in administrative services 2007	9%	9%	11%
In 2011	8%	12%	13%
Percent of workers employed in manufacturing 2007	10%	12%	10%
In 2011	7%	9%	7%
Percent of workers employed in construction 2007	12%	9%	7%
In 2011	5%	6%	4%
Percent of workers employed in all other 2007	20%	22%	22%
In 2011	19%	21%	23%

1. Based on data on hours and earnings covered by unemployment insurance. Table shows the work history for clients residing in the area as of January 2012 regardless of where in Oregon they resided in 2011 or 2007. Agricultural labor, casual labor, work outside of Oregon, and self-employment are not included.
2. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within the census tract.

• January 2012 SNAP clients residing in Columbia County have undergone a substantial decrease in employment and earnings since 2007. In particular, the relatively high-paying manufacturing sector declined by 3 percentage points. Most of the January 2012 SNAP clients in Columbia County that had been employed in manufacturing in 2007 either had no Oregon covered employment in 2011 or were employed in other sectors that tend to pay lower wages. The same general pattern holds true for clients within the St. Helens hotspot.

Geographic mobility (Table 4)

Measuring the number of moves registered by SNAP households is important because low income families often move as a response to job loss or eviction. This kind of move can be distressing to children in particular and is one marker of childhood *turbulence*³.

Table 4 Columbia County hotspots: address history for SNAP clients^{1,2}

	Hotspot		
	St. Helens	Columbia County	Oregon
Median months at January 2012 address (all clients) - <i>tenure</i>	12	16	16
Percent of clients with at least one documented move (movers)	69%	49%	50%
Characteristics of movers:			
Median months at January 2012 address - <i>tenure</i>	11	14	13
Percent residing in a household with children	63%	62%	67%
Percent moving in from a different tract	70%	74%	84%
Percent moving in from a tract with a lower poverty rate	61%	33%	41%
Percent moving in from a different county	20%	28%	19%
Median months of SNAP receipt	60	61	61
Average number of locations (including current)	4.2	4.0	4.1
Average months of SNAP receipt per location (including current)	15.7	16.6	16.4

1. Clients are limited to those with addresses that could be placed reliably within a census tract. Homeless clients and others without a permanent street address are omitted. Client must have moved at least to a different census block to be counted as a mover.
2. SNAP data do not provide a complete address history for clients because addresses are only known while the client is receiving SNAP and if the address change is reported.

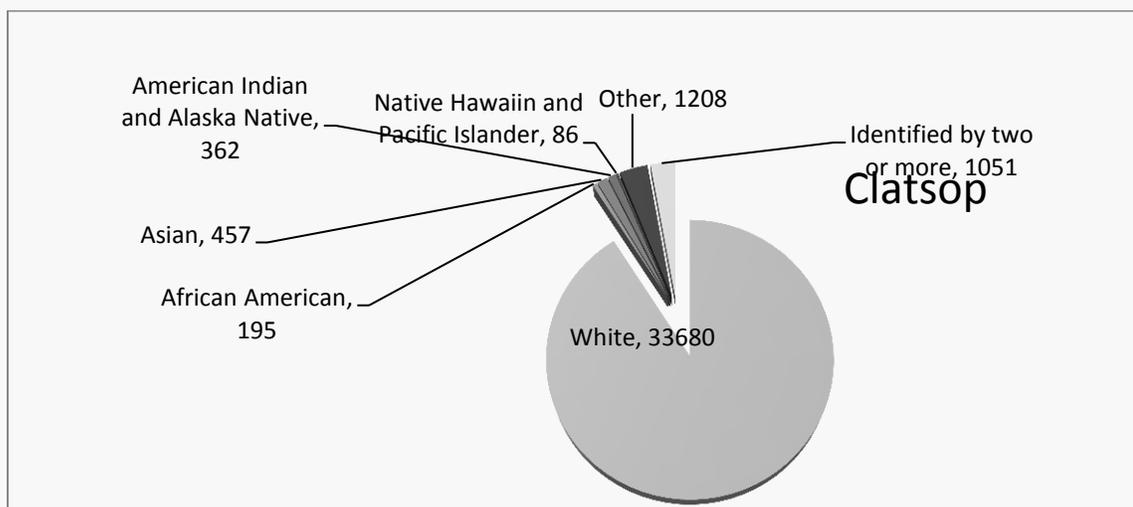
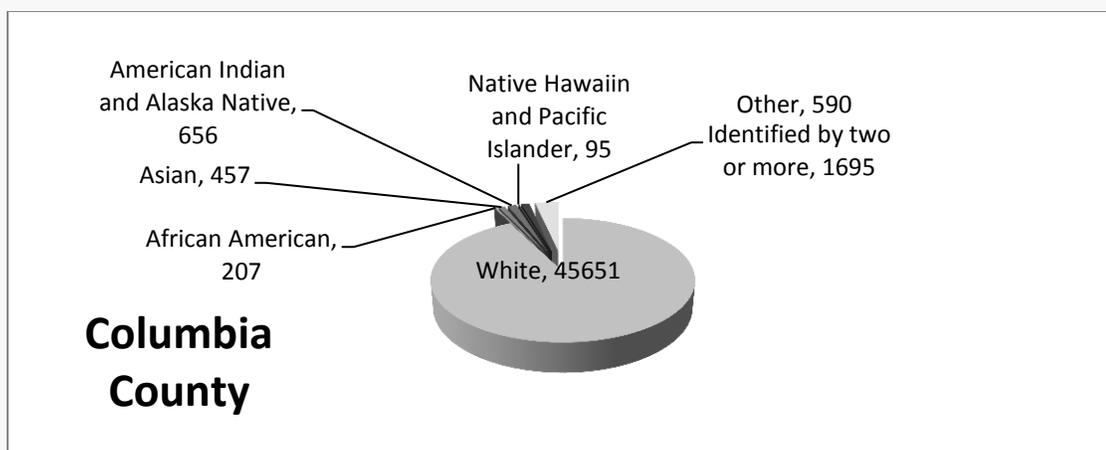
• Thirty percent of movers had most recently lived in another location in the St. Helens hotspot. One quarter had most recently lived in Tract 97.08 which lies on the east side of Hwy 30 and had an ACS poverty rate of 11 percent.

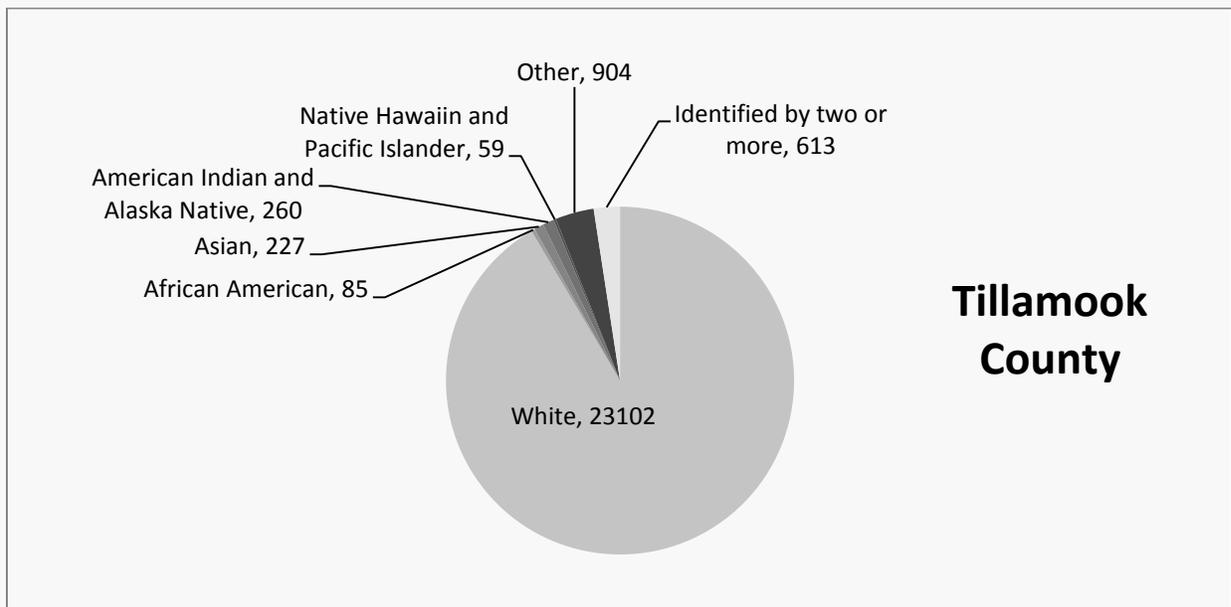
POPULATION:

For the 2012/13 school year Head Start served 164 (38%) three-year olds, and 268 (62%) four-year olds for a total of 432 children. One hundred thirty-six children were enrolled for a second year. The ethnicity of the population was mostly Caucasian and the County data was similar in disposition to the State of Oregon. The following chart illustrates this data by percentages.

For the 2013/2014 school year Head Start served 173 (39%) three-year olds and 270 (61%) four-year olds for a total of 443 children. One hundred thirty-eight children were enrolled for a second year.

For the 2014 – 2015 school year, Head Start served 458 children. 201 (44%) were three year olds and 257 (56%) were four year olds. 316 (69%) were first year and 142 (31%) were second year. There was a 24% turnover rate in enrollment. Waitlists of income eligible children and families were low with some center unable to maintain waitlists including Clatskanie, Astoria/Warrenton, and the Home-based option in North Tillamook County.





During the 2012/13 school year, of the 432 enrolled children, eighty-one received special services for a diagnosed disability. The disability ranged from speech or language impairments (74%), learning disabilities (1%), Autism (1%), emotional/behavioral disorder (1%) and Non-categorical/developmental delay (32%) (Child Plus Data: Program Information Report 2012 - 2013).

During the 2013/14 school year, of the 443 enrolled children, ninety-five children received special services for a diagnosed disability. The disability ranged from Speech or language impairment (73%), non-categorical/development delay (24%), Autism (2%), and Emotional Disturbance (1%) (Child Plus Data: report 3501)

During the 2014/15 school year the program served 21% of enrollment with children with disabilities. The disability ranged from hearing or deafness (2%), speech or language (59%), developmental (18%), or multiple disabilities (22%).

Although Head Start served 432 children in the 12/13 year, those children came from 408 families. During the same year, 48 % were one-parent families, and 51% were two-parent families.

For the 2013/14 year, the 443 children were with 419 families. Head Start worked with 223 (53%) one-parent families and 192 (47%) two-parent families.

According to the 2010 census, Tillamook County had 25,250 people. The county has 1,361 (5.4%) children under the age of five. The make-up of race includes 91.5% white, .3% Black or African American, 1.0% American Indian and Alaska Native, .9 % Asian, .1% Asian Indian, .2% Chinese, .2% Filipino, .1% Japanese, .1% Korean, .2% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, .1% Native Hawaiian and 3.6% some other race. There were 9% of the total population that were Hispanic or Latino. In 2011, 16.2% of the population was below Federal Poverty. Tillamook County was formed in 1853 from Yamhill and Clatsop Counties. The name Tillamook comes from

the Tillamook (or Killamook) Indians. The towns and communities included in Tillamook County are: Manzanita, Nehalem, Salmonberry, Wheeler, Brighton, Rockaway, Twin Rocks, Barview, Garibaldi, Bay City, Cape Meares, Oceanside, Tillamook, Netarts, Sandlake, Beaver, Del Mar, Woods, Pacific City, Oretown, Neskowin, Blaine, Hebo, and Cloverdale. There are seven incorporated cities. Tillamook County is a rural area with a population density of 5 people per square mile.

The population of Clatsop County was 37,039 people with 5.5% (2034) of those who are children under age 5. According the census bureau, the County has 90.9% white; .5% Black or African American, 1% American Indian or Alaska Native, 1.2% Asian, .1 Asian Indian, .4 Chinese, .3 Filipino, .2 Japanese, .1 Korean, .1 Vietnamese, .2 Other Asian, .2 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 3.3% some other race. Out of the total population in Clatsop County, 7.7% are Hispanic or Latino. In 2011, 18.6% of the population was below Federal Poverty. The cities and towns include: Arch Cape, Cannon Beach, Elsie, Cannon Beach Junction, Necanicum Junction, Jewell, Seaside, Gearhart, Sunset Beach, Warrenton, Hammond, Astoria, Fern Hill, Olney, Svensen, Knappa, Brownsmead, and Westport. Five cities are incorporated. Clatsop County was created from the original Tuality District in 1844 and named for the Clatsop Tribe, one of the many Chinook tribes living in Oregon. The Journals of Lewis and Clark mention the tribe. Fort Clatsop, Lewis and Clark's winter headquarters in 1805 and now a national memorial near the mouth of the Columbia River, also took the tribe's name.

Astoria, Oregon's oldest city, was established as a fur trading post in 1811 and named after John Jacob Astor. The first U.S. Post Office west of the Rocky Mountains was also established in Astoria in 1847. The first county courthouse was completed in 1855. The present courthouse was erected in 1904. Records show that the summer resort of Seaside was founded by Ben Holladay, pioneer Oregon railroad builder, in the early 1870s when he constructed the Seaside House, a famous luxury hotel for which the city was finally named. The Lewis and Clark Expedition reached the Pacific Ocean at this spot.

Columbia County has a total population was 49,351 people who live throughout the County; 5.7% (2,800) are children under the age of 5. The census bureau reports Columbia Counties race to include 92.5% White; .4% Black or African American, 1.3% American Indian and Alaska Native persons, .9% Asian; .1% Asian Indian, .2% Chinese, .2% Filipino, .1% Japanese, .1% Korean, .1% Vietnamese, .2% other Asian, .2% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, and 1.2 % some other race. Out of the total Columbia County population, 4% were Hispanic or Latino. There are seven incorporated cities. Residents reside in the cities and town of: Marshland, Clatskanie, Quincy, Mayger/Alston, Rainier, Prescott, Goble, Deer Island, Columbia City, St. Helens, Warren, Scappoose, Vernonia, Pittsburg, Mist, and Birkenfeld. Chinook and Clatskanie Indians inhabited this bountiful region centuries before Captain Robert Gray, commanding the Columbia River, landed on Columbia County's timbered shoreline in 1792. The Corps of Discovery expedition, led by Lewis and Clark, traveled and camped along the Columbia River shore in the area later known as Columbia County in late 1805 and early 1806.

The county has 62 miles of Columbia riverfront and contains deep water ports and some of the finest industrial property in the Pacific Northwest. The Columbia River is a major route for

ocean-going vessels and is a popular playground for fishing, boating, camping and windsurfing. The county has two marine parks, Sand Island and J.J. Collins Memorial Marine Park. Columbia County has a strong economic and cultural heritage centered around industries such as forest products, shipbuilding, mining and agriculture. The rural lifestyle and scenic beauty of Columbia County, coupled with its proximity to Portland, have drawn many new residents to the area.

Each Head Start center reported on significance changes in the population, where staff focused recruitment efforts, places Head Start is not serving, and any major changes in communities that have caused shifts in populations.

NeahKahNie:

Population change: There seem to be fewer of them in the district and those that we have seem to have no behavior issues or considerable behavior issues.

Recruitment effort: In local, public places. (Post office, schools, laundry mats, Health Department, churches, ect).

Not serving: We are struggling to serve South Bay City and the Hispanic communities.

Community changes: The job market is small and transportation is an issue. A bus runs from Tillamook to Nehalem only three times a day and does not run on a specific schedule.

Tillamook:

Population change: More Latino families live over the 100% of federal poverty level.

Recruitment effort: Through-out the entire County. In central County partnership efforts continue with Healthy Families, TCHC home visitors, NWRESD and DHS CW.

Not serving: The outline areas are only being served when parents can provide transportation since these areas are not on the 1 hour long bus runs. Even when bus runs have been made possible, families do not wish their young children to board the bus so early (for the AM class) or arrive home so late (for the PM class). Outline areas can only be picked up or dropped off first (AM class) or last (PM class) so the majority of the children are transported first.

Community changes: Latino families are becoming integrated. More children speak English but parents do not. More education is needed to help families understand the importance of keeping their home language alive.

Nestucca Valley:

Population change: Population has and will always be changing depending on the birth year of said 3 and 4 year old's. Last year the school district had the largest group of incoming kindergartens they had seen in 7 years, this may not be the case this year.

Recruitment effort: Recruitment efforts are focused on where families and children may gather for example; grocery, gas, fun, community events and childcare. This is done from school district line to school district line. There are few community venues offered within

the service area.

Not serving: No

Community changes: No, none other than the seasonal work in Pacific City; vacation rentals and food service establishments.

Astoria:

Population change: Seems to be less 3/4 year old children on our wait-list than in past years.

Recruitment effort: Astoria- Knappa, are the main areas that the Astoria center focuses our recruitment efforts on. My center also serves children from a wait-list with children from Warrenton, Astoria and Knappa

Not serving: This year we are serving more children from Knappa than we have in the past four years (6 out of 36 children), however there were children that were selected from this area that we had to drop due to lack of transportation.

Community changes: We are seeing more transient families but no major shifts to report.

Warrenton:

Population change: No not really there seems to be more people moving away from the area this year.

Recruitment effort: Warrenton Astoria area.

Not serving: South of town and Knappa, we do not provide transportation to Lewis and Clark and Knappa. This seems to be a hardship and enrollment is down in those areas.

Community changes: A canary burnt down last year, the bridge work stopped over the winter.

Seaside:

Population change: No, we have 27 4/5 year olds going on to kindergarten and 27 3/4 year olds returning.

Recruitment effort: We put recruitment fliers up in 19 locations throughout the area served by Seaside School District. We have put up flyers at the post office, library, parks and rec, laundromats (2) NOHA Housing (5), Dairy Queen, Seaside Mall, Clatsop CC South Campus, post office in Cannon Beach, Carousel Mall, coffee shop, Bagels By The Sea, thrift stores (2).

Not serving: No

Community changes: We have had a small influx of Chinese families.

St Helens:

Population change: There does seem to be a slight decrease in the population. The waitlist consisted of more children in the 101-130% and over income than last year. There are slightly fewer children on the list this year, than in years past. In addition, there was a lot of transition with children moving in and out of the program, with a turnover rate of 16%. Conversely the current TANF list is longer than in the fall, and applications for next year

have already been received. Furthermore, the center has maintained enrollment with all children categorically eligible or within income guidelines, using no slots for the 101-130% category and some income eligible children on the waitlist. The percentages of children transitioning to kindergarten and those returning for a second year are consistent with previous years with 63% transitioning and 37% returning.

Recruitment effort: Recruitment efforts are spread throughout the communities served including St. Helens, Deer Island, Scappoose, Columbia City and Warren. Advertising is done through the local papers, and the center partners with the local NRWESD to provide information to families. In addition, we collaborate with the local school district to share information. Information is posted and shared in businesses and agencies that work with potentially eligible families, such as Laundromats, public library, post office, second hand stores, and medical providers. The program also works with local low-income housing complexes to post information on community boards.

Not serving: The program recently received a request from families in one area of Scappoose that have stated they are not applying because the bus does not stop at their apartment complex and they cannot get to the bus stop. The center serves a broad area across the community and provides transportation to many families. However, transportation is limited and families often note lack of transportation as the reason for not completing enrollment. There also seems to be fewer families coming from highly rural areas. This may be connected to transportation as families are moving closer into town because of their limited transportation resources. Children that live in the Sauvie Island area are also eligible to the center, but applications are rarely received from this area.

Community changes: There is a need for foster care families, in particular foster families that can offer care to children with special needs. Some of the children that have dropped from the program have done so because they were placed in foster care homes outside of the community, or had to change foster care placement to one outside of the community to be in a therapeutic setting. There has been an increase in domestic violence cases with families. In previous years, families moved into the area because of escaping domestic violence. However, this year the opposite has occurred, with families leaving the area to escape domestic violence. Transportation continues to be a challenge for families. The job market has increased slightly, but is not stable. Many new small businesses do not remain open for long, often closing within the first two years. Families continue to commute to the Portland area to find jobs. The cost of gas and limited transportation has prompted families to move closer to Portland

Vernonia:

Population change: The population varies from year to year. Last year there were a large number of 3 year olds within the community, which was reflected in our classroom. This year we had more 4 year olds; 12 children are transitioning to kindergarten and 7 are returning next year. The applications I have received so far for this coming years

recruitment reflects a large number of upcoming 3's(5) and a very small number of 4's (1) but it is early. The past few years I find I receive more applications when I come back from the break in August.

Recruitment effort: My recruitment efforts are focused in the Vernonia, Mist, Fishhawk Lake, and Birkenfield areas. My greatest focus is in the Vernonia area where I post flyers at the local businesses, library, schools, post office, etc. I run recruitment articles in the local newspaper and include the other Columbia County Head Start information in my ads. The other Columbia County CM's also place ads in their local newspapers and include my contact information.

Not serving: With all the advertising I do in my community and the applications I send out to all families on the DHS list I feel I am able to make contact with the families in and around my community. I haven't received any applications from those areas in the outskirts of Vernonia for the past few years. There are many things that could prove to be an obstacle for families in these areas such as the price of gas, the family's lack of reliable transportation and car insurance, and the fact that we no longer have a Head Start bus. Since there isn't a bus to transport children the families in these outlying areas might not be able to participate. Families do have the option of attending two local preschools and two in home childcare resources in the community. I keep a current informational flyer to give to families and community members so they can inquire about these resources in my community. I also refer families who don't get accepted into the Head Start program to the local preschools and childcare facilities.

Community changes: Many families are losing their homes to foreclosure and some are leaving the area in search of jobs and affordable housing. Vernonia still has some of the highest priced utilities in the state. I have a family moving out of town over the summer in hopes of lowering their monthly costs. More families are in need of energy assistance and assistance from churches and other resources. I find this additional assistance is needed now more than in past years.

Clatskanie/Rainier:

Population change: Number of children applying for the program is the same, but 20% more families applying meet income guidelines. More boys in the Rainier area, more girls in the Clatskanie area. More children are living in multi family dwelling situations-- children's parents with grandparents and great grandparents and also living with aunts, uncles and their families in the same home--3 to 4 families in one household. 60 % of enrolled families are 2 parent families. Larger number of parents are working or putting in volunteer hours to meet TANF requirements-75%.

Recruitment effort: My recruitment efforts are focused throughout both the Clatskanie and Rainier areas with newspaper and radio ads, fliers through the schools, posters in all community and business areas, attendance at community functions and lots of word of mouth .

Not serving: I will try to get information to more families in the Goble area. All other areas

are covered in both communities. Will send messages to friends and family through this year's classes of parents. We could do some extra work with the DHS agencies in St. Helens for Columbia county awareness.

Community changes: A number of families have moved out of area and state to get employment. Very few new families have moved into the community--if they have it is normally to move in with family due to lack of employment/income. Enrollment numbers are dropping at the public schools as well.

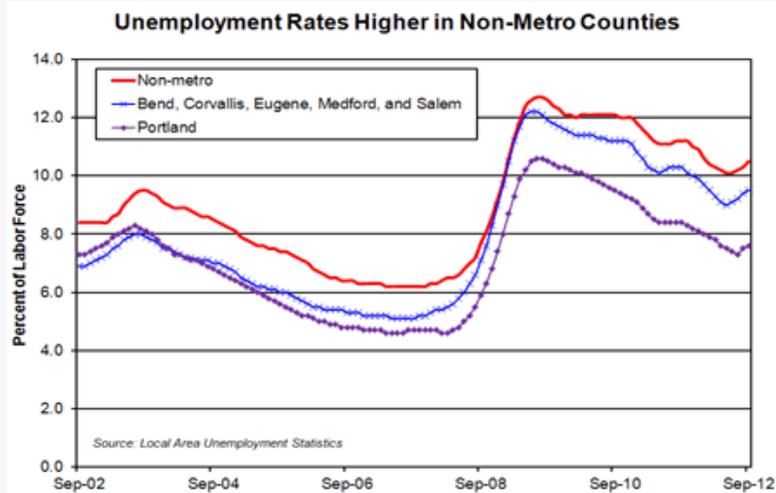
Employment:

Oregon's job situation has improved in recent months as more people are finding work. The recovery has been far from ideal however. We have profiled Oregon's key [workforce](#) challenges at the statewide level in other articles, but many of these challenges are more severe in rural Oregon. This article looks at several key workforce challenges in Oregon's 25 non-metropolitan counties.

Unemployment is Persistently Higher in Rural Oregon.

Persistently high unemployment has long been a challenge for rural Oregon. Unemployment rates in non-metropolitan counties were already higher at the onset of the [recession](#) than they were in the metropolitan areas (MSAs) and that continues today. The [unemployment rate](#) for the combined non-metropolitan counties was 6.4 percent in December 2007, 1.7 percentage points above the Portland area's unemployment rate of 4.7 percent, and 1 percentage point above the 5.4 percent unemployment rate in the combined metro areas of Bend, Corvallis, Eugene-Springfield, Medford, and Salem ([Graph 1](#)).

More than three years after the end of the recession, unemployment rates for Oregon's rural counties remain stubbornly high. The non-metro unemployment rate was 10.3 percent in September 2012, 2.8 percentage points above the Portland area unemployment rate of 7.5 percent and 2.0 percentage points higher than the other combined metro areas' unemployment rate of 9.3 percent.



Graph 1

Structural Changes Hit Rural Oregon Especially Hard. Structural changes in a region's economy occur when technology, trade, or policy changes alter the fundamental structure of industries within the region. When these structural changes lead to large job losses, it creates [structural unemployment](#) that can persist even through an economic recovery. This is because some workers who lost their jobs may not have the skills needed by growing industries. It takes time for displaced workers to retrain for new jobs or move to where jobs are available.

The most challenging economic structural change faced by rural Oregon has been the reduction in logging jobs, and the shift away from wood product manufacturing jobs. In 1979, roughly two of every three manufacturing jobs in rural Oregon belonged in wood product manufacturing. By 2010, wood products accounted for one out of three rural manufacturing jobs. The mix of Oregon's manufacturing jobs shifted away from "traditional" manufacturing jobs in non-metro areas to manufacturing jobs in the metro areas, many of which require workers with completely different sets of skills. In 1979, Oregon's metropolitan areas - including counties that would become MSAs in later years - accounted for about seven out of every 10 manufacturing jobs. Now, about nine out of every 10 jobs in manufacturing is in a [metropolitan area](#).

Slower Job Growth in Rural Areas. Structural change and the recession, among other factors, have worsened the problem of slow job growth in rural Oregon. The state's non-metro counties experienced far slower employment growth than their metropolitan counterparts over the past two decades ([Graph 2](#)). For the combined non-metro counties, employment rose each year throughout the 1990s, and the number of jobs grew 19 percent from 1990 to 2000. But that rate of jobs growth was far short of the much faster pace of the metro areas. The number of jobs in the Portland area grew 33 percent during the 1990s, while the other combined metro areas grew 29 percent.

The disparity between non-metro and metro employment growth rates continued to grow during the next decade. Non-metro counties' employment grew 24 percent, adding 61,000 jobs from 2000 through their pre-recession peak in 2007. Job growth was much faster in Oregon's metro areas during that period. The Portland area gained 305,000 jobs (42%) over the period, and employment in Oregon's other combined metro areas increased by 155,000 jobs (45%).

Like all areas, rural Oregon lost a lot of jobs during the recession. Unlike the Portland region,

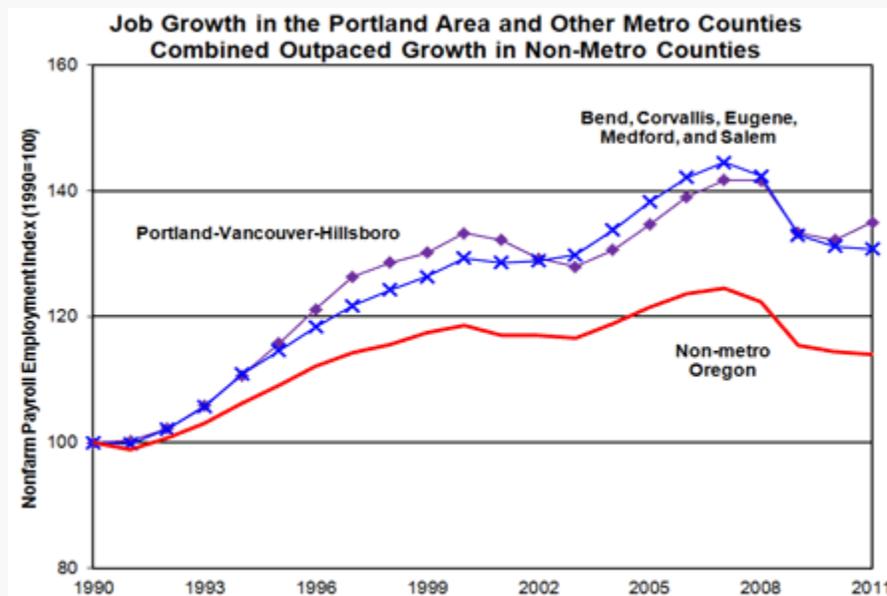
which is driving the statewide jobs recovery, Oregon's rural areas and smaller metro areas have continued to see net job losses.

The challenge of slower job growth in Oregon's rural areas isn't likely to end soon. In fact, employment projections for the 10-year period between 2010 and 2020 show generally slower growth for rural regions than for metropolitan regions ([Table 1](#)). Each of the six workforce regions with the fastest projected employment growth include a metro area, while the five regions with the slowest projected rates of employment growth are comprised entirely of non-metro counties.

Table 1
Slower Job Growth Projected for Oregon's Rural Workforce Regions, 2010-2020

Counties	2010	2020	Change	Percent Change
Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook	35,580	40,800	5,220	15%

Graph 2



Younger Workers Leaving Rural Areas. The slow job growth in rural counties leaves fewer

opportunities for the [unemployed](#) and for younger workers getting started on their career paths. Young workers everywhere were damaged by the recession, but the youth population itself was damaged in many rural areas.

Between 2000 and 2010, the number of young Oregonians between the ages of 15 and 24 grew 8 percent statewide. At the same time, the number of people in that age group actually declined in 14 Oregon counties, all of which were rural. Two rural counties experienced the greatest declines: Grant County lost 22 percent of its young people and Wallowa County lost 21 percent. The decline also reached double digits in Sherman (17%), Wheeler (16%), Gilliam (16%), and Crook (12%) counties. Fewer job opportunities explain part of this shift, but the aging population of rural areas also leaves fewer families with children in that age group.

Rural Workforce is Older and Heading to Retirement. The population of Oregon's rural counties tends to be older than the population of metro areas. The statewide median age is 38 (one-half of all Oregonians are 38 years or older) while the median age is over 50 in six rural counties - Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Lincoln, Wallowa, and Wheeler counties.

The older population of rural counties means their workforces are also older. Statewide, 22 percent of workers in Oregon were 55 years old or older in 2011. In 14 of Oregon's 25 non-metropolitan counties, at least 25 percent were 55 or older ([Table 2](#)). The oldest example is Wheeler County, where one in three workers is at least 55.

Although people are working far longer than they have in previous generations, it's probably safe to assume that most workers would like to retire eventually. It could be a challenge to keep the same level of economic activity going unless rural counties can attract new workers.

Table 2

Rural Counties Have Higher Shares of Workers 55 and Over		
Area	# of Workers 55 and Over	% of All Ages
<i>Oregon</i>	<i>340,514</i>	<i>22%</i>
Columbia	2,052	23%
Tillamook	2,073	26%
Clatsop	3,760	26%
Quarterly average employment for 2011.		
<i>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics</i>		

Challenges More Severe in Rural Areas. The majority of projected job openings in all areas of the state between 2010 and 2020 will be due to retirements. If trends continue as they have over the long term - older workers retire and young people leave - Oregon's rural counties could have trouble finding enough replacement workers, and businesses in these areas could face increased difficulty in finding skilled workers.

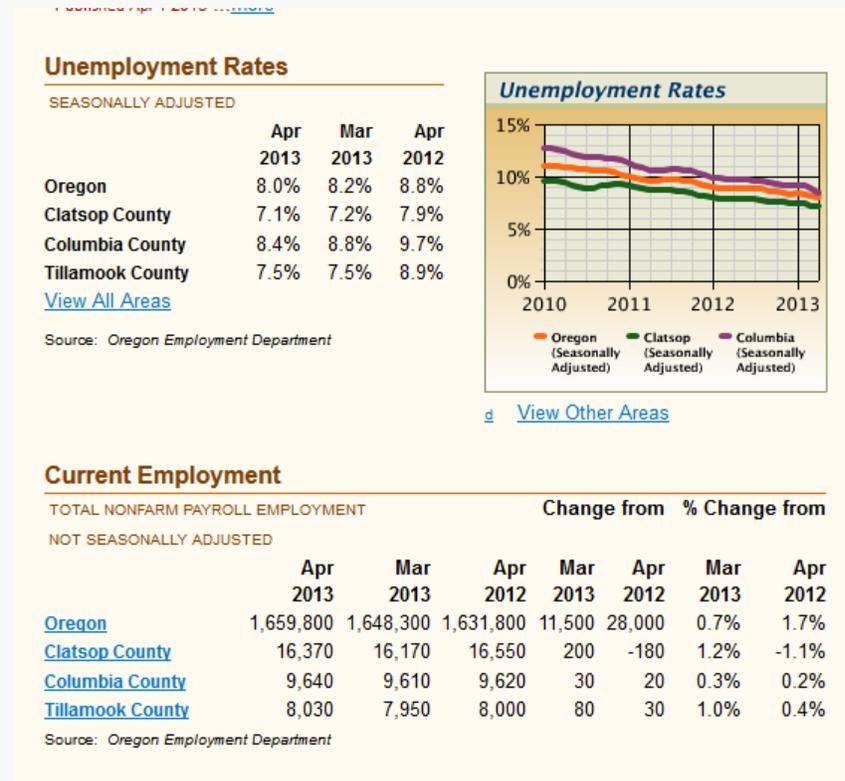
All areas of Oregon face several common workforce challenges, including high unemployment rates, slow job growth, and an aging workforce. These challenges are even more severe and more pressing for rural areas. Addressing the workforce needs of rural areas in a time of recovery in the metro areas continues to be one of Oregon's key workforce challenges. (Key Workforce Challenges: More Severe in Oregon's Rural Areas, by [Nick Beleiciks](#), [Gail Krumenauer](#), **Published**

Nov-19-2012,

<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/ArticleReader?itemid=00008442#Graph%202>

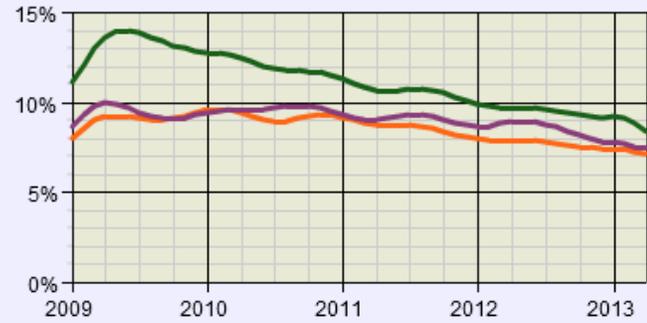
Payroll employment usually increases in Region 1 (Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook counties) in the late spring. Seasonal industries such as construction and leisure and hospitality add workers as the weather improves. Employment so far in 2013 has been up about 600 jobs over the year on a [seasonally adjusted](#) basis. The region has added back some of the jobs lost because of the [recession](#). Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates are at about the same level as one year ago. (Erik, A., Knoder, Recent Trends, 4/1/2013,

<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/ArticleReader?print=1&itemid=00002486>)



<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/Regions?area=000001&page=2>

Unemployment Rates



Source: Oregon Employment Department

Unemployment Rates



Source: Oregon Employment Department

<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/ChartView?startyear=2009&area=4104000007&adj1=y&area2=4104000009&adj2=y&area3=4104000057&adj3=y&submit=View+Chart&graph=unemp>

Distressed Areas in Oregon

Business Oregon gives priority when funding technical assistance, programs and projects to geographic areas determined to be economically distressed as prescribed by Oregon law.

Temporary Distressed List April 2013

Posted May 21, 2013

County	April 2013 Unemployment Rates Seasonally	Distress Status	Is the County in Phase ^[1] ?	# of Months in Phase ^[2]
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	Adjusted			
Oregon	8.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Clatsop	7.1%	Non-Distressed	N/A	N/A
Columbia	8.4%	Distressed	No	0
Tillamook	7.5%	Distressed	Yes	3

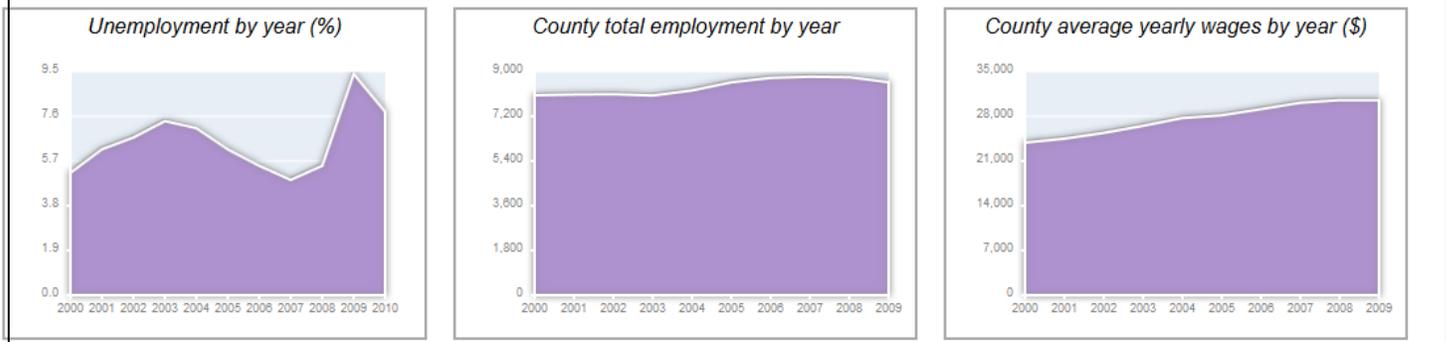
[1] A county is in phase if, since being classified as distressed under the temporary methodology, the county unemployment rate is currently below 8.0%.

[2] If a county is in phase for 6 consecutive months, the county's economic status transitions to non-distressed. See the [distressed methodology](#) for more details.

Source: Produced monthly by Business Oregon based on current data from the [Oregon Employment Department](#)

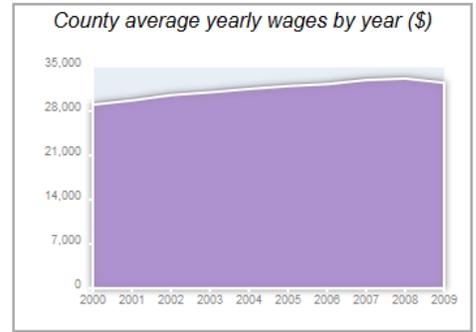
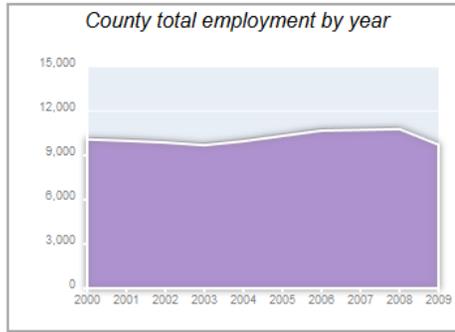
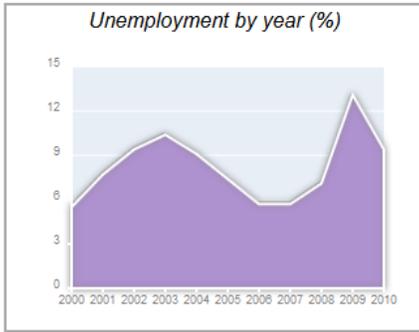
Tillamook April 2010:	7.8%
Oregon:	8.6%

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/county/Tillamook County-OR.html#ixzz2WVkjaseD>



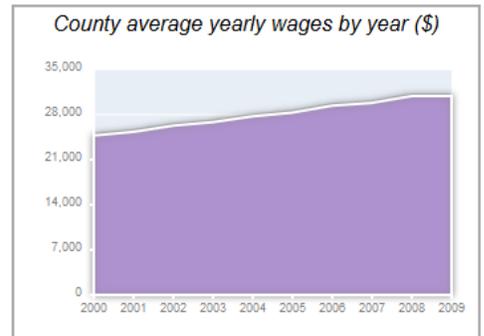
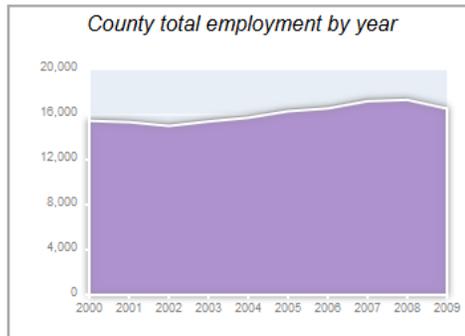
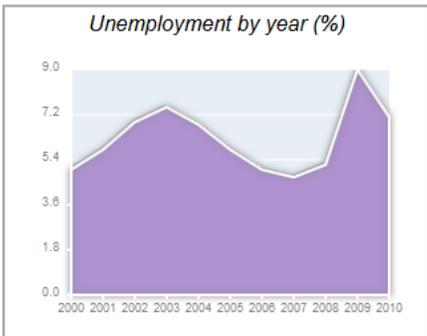
Columbia April 2010:	9.4%
Oregon:	8.6%

Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/county/Columbia County-OR.html#ixzz2WVkaJtBz>



Clatsop April 2012: 7.1%
Oregon: 8.6%

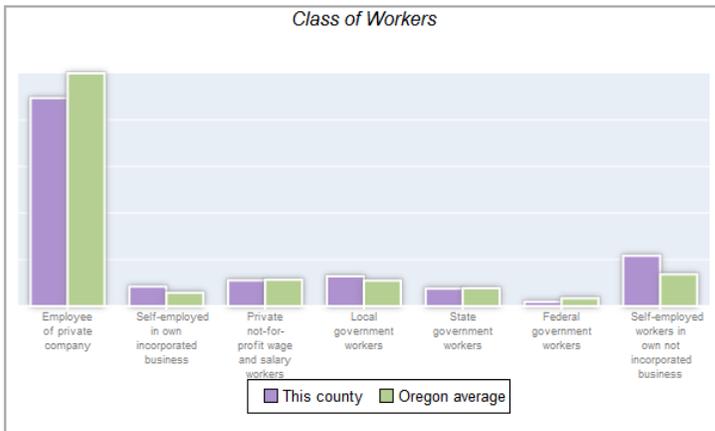
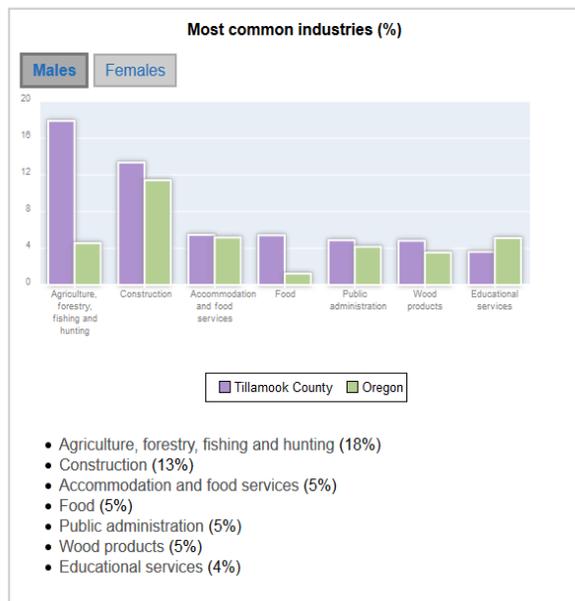
Read more: <http://www.city-data.com/county/Clatsop County-OR.html#ixzz2WVkJQ02Yt>

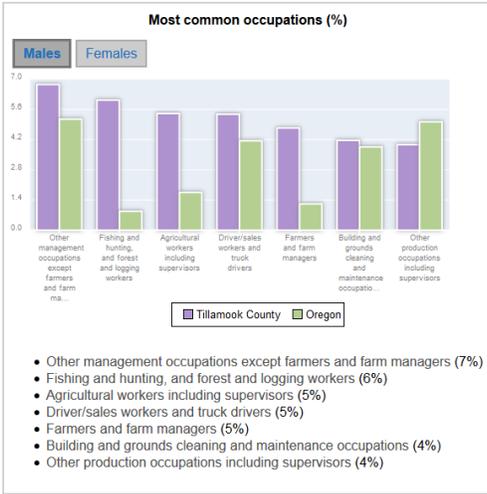
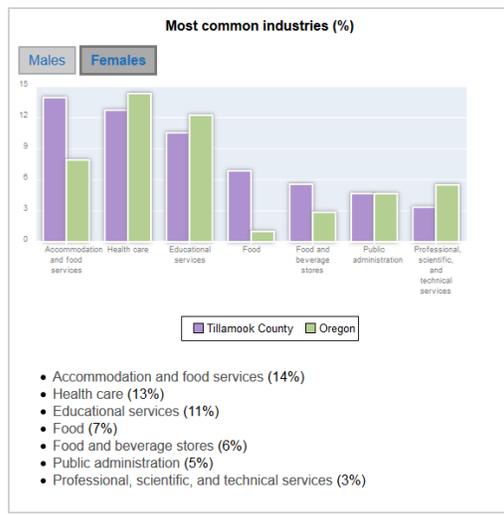
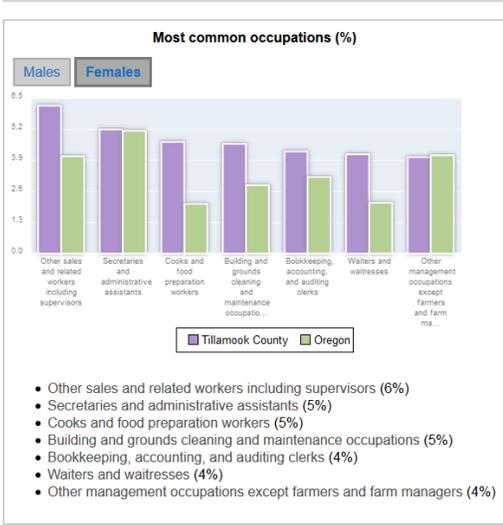


	April 2013	Mar-13	Apr-12	Change Mo ago	Change yr ago	% Change mo ago	% Change yr ago
Clatsop	16370	16170	16550	200	-180	1.20%	-
Columbia	9,640	9,610	9,620	30	20	0.30%	0.20%
Nonfarm Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted)	8,030	7,950	8,000	80	30	1.00%	0.40%
Oregon	1,659,800	1,648,300	1,631,800	11,500	28,000	0.70%	1.70%

<http://www.qualityinfo.org/olmisj/CES?dataseries=or&areacode=41040000090&action=rs54&submit=Continue>

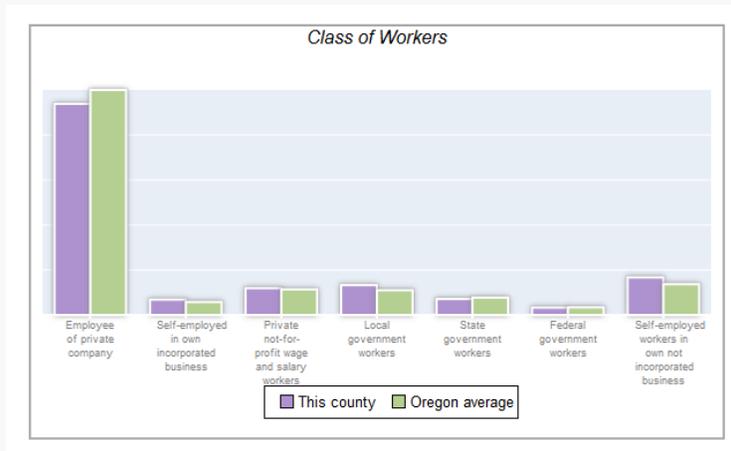
Tillamook County.



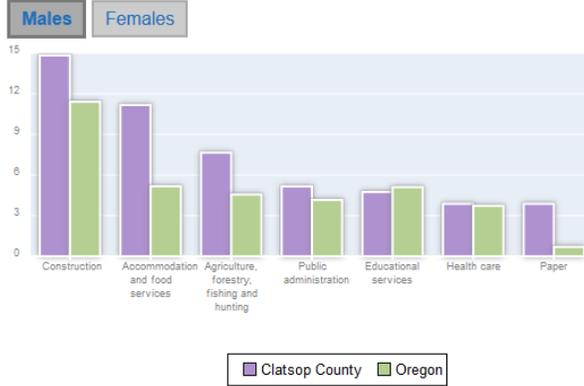


Most common places of birth for the foreign-born residents (%)

Clatsop:



Most common industries (%)



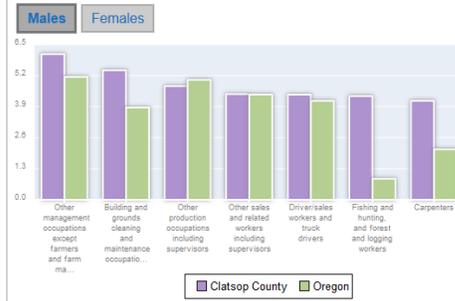
- Construction (15%)
- Accommodation and food services (11%)
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (8%)
- Public administration (5%)
- Educational services (5%)
- Health care (4%)
- Paper (4%)

Most common industries (%)



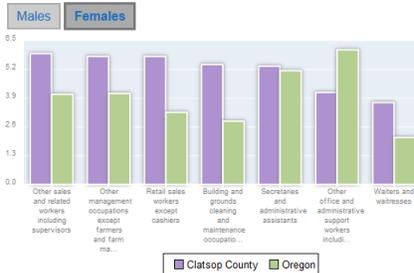
- Accommodation and food services (17%)
- Health care (14%)
- Educational services (11%)
- Public administration (5%)
- Social assistance (4%)
- Professional, scientific, and technical services (4%)
- Food and beverage stores (3%)

Most common occupations (%)



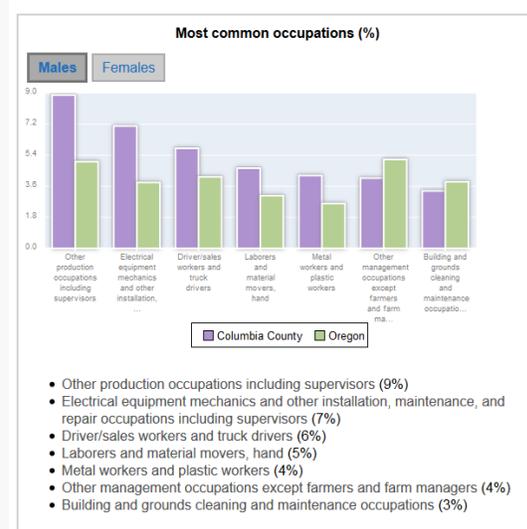
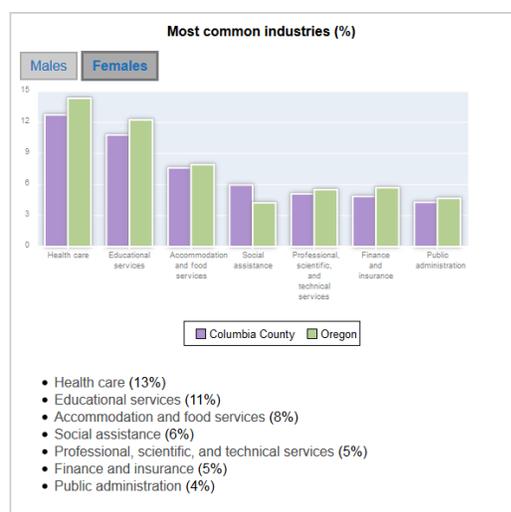
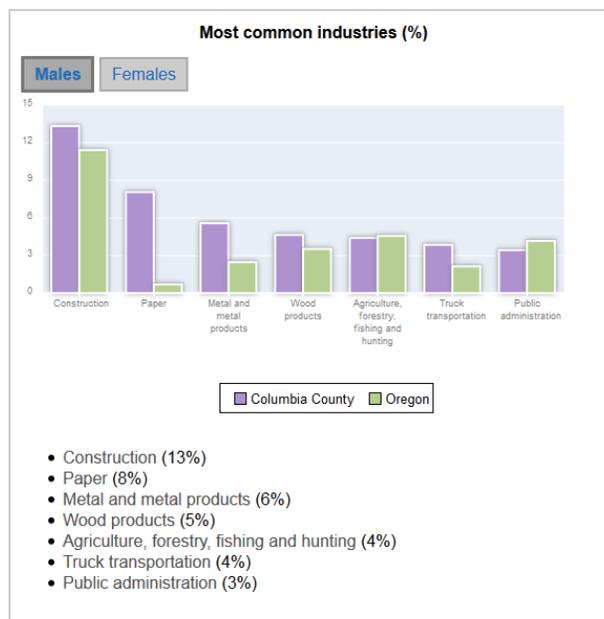
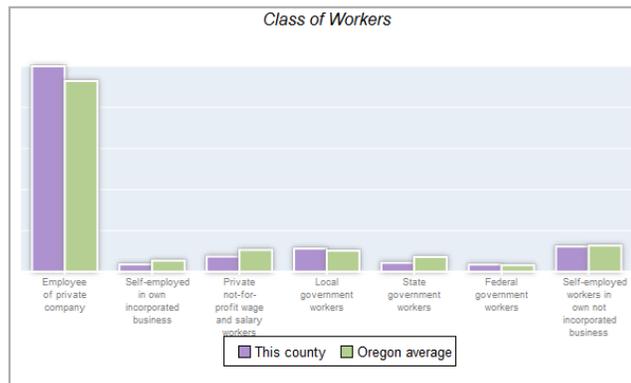
- Other management occupations except farmers and farm managers (6%)
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (5%)
- Other production occupations including supervisors (5%)
- Other sales and related workers including supervisors (4%)
- Driver/sales workers and truck drivers (4%)
- Fishing and hunting, and forest and logging workers (4%)
- Carpenters (4%)

Most common occupations (%)



- Other sales and related workers including supervisors (6%)
- Other management occupations except farmers and farm managers (6%)
- Retail sales workers except cashiers (6%)
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (5%)
- Secretaries and administrative assistants (5%)
- Other office and administrative support workers including supervisors (4%)
- Waiters and waitresses (4%)

Columbia:



Tillamook, Clatsop and Columbia Counties have their historical base in natural resources related to services, livestock/agricultural production and wholesale trade. Employment in each of these counties offers seasonal, low wages in agricultural production, trade, and the service sector related to tourism and recreation. In addition, employment in the timber and wood products sector continues to decline. However, projections indicate increases in jobs in the service industry, especially seasonal employment. In all three Counties the unemployment rate is high, average wages are below the state average, and increases in jobs are accompanied by increases in the labor force.

Out of the 408 families served by Head Start for the 12/13 program year, 48% were two parent families and 52% were single parent families. Out of the 197 two-parent families, 81% had at least one parent employed. Out of the 210 single-parent families 43% were employed.

Income:

As reported December 2012 by the Census, Clatsop County had a higher poverty rate at 18.6% than the State of Oregon (17.3) and the United States (15.9). Tillamook County had a higher rate of poverty (16.2) than the United States however lower than the State of Oregon. Columbia County's poverty rate (12.3) was lower than both the State of Oregon and the United States.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 – 2001 American Community Survey, Clatsop County's per capita income was \$25,395, Tillamook's County's per capita income was \$22,706 and Columbia's per capita income was up from \$25,440. The State of Oregon per capita income was \$26,561 and the United States was \$27,915.

The makeup of families' eligibility for enrolled during the past program year, 2012 – 2013, 153 were on public assistance, 108 had income in the \$0 - \$2999 bracket, 36 who had income \$3000 – 8999; 57 families with income between 9000 – 11999; 35 with income between 12000 to 14999 and 172 with incomes 15000 and over. The program served 5 families with income over the 130% FPG level; 45 families with income in the 101 – 130% FPG bracket, and 204 that were categorically eligible regardless of income.

HOUSING

Out of 408 families and 432 children, 25 families (16%) were homeless. Those 25 families had 27 enrolled children who were served during the year. Nine (36%) of those 25 families acquired housing during the enrollment year.

In addition to the reduction in available units, those units are not fiscally attainable to many low-income families as evidenced in the estimated median household income (see Income Section) and the cost of housing units in the tri-county area.

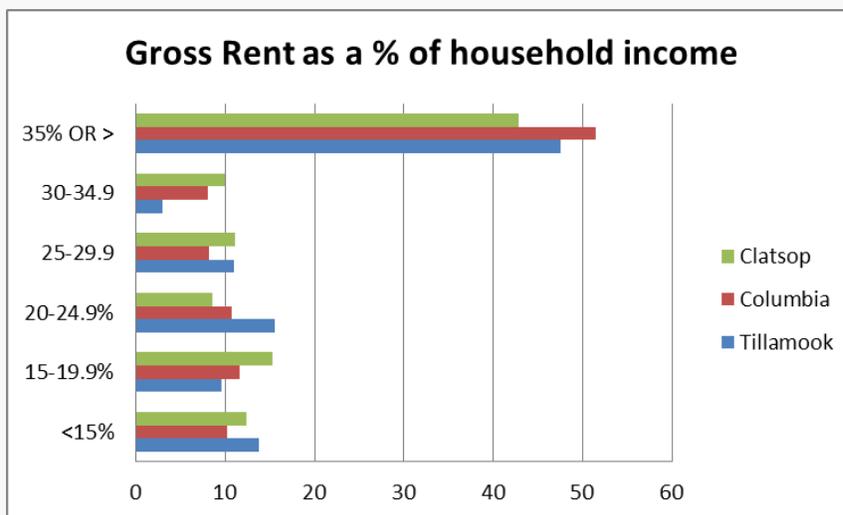
Median rent:

Tillamook: \$799

Columbia: \$735

Clatsop: \$773

US Census Bureau American Fact Finder



Looking at the percentage of the populations in the tri-county area that is below Federal Poverty levels and the percentage of the population that pays more than 35% of their income for housing, one can deduce the families in poverty make up the majority of those who pay the most of their income for housing.

Percentage of vacant housing units:

Columbia 7.2%

Clatsop: 26.5%

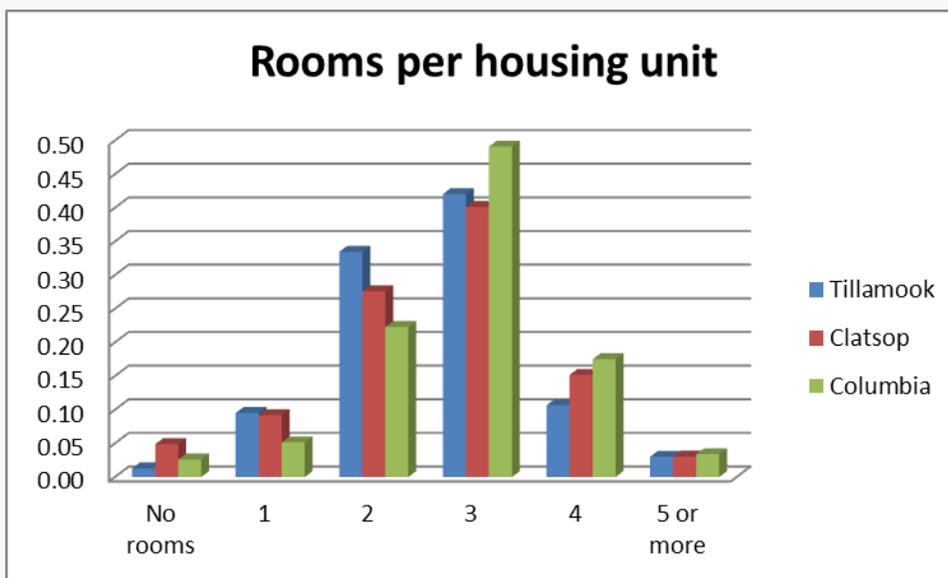
Tillamook: 42%

Median monthly housing costs for homes (w/mortgage)

Tillamook: \$1,291

Columbia: \$1,477

Clatsop: \$1,508



Information from the Oregon Housing Alliance indicate the wages and family earning have not kept up with the cost of housing. These widely held expectation is a family should not spend more than thirty percent of their wages on housing. This formula indicates the family would have enough resources after rent to purchase adequate food, energy, and living expenses. The following data is based on the 2012 report published by the Oregon Housing Alliance.

According to the Low Income Housing Coalition, In Columbia County, average monthly rent for a two bedroom apartment is \$878. In order to afford this monthly rent in Oregon, you need to make at least \$16.88 per hour, or \$35,120 per year. This calculation assumes you will spend no more than 30% of your income on rent (the generally accepted standard of affordability). If you earn the minimum wage in this state (\$9.1), then you will have to work 74 hours per week to have an income high enough to afford this rent.

Data was not available for Clatsop or Tillamook County, however for the entire State of Oregon; the average rent is \$865. Again, according to the Low Income Housing Coalition, In order to afford this monthly rent in Oregon, you need to make at least \$16.63 per hour, or \$34,600 per year. This calculation assumes you will spend no more than 30% of your income on rent (the generally accepted standard of affordability). If you earn the minimum wage in this state (\$9.1), then you will have to work 73 hours per week to have an income high enough to afford this rent.



Creating Opportunity through Housing in Clatsop County

We know housing gives people an opportunity to build better lives. Our communities are better and stronger when everyone has a safe and affordable place to call home. In Clatsop County, the recession has left our neighbors at risk of foreclosure and homelessness.

Quick Facts

half

of renters in Oregon are unable to afford a two bedroom apartment at fair market rents.

one child

in almost every classroom in Oregon experienced homelessness in 2011–2012.

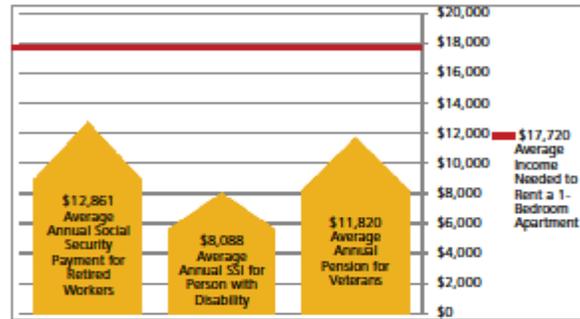
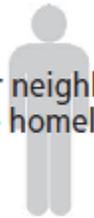
71

hours a week is how many hours a worker earning minimum wage must work to afford a two bedroom apartment.

Want to know more?

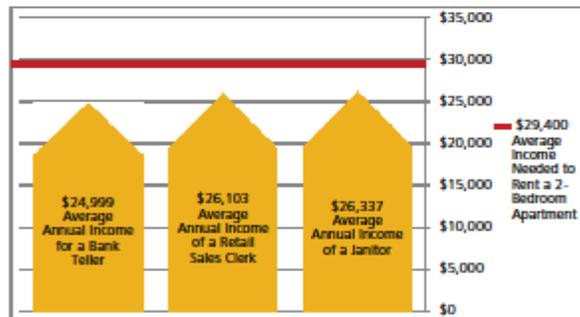
Call the Housing Alliance
503-226-3001
or visit online at
oregonhousingalliance.org

Our neighbors are homeless.



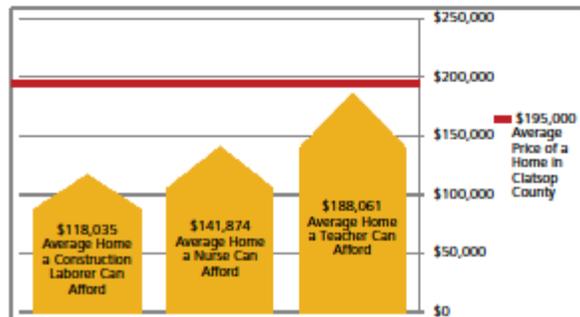
Average Incomes of Clatsop County's Most Vulnerable Citizens

Our neighbors struggle to rent



Average Incomes of Clatsop County's Working Families

Our neighbors are struggling to buy and keep their homes.



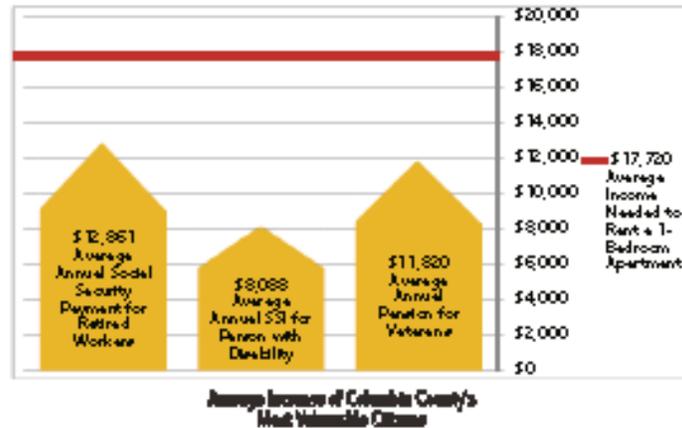
Average Home Price that Clatsop County's Working Families Could Afford

Oregon Housing Alliance c/o Neighborhood Partnerships • 310 SW Fourth Ave, Suite 715 • Portland, Or 97204 • 503-226-3001 x107

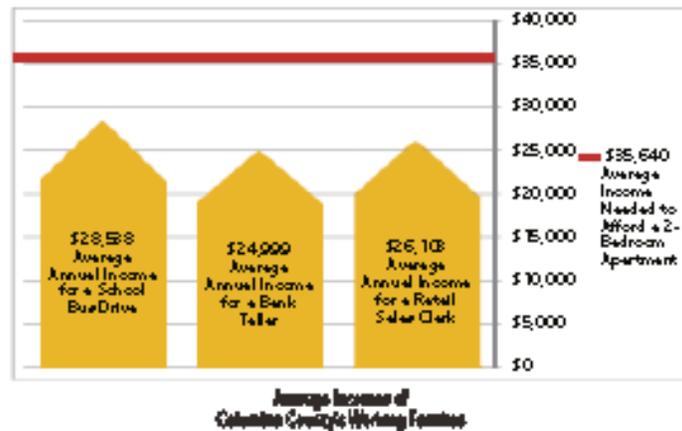
Creating Opportunity through Housing in Columbia County

We know housing gives people an opportunity to build better lives. Our communities are better and stronger when everyone has a safe and affordable place to call home. In Columbia County, the recession has left our neighbors at risk of foreclosure and homelessness.

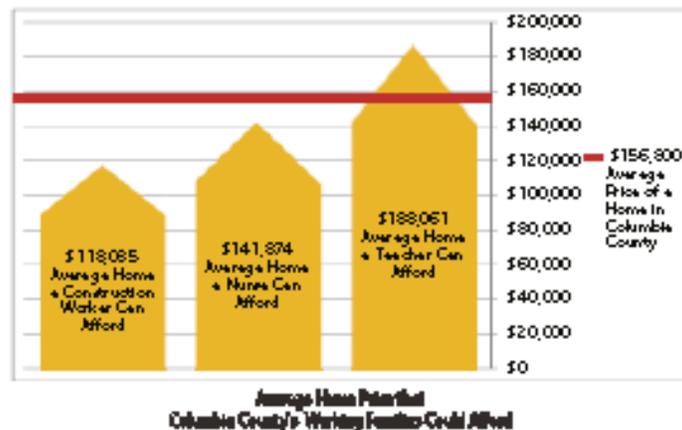
Our neighbors are homeless.



Our neighbors struggle to rent



Our neighbors are struggling to buy and keep their homes.

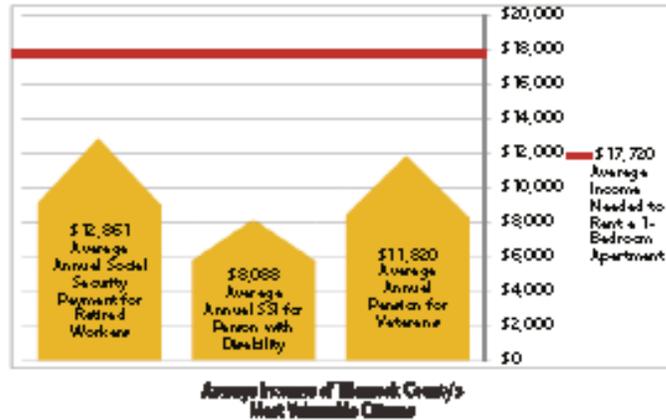


via Neighborhood Partnerships • 310 SW Fourth Ave, Suite 715 • Portland, OR 97204 • 503-226-3001 x107

Creating Opportunity through Housing in Tillamook County

We know housing gives people an opportunity to build better lives. Our communities are better and stronger when everyone has a safe and affordable place to call home. In Tillamook County, the recession has left our neighbors at risk of foreclosure and homelessness.

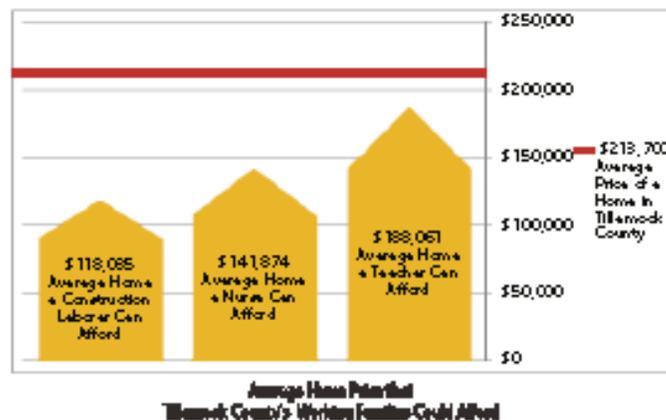
Our neighbors are homeless.



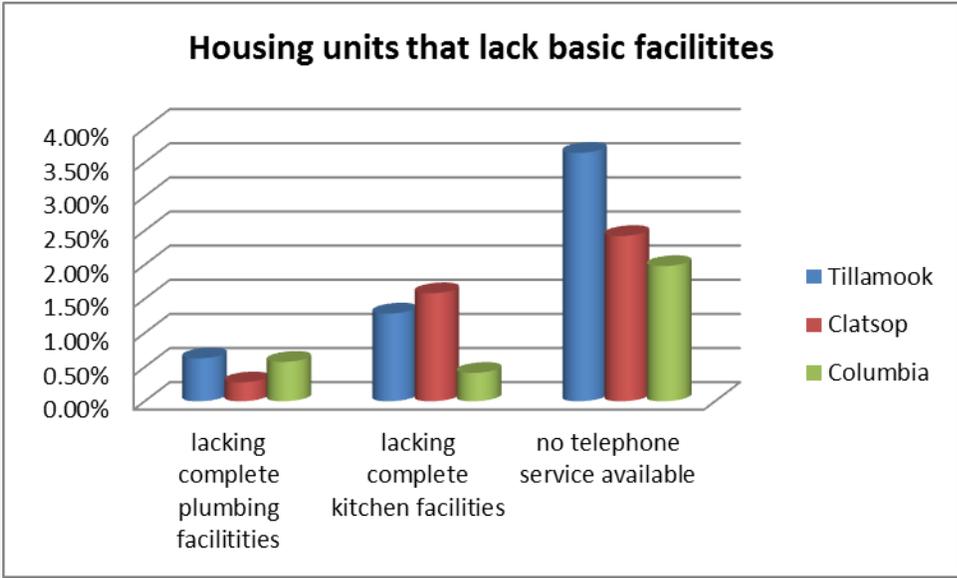
Our neighbors struggle to rent



Our neighbors are struggling to buy and keep their homes.



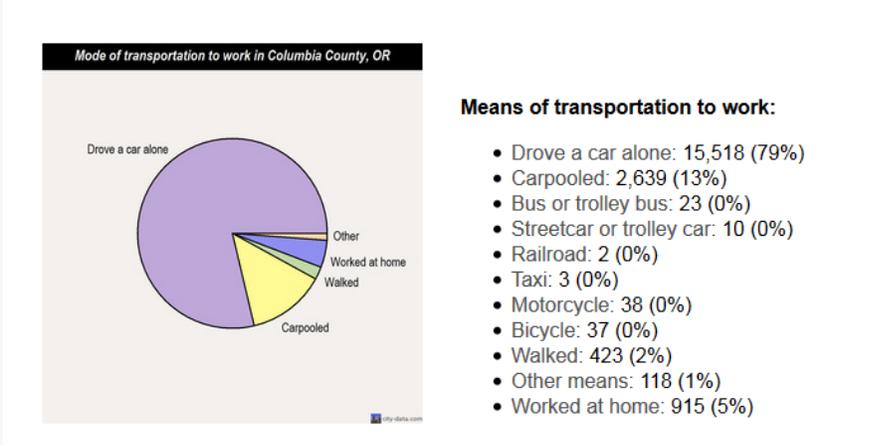
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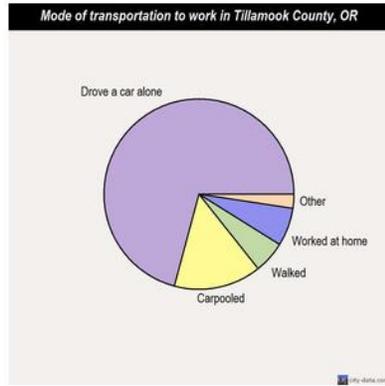


Additional data from the census bureau, for the 2007/2011 time frame, documented substandard living situations including lack of basic health and safety facilities. (factfinder.census.gov) In addition to one third of the population spending more than a third of their income on housing, 1.48% of the housing units do not even have complete kitchen facilities. This information, coupled with the high rate of homelessness, shows the needs of the neediest are increasing.

TRANSPORTATION

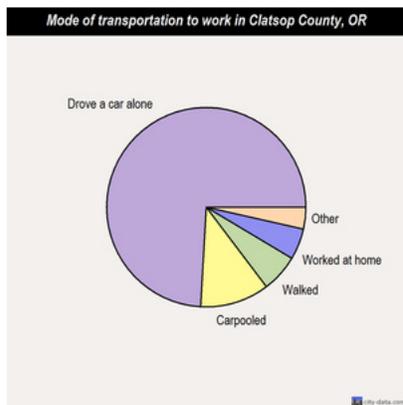
The following charts show the types and usage of transportation in Tillamook, Clatsop and Columbia County (city-data.com).





Means of transportation to work:

- Drove a car alone: 7,618 (71%)
- Carooled: 1,599 (15%)
- Bus or trolley bus: 61 (1%)
- Motorcycle: 14 (0%)
- Bicycle: 56 (1%)
- Walked: 583 (5%)
- Other means: 128 (1%)
- Worked at home: 695 (6%)



Means of transportation to work:

- Drove a car alone: 12,366 (74%)
- Carooled: 1,872 (11%)
- Bus or trolley bus: 158 (1%)
- Taxi: 57 (0%)
- Motorcycle: 13 (0%)
- Bicycle: 146 (1%)
- Walked: 1,020 (6%)
- Other means: 216 (1%)
- Worked at home: 837 (5%)

There are public transportation services available in the many areas with fixed routes, however, there is a fee for this service and the services are not readily accessible to many of the children and families of Child & Family Development Programs.

During the 2013/14 program year, Head Start provided transportation assistance in the form of bus service and gas voucher assistance.

Center	# children who used bus service/% of enrollment	# families who used gas vouchers
St. Helens	35	1
Vernonia	0	1
Clatskanie/Rain	17	1
Astoria	12	4
Warrenton	45	4
Seaside	30	0
Neah-Kah-Nie	14	offered 3; none accepted
Tillamook	32	1
Nestucca	17	5
Program Total	202 (54% of enrolled slots)	17

HEALTH & Nutrition

Oregon has a new health care program for children called Healthy Kids. Created by House Bill 2116 during the 2009 Legislative Session, Healthy Kids provides access to health coverage for all Oregon's uninsured children age 18 and younger. Healthy Kids comprehensive health care coverage includes medical, dental, vision, mental health care, and prescription benefits.

There is one application for the Healthy Kids program, but three avenues of coverage: 1) Oregon Health Plan (OHP) Plus (Medicaid); 2) Employer Sponsored Insurance (ESI) insurance; or 3) Healthy KidsConnect, a private market insurance option. Plan placement depends on a family's income and circumstances. A family will be told what insurance plan offerings are available through Healthy Kids once eligibility is determined by the Department of Human Services.

The Office of Private Health Partnerships (OPHP) is administering the private market insurance component, Healthy KidsConnect. The Healthy KidsConnect plan is for families that earn too much to qualify for the Oregon Health Plan, but can't afford private health insurance. Uninsured children between 201 through 300 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) who are found eligible can receive a premium subsidy for the contracted insurance carriers in the HKC program. Uninsured children above 300 percent of the FPL can purchase coverage through the insurance carriers contract with the HKC program by paying the full premium cost. OPHP also administers a Employer Sponsored Insurance (ESI) component. Those with access to ESI through 300 percent of the FPL can receive premium assistance in the form of a reimbursement, as long as the employer plan meets federal guidelines.

During the 12/13 year, there were 416 children who had health insurance at enrollment and 421 who had health insurance at the end of enrollment. There were 432 children enrolled during the year.

During this past year, the Oregon Health Plan authority has been designated to take over the Oregon Health Plan. Due to complication in enrollment through the Care Oregon portal, plans are in the making to utilize the federal exchange program. According to Oregon.gov website, all people who are currently enrolled in an insurance program through Medicate or OHP will not be affected by this change.

Out of the 442 enrolled children, 412 had health insurance at enrollment any 413 had insurance at the end of enrollment. However, at the end of enrollment, parents reported that 430 children had an ongoing source of continuous accessible health care.

The Oregon Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) program serves many of the rural families in Head Start's service area. In Columbia County, WIC has four clinic sites; one each in

Clatskanie, Rainier, St. Helens, and Vernonia. Tillamook County had a site in Colverdale, Rockaway, and Tillamook while Clatsop County had sites in Astoria and Seaside.

Head Start partners with the Health Departments WIC program to assess and assure children receive nutrition education and daily dietary nutrition. For children who are not receiving WIC services, the program contracts with the Health Departments, Nutritionists, and has a registered dietician on contract.

For meal service, the program works with the USDA program to assure enrolled children received appropriate meals while at Head Start. As reported on the parent survey, families have struggled with food security the past year. Each center works with their local food pantry to provide food baskets to families in need. Additionally, center staff work with local providers and with OSU extension offices to provide nutrition education to parents.

EDUCATION:

Out of 413 adults reported on, 2% (10) had an advanced degree, 27% (112) has an Associate degree or some college, 45% (184) had a high school diploma or GED, and 26% (107) had less than a high school diploma.

During the 2014-2015 program year, there were 426 adults the program had educational data for. That data showed 3% (14 people) had an advanced degree, 31% (130 people) had an Associate degree or some college, 44% had a high school diploma or GED, and 22% (95 people) had less than a high school diploma.

Tillamook:

South Tillamook County (or NV School District territory) enjoys the services of a certified child care center (Cedar Creek Child Care Center). They are a non-profit 501 (c) 3, tuition based organization that has a capacity to serve 23 children. There are 11 slots reserved for Head Start age children and 12 slots are reserved for infant and toddlers. South Tillamook County children and families also are served by the Child Care Resource and Referral Network which indicates there are 29 registered or exempt providers who are available in the entire Tillamook County, these providers have an allowance of 3-6 preschoolers at one given time. NWRESD also provides services to this area by providing onsite services to children who have disabilities at NV Head Start and also at Cedar Creek Child Care Center. NWRESD is an Oregon Department of Education program. Healthy Families provides services to 2 children who live in this area. Healthy Families serves children from prenatal up to age 3 and is funded by State and Federal grant dollars.

Staff at the Nestucca Valley center reported the following other preschools in their area:

- o Cedar Creek Child Care Center – total enrolled 0
- o Neskowin Valley School – total enrolled 1
- o Home daycare providers – total enrolled unknown

1. Other child development and child care programs that are serving Head Start eligible children, including publicly funded State and local preschool programs, and the approximate

number of Head Start eligible children served by each.

There is one preschool in Rockaway that is part of the NKN School District. There is an annual cost attend, and no transportation provided. **During the past year, the school district advertised that all families enrolled in Head Start would get free admission and no cost to attend. The school district served all four-year olds that applied regardless of ability to pay.** The center serves children who turn four by September first of the school year. They currently serve 20 children. There demographics are:

- Rockaway – 5
- Wheeler -1
- Manzanita – 1
- Nehalem – 3
- Bay City – 9
- Garibaldi -1

During the 2014-2015 year, the program went from a center based option to a home-based option in North Tillamook County.

All families' primary language is English. The school district has decided to expand the program and will be running two sessions, serving double the kids. They have decided to operate on a sliding scale fee.

There is a cooperative preschool at the North County Recreation District, located in Nehalem. There is a cost to attend and parents are required to commit to volunteering, attending meetings, and participating in activities.

No Information from Tillamook

The center based option in Tillamook reported on other preschools. The Healthy Families of America program reports they are serving ten children who may be Head Start eligible as of September 1, 2015. Tillamook Early Learning Center reports they are serving two children who may be Head Start eligible as of September 1, 2015. The Little Clipper preschool reports they may have one or two children who may be eligible for Head Start. North West Regional Education Service District (NWRESD) reports they are serving two children who may be eligible for Head Start.

Clatsop:

Astoria/Warr: Other child care programs in the area that are serving Head Start age eligible children are Coryell's Crossing in Warrenton serves 56 Head Start age eligible children. Warrenton Prep in Warrenton serves 28 Head Start age eligible children. Peace Learning Center in Astoria serves 27 Head Start age eligible children. Lil' Sprouts Academy in Astoria serves 20 Head Start age eligible children. Other Head Start age eligible children go to family child care, in-home childcare, or stay with their parents.

Other child care programs in the area that are serving Head Start age eligible children are Peace Learning Center, which serves 20 Head Start age eligible children. Lil sprouts academy serves 30 Head Start age eligible children. Shooting Stars preschool is another possible provider,

but has been unable to report their numbers at this time. These programs are located in Astoria. Warrenton Prep Preschool is currently serving 42 Head Start age eligible children and is located in Warrenton. Other Head Start age eligible children go to family child care, in-home childcare, or stay with their parents or another family member.

Seaside:

Other Child Development Programs: City of Seaside Parks and Recreation offers a preschool and after school program (for a fee). There is a parent run co-op available in Gearhart, but is not much help for families with working parents. All of our parents rely on registered and private child care providers (including family) or work different shifts to accommodate care for their children. There are four child care centers in the county—Coryell's Crossing in Warrenton (about 150 children enrolled in their program) and Cannon Beach Child Care Center in Cannon Beach (about 50 children are enrolled in their program), Warrenton Prep (at about 35) and Lil Sprouts in Astoria at about 35-40 children. but none of our families access these programs because of a lack of affordability, cost of gas and drive time.

During the 2014-2015 year, staff confirmed with one local preschool agency that they serve about 10 age-eligible children.

Columbia:

1. In October of 2012 one of the local providers closed their doors. There are three larger centers, two in St. Helens and one in Scappoose, that have served the community for many years, all of which are affiliated with churches. These centers have maintained fairly consistent numbers of children that are Head Start eligible, of about 4-5 at each site, some of which include enrolled children during the hours they are not in a Head Start classroom.

The staff at the St Helens site provided information about other area preschools. St. Helens school district reports about 195 kindergarten children enrolled for the 2014-2015 school year. This is slightly lower than years past. Scappoose school district reports about 132 kindergarten children enrolled this year, which has been similar to previous years. These numbers do not include kindergarten children enrolled in other programs, such as private schools and Arthur Academy. There will be 43 children transitioning to kindergarten next year from Head Start, leaving 284 4-year-old children being served by other types of programs in the community.

There are four larger facilities, three in St. Helens and one in Scappoose, that have served the community for many years, three of which are affiliated with churches. These centers have maintained consistent numbers of children that are Head Start eligible, of about 3-5 at each site, some of which include enrolled children during the hours they are not in a Head Start classroom. One center in St. Helens serves 45 3 & 4-year olds and offers all day care. Another center in St. Helens serves about 47 3 & 4 year olds, with about 4 children potentially Head Start eligible. The last center in St. Helens offers preschool only, serving 71 3 & 4 year old children. The center in Scappoose offers full day care and has 66 3 & 4 year olds. These centers all are pay fee for services; however they do work with DHS for employee related daycare rates.

In addition, Child Care Resource and Referral reported in St. Helens:

Child Care Center = 3
Certified Family = 2
Registered Family Child Care = 10
Exempt/unlicensed day care = 5

And in Scappoose:

Child Care Center = 2
Certified Family = 0
Registered Family Child Care = 11
Exempt/unlicensed day care = 4

There are vacancies in all age groups in both areas.

At the St. Helens high school there is a child care facility that serves 25 children birth-kindergarten age. They currently have openings and do not serve any children that would be eligible for Head Start. Families report during recruitment visits they cannot afford preschool. With most families working part time jobs, families report work alternating hours to offset the need for child care. Our center has worked with NWRESA on sending information to families on the wait list about the possibility of a typical peer placement with one of the ECSE classrooms. They currently have not had any families respond to access this option.

In most locations, exact numbers could not be obtained on how many children served by these providers would qualify for Head Start, as they do not collect income information.

In addition, Child Care Resource and Referral reported in St. Helens:

Child Care Center = 4
Certified Family = 1
Registered Family Child Care = 14

And in Scappoose:

Child Care Center = 3
Certified Family = 0
Registered Family Child Care = 11

There are vacancies in all age groups in both areas.

At the St. Helens high school there is a child care facility that serves 25 children birth-kindergarten age. They currently have openings and do not serve any children that would be eligible for Head Start. Families report during recruitment visits they cannot afford preschool. Our center has worked with NWRESA on sending information to families on the wait list about

the possibility of a typical peer placement with one of the ECSE classrooms. They currently have not had any families respond to access this option.

In most locations, exact numbers could not be obtained on how many children served by these providers would qualify for Head Start.

Other child development and child care programs that are serving Head Start eligible children, including publicly funded State and local preschool programs, and the approximate number of Head Start eligible children served by each;

Vernonia:

NWRESD – A total of 6 Head Start kids are on IFSP's. 4 children are receiving speech services on Tuesdays. 1 child attending Head Start is receiving consultation support services and 1 child is receiving combined consultation support services in the Head Start classroom Monday through Wednesday 8:30-11:30 (the ECSE teacher support him in the classroom one to two hours a week).

Kala Cota's Preschool – Kala reports she has no children that are eligible for Head Start or receiving special services this year. Also, she has no children with disabilities. All children live in Vernonia.

Vernonia Community Preschool – Amy reports she currently takes 10 kids per class. This year she has a total of 17 kids. One of which is currently receiving services from early intervention. As far as families that would qualify for Head Start, she shared she does not collect that information. She believes that some would be close to qualifying. All children live in Vernonia.

Kristinas Child Care no longer in business.

Stacy Pond Child Care no Head Start eligible kids attending; limited availability.

- NWRESD – 4 children receiving speech services on Thursdays. 1 student receiving educational services from NWRESD / Social Service from Head Start. 1 child receiving services from both Head Start and NWRESD this child attends Head Start Monday & Wednesday 10:30 – 12:30, on Wednesday and Thursday the schedule is 9:30 – 11:30 NWRESD 11:30 – 12:30 Head Start.
- Kala Cotas Preschool – 2 preschool classes; twelve children per class. 0 – Head Start eligible children, 2 children receiving services from NWRESD at Kala's preschool (Autism & Autism Spectrum).
- Vernonia Community Preschool – The preschool teacher has not returned my call. I do know that 2 Head Start eligible children are attending her preschool. One child is on my wait list; the family was not selected in September so the child was enrolled in the Community Preschool. Later in the year when I had an opening the family choose to keep the child in the Community Preschool.
- Kristina's Child Care: Kristina takes care of 4 of the enrolled Head Start kids. She also has 1 child in her care that is age eligible but I'm not sure if the child is income eligible.
- Stacy Pond Child Care: 0 - Head Start eligible kids in her child care program.

Clatskanie

- Bryant House Preschool serves 3 eligible children
- Tigger Town Preschool serves 3 low eligible children
- Christian Learning Center Preschool serves 6 eligible children
- Christian Learning Center Day Care is same as above
- Ma’s Zoo serves 2 eligible children

Rainier

- Sunny Side Preschool serves 11 children
- Sunny Side Daycare serves 7 children (not in preschool)
- NWRESD preschool classroom-1
- Christian Learning Center daycare/ private preschool---2
- Bryant House private preschool—1
- RAINIER:
- Sunnyside daycare/private preschool 3
- Children are served at private preschool and daycares because no transport to Head Start is available and children are in child care at the facility.

Disabilities:

In the NKN school district six (6) children are receiving ECSC services and four (4) are receiving EI services. Of those ten, six (6) are receiving services for communication and four (4) for developmental delay. Three (3) are placed at Head Start and receive services at the District office in lieu of receiving services at Head Start. Two (2) receive services at Tillamook Bay Community Child Care and two (2) receive services at NWRESD Tillamook.

Additionally, two children are in the referral process for services, and this year, one child was found to be no longer eligible for services.

Information reported from Northwest Regional ESD.

Nah-Kah-Nie	Total Served	Disabilities	Placements
	14	3 EI - Developmental Delay	Home
		11 ECSE -Communication, Developmental Delay, Autism	NKN Preschool, ESD Preschool, Tillamook Early Learning Ctr, Cannon Beach Preschool (served by NWRESD -Clatsop County)

Tillamook: No information reported.

Tillamook	Total Served	Disabilities	Placements
	37	11 EI - Developmental Delay	Home
		26 ECSE - Autism, Other Health Impaired, Vision Impaired, Orthopedic Impaired, Communication and Developmental Delay	Head Start, NWRES D Preschool, Tillamook Early Learning Center, Little Clipper

Nestucca

Nestucca	Total Served	Disability	Placement
	7	1 EI - Developmental Delay	Home
		6 ECSE - Other Health Impaired, Communication, Developmental Delay	Head Start

NWRES D has documented there are 10 identified children with disabilities 4 years or younger who live in Nestucca Valley School District which is the area served by NV Head Start. The disabilities include: Autism (1), developmental delays (2), and communication disorders (7). The services provided to these children include; ECSE inclusive classroom setting, the Head Start program with speech services provided on site, Cedar Creek Child Center with speech services provided on site and one who receives services in the home setting. It can be estimated that there are 1 to 4 additional children in the community that have a disability that has not been identified. The community agencies that serve these children receive a variety of funding streams which include Federal Head Start and Pre-K dollars, parental tuition and Oregon Department of Education Early Childhood Education and Intervention.

Clatsop County:

Astoria and Warrenton: In our NWRES D program in Clatsop County, they have 118 students' ages 4yr/11mo-0yrs. 12 students have Autism and are receiving Occupational Therapy (OT) services, nursing services, speech services & specialized instruction plus 2 with a dual eligibility that includes Communication Disorder; 5 have a hearing impairment and are receiving deaf/hard of hearing services; plus 1 has a Hearing Impairment with Developmental Delay and is receiving deaf/hard of hearing services with OT services; 1 have an Orthopedic Impairment with a dual Developmental Delay eligibility and are receiving OT services, Physical Therapy (PT) services, speech services, nursing services & specialized instruction; one has a Vision Impairment and is receiving vision services, PT services and specialized instruction; 32 have a Communication Disorder and are receiving speech services, some nursing & PT services w/specialized instruction plus 5 with a dual eligibility of Developmental Delay; one has Other Health Impaired and is receiving OT services/specialized instruction plus 1 with a dual eligibility of Vision Impairment who receives OT/PT services, nursing, vision, speech and special instruction; 57 are diagnosed

with a Developmental Delay and are receiving speech services, some nursing, OT services & PT services with specialized instruction.

In our NWRESD program in Clatsop County, there are 116 students ages 4yr/11 months - 0 years. Three students have Autism (ASD). One student has Autism (ASD) & Communication Disorder (CD). 38 students have a Communication Disorder (CD). 13 students have Communication Disorder (CD) & Developmental Disabilities (DD). 47 students have Developmental Disabilities (DD). Eight students have Developmental Disabilities (DD) & Physician Statements (PS). Four students are Hearing Impaired (HI). One student has Other Health Impairments (OHI) & Developmental Disabilities (DD). One student has a Visual Impairment (VI) & Developmental Disabilities (DD).

NWRESD offers or assists parents in receiving the following types of services: occupational therapy (OT), physical therapy (PT), deaf/hard of hearing services, speech services, vision services, nursing services, and specialized instruction.

Seaside: We currently have 10 children enrolled with disabilities that are receiving services through NWRESD. We have two additional children who are in the process of being evaluated. Of those children seven are receiving services for speech and three are receiving services for developmental delay. One of the children with a developmental delay is also receiving services from the physical therapist at NWRESD

Our center has 19 children with diagnosed disabilities in three areas. Four children that have been screened and need to hold placement meetings. We also have 2 in referral process. Children receive classes at NWRESD (4) or attend partial time at Head Start and ECSE class (1) or receive pullout services (8) in the program and children that are placed at Head Start and receive services in the center (4). The community care organizations did not have ESCE services provided in their location.

Columbia County:

1. As reported by the local Northwest Regional ESD there are 72 children with disabilities in the local districts being served. Eligibilities Include:

Autism Spectrum Disorder – 4

Communication Disorder – 31

Developmental Delay – 30

Hearing Impairment – 3

Other Health Impairment – 1

Orthopedic Impairment – 2

Vision Impairment – 1

St Helens reported As reported by the local Northwest Regional ESD there are 60 children with disabilities in the local districts being served. Eligibilities Include:

Autism Spectrum Disorder – 1

Communication Disorder – 24

Developmental Delay – 22

Dually qualified with Developmental delays and Communication - 8
Hearing Impairment - 3
Other Health Impairment - 0
Orthopedic Impairment - 1
Vision Impairment - 1

Services and Resources provided:

Babies First - 3
CaCoon - 3
CDRC -12
Children, Adults & Families - 11
Community Preschool - 13
County Health - 11
Day Care - 13
Developmental Disabilities - 18
Healthy Start - 1
Head Start - 22
Medicaid - 43
Mental Health - 3
Private Therapist - 23
Respite - 2
WIC - 24
Other Agency - 23

Vernonia:

NWRESD has 12 children placed in their EI/ECSE program who are 59 months and under in the Vernonia School District with the following eligibilities:

8 CD (Communication Disorder)
3 DD (Developmental Delay)
1 ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder)
12 Total

NWRESD has 9 children (2 EI/7ECSE) placed in their EI/ECSE program with Northwest Regional Education Service District six are attending Head Start. With the following eligibilities:

4 CD (Communication Disorder)
4 DD (Developmental Delay)
1 DD/CD (Developmental Delay/ Communication Disorder)
9 Total

Clatskanie/Rainier

Clatskanie

Total of 15 children 8 communication 5 DD 1 Hearing Impaired 1 Other Health

Rainier

Total of 7 children 3 Communication 3 DD 1 Autism

RAINIER:

15 children served

1 DD, 5 Communication, 2 DD/Communication, 2 Autistic Spectrum Disorder, 2 Hearing /Vision Impaired. Served at NWRESA classroom for all main services needed, and Head Start classroom for socialization. In most cases, children are served within the familiar setting of their preschool center if possible. One child attends both Head Start and ECSE classroom.

CLATSKANIE:

10 Children served: 1 DD, 5 Communication, 3 Communication/DD.

SPECIAL COMMUNITY PROBLEMS

Results from the self-assessment identified family risk factors remain consistent to prior years. Those communities in the tri-County area of Tillamook, Clatsop, and Columbia have problems with alcohol and drug abuse, child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence. Data from community and family factors highlight entanglement of problem behaviors. Community risk factors for substance abuse include availability of drugs, community laws and norms, low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization, transition and mobility, and extreme economic and social deprivation. In partnership with the Juvenile Justice systems, each community prioritizes goals and diligently works to increase the communities' ability to have a positive influence on the healthy growth and development of children and families.

Family risk factors include family history of high risk behavior, family management problems, family conflict, and parental attitudes/criminal behavior. Although Head Start's service areas experienced higher than state averages for adult alcohol and other drug related arrests and higher domestic violence arrests, Columbia County had a 74% divorce rate whereas the State of Oregon had a 50% rate.

School risk factors include academic failure, lack of commitment to school, and early/persistent anti-social behavior. Within these categories the tri-County area experienced high juvenile arrests for alcohol, juvenile arrests for curfew/vandalism, low school commitment, and high school academic failure.

Individual and peer risk factors include friends engaging in problem behavior, alienation/rebelliousness/lack of social bonding, favorable attitudes/problem behavior, and early initiation/problem behavior. The tri-County areas have experienced high risks in non adult arrests, non adult cigarette usage, destructive attitudes about marijuana laws, rebelliousness risk factors, and reported alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs use by friends.

The economic climate has had a negative impact on the service areas communities and continues to cause areas of concern. The lack of living wage jobs, the existence of substandard living, the increase in child abuse and neglect, the increase in food insecurities, and the lack of positive family supports has proven to be challenges for families, for service providers, and for programs.

Centers reported on significant programs in our service areas:

NeahKahNie: Our school district extended their preschool class to have 40 kids and also accepted 3 year olds. The NeahKanNie School District was one of sixteen applicants awarded the Oregon Kindergarten Partnership and Innovation Program grant through the Oregon Department of Education. This grant is designed to create opportunities to increase the connection between early learning and K-12 education by investing in innovative and promising models for integration across the state; to build a body of evidence that Oregon can use to create stronger alignment between its early learning and K-12 education systems; and to promote community and school partnerships that result in measurable increases in children's readiness for kindergarten.

Tillamook: Salvation Army is not available. District 9 is pursuing a pre-kindergarten program, Tillamook is slated to join Clatsop's parenting hub, Healthy Families is accepting subsequent birth families due to a supplemental grant. Tillamook County is one of the first Counties to receive State funds for DHS CW to pay for intensive home visitors, navigators and other specialized services to help reunify families. Local CASA program merged with Lincoln County.

Nestucca Valley: None, primarily agricultural area; dairy farming is a main economical factor.

Astoria: none that i can think of.

Warrenton: None

Seaside: There is no child care centers in Seaside. This continues to be a hardship for families. There is talk about a new childcare starting in Seaside, but this has not happened yet. If this does come to pass in the next year as they are projecting, this will make a significant difference for our families.

St Helens: There does seem to be a general population flux. Warren Elementary opened enrollment to students and families outside of its service area in an attempt to maintain a high enough student population and not close the school. The school offered 100 spaces to children outside of its service area. Our center had four families request spaces for kindergarten. The school stated that every family that made the request was granted the space, and they still did not fill all 100 openings. There has been an ongoing slow decline of student population that appears to have resulted from more families choosing to home school and families leaving the area. The

change in transportation services for the center impacted attendance and enrollment. Within the center children needed to be transferred from classes with no transportation to classes with transportation. In all cases this was a result of the parent working out of town and the child going to a babysitter that could not transport the child. Families previously offered transportation, struggled with walking their children to school, especially in stormy weather, and often kept their child at home stating lack of transportation as the reason.

Vernonia: The decline in the timber industry continues to have an effect on many families who run family owned logging companies and work in the logging industry. Many families in Vernonia are laid off and drawing unemployment. Parents consider the possibility of moving out of town in hopes of finding work; if jobs are available it is something they consider. Another concern is the price of gas which could cause some families to move out of Vernonia to less rural areas where less driving is required. Home foreclosures are high; some families are just giving up their homes while others are seeking assistance from CAT and other agencies. There are also some families who are unhappy with the new Vernonia public school and have relocated to other communities.

Clatskanie/Rainier: A restaurant has reopened in Clatskanie employing 10 people. Paper mill has had 3 major layoffs in the last year. 1 local preschool has closed and another has opened, service to 3-5 year old population is unchanged. A larger day care in Clatskanie has stopped taking new families and will be closing in the next year. Both elementary schools will be starting full day kindergarten in the fall. Foodbank in Rainier has opened a thrift shop and is now providing a small number of additional services. A new social service program has been started in Clatskanie to help community members needing a little extra help in areas that have no other funding at this time (prescriptions, housing, etc.). A medical clinic in Clatskanie, serving a number of Rainier and Clatskanie families has closed, but is reopening in June.

The Head Start Program

Head Start has been in operation since 1966. The program began serving 72 children in 4 sites in two counties. Currently, CFDP service 354 371 458 children throughout the 2,586 square miles service area with nine sites.

Employment status :

Of Two Parent Families: (49% of total)

Two Parents Employed: 26% 23% 13%

One Parent Employed: 54% 56% 58%

Two Parents Unemployed: 19% 21% 16%

Of One Parent Families:

Parent Employed: 42% 40% 45%

Parent Unemployed: 57% 60% 55%

Percent of families with at least one parent/guardian a member of the United States Military: 1% 2% 3%
Derived from Child Plus Data: Program Information Report 2012 – 2013 2013 – 2014 2014-2015

Head Start recruits families and their children ages three to four years old throughout the tri-County area. CPHS’s recruitment area corresponds to school district boundaries with some centers serving one district while others serve multiple districts. For example, the Vernonia center services the Vernonia and Jewell school district boundaries, and the Warrenton center serves Knappa, Astoria and Warrenton-Hammond families, St. Helens serves the St. Helens and Scappoose district areas, Clatskanie services the Clatskanie and Rainier districts and the rest; Seaside, Rockaway, Tillamook, and Nestucca Valley each serve single school district areas.

2012 – 2013 2013 – 2014 2014 - 2015								
Town	Slots	Returnee's from 10/11 11/12	Apps.	(A) Eligible (Enrolled)	(B) 101 – 130 (Enrolled)	(C) O/I (Enrolled)	Pending/ waiting	Yr to Date
Astoria	36 36 36	13 12 13	26 41 47	32 (32, 82%) 34 (34)	6 (6, 15%) 5, (5)	1 (1, 3%) 8, (7)	1 1	39 46
St. Helens	87 72 76	35 29 24	106 107 97	120 (96,99%) 78, (75)	7 (0) 9, (9)	10 (0) 10, (1)	38 9	97 85
Vernonia	18 18 18	8 5 7	19 26 23	26 (19, 95%) 17, (16)	0 1, (0)	1 (1, 5%) 5, (2)	8 5	20 18
Clats/Rain	36 36 36	18 9 13	44 59 56	55 (40, 100%) 48, (42)	3 (0) 5, (5)	4 (0) 3, (3)	23 0	40 50
Warrenton	72 72 72	27 31 30	76 98 95	70 (66, 78%) 59, (59)	20 (18, 21%) 21, (21)	13 (0) 15,(15)	20 5	85 95
Seaside	54 36 56	14 23 25	69 90 89	61 (57, 90%) 68, (63)	15 (6, 10%) 9, (3)	10 (0) 12, (0)	21 24	63 66
Neahkahnne	18	7	21	19	4	6	4	23
Home-base	18	7	27	(17, 74%)	(4, 17%)	(5, 22%)		
NKN	12	5	18	12, (10)	4,(4)	2, (2)	0	16

Till	11	1	20	15, (15)	4, (4)	1, (1)	0	20
Tillamook	47	19	68	74	11	6	33	57
	47	15	88	(53, 93%)	(4, 7%)	(0)		
	36	14	56	42, (36)	8, (6)	6, (0)	14	42
Nestucca	18	8	21	16	8	5	7	22
	18	7	30	(16, 73%)	(6, 36%)	(5, 23%)		
	18	10	24	17, (17)	4, (3)	3, (0)	5	20
CPHS	386	149	449	467	74	56	155	446
	371	138	566	(396, 89%)	(44, 10%)	(12, 3%)		
	371	142	525	390, (372)	70, (62)	65, (25)	63	458

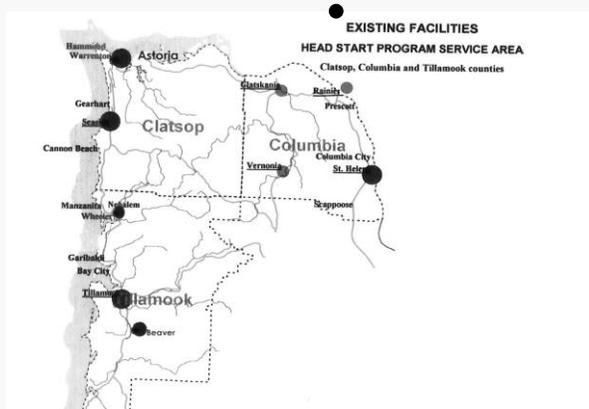
The above chart depicts the total number of child slots, the number of children who returned to Head Start from the previous year, and the total number of applications received for the 12/13 year; 13/14 year, 14/15 program year. The income information, in Column A, B, and C, is for all applications and the number in parenthesis represents the number of children enrolled under each income category. The number in the Pending/Wait list may include children who were enrolled but dropped and requested to be placed back on the wait list, hence there may be duplication of numbers in the number of children served and the number of children on the wait list.

During the 2013/2014 school each center experienced child/family turnover. In the following chart, each center is listed with funded slots, number served to date, number of children withdrawn, and turnover rate represented in percentage. The program served 97 children who had a diagnosed disability. The performance standard state 10% of enrollment opportunities will be for children with disabilities. The program served 21% during the 13/14 program year.

Center	Funded Slots	Served to Date	# withdrawn	% Turnover	Average Daily Attendance % Present/Pres & Excused	# child w/Dis
St. Helens	72	86	15	17	84	14 (16%)
	76	85	14	18%	85/97	19 (21%)
Vernonia	18	22	4	18	86	8 (36%)
	18	18	0	0	84/100	6 (33%)
Clatskanie/Rain	36	48	10	21	84	3 (16%)
	36	50	18	50%	75/95	8 (17%)
Astoria	36	41	12	21	84	12 (29%)
	36	46	17	47%	83/96	13 (17%)
Warrenton	72	81	17	21	82	19 (24%)
	72	95	36	50%	80/87	17 (17%)
Seaside	54	69	15	22	80	19 (28%)
	56	66	17	30%	81/93	17 (23%)
Neah-Kah-Nie	18	27	13	49	77	4 (15%)
NKN HB	12	16	9	75%	42/89	3 (27%)
Till HB	11	20	7	64%		3(13%)

Tillamook	46	58	13	22	81	13 (22%)
	36	42	9	25%	81/99	8 (17%)
Nestucca	18	22	5	23	83	5 (23%)
	18	20	4	22%	83/100	7 (22%)

Map and distribution of CPHS centers for the 2012 - 2013 year.



During the 12/13 year, CFDP received funding from the State of Oregon, Federal Grant, Columbia County Commission for Children and Families funds and United Way. This program maintains exceptional working relationships with city and county officials making it possible to obtain CCB Block Grants to build new centers. CFDP has a total of six center's using CDBG funds.

The following figures show information about service delivery for 2012 - 2013 CPHS Head Start Program.

Location	Staff # by type	Type of Service	Enrollment	Days of Week	Funding Start Date
Astoria	1 CM 1 Family Worker 2 Teachers 2 Asst. Teachers 1 Nutrition Aide 1 Floating Aide	1 Combination Model class 1 Center Based Classroom 2 Combination	36	M - W M - Th T - Th AM: T,W,Th PM: M,T,W	
St. Helens	1 CM 1 Family Adv. 1 Family Work 1 Cook 1 Prep Cook 1 Bus Driver 5 Teachers	4 Center Based Classrooms 2 Combination 1 3yr-old class	87 72 76	M - Th. M, T, Th T & W AM1 & PM2: T, W, TH AM2 & PM1:	October 1974

	5 4 Asst. T. 1 Bilingual Aide 1 Bus Monitor 1 Floating Aide			M, T, W	
Clatskanie	1 Cm 1 Family Worker 1 Cook 2 Teacher 2 Asst. Teacher 1 Floating Aide 1 Classroom Vol	2 Combination model class	36	M, T, TH	Summer 1966
Vernonia	1 Cm 1 Cook 1 Teacher 1 Asst. T.	1 Center Based Class 1 Combination	18	M - TH M-W	February 1990
Warrenton	1 CM 1 Cooks 1 Prep Cook 4 Teachers 4 Asst. T. 1 Floating Aides 1 Bilingual Aide 1 Family Adv. 1 Family Worker 1 Bus Driver 1 Bus Monitor	4 Combination model classes	72	T - TH	Summer 1966
Seaside	1 Cm 1 Cook 1 Prep Cook 3 Teachers 3 Asst. T. 1 Bilingual Assistant 2 1 Floating Aides 1 Family Adv. 1 Family Worker 1 Bus Driver 1 Bus Monitor	2 1 Center Based 1 2 Combination	54 56	M - TH T - TH M - W AM1: M, W, T H AM2: M, T, Th PM: M, T, W	Summer 1966
Neahkahnie	1 CM 1 Cook 1 Teacher 1 Asst. T. 1 Bus Mon/Float Aide Assoc. Dir Parent	1 Combination model class Home=base d	18 12	M - W Socializatio ns: Wed	October 1998

	Educator/HV				
Tillamook	1 CM 1 Cook 2 Teachers 2 Asst. T. 2 Floating Aides 1 Family Worker 1 Parent Educator (Ass Dir for HB) 1 Bus Driver 1 Bus Monitor	2 Combination Model 1 Home Base	47 Center: 36 HB: 11	M, T & TH Select Wed. Center: T,W,TH Socializations: Mondays	September 1990
Nestucca	.50 1 CM 1 Teacher 2 1 Asst. T. 1 Cook 1 BM/Bil. Asst.	1 Combination model	18	T, W, TH	October 1998
Healthy Start	1 Prog. Manager 1 Coordinator 4 3 Family Support Workers	Serves Clatsop and Columbia Counties			
Parenting Ed	1 Prog. Manager 1 Coordinator/ Parent Educator 1 Parent Educator	Serves Columbia County			
Administration Office	1 Director 1 Asst. Dir. 1 Data Entry 1 Receptionist 2 3 Area Sup. 1 Dis Specialist				
Fiscal Office	1 Exec. Dir. 1 Fiscal Dir. 1 Fiscal Asst. 1 Data Entry 1 Secretary				

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

During the 2014-2015 program year, Center Managers were asked to speak about a) the

education, health, nutrition and social services needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by 1) the families, and 2) the institutions in the community that serves families. Center Managers were then asked to b) identify what resources in the community could be used to address the needs.

Tillamook County:

- a) Tillamook Health Clinics and Tillamook Medical Regional provide medical care. The Health Clinic has three staff members who assist families with the OHP application process and also provides dental care under OHP. Tillamook County General Hospital offers a range of hospital services. Willamette Dental Care and SandCreek Dental also accept OHP for dental care. Tillamook Family Counseling provides services through Oregon Health Plan and parent education programs. There are many opportunities for those in recovery but there are no in-patient treatment programs in the area. The nearest in-patient treatment program is some 60 miles away. Affordable child care is sparse. The only certified child care center is phasing out providing services to children under age eighteen months, no longer will serve those who are after-school age and no longer accepts drop ins. Hourly rates have increased to over \$4.00 per hour yet families must prepay and commit to at least two half days a week. The child care center, as all in Oregon do, can decide which families to accept EDRC and decide which families will be charged the co-pay. The only certified home child care center closed in February, 2015. Community Action Resources Enterprises provides a range of service to Head Start eligible families. They have increased their housing case managers from one to three. They provide the Healthy Families of America services, Low Income Energy Assistance Heating Program (LIEAHP), and from time to time provide tokens for the public transportation service or prescriptions. Oregon State University Extension provides a range of service to the community and have targeted some of the services to the Head Start population (food buying and reading nutrition labels). OSU Family Care Connection provides child care referrals and training for child care providers. The Tillamook YMCA offers physical and recreation activities and offers scholarships to families who are disadvantaged. The Women's Resource Center offers services to victims of domestic violence and also has a shelter for women and children. The area does not have a homeless shelter but does offer evening shelter during inclement weather. DHS offers assistance to families to help them with SNAP, TANF, ERDC and child welfare needs. The Tillamook County Library provides various programs from time to time. Some are free, some are for a fee. Currently the Library is offering a Ready to Read program that was made available to all Head Start families. Tillamook Bay Community College offers GED programs, English as a Second Language program, community education programs and college coursework to obtain an associate degree. Parents use the Pacific NW Works and the State of Oregon Employment Division to search for work. The area has a Regional Food Bank which helps supply food pantries throughout the area. There are also several supplemental food programs and meal sites that operate using volunteers. The area does not have a legal aid office;

however, the Oregon Law Center, Hillsboro Regional Office provides services in Tillamook every other month. NWRESA provides educational services to children with disabilities.

- b) Tillamook Health Clinics and Tillamook Medical Regional are easily access. Tillamook Medical Regional also offers an Urgent Care Clinic in conjunction with the Tillamook County General Hospital. Tillamook Family Counseling offers untraditional appointments when asked although these are not broadly advertised. Community Action Resources Enterprises offers services to walk-in's once a week on specific times and days. Child Care services are probably the most challenging to find, access, and afford. Oregon State University Extension services are offered during working hours. Tillamook YMCA services are easily accessed and the scholarship application is simple. Women's Resource Center is easily accessed. There seems to be room at the DV shelter when it is needed. Pacific NW Works and State of Oregon Employment Division services are accessed during working hours. Regional Food Bank and food pantries are easily accessed. Oregon Law Center, Hillsboro Regional Office is not easily accessed since the services are in the area so infrequently.

The enrollment of kindergartners in the 2014-2015 school year required Tillamook School District to hire two new kindergarten teachers and add two kindergarten classes. The Tillamook School District #9 has a plan to add on to their facility that currently houses kindergarten and first grade. The expansion is slated to be completed for the 2015-2016 school year. They intend to review the need to add a preschool within their facility for the 2016-2017 school year.

Clatsop County:

Astoria/Warrenton: Needs of Head Start eligible children and their families are:

- a) Education (lack of child development for children 0-3 and quality after school programs, quality child care for children 0-5, extended hour care, infant care and weekend care), health (access to a pediatric dentist, affordable dental treatment for uninsured adults, health conditions associated with poor health, and access to more than one optometrist that accept OHP), nutrition (many children being defiant in vitamin D and needing to eat more fruits and leafy vegetables) and social services (affordable housing and rental assistance- this is a limited resource in our community, cuts made to a variety of SS providers in the community), mental health (bilingual assistance for grief counseling and a limit of one choice of provider that accepts OHP), food (high cost of food and limitations of SNAP, families making too much for SNAP but still finding it difficult to maintain a healthy diet within budget constraints), safety (emergency preparedness, household hazards such as molds, landlords not following up with household safety issues and health hazards), employment, self-sufficiency, and transportation in and out of town (transportation is available but limited).
- b) Some of the resources in the community that are used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children and their families are Clatsop Community Action (CCA) offers a variety of services including case management, housing and energy assistance, temporary rental assistance,

respite referral and assistance, and prescription assistance for low income residents of Clatsop County. They also provide phone, facsimile, and mail message services for homeless clients. CCA operates the Oregon Food Bank's Regional (county) Food Bank, 22 units of low income houses (duplexes), and a Personal Care Pantry for basic necessities other than food (items which food stamps cannot be used to buy such as personal hygiene products, diapers, and cleaning products), Wood Lot Program, Family Support, Project Homeless Connect, Legal Aid Clinic (collaboration with Oregon Law Center) and Veteran Services; they are open from 9 to 4 Monday through Friday. The Harbor (formerly the Women's Resource Center) has a shelter for domestic violence victims, operates Déjà Vu (a thrift store), operates The Sweet Pea Project, and case management for victims of domestic violence; they are open Monday - Friday from 9:00am - 4:00pm with a 24 hour crisis line. The Department of Human Services (DHS) Children, Adults, and Family division administers the self-sufficiency and child-protective programs. These include JOBS, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Employment Related Day Care, Food Stamps (SNAP), child-abuse investigation and intervention, foster care and adoptions. The group also contains the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Services (OVRs), which helps Oregonians with disabilities to prepare for, find and retain jobs they are open Monday - Friday from 8:00am - 5:00pm. Clatsop Community College (CCC) provides college classes, GED/Adult Skills classes, and ESL classes for individuals with classes offered with day and evening hours during the week and on some Saturdays. The Lives in Transition program is offered for adults to gain self-sufficiency, explore career options & personal action plans. TRIO Plus program is offered for first-generation college students from low income families or disabled and provides for support and advising. Upward Bound/Talent Search Programs helps to connect first-generation low-income students to educational opportunities. (TRIO & Upward Bound/Talent Search will extend enrollment opportunities to families to additional families as the budget allows.) Coastal Family Clinic is a health clinic that is open Monday through Friday and is open from Monday/Wednesday 7:30 - 6:30, Tuesday/Thursday 7:30 - 8:00, and Friday 7:30 - 5:00. They are closed for the weekend. They do have a system that allows patients to contact their provider via email/text. Lower Columbia Hispanic Council is a non-profit organization that serves the Latino community by promoting the health, education, and social and economic advancement of area Latinos. They are open Monday through Friday. Clatsop Behavioral Health (CBH) is open Monday through Friday with some Emergency services available after hours. They provide case management and medication management services for mental health. Northwest Oregon Housing Authority (NOHA) provides housing through the various programs such as section 8 housing. Their wait list is currently 3 years. Sunset Empire Transportation District (The Bus) provides transportation throughout Clatsop County. Because of budget crisis, bus routes and hours of operation have been greatly reduced. Community Action Team (CAT) programs strive to reduce the extent and negative effects of poverty by increasing family self-resilience. They have various Housing programs and Energy programs available to families that reside in Clatsop County. Lutheran Community Services - Hope House provides counseling services. Northwest Regional Education Service District (NWRES D) coordinates special education services for children who demonstrate significant delays in their development, age birth through kindergarten throughout Clatsop,

Columbia, Tillamook, and Washington, counties, Oregon, additional instructional services, and technology support. Northwest Parenting Network connects families and engages communities by promoting quality parenting education. Health Department provides immunizations, communicable disease control, HIV counseling and testing and sexually-transmitted disease testing and services, vital statistics, maternal and child health, WIC nutrition program, family planning, education and community outreach; they are open Monday - Friday from 8:30am - 5:00pm. Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC) serves to safeguard the health of low-income women, infants, & children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, information on healthy eating, and referrals to health care; they are open Monday - Friday from 9:00am - 5:00pm. Healthy Families (with the Child and Family Development Program) is a free home visiting program that provides child development, prenatal and parenting information, tips on taking care of our infant, referrals to community groups and information on how to keep both baby and family safe. Oregon Employment Department (Worksource) offers services for unemployed, under-employed or looking for different employment. Provides education on applications & resumes, interview & job-search skills - offers the Pacific NW Works, Experience Works, and Vocational Rehabilitation Services.

Families in the Seaside area identified a) parenting education, housing (needing and funding), transportation (to school and dr. appts), and employment. And b) We refer families to Northwest Parenting, NAOH, CAT, Unemployment (in Astoria), Sunset Empire Recreation, and fraternal organizations (Lions/Elks).

Columbia County:

St Helens: a) Local agencies identified current community trends showing increases in the need for services. During community meetings, Columbia Community Mental Health has reported there have been a significant increase in clients and an increase in clients with more serious needs. The program has had an increase in the number of requests by families for individual child observations, totaling 11 requests. They also report higher numbers of clients with severe depression and an increase in the number of younger children and seniors needing services. There is a higher need for parenting classes and supports with children under the age of 5.

The community food bank indicated there has been a steady increase in the number of food boxes distributed. In addition, the food bank supports local free meals in coordination with a community church twice a week. The food bank indicated that free items in the lobby in addition to the food boxes, such as local fresh produce, is quickly taken, lasting only a couple of days.

Transportation continues to be a need. Families report Columbia Rider is not always convenient, they do not have car seats to use, so families must bring their own. In addition, because of the schedule, if they use the service to make a medical appointment out of town, they are stuck away from home with their children and a car seat for long periods of time. Families

have reported their transportation has been unreliable, and obtaining or fixing the current vehicle was often included in family goals in regard to transportation. Increase gas prices impact families, which is often cited as a barrier to making appointments. There were two families that did not accept or continue enrollment because of lack of transportation by the program. A third family is receiving transportation services as written into his IFSP who would otherwise not be able to attend. In addition, there were 10 families from the Scappoose area that signed a letter noting they would not apply to the program because of no transportation. Of the enrolled families, six have had some attendance problems resulting from no transportation.

The Jobs program and MTC have reported success in working with families. MTC has advocated and supported families in locating work opportunities, such as going with the applicant to meetings with potential job placement supervisors, completing paperwork, and access to training and support for interviewing and resume writing. Efforts are demonstrated in slowly declining unemployment rates, however these still remain higher than state averages.

Families have struggled with afterschool care and finding adequate care for more than one child or those with special needs close to home. There has been an increase in the need for foster families, as reported by DHS. In addition, there is a high need for foster families able to accept and work with children with special needs.

There has been consistent numbers of children in foster care or with involvement with children's services; 8 out of 76 children. This could be reflective of the amount of continued stress and depression families are under as noted in family needs, and lack of economic resources. The program has made a decreased number of reports to child services this year, making 4 reports between Oct. 1, 2014 and March 20, 2015.

The change in OHP and Care Oregon has been challenging and confusing for families. Contacting and connecting with a person has been a significant challenge with long wait times. In some cases, families report being given a number in line and told they will get a call back. If they miss the return call, they are removed from line and have to start over. Families report they can make two or more calls before talking to a person and getting the help they need. Through the local health department, there is some help. However, as this person serves a larger area than the center, connecting with her can also be difficult. Families also do not understand the whole process, often overlook or miss important information needed, resulting in losing or an interruption in services.

B) Families are assisted in connecting with Community Action Team, Inc, which provides housing and energy assistance, housing rehabilitation, transitional housing, senior services, respite services, veteran services, after school care, parenting education, and Healthy Start. Community Action Team has undergone budget cuts and restructuring, which has impacted services to families. Families have noted increasing difficulty in getting help with utility bills. Furthermore, there are currently waitlists for low-income housing that will work with NOHA. As a result, Head Start has noted more families living in multi-generational or shared housing situations. Community Action Team, Inc. provides a warming center during cold weather for those in need. In addition, Community Action Team in collaboration with local businesses prints

and makes available a community resource book. The last printing was done in 2013 and the program does not Families have been connected with legal aide.

In regard to food issues, one of the local churches in connection with the food bank provides community meals twice a week. A second church provides dinner to community members twice a month. The food bank provides emergency food boxes and fresh produce in the lobby for whoever needs it. The local extension office provides flyers with a variety of information, including shopping on a budget, and low cost recipes. The extension office sends enough fliers to be distributed to all Head Start families, and includes English and Spanish versions. They also have provided training for families around these topics. Both the local health department and the extension office provide information and support about healthy eating and weight loss. Another local church provides food baskets to families in need twice a year.

Applications for OHP and state assistance programs are available in the lobby of the center. Staff have worked with families in completing the wait list process for adults to obtain OHP. Most of the enrolled children are accessing OHP, with only one or two that have used a private insurance, or who have had a disruption in services because of the process. Most adults are now covered under Care Oregon compared to previous years. In addition, with the assistance of United Way, prescription drug cards are available at no cost to families to help obtain medications at a lower cost.

There are local health providers in both Scappoose and St. Helens. To access dental services families must travel out of the area to Vernonia, Clatskanie, Longview, WA, or the Portland and Beaverton/Hillsboro areas. There is a new pediatric dentist in the St. Helens area, but it is not yet connected or authorized through OHP to provide services for our families.

The local health department provides low or no cost immunizations, WIC services, and smoking cessation programs. Most families choose to use the WIC program, however some children have aged out. Other families choose to not use the program stating they do not feel it is a need and can provide enough food through food stamps. In other cases, families state that they find the system difficult, with appointments and requirements or staff are not friendly. The local WIC office has reformatted the questions and information gathered from families to determine risk level. The Head Start program and the local WIC office are working together to establish ways this information can be used to strengthen collaborations to support families.

Columbia Community Mental Health has provided services; including a contracted mental health consultant who not only works with the program, but in some cases provides direct services to individual children. The consultant has helped families navigate the referral and intake system. She has also provided trainings for families on site this year as well as trainings to program staff. The MHC uses resources that align with program practices and implementation of Positive Behavior Interventions and Supports (PBIS). PBIS will be offered for parents this year as a six week training opportunity.

Northwest Regional ESD provides evaluation and special needs services to children. Through a collaborative agreement, children are indentified through Head Start and referred to NWESD for evaluation. Likewise, NWESD may refer families to Head Start, in particular if they are not eligible for ESD services. If services are needed, the programs work together with the

family in order to determine how and where to best meet the needs of the child. However, due to budget cuts and changes to staffing patterns, referrals are more difficult to complete. Referrals occur throughout the year as new concerns are identified.

Northwest Ride and Columbia Rider provide assistance with transportation. Northwest Ride provides transportation only to clients with OHP Plus to medical appointments. There is also a new program called Ways to Work located in Portland. This program helps support families in accessing transportation and their own vehicle. The program provides low interest rates for auto loans, and if the client does not qualify for loans, then they have credit counselors.

The only local Youth Service Team remains in Scappoose and meets only once a quarter.

The local chapter of Safe Kids has provided car seat clinics in both Scappoose and St. Helens, installing car seats and booster seats correctly, and replacing some seats with newer and safer seats. There has been an increase in the number of clinics provided, although they usually do not occur during the summer months.

The SAFE, has been a resource for homeless women and children. They have also provided support, assistance and resources for counseling for women and children working through issues connected to domestic violence.

Vernonia: a) The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families in Vernonia are Medical, Dental, Mental Health, Vision, Special Education, Food, WIC, Transportation and local School District.

b) Resources in the community that are used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children and their families are:

- Columbia Community Mental Health (CCMH) available once a week on Monday 8:00 to 5:00.
- Vernonia Health Center available Monday & Wednesday 1:00 to 5:00 pm, and Tuesdays 2:30 to 7:00 pm. Sliding fee scale available. (parents report it is sometimes hard to get an appointment they are often sent to Hillsboro to seek services)
- New School Based Health Center available on Tuesday and Fridays 7:30 to 1:30 pm
- Vernonia Dental Dr. Scheuerman
- Vernonia Eye Clinic works with OHP patients, good with children.
- NWRESA no class held at Head Start building this year; they report they do not have children to warrant a class.
- NWRESA speech classes 1 class held on Tuesday at Head Start
- Vernonia Food Bank
- WIC
- Vernonia Public Library offers free computer services to the community, preschool story hour and various other literacy programs

- Vernonia School (District 47J)
- Community Action Team Programs (CAT)
- Columbia County Rider
- Casey Eye Institute partners with Head Start to come to Vernonia to complete eye exams for the Head Start children.

There are two local preschools and one in home childcare resources in the community that families can access. I keep a current informational flyer to give to families and community members that inquire about these resources in my community. I also refer families who don't get accepted into the Head Start program to the local preschools and childcare facilities.

Clatskanie/Rainier: a) Both communities have indicated the need for communication on school readiness for parents from the school district. Preschools are working with parents, but school districts are not communicating with parents until the start of public school attendance/first PTC. Affordable housing to house all families in need. A plus would include allowing families to have pets. 2 to 3 bedroom is appropriate.

A dental office that takes OHP in Rainier would be a plus as well another dental option in Clatskanie. A full medical clinic in Rainier would also save transportation to Longview or out to the High School.

GED classes that are not threatening.—Head start did offer this option to parents this year..1 parent is almost ready for testing. Other parents who started did not last past December. We are talking with Clatsop College staff about trying again next year and offering to Rainier area parents this time during their children's class time. (Teacher is now available in the pms) More Work Source options so that all parents looking for Jobs requirements have a place to go. And stronger enforcement of the requirement would guarantee that clients came out of program with high skills wanted by any employer.

b) New clinic in Clatskanie and School Based Health Center in Rainier provide medical services locally to families. Clatskanie Clinic is in town, easy to access and is usually easy to get an appointment within a day. Health center in Rainier is out of town at the high school campus , transportation is needed. Appointments are only made for 3 days a week so are harder to get. Healthy Hoe Down in Rainier and Health and Safety Fair in Clatskanie that offer families a number of healthy resource and information. Open to anyone that is interested. Head Start can refer families to the events.

Local food pantries , social service centers and thrift stores designed to help families meet their needs. Families are referred to both agencies when the need arises. Clatskanie residents do get more services than families in Rainier. Rainier has a better thrift shop. DV follow up is available in St. Helens, but most Clatskanie residents are not familiar with what it has to offer. More time could be spent setting up ways to get Head Start families aware the SAFE center exists and how to access services if needed.

Tobacco cessation personnel in the Health Authority office are not seen in Rainier and Clatskanie often. Help in this area for local families would be an advantage.

Head Start:

Head Start values the experience and mission of partnering agencies. This program realizes the potential and importance that area agencies bring to the services offered to children and families. Following is a list of community partners and a brief description of the services offered.

- Educational Service District serves children from birth to 5 years who have special learning needs. This program will help them and their parents succeed. Programs are provided throughout Northwest Regional Educational Service District. The services are no charge to participants.
- County Mental Health Centers provided mental health services to low income families.
- Social services for food, clothing, housing, energy, and crisis 'emergency are available to low income families through the Department of Human Resources, food and clothing banks, Community Action Team, Women's Resource Center, and area churches.
- Alcoholics Anonymous offers self-help recovery group for alcoholics; Twelve step program is applied.
- Adult & Family Services works with families through cash grants, medical coverage, case management for low-income adults and children, food stamps, basic skills, education & job training, self-sufficiency development, child care assistance and teen information.
- Area Preschools that offer a preschool program for children ages 3 and 4.
- Caring Options Respite & Child Care Resource & Referral that provides assistance to parents, child care providers, and employers. Assistance is provided for anyone seeking respite or child care in Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook counties.
- Columbia Community Mental Health offers respite care as short term relief for primary caregivers and offers family and provider support. This program also offers comprehensive mental health services for adults, adolescents and children; individual, family, group counseling. They accept walk or call-in crisis intervention and have 24 hour a day crisis phone access. Drug & alcohol programs including DUII and gambling. Psychiatric Rehabilitation & housing options for consumers with severe mental illness. Mental Retardation and Developmentally Disabled services with respite care is available. This program also brings prevention/intervention activities to many area schools.
- Self-Directed Family Support offers respite care services for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families.
- Services to Children & Families offer child protective services such as child abuse & neglect and complaints and investigations, Substitute Care Services such as shelter/foster care (short & long term), and residential treatment; and Family services for preventative and restorative activities.
- USDA Child Care Food Program is a program for registered day care providers and most group home providers. It is a program that reimbursed day care providers up to three meals per child per day for any child age 12 and under. The provider's own children may also qualify if certain criterion is met.
- Women's Resource Centers offer 24-hour crisis line, Columbia County has a 26 bed

battered persons' shelter, emergency transportation, non-judgmental support, advocacy, information & referral, child assault information & referral, child assault prevention programs, and support groups.

- County Juvenile Departments provides a no-cost to recipients services including rehabilitation and accountability for youth under age 18 who have committed law violations.
- Court Appointed Special Advocates (C.A.S.A.) Volunteers acting to support the best interests of children who are in the court system as a result of abuse and neglect.
- Local School Districts offering educational services to children and their families from Kindergarten to twelfth grade.
- Area colleges provide continuing education, adult basic education, and transfer degrees.
- Emergency Services Programs provide rent assistance for homeless, eviction prevention, utility shut-off, N.O.H.A. applications, low-income housing lists and emergency housing.
- Area fire departments provide information, fire prevention education.
- Food Pantries provide emergency food, clothing, power & water shutoffs and eviction assistance.
- Area Police Departments provide information, education, law enforcement services and protection.
- Employment Departments provide employment services for people who are unemployed, under employed or who are looking for different employment. Services include: workshops, education on preparing applications & resumes, building interview & job search skills.
- Area clinics provide routine health care, education and information.
- County Public Health departments provide Prenatal, baby's first, family planning services, will-child, immunizations, W.I.C., environmental services, HIV testing & counseling.
- Housing Rehabilitation & Weatherization offers housing rehabilitation/weatherization loan program for low-income households.
- NW Oregon Housing Authority provides rental assistance for low income housing for families, seniors, and disabled.
- Legal Aid for attorney advice and referrals to low-income persons.
- Area libraries provide access to Internet usage, book usage and literacy activities.
- Community Partnership Team provides transportation to medical and counseling appointments for low-income.

ANALYSIS AND IMPLICATIONS OF FINDINGS

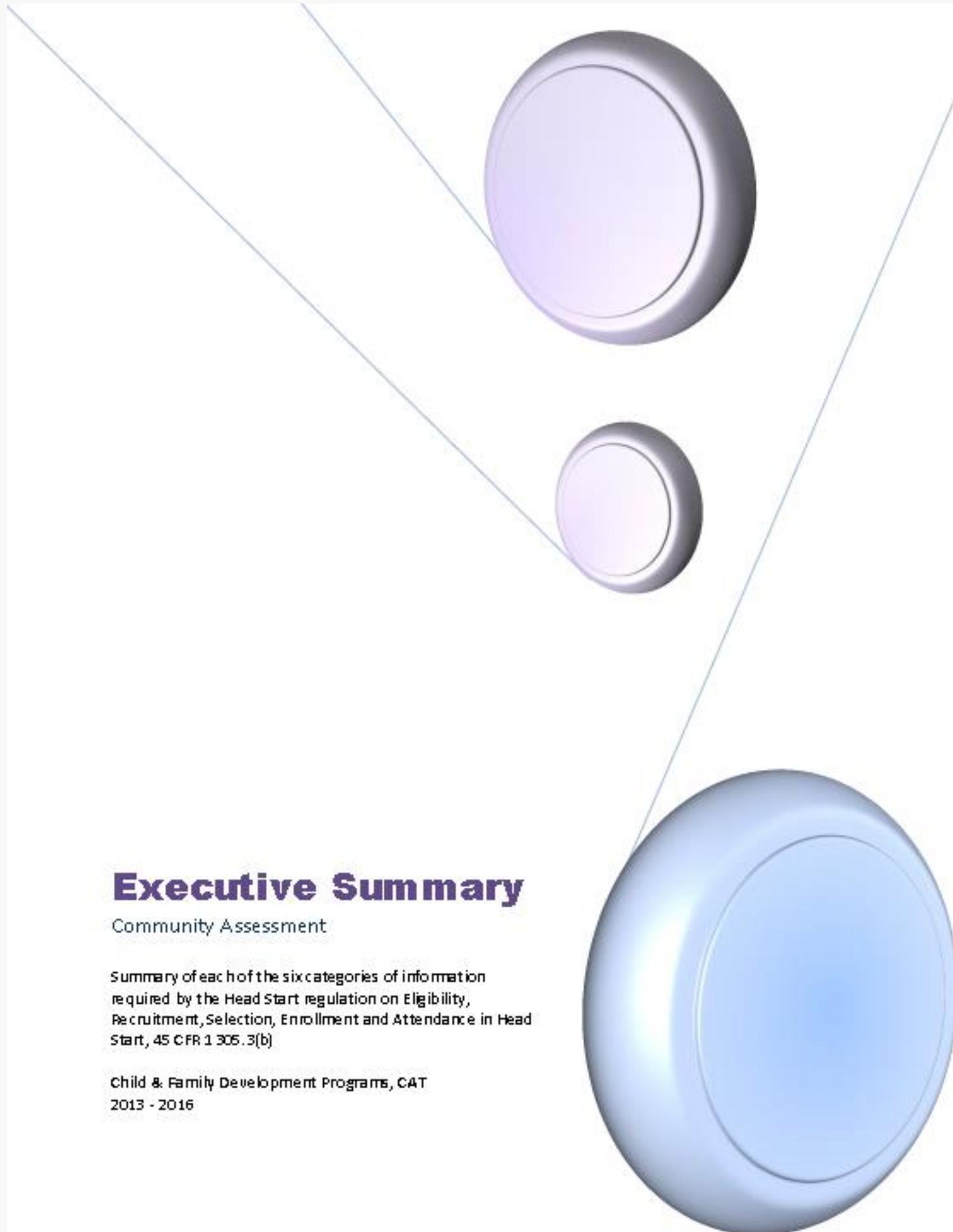
The areas of concerns and implications remain the same as last year. High unemployment, low average wage, physical distances between home towns and county hubs, limited availability of services and extreme economic hardships throughout the tri- County area combine to create situations in which many low-income families and children have

concerns accessing child care, education/job training, housing, social services, health services, and services for children with disabilities. Child and Family Development Programs strive to education children and advocate for families. The program must continue to build new, and strengthen existing partnerships to enhance services to families.

As a step toward improving accessibility to services for Head Start families, the organization has developed formal and informal collaborative relationships with many agencies in the tri-County area. Efforts are being made to bring professional service providers to each site to service children in our program. In each community, local businesses, fire departments, and police departments provide services which create or support learning experiences for children and families in our program.

Summary of Concerns

Area of Concern	Specific Need
Lack of services to meet need of families.	Family Well Being supports. Increase program efforts to educate parents regarding dental services.
Not a concern but an area to continue to forge partnerships with to scaffold services for children and families.	Work in partnership with the Early Learning Hub and community partners to provide stable and healthy environments for children.



Executive Summary

Community Assessment

Summary of each of the six categories of information required by the Head Start regulation on Eligibility, Recruitment, Selection, Enrollment and Attendance in Head Start, 45 CFR 1306.3(b)

Child & Family Development Programs, CAT
2013 - 2016

1. Demographic make-up of Head Start eligible children and families; including their estimated number, geographic location, and racial and ethnic composition.

The program service area encompasses the three county areas of Columbia, Clatsop, and Tillamook Counties. Within the counties, centers are strategically placed to provide services to the neediest families while being able to sustain services.

The three centers in Columbia County serve the area of the County seat, and two outlying areas. One area that has slowly but steadily shown Head Start eligible population is the Scappoose area. Although there is no center in Scappoose, those children are provided transportation services to attend the center in St Helens that is 10 minutes away. The St Helens center serves the school districts of Scappoose and St Helens which serves the cities of St Helens, Scappoose, Warren, Deer Island and Columbia City. The Vernonia center serves the Vernonia School District that includes Vernonia, Mist, Birkenfeld and Timber areas. The Clatskanie center serves the Clatskanie and Rainier school districts that include Clatskanie, Rainier, Sestport, Quincy, Taylorville, Alton, Goble, and West of the Rainier.

Clatsop County's three centers are located in the three largest cities of Astoria, Warrenton, and Seaside. Demographic information supports the location of the centers. Astoria and Warrenton centers share the service areas of Astoria, Warrenton, and Knappa School Districts and include the area of Astoria, Warrenton, Knappa, Hammond, Lewis and Clark area, Miles Crossing, and Surf Pines portion of Gearhart.

Tillamook County also houses three centers; one in North County where families have historically had very high needs. This center, the NeahKahNie center, serves Manzanita, Nehalem, Wheeler, Rockaway Beach, and Bay City. One Center is in the city of Tillamook where the biggest population is and this center serves the Tillamook School District. The other center is in South County and serves the unincorporated cities of Pacific City, Beaver, Hebo, Cloverdale, Sand lake, Neskowin, and Hemlock.

Information provided by the US Census and by each centers Center Managers supports the location of the centers as the most appropriate place to serve Head Start eligible children and families.

2. Other child development and child care programs that are serving Head Start eligible children, including publically funded State and other preschool programs, and the approximate number of Head Start eligible children served by each.

Through the service area there are limited child develop programs that serve Head Start eligible children as standalone developmentally educational programs. NWRESD

provides services in all three counties by offering services in existing class rooms and through a limited number of NWRESD class rooms.

In Tillamook County, there are two certified child care center that has space for Head Start aged children, however that does not speak to Head Start eligible children and both are fee for service centers. According to Child Care Resource and Referral Network, there are 29 registered or exempt providers throughout the entire county that have allowances for 3 to 6 preschoolers at any one time.

In South County Cedar Creek Child Care center serves 11 children 3 or 4 years old. The Healthy Families program serves children birth to age 3; two children enrolled in that program are in this school district. Again, there is no income limitation for enrollment into Cedar Creek Child Care center or the Healthy Families program.

In the city of Tillamook, the Tillamook Bay Child Care centers shares the same building as the Head Start program. Some of the children are dually enrolled in both programs. For South County, there is a preschool which is located in Rockaway and is part of the NeahKahNie School District. There is an annual cost to attend, with a sliding fee schedule and no transportation is provided. This preschool serves children who turn four by September first of the school year and they can serve 40 children. The other preschool in North County is located in Nehalem. It is a cooperative preschool with a cost to attend and required parent involvement.

In Clatsop County, for the Astoria/Warrenton areas there is Coryell's Crossing in Warrenton that serve 56 Head Start age eligible children, a center called Warrenton Prep that services 28 Head Start age eligible children, Peace learning Center in Astoria that serves 27 Head Start age eligible Children, Lil Sprouts Academy in Astoria that serves 20 Head Start age eligible children and there are also family child care and in-home child care spaces for head Start age eligible children. These programs do serve the same aged children as Head Start however they are all fee based programs and do not provide transportation services.

The Seaside area provides fee based preschool and after school programs. A parent run co-op is available in Gearhart, and there are registered and private child care providers. Cannon Beach Child Care Center in Cannon Beach serves 50 children, not all Head Start age eligible. Head Start families do not utilize those services because of a lack of affordability, cost of gas and drive time.

Columbia County has the most other child development programs. In St Helens, one local provider closed its doors however there are three large centers; two in St Helens and one in Scappoose, that have served the community for many years and are all affiliated with churches. These centers serve 4 – 5 Head Start eligible children; some of those are dually enrolled in Head Start. According to the Child Care Resource and Referral Network there are 4 Child Care centers, 1 certified family provider, 14

registered family child care centers in St Helens and in Scappoose there are 3 child care centers, and 11 registered family child care centers. Additionally, the St Helens high school has a child care facility that serves 25 children birth through kindergarten age. None of the children they serve are Head Start eligible.

Vernonia has 5 child care centers; NWRES D services 4 children who are dually enrolled in Head Start and NWRES D, Kala Cotas preschool has 24 children with none Head Start eligible, the Vernonia Community Preschool with 2 Head Start eligible children, Kristina's Child Care takes care of 4 Head Start children after Head Services, and one child that is Head Start age eligible but maybe not income eligible and Stacy Pond's Child Care does not serve any Head Start eligible children.

The Clatskanie/Rainier has six other child care or child development programs. For Clatskanie the Bryant House Preschool serves 3 Head Start eligible children, Tigger Town Preschool also serves 3 Head Start eligible children, the Christian Learning Center Preschool and Day care services 6 Head Start eligible children and Ma's Zoo day care serves 2 Head Start eligible children. For the Rainier area, Sunny Side Preschool services 11 children and the daycare serves 7.

3. The estimated number of children with disabilities four years old or younger, including types of disabilities and relevant services and resources provided to these children by community agencies;

Tillamook County: Nestucca center manager reports that NWRES D has documented there are 10 identified children with disabilities 4 years or younger who live in Nestucca Valley School District which is the area served by NV Head Start. The disabilities include: Autism (1), developmental delays (2), and communication disorders (7). The services provided to these children include; ECSE inclusive classroom setting, the Head Start program with speech services provided on site, Cedar Creek Child Center with speech services provided on site and one who receives services in the home setting. It can be estimated that there are 1 to 4 additional children in the community that have a disability that has not been identified. The community agencies that serve these children receive a variety of funding streams which include Federal Head Start and Pre-K dollars, parental tuition and Oregon Department of Education Early Childhood Education and Intervention. Data regarding the education, health, nutrition and social services needs of Head Start eligible children and their families.

The NeahKanNie center manager reports In the NKN school district six (6) children are receiving ECSC services and four (4) are receiving EIs services. Of those ten, six (6) are receiving services for communication and four (4) for developmental delay. Three (3) are placed at Head Start and receive services at the District office in lieu of receiving services at Head Start. Two (2) receive services at Tillamook Bay Community Child Care

and two (2) receive services at NWRES D Tillamook.

Additionally, two children are in the referral process for services, and this year, one child was found to be no longer eligible for services.

For Clatsop County, the Astoria/Warrenton centers reports in our NWRES D program in Clatsop County, they have 138 students' ages 4yr/11mo-0yrs. 12 students have Autism and are receiving Occupational Therapy (OT) services, nursing services, speech services & specialized instruction plus 2 with a dual eligibility that includes Communication Disorder; 5 have a hearing impairment and are receiving deaf/hard of hearing services; plus 1 has a Hearing Impairment with Developmental Delay and is receiving deaf/hard of hearing services with OT's services; 1 have an Orthopedic Impairment with a dual Developmental Delay eligibility and are receiving OT services, Physical Therapy (PT) services, speech services, nursing services & specialized instruction; one has a Vision Impairment and is receiving vision services, PT services and specialized instruction; 32 have a Communication Disorder and are receiving speech services, some nursing & PT services w/specialized instruction plus 5 with a dual eligibility of Developmental Delay; one has Other Health Impaired and is receiving OT services/specialized instruction plus 1 with a dual eligibility of Vision Impairment who receives OT/PT services, nursing, vision, speech and special instruction; 57 are diagnosed with a Developmental Delay and are receiving speech services, some nursing, OT services & PT services with specialized instruction.

The Seaside center manager reported we currently have 10 children enrolled with disabilities that are receiving services through NWRES D. We have two additional children who are in the process of being evaluated. Of these children seven are receiving services for speech and three are receiving services for developmental delay. One of the children with a developmental delay is also receiving services from the physical therapist at NWRES D

Columbia County The St Helens center manager reported: As reported by the local Northwest Regional ESD there are 72 children with disabilities in the local districts being served. Eligibilities Include: Autism Spectrum Disorder – 4; Communication Disorder – 31; Developmental Delay – 30; Hearing Impairment – 3; Other Health Impairment – 1; Orthopedic Impairment – 2; Vision Impairment – 1. She also reported the Services and Resources provided include: Babies First – 3, CaCoon – 3, CDRC – 12, Children, Adults & Families – 11, Community Preschool – 13, County Health – 11, Day Care – 13, Developmental Disabilities – 18, Healthy Start – 1, Head Start – 22, Medicaid – 43, Mental Health – 3, Private Therapist – 23, Respite – 2, WIC – 24, and Other Agency – 23.

The Vernonia Center manager reported: NWRESD has 12 children placed in their EI/ECSE program who are 59 months and under in the Vernonia School District with the following eligibilities: 8 CD (Communication Disorder); 3 DD (Developmental Delay); 1 ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder)

4. The education, health, nutrition and social service needs of Head Start eligible children and their families as defined by families of Head Start eligible children and by institutions on the community that serve young children;

Although each County and each area has its own distinct characteristics, there are themes of needs that are global throughout the program such as; mental health services, GED or continuing education needs, employment goals, housing goals, financial literacy goals, child care needs, parenting education, and transportation goals. There are also some needs that are centerspecific, and family specific. Those include information on foster parenting, legal aide, and citizenship issues.

5. Resources in the community that could be used to address the needs of Head Start eligible children and their families, including assessments of their availability and accessibility.

As is common in small communities, some resources are the same program wide such as NWRESD, NOHA Housing, Child Welfare, and Department of Health and Human Services. Other resources are similar by providing the same service but have different names such as the county mental health providers, local food banks, health departments, doctors and dentists, health clinics, colleges, hospitals, child care providers, and public transportation services.