

# Statewide Evaluation Results 2013-2014: Healthy Families Oregon

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*Informing policy, improving programs*



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**H**ealthy Families Oregon (HFO) provides voluntary, evidence-based home visitation to high-risk families in 35 Oregon counties. The HFO program is accredited by the Healthy Families America program, which was rated in 2010 as meeting the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) criteria for evidence-based home visiting models (see [www.promisingpractices.net](http://www.promisingpractices.net) and <http://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/Default.aspx>).

In 2013-2014, HFO provided risk screening and basic information to 7,990 first-time mothers across the state—44% of all first births. Families who are identified through this screening process as being at high risk for child maltreatment and other negative outcomes are offered intensive, evidence-based home visitation services—in 2013-14, 2,436 families received home visiting services, making HFO the state's largest child abuse prevention program.

Healthy Families Oregon was created in 1993 with a mandate from the Oregon Legislature to provide “universal, voluntary services to all first-time parents in the state of Oregon” (ORS-417.795). In 2013, the legislation governing HFO was changed to allow services to all families, thus expanding the target population. However, during the 2013-14 period reported here, the target population was first-birth families. The program is currently working with each local program to develop and implement strategies for prioritizing families given the expanded service population.

During 2013-14, a number of county-level programs merged to create a regional program. This year, there were seven regional programs operating, the highest number ever. Regionalization provides a potentially more efficient and effective way to deliver

the HFO model, especially in extremely rural and/or small counties (Tarte & Green, 2014). In all, 26 HFO programs operated in 2013-14, providing services in 35 of Oregon's 36 counties.

The HFO mission is to “promote and support positive parenting and healthy growth and development for all Oregon parents and their first-born children.”

The goals of the program are to:

1. Prevent child abuse and neglect; and
2. Improve early indicators of school readiness.

To achieve these goals, HFO uses the evidence-based Healthy Families America (HFA) model, working with first-time parents during the critical early years of children's brain development. Services begin prenatally or at birth, and continue until children are age 3. The program aims to reduce risk factors associated with increased incidence of child abuse and neglect and to promote the role of parents as their child's first teacher.

In June 2007, HFO was officially recognized as an accredited multi-site state system by Healthy Families America—only the sixth state in the nation to have achieved this level of accreditation. Oregon was successfully re-accredited in 2012. Accreditation follows intensive review by national experts of the quality of implementation of the HFO program, and ensures that the program meets national standards for model fidelity.

Rigorous program evaluation is a core required program element for Healthy Families America. Oregon has contracted with NPC Research to compile information collected by programs and conduct service implementation and outcome evaluation for more than 10 years. This ongoing evaluation al-

lows the state central administration and local programs to continually review data, ensure outcomes-based accountability, and to use these data for continuous program improvement.

In addition to the state-funded evaluation and quality assurance system, in 2010-11, lead researchers for the evaluation received a 5-year grant from the Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, to conduct a randomized controlled trial of the HFO program. While this study is still underway, initial results were promising. After 1 year in the HFO program, parents were more likely to be reading to their children, engaged in developmentally supportive activities, and reported less parenting stress, compared to randomized controls (Green, Tarte, Harrison, Nygren, & Sanders, 2014). The study will be completed in 2015, including an examination of documented incidents of child abuse and neglect for both program and control groups.

Key findings from the FY 2013-14 evaluation are summarized below.

## Outcomes for Children and Families

### WHO ARE HFO FAMILIES?

HFO families are screened using a short, family-friendly risk screening tool that identifies up to 12 key risk factors associated with negative child outcomes. Of the almost 8,000 first-birth families screened, more than half (52%, or 3,898 families) met program eligibility requirements for risk. This continues a pattern seen in last year's evaluation wherein the percentage of high-risk families has been higher than prior to 2012. Families enrolled in HFO home visiting services are characterized by an average of 3.4 risk factors, and are at significantly higher risk than families who receive initial screening and referral only.

Families receiving home visiting present with a number of additional risk factors that place children at risk for maltreatment, for example:

- 87% of parents were experiencing multiple stressors related to parenting, poverty, and family instability, with 50% in the "severe stress" range.
- 81% reported a lack of nurturing parents in their own childhoods, with personal histories ranging from the mild use of corporal punishment to more serious abuse and neglect, with 67% in the "severe stress" range.
- 72% have a history of substance abuse, mental health concerns, or criminal justice involvement with over almost half in the "severe" range.
- As many as 75% reported a variety of unrealistic and potentially harmful beliefs and attitudes about their newborn infants (e.g., high endorsement of the usefulness of corporal punishment, unrealistic expectations for infant behavior).

### REDUCING RISK FACTORS FOR CHILD MALTREATMENT

Recent reviews of the research literature suggest that poor parenting skills, negative or harsh parent-child interactions, and high levels of parenting stress are all consistently associated with an elevated risk of child abuse and maltreatment (Stith et al., 2009). Moreover, early stress has been shown to have a significant and long-term deleterious effect on children's brain development (National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2014). These neurological effects are shown to be greatest when children are under 1 year of age (Middlebrooks & Audage, 2008). HFO targets these and other risk factors early in the child's life in order to reduce the likelihood of maltreatment and to sup-

port long-term success for children and families. HFO has a proven track record of positive results in these areas that compares favorably to other programs serving high-risk families. Specifically, participants in HFO show:

- **Increased positive parenting:** After 1 year of home visiting, 96% of parents consistently engaged in positive, nurturing interactions with their children.
- **Improved parenting skills:** 77% of parents reported that they improved their parenting skills during the first 6 months of services.
- **Decreased parenting stress:** 64% of parents reported a decrease in parenting-related stress from the time of the child's birth to the 6-month birthday, a time when parents generally experience elevated levels of parenting-related stress.

### PROMOTING SCHOOL READINESS

HFO is also extremely successful in helping parents to provide children with supportive early literacy environments, one of the keys to helping children to be prepared to enter and succeed in school. HFO participants:

- **Provide positive, developmentally supportive learning environments:** After 12 months of service, 86% of parents were creating learning environments for their young children that were rated as "good" or higher by their home visitor, as indicated by the standardized Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment Inventory, a widely used assessment tool (Caldwell & Bradley, 1994). This percentage is higher than results found in other, comparable populations.
- **Read frequently to their young children:** By age 1, 75% of Healthy Families' parents reported reading to their child once

a day or more, exceeding the national average. Nationally, only about half (55%) of all parents report daily reading to young children, with rates much lower for Hispanic (37%) and low-income (40%) families (Child Trends, 2007). Similar figures were found through the National Survey of Children's Health (2007), which reports a national reading rate of 47.8%, and an Oregon-specific rate of 54.9%.

### PROMOTING HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT

Positive health and development is a key foundation for children's later school readiness. HFO is highly successful in promoting positive health outcomes for children, and greatly exceeds Healthy Families America standards on these issues. After at least 6 months in the program, children are:

- **Linked to primary health care:** 98% of HFO children had a primary health care provider, which greatly exceeds the Healthy Families America standard of 80%. Further, 80% of caregivers had a primary health provider, an increase from 72% 6 years ago.
- **Receiving well-child care:** 93% of HFO children were receiving regular well-child check-ups, compared to only 76% of all children ages 0-5 in Oregon (NSCH, 2007), and 84% of young children nationally (Child Trends, 2007).
- **Covered by health insurance:** 98% of HFO children had health insurance, compared to 85% of low-income children nationally (NSCH, 2007).
- **Fully immunized:** 87% of HFO's 2-year-olds were fully immunized, compared to only 71% (National Immunization Survey, 2011)—76% of all Oregon 2-year-olds (Oregon ALERT Immunization Registry, 2010), and greatly exceeding the HFA standard of 80%. Nationally, about 82%

of children were fully immunized by age 3 (Child Trends, 2007).

- **Showing healthy growth and development:** HFO staff provided on-time developmental screens (using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and, or ASQ and ASQ-Social Emotional screen), to over 1,179 children, or about two-thirds (68%) of those due for a screening. An additional 210 children received a screening but not necessarily on the correct age-related schedule. Most (83%) of these children showed normal growth and development on their overall assessments, and 96% were on track for social-emotional development.
- **Appropriately linked to Early Intervention:** Of the 109 children whose ASQ screens indicated a possible developmental delay, 87% received referrals and/or other services to support their child's development in the area of delay. Only 6% declined to be referred for early intervention services, a reduction from 11% in 2012-13.

## PARENT SATISFACTION WITH HFO

Parents are given multiple opportunities to provide confidential feedback about the services they receive from HFO. Overall, families are extremely positive about the home visiting services. 100% of HFO parents reported that the home visitors helped them by providing parenting information. Parents also reported that their home visitor helped with obtaining basic resources (98%), dealing with emotional issues (97%), and encouraging the development of positive relationships with family or friends (92%). Parents reported that the services provided by the program are culturally competent (96%) and help them to build on their family's strengths (85%).

## Program Implementation & Service Delivery

Strong outcomes cannot be achieved without high-quality service delivery. HFO has maintained a strong system for screening, contacting and offering services to first-time parents. Most screening (93%) took place prenatally or during the first 2 weeks after the baby's birth, exceeding the HFA standard of 80%. Early screening and engagement of families in services is critical to program success.

The program provided intensive home visiting services to almost 2,500 at-risk families this year (2,436). Services were offered to 3,422 families; about two-thirds of these indicated that they would be interested in the program. The primary reason for declining services was that the family felt that services were not needed (75%); in fact, those families who indicated this as a reason for declining had fewer risk factors, on average, than those who were interested in home visiting. This pattern has been found consistently in HFO evaluation; lower risk families appear to be "self-selecting" out of home visiting, while higher risk families appear generally more likely to accept HFO home visitation.

For families who indicate that they are interested in home visitation, a follow-up contact or home visit is scheduled near the due date or shortly after the baby's birth. These initial contacts sometimes do not occur, typically because:

- Services are not available and/or program caseloads are full.
- Additional local eligibility criteria are not met.
- Families can no longer be reached or located.

Overall, of those families who are initially screened, indicated interest in the program, and were offered services, 44% (730) en-

rolled in services and began receiving home visits.

Thus in 2013-2014, a total of 2,436 families received intensive home visitation; of these 730 were new to the program during this fiscal year. While this represents a large number of high-risk families receiving services, it also reflects a decrease in capacity during 2013-2014 compared to 2013-12 (in which 2,958 families were home visited).

Families remain in the program, on average, until the baby is about 1 year of age (13 months). The average age of children at exit from the program was 15 months. This figure reflects a steady increase in programs' ability to retain families successfully for longer periods of time over the past several reporting periods.

### **Meeting Service Delivery Standards**

Across seven of eight key service delivery performance standards (related to timing, engagement, provision, and retention in services), the state met or exceeded the Oregon Performance and/or HFA standards. The only statewide indicator that was not met was for the percent of children who received an on-time developmental screening; more stringent guidelines for assessing this indicator were applied this year. Finally, it is worth noting that for the first time since this information has been tracked, all (100%) of the local HFO programs met the state standards related to providing 25% local match for general fund dollars, including 5% cash match. In fact, the average local match statewide was 56%, of which 49% constituted cash match.

Individual/regional programs showed somewhat greater variability in meeting performance standards, for example:

- 23 out of 26 met state standards for successfully engaging over 75% of families for more than 90 days.

- 21 out of 26 met or exceeded state standards for early screening (70% screened within 2 weeks of birth).
- 21 out of 26 met the standard for successfully retaining at least 50% of families for more than 1 year of service.
- 20 out of 26 met or exceeded standards for timely delivery of the first home visit (80% of first home visits by baby's 3-month birth date).
- 16 out of 22 with available data provided families with at least 75% of expected home visits.

### **Recommendations for Improving Service Delivery & Outcomes**

As this report shows, HFO programs have had considerable success in providing quality services to high-risk parents, and further, that participating parents and children have positive outcomes. Despite these successes, and as with any program, there remain areas in need of improvement. In terms of service delivery, we make the following recommendations based on this year's evaluation data:

**Training and Technical Assistance.** Develop resources and strategies for more targeted and intensive technical assistance, including:

- Providing more intensive, targeted technical assistance to those counties/programs that have not met HFA or Oregon service delivery and performance standards. Identify counties/programs that have not met standards for more than one reporting period as top priorities for intensive support.
- Providing opportunities for more successful programs to work with these identified programs to share strategies and information and to foster "peer to peer" learning.

- Expanding resources at HFO central office for providing on-site technical assistance.
- Implementing clear quality improvement protocols that use a data-driven approach to monitoring improvement.

**Developmental Screening.** Improve home visitors' provision of timely developmental screenings through increased monitoring and supervision.

**Offering Services to Families.** Consider revising how services are offered to families. Data on Oregon's acceptance process suggest that current protocols lead to many families being "lost" to follow up. Consider revising protocols for offering services to families, to ensure that initial service offers are made at a point in the process when services are available and enrollment is possible/feasible.

**Retention in Services.** Continue to work with programs on long-term retention of families, including providing more training, curriculum and support for home visitors around successfully working with parents of older toddlers.

**Prenatal Screening and Service.** Consider expanding prenatal screening and services to more programs, especially in light of the potential for more positive birth outcomes for prenatally served parents.

**Changing Target Population.** HFO evaluation data suggest that the HFO population has continued to become characterized by more, and more complex, risk factors. This shift in population, as well as the change to a broader target population called for in ORS 417.795, should be addressed by increasing training to home visitors. Moreover, some higher risk populations appear to have less positive outcomes compared to other, lower risk groups; additional training in working with these populations may strengthen these outcomes. This is especially true in terms of outcomes related to daily reading to chil-

dren and providing strong, developmentally supportive home environments.

## Conclusions

Healthy Families Oregon has consistently documented positive outcomes for parents and children for over 15 years. During FY 2013-2014, program participants showed improvements across a variety of domains known to be important to supporting children's healthy development and reducing the risk for child maltreatment. Further, the program is showing considerable success at the state and local levels in meeting the standards set by Healthy Families America, thus ensuring home visiting services are consistent with evidence-based best practices. The state's investment in HFA accreditation appears to have resulted in greater consistency and quality of services across the state, and variability in implementation quality across programs has continued to be reduced since accreditation was originally achieved in 2007.

HFO programs represent a key component of the state's effort to screen families and children for risk of negative outcomes, and represent a major partner in building a broader system of home visitation and supports for at-risk families. Evaluation results underscore the key role that HFO programs have in improving outcomes for these families, and in laying the foundations for later success. Ongoing program improvement efforts will only serve to strengthen programs so that all children are healthy and ready for school.



## INTRODUCTION

In 1993, the Oregon Legislature created the Healthy Families program with a mandate to provide universal, voluntary services to all first-time parents in the state of Oregon (ORS-417.795). The original Healthy Families Oregon (HFO) program mission is to “promote and support positive parenting and healthy growth and development for all Oregon parents and their first-born children.”<sup>1</sup>

Healthy Families Oregon operates on the research-based premise that while all new families can use information, education, and support when a baby is born, individual families differ in the type and intensity of support that is needed. Thus, HFO strives to offer all first-time parents a range of services appropriate to their needs, ranging from information and educational materials to longer term, more intensive home visiting services that continue throughout the early childhood years.

### Expansion of HFO Under MIECHV

State General Funds in 2013-14 remained relatively stable for most programs, compared to 2012-13. State funding for HFO has been leveraged over the past 4 years by federal dollars provided through the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) funding stream. The Oregon Health Authority’s Center for Prevention and Health Promotion received both formula grant (\$1-\$1.4 million annually for 5 years) as well as competitive grant funds to develop additional home visiting services and to



enhance the statewide system of home visiting (\$3.3 million total for 2 years). In 2013, an additional \$7.2 million was received to expand services. These expansions have been overseen by a statewide, multi-agency home visiting steering committee. Services funded through these federal dollars include the HFO program as well as two other evidence-based home visiting programs, the Nurse-Family Partnership program (NFP, Olds et al., 1999) and Early Head Start home visiting services. These models differ in terms of eligibility requirements, target populations, and duration and content of services, although all provide home visiting to families with infants and toddlers in need of support.

MIECHV funding was used to support additional HFO service capacity in 13 communities, based on a data-based needs assessment. These federal funds are also being used to design a statewide home visiting data system that many see as a first step towards developing a more comprehensive early childhood data system. These efforts are currently ongoing, and partners are working closely with the Early Learning Division and Oregon Health Authority to align and strengthen Oregon’s home visiting and other early childhood programs. It should be noted, however, that this report focuses solely on services funded through state

<sup>1</sup> In 2013, the state Legislature revised these statutes to expand eligibility of the HFO program to all families with children aged birth-3 months of age, a change that was implemented statewide in July 1, 2014. Thus, this report, which focuses on the period July 1, 2013–June 30, 2014, includes data for first-time parents only.

General Funds; services and outcomes specific to MIECHV-funded HFO slots are not included.

## Healthy Families Oregon Program Goals

Healthy Families Oregon is a key player in Oregon's early childhood and home visitation system. The program plays a unique role in supporting children and families through systematic identification and screening of all first-birth families (expanding to all births in July 2015), providing information and short-term support to lower risk families, and providing parenting education and family support through longer term home visitation to higher risk families. At the state level, HFO central office administrative staff (housed in the Early Learning Division) are critical partners in Oregon's efforts to align and coordinate home visitation services across the state. HFO programs locally are central to the network of early childhood and family support services that together help prevent child abuse and neglect and support early child development and school readiness for Oregon's children (Nygren & Green, 2014).

There are two primary long-term goals of Healthy Families Oregon:

1. Preventing child abuse and neglect; and
2. Improving school readiness of children starting at birth.

To meet these goals, Healthy Families Oregon builds on research that shows that home visiting is most effective when services are provided to families most at-risk for negative child outcomes and when high-quality intensive home visiting services are provided to families for a period of several years.

Using the Healthy Families America (HFA) home visitation model, Healthy Families Oregon works with first-time parents during

the critical early years of children's brain development. The program aims to reduce risk factors associated with increased incidence of child abuse and neglect and to promote the role of parents as the child's first teacher. Home visitors coach first-time parents to help them develop warm, sensitive, and responsive parenting styles that establish a foundation for positive child development and school readiness. In doing so, the program aims to reduce child abuse and neglect and to prevent costly long-term foster care placements.

Research on early brain development has clearly documented that engaged, nurturing parenting supports the early attachment relationships that are critical to children's development and school readiness, while harsh, disengaged, and unpredictable parenting is associated with child maltreatment and other negative outcomes (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000; Zeanah, Boris, & Larrieu, 1997). HFO may also play a key role in helping children to avoid growing up in environments characterized by high levels of "toxic stress" which have been shown in neurological and other research to have well-documented negative effects on children's development (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2009). A recent meta-analysis of the literature on the risk of child abuse and neglect found that among a set of 39 risk factors studied in over 150 research studies, the most important factors that were consistently predictive of child maltreatment included the quality of parent-child relationships, parent stress, and family conflict — all outcomes targeted by the HFO program (Stith et al., 2009).

Healthy Families' home visitors provide information to parents about age-appropriate expectations for children's development, dealing with developmental and behavioral challenges, effective discipline and positive guidance, and healthy lifestyles. Workers



implement a variety of research-based home visiting curricula focused on supporting child development and facilitating strong parent-child attachment. Parents as Teachers is the primary curriculum used by most programs, although many programs are beginning to adopt the “Growing Great Kids” model, which has a somewhat greater emphasis on attachment and trauma-informed practice<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, home visitors work with parents to make sure that the family is safe and stable, that families are connected with a medical home, that children receive regular well-child check-ups and timely immunizations, and that families have health insurance coverage. These activities promote preventive health care, helping to offset more costly emergency room and acute care services.

Together, the wide variety of services provided by Healthy Families’ home visitors helps to ensure that children are ready to succeed in school by promoting children’s healthy physical, cognitive, and social/emotional development. By empowering and supporting parents to be their child’s first teacher, the program strives to put the family on a positive trajectory to be able to support their child effectively through the child’s school years. HFO’s ongoing program evaluation documents this broad array of outcomes to make sure that the program is meeting its intended objectives.

## **The Healthy Families America Model**

Oregon’s Healthy Families’ program was officially recognized as an accredited multi-site state system by Healthy Families America in 2007, and was successfully re-accredited in 2012. Re-accreditation is required every 5 years to ensure fidelity to HFA’s standards of implementation. In order to be accredit-

ed, Oregon’s programs need to document and show evidence that they are implementing over 200 research-based quality standards across all of Oregon’s Healthy Families’ programs and the central administration office, now housed in the Early Learning Division within the Department of Education. To achieve accreditation through HFA, all programs must submit extensive documentation showing that they are in alignment with accreditation guidelines. A random sample of sites then received 2- to 3-day site visits from HFA national peer reviewers. Additionally, the program’s central administration received a site visit and a detailed review of their training, technical assistance, evaluation, quality assurance, and administrative systems.

HFA accreditation requires that both local programs, as well as the central administration, demonstrate the use of a comprehensive set of research-based program practices, including evidence-based home visiting procedures, rigorous training and supervision supports, and effective program management and administration processes. Oregon was the sixth state-level multi-site system to be accredited by HFA.

Healthy Families Oregon programs are locally administered by a variety of community agencies, including county Health Departments and nonprofit child and family-serving agencies. All programs provide screening and basic information about pre- and post-natal care to first-birth parents. Screening is done using the research-based New Baby Questionnaire (NBQ), a 12-item tool designed to measure key risk factors associated with child maltreatment and other negative family and child outcomes. Screening occurs in a variety of contexts, including health clinics, doctor’s offices, and hospitals. The NBQ is designed to be completed either by Healthy Families staff or volunteers, or by parents themselves. The universal screening

<sup>2</sup> As of this writing, 11 programs were using or transitioning to the Growing Great Kids curriculum.

service provided by Healthy Families is a unique feature of the Oregon model, and allows a non-intrusive opportunity to contact a large number of families to identify risks and provide information and referral to available community services.

After screening, Healthy Families staff or volunteers score the NBQ to determine whether the family is eligible for intensive home visiting services, the home visiting component of HFO. During FY2013-14, families were considered eligible if they scored positively on any two risk factors or either substance abuse or depression alone. Local programs can also include additional prioritization criteria if the number of families needing services is greater than program capacity at current funding levels.



Families who are enrolled in the intensive home visiting services component of Healthy Families may receive services until the first-born child is 3 years old (in a few programs, children are served until age 5). Home visiting services follow the research-based HFA model, which includes over 120 program performance standards related to 12 critical home visiting program elements. The critical elements require that programs:

1. Initiate services prenatally or at birth.
2. Administer standardized developmental screening and assessment.
3. Offer voluntary services and do outreach to engage families.

4. Offer home visiting services intensively with well-defined criteria for increasing or decreasing the intensity and duration of services.
5. Provide culturally sensitive services and materials.
6. Provide services that support the parents, parent-child interactions, and child development.
7. Ensure all families are linked to needed community services.
8. Ensure staff caseloads are adequate and do not exceed HFA guidelines, in order to provide high-quality intensive home visiting services.
9. Hire staff with appropriate personal characteristics needed for culturally appropriate home visiting.
10. Ensure staff receive high-quality pre-service training, *and*
11. High-quality ongoing training in a variety of topics specific to their role, both initially and throughout their home visiting careers.
12. Ensure effective ongoing supervision of all staff.

Additionally, HFA requires that the program is governed and administered in accordance with principles of effective management and ethical practice.

A team composed of state-level Healthy Families staff, contracted technical consultants, and evaluators from NPC Research work together to provide technical support and quality assurance to ensure that all of Oregon's Healthy Families' programs are in compliance with these critical elements.

## Overview of HFA & Related Home Visiting Program Research

As a part of the federal expansion of home visiting services under the Affordable Care Act of 2010, and the Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting program through the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), a rigorous review of home visiting program models was undertaken by an independent team of researchers, known as the Home Visiting Evidence of Effectiveness project (HOMVEE, <http://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/default.aspx>). As a part of this review, the Healthy Families America model was rated as meeting the criteria for an **“evidence-based early childhood home visiting service delivery model.”**

Specifically, the HOMVEE team identified 166 studies of the Healthy Families model, finding 50 studies that met their criteria for inclusion. Of these studies, 12 received the highest possible rating for methodological rigor, and six received a “moderate” rating. These studies were then reviewed further to identify patterns of effectiveness. The overall results of this review are shown in Table A.

**Table A. HFA Results from the HOMVEE Review of Home Visiting Research<sup>3</sup>**

Criteria for Effectiveness	Result of Reviews
High or moderate quality impact study (scientific rigor)	YES - 18 studies met “high” or “moderate” standard
Number of positive impacts on primary outcome measures	14
Number of positive impacts on secondary outcome measures	29
Any impacts on primary outcomes sustained longer than 1 year?	YES
Favorable impacts on subgroups only?	NO
Number of unfavorable or ambiguous impacts on primary or secondary outcomes	4

## Oregon’s Current Randomized Study of HFO

In 2009, NPC Research, in collaboration with the HFO program, received a 5-year grant from the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children’s Bureau, to conduct a randomized outcome and cost-benefit study of the HFO program. While annual evaluation data for the HFO program have consistently shown that parents served by the program have positive outcomes, the statewide evaluation has used a performance measurement approach that, while

<sup>3</sup> Table adapted from HOMVEE Web site, <http://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/document.aspx?sid=10&rid=1&mid=1>

useful for capturing data for ongoing program improvement and documenting program outcomes, does not meet the highest level of scientific rigor. The randomized study is designed to contribute further to the national evidence base for Healthy Families America programs by using a randomized design, considered to be the “gold standard” for outcome evaluation research, and by conducting a detailed cost-benefit analysis of HFO services.

Seven Oregon communities (Clackamas, Douglas, Deschutes, Jackson, Lane, Marion, and Polk counties) were invited to participate in the randomized study. These communities were chosen for two reasons: (1) they historically had a large number of families who, because of program capacity, could not be served with home visitation despite being eligible for services (thus making a comparison group feasible in these communities); and (2) they had a documented history of high-quality implementation.

From February 2010 to February 2012, these programs randomly assigned eligible families to receive either basic screening and community resource/referral services (the “control group”) or intensive HFO home visiting services (“program group”). A total of 2,665 families were randomly assigned, with 1,450 receiving HFO services, and 1,259 receiving screening and community resource information only.

The first wave of preliminary study outcomes, based on an interview with 803 parents when their child turned 1 year of age, found that, compared to controls, families in the HFO group were (see Figure 1):

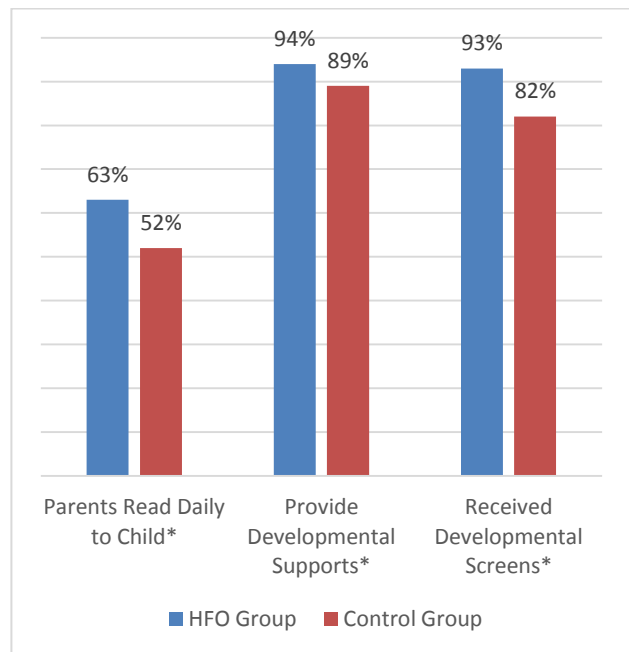
- More likely to be reading to their young children daily;
- Providing more developmentally appropriate activities and supports;

- More likely to have a child who had received a developmental screen; and
- Reporting lower levels of stress.

These results have been published in the peer-reviewed literature (Green et al., 2014).

Additional outcomes are being tracked through the child’s second birthday for control and program families using state administrative datasets maintained by the a variety of state agencies (e.g., substantiated child maltreatment, access to substance abuse treatment, receipt of TANF, criminal justice involvement). These data will be available in late Spring 2015. Finally, a cost-benefit analysis of program outcomes is planned for 2015.

**Figure 1. Positive Outcomes for HFO Randomized Study**



## PROGRAM OUTCOMES

### Outcomes for Children and Families, FY 2011-12

Over the past 20 years, a set of outcome indicators has been developed to measure HFO's annual progress toward two key Oregon Benchmarks: (1) **reduced incidence of child maltreatment** and (2) **improved school readiness**. A separate report focusing on child maltreatment records will be available in Spring 2015. The current report summarizes the remaining outcomes, organized in two major domains: (1) Risk factors for child maltreatment; and (2) School Readiness. County-level information is presented in Appendix A, Tables 1 through 25. Data related to Oregon's Healthy Families' Performance Standards are summarized in Tables 1 & 2.

#### RISK FACTORS FOR CHILD MALTREATMENT

In order to reduce rates of child maltreatment, the Healthy Families program targets several risk factors that have been found to be associated with higher incidence of child abuse and neglect (Cicchetti & Toth, 2000), including lack of parenting skills and parent stress. These results are summarized below.

##### *Positive Parenting*

Positive, supportive interactions increase children's well being and are key protective factors that reduce children's risk of maltreatment. Parental stress, conversely, has consistently been shown to increase the risk of maltreatment. HFO evaluation results (see Tables 2 & 23) show that after 6 months of home visiting services:

- 96% of parents reported consistently **engaging in positive, supportive interactions with their children**.
- 77% of parents reported **improved parenting skills**. There was a significant improvement in parents' self-reported par-



enting skills from intake to the 12-month follow-up.

- 66% of parents reported **improved ability to help their child learn**.
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of parents reported a **decrease in parenting-related stress** from the time of the child's birth to the 6-month birthday, a period often associated with increased stress for new parents. This decrease in stress was statistically significant from intake to 12-month follow-up.

#### SCHOOL READINESS OUTCOMES

Three primary outcomes related to school readiness are tracked: (1) children's health, (2) children's growth and development, and (3) the ability of parents to provide developmentally supportive environments for their children. These results are presented below.

##### *Health Outcomes*

Impressive health outcomes are reported for Healthy Families' families. Workers reported that children are **receiving regular health care and immunizations** (see Tables 16-17). After at least 6 months of Healthy Families' services:

- 98% of children **had a primary health care provider**, which greatly exceeds the

Healthy Families America standard of 80%. In addition, 80% of the parents had a primary health care provider (see Table 14), an increase from 75% in 2011-2012.

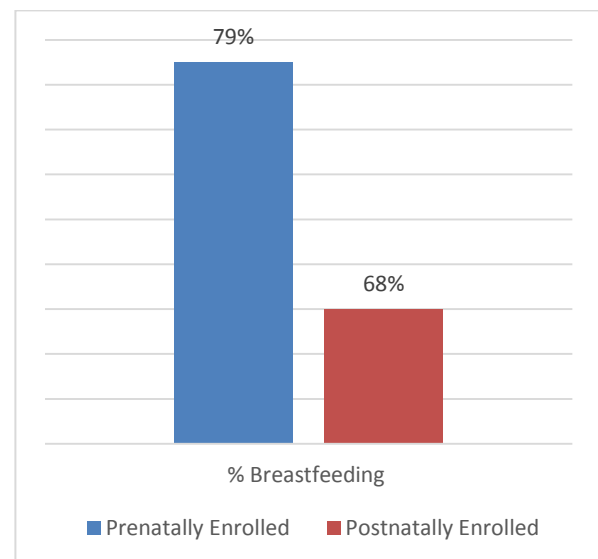
- 93% of children **received regular well-child check-ups** (see Table 14). The National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH, 2007) found that in Oregon, only 80% of children ages 0-5 had received even one well-child visit in the past year, and only 76% of Hispanic children had received a preventive visit. Nationally, about 88% of all children had received a well-child visit in the past year.
- Healthy Families' workers reported that 87% of children were **fully immunized** by age 2. In contrast, only 76% of all Oregon 2-year-olds were fully immunized in 2010, according to the Oregon ALERT Immunization Registry (2010). Nationally, about 82% of children were found to be fully immunized by age 3, although rates for poor children are lower (79%; Child Trends, 2007). Healthy Families children exceed the HFA Standard of 80% fully immunized by age 2, as well as exceeding comparable national and local immunization rates.

HFO workers reported that 22% of children were seen in the Emergency Room at least once in the past 6 months.

- 99% of HFO children had health insurance. This compares favorably to national statistics that suggest that 85% of low-income children ages 0-5 have health insurance (NSCH, 2007). Further, in Oregon, recent estimates find that only 82% of children ages 0-5 have health insurance (NSCH, 2007).
- Beginning home visits during the prenatal period may result in better health outcomes (see Tables 18a & 18b). For example:

- **Breastfeeding:** Mothers who began services prenatally were significantly more likely to breastfeed compared to those who began home visiting after the baby's birth (see Figure 2 below). Statewide, about 90% of mothers report ever breastfeeding their child (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013); the national rate is much lower, about 79%).
- Mothers who were served prenatally were somewhat less likely to have premature infants (6%) compared to those served postnatally (11%), although the overall number of premature infants is small.
- Mothers served prenatally were somewhat more likely to receive early and comprehensive prenatal care compared to those served postnatally (85% vs. 82%).
- HFO mothers who had a subsequent (second) child were somewhat more likely to receive early and comprehensive prenatal care for their subsequent birth (92% vs. 87%; see Table 19).

**Figure 2. Breastfeeding Rates for HFO Mothers**



### ***Healthy Growth and Development***

HFA standards require regular developmental screening using a standardized tool and appropriate documentation and referral for children with identified delays. Healthy Families' programs use the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ), administered at specific age-based intervals, to monitor children's development (see Tables 20 & 21). In 2014, a new performance indicator was approved by the HFO Advisory Board, specifically to track whether programs were conducting ASQ screenings during the appropriate age windows (e.g., that the screenings were done within 30 days of the recommended screening date, according to the screening schedule). Prior to this, the program had only tracked the percentage of children who had received at least one screening during the prior 12 months.

Using this new performance indicator, it appears that about two-thirds of children are receiving **on-time** developmental assessments (68%), although programs vary considerably (from 94% on time screenings to few or none done with the screening windows). In all, 1,171 children were screened at least once during the last fiscal year, although not all screens were conducted in the appropriate age range. Of these, 83% showed "normal" or "typical" development, 8% had a possible delay indicated, and the remainder fell within the "monitoring" range. The rate of screening of eligible children by HFO workers has increased dramatically since 2005, when only about 56% of age-eligible children were receiving regular and timely screens. In 2013-14, 83% of enrolled, age-eligible children received at least one developmental screening. Thus, while most children were screened, the timeliness of screenings is in need of improvement.

Of the 109 children (8%) with delays indicated, almost all (95%) were either referred to Early Intervention (30%) or received addi-

tional support, information and monitoring by HFO program staff. Only seven families declined to be connected with Early Intervention.

Diagnosis of a developmental delay is not done by HFO workers, but by Early Intervention or other specialists. Statewide, 7% of HFO children (72 children) were reported as having a diagnosed developmental delay. Of these, almost all (92%) were receiving early intervention at the time of the most recent Family Update (conducted every 6 months by HFO staff).

In addition to the ASQ, programs use the Ages and Stages Social-Emotional Scale (ASQ-SE) to screen children for developmental delays specific to social-emotional areas. Families are eligible for the ASQ-SE when their babies reach 6 months of age (see Table 22); 86% of eligible children were screened using the ASQ-SE. A large majority (96%) of these children showed normal patterns of social emotional development. Only 2% of children had a delay indicated (although not necessarily diagnosed), nine (28%) were referred to EI, 13 (41%) were connected to EI, and 14 (44%) received other referrals, information or support

### ***Parenting Supporting Early Literacy and Learning***

Family literacy activities are strong predictors of school readiness, and the absence of these activities is one key reason that children from low-income families are at risk of school failure (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000). Very young children develop language awareness and skills long before they are able to read, and parents' use of language, including reading aloud to very young children, supports this foundation for later learning (Raikes et al., 2006). Healthy Families' families show strong positive outcomes in this area. As previously described, the recent results from the randomized clinical trial of Oregon's HFO program showed that



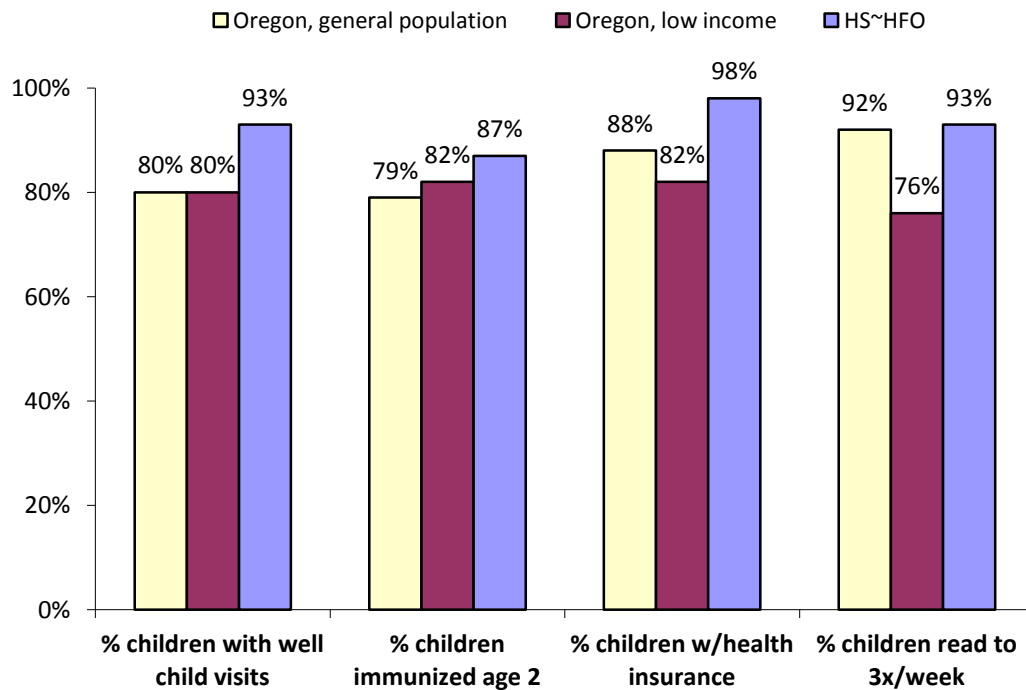
families in the HFO group were significantly more likely to read to their child compared to those in the control group (see Figure 3).

Data collected by program staff reflect this programmatic success in supporting early reading. As shown in Table 2, by age 1, 93% of families reported **reading to their children at least 3 times per week** (see Table 2). Even more importantly, 73% of parents reported reading daily or more. This is a key indicator of a developmentally supportive early literacy environment. In Oregon, survey (NSCH, 2007) results show that among low-income parents, only about 55% report reading daily to their young child. For Hispanic children, this rate is even lower (37% of parents). However, as shown in Figure 3,

HFO families are much more likely to read to their infants on a daily basis.

Further, after 12 months of intensive Service, 86% of families are **creating learning environments** for their young children that their home visitors rated as “good” or “very good,” as indicated by the scoring criteria for The Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment Inventory (Bradley & Caldwell, 1984) (see Table 18). This standardized measure has been shown in a large number of longitudinal studies to be predictive of children’s later school readiness and developmental progress. This finding compares favorably with findings from other, comparable populations (e.g., Caldwell & Bradley, 1994).

**Figure 3. Healthy Families Outcomes vs. Other Populations**



### CONNECTING FAMILIES WITH RESOURCES

One of the key HFA critical elements requires programs to document evidence that they are successfully connecting families to appropriate resources and referrals. On the Family Intake and Update forms, home visitors report families’ need for a variety of services, and whether these needs are met.

The most frequently reported needs are listed below, along with the percent of families who were successfully connected to the appropriate service by 6 months (see Table 23). Data presented in Table 23 include **all** families who were in need of a given service, regardless of eligibility or program capacity, and provide information only about the per-



centage of families successfully connected. As shown, about three-fourths of families in need of services for domestic violence, public health nursing, or TANF were successfully connected. About half (58%) of those in need of substance abuse treatment were connected, likely due both to the difficulty of engaging families in these services, as well as the lack of availability of treatment.

- Housing Assistance (184 families in need, 52% connected)
- Education Assistance (142 families in need, 59% connected)
- Job Training & Employment Services (82 families in need, 69% connected)
- Mental Health Services (138 families in need, 54% connected)
- Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF, 139 families in need, 75% connected)
- Domestic Violence Services (58 families in need, 74% connected)
- Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse Treatment (26 families needed, 58% connected).
- Public Health Nursing (64 families needed, 75% connected).

### **DO PROGRAM OUTCOMES DIFFER FOR PARENTS WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS?**

In addition to the analyses reported above, we examined outcomes for Healthy Families' clients with different demographic and risk characteristics. These analyses can help determine whether Healthy Families is doing a better job serving parents with particular characteristics, and/or whether the program needs to strengthen its efforts for certain parents. However, it is also important to keep in mind that these analyses compare outcomes *within* the Healthy Families' programs; some higher risk subgroups might be expected to do even less well without the

support provided by Healthy Families Oregon; better estimates of effectiveness for subgroups may emerge from the ongoing randomized study.

Differences were examined for the following outcomes:

- *Parenting*: (1) Reported improvement in parenting skills and (2) reductions in parenting stress;
- *Support for School Readiness*: (1) HOME (Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment) scores and (2) frequency of parent reading to the child;
- *Child Health*: (1) Whether the child is connected to a primary health care provider; (2) receipt of regular well-child check-ups; and (3) whether the child is fully immunized.

Specifically, we conducted analyses to determine whether any of these outcomes differed for parents in the following groups:

- Hispanic vs. White/Caucasian parents<sup>4</sup>
- Teenaged (17 and younger) vs. non-teenaged parents
- Unmarried vs. married parents
- Employed vs. unemployed parents<sup>5</sup>
- Parents with less than a high school diploma/GED vs. parents with at least a high school diploma
- Parents at risk for depression vs. parents not at risk for depression (at screening)
- Parents with more total risk factors vs. those with less risk factors

Results showed the following, and are summarized in Tables B & C.

<sup>4</sup> Other racial/ethnic subgroups did not have sufficient sample size to allow for appropriate statistical analysis.

<sup>5</sup> For two-parent families, both parents unemployed; for single-parent families, that parent unemployed.

**Table B. Key Health Outcomes—Do They Differ for Families with Different Characteristics?**

	% children with regular well-child visits	% children fully immunized at age 2
Race/ethnicity (White vs. Hispanic)	NS	Hispanic >White
Teen parents	NS	NS
High School/GED vs. Less than High School	Less than HS<HS	
Employed vs. Unemployed	NS	NS
Single vs. Married	Single < Married	NS
Depression indicated vs. not	NS	NS
Total Risk Factors (2 or less vs. 3 or more)	NS	NS

Note: All differences shown in the table were statistically significant,  $p<.05$ , unless noted as “NS” (not significant).

**Table C. Parenting Outcomes—Do They Differ for Families with Different Characteristics?**

	% Reading Daily at 6 months of age	% Reading Daily at 12 months of age	% families “good” or better HOME score	Improvement in parenting skills at 12 months	Reduction in parenting stress at 12 months
Race/ethnicity (White vs. Hispanic)	White > Hispanic	White > Hispanic	NS	NS	Hispanic >White
Teen parents	NS	Teen < Non-Teen	Non-teen > Teens	NS	NS
High School/GED vs. Less than High School	HS>no HS	HS>no HS	HS > no HS	NS	NS
Employed vs. Unemployed	Employed > Unemployed	NS	Employed > Unemployed	NS	NS
Single vs. Married	NS	NS	Married > Single	NS	NS
Depression indicated vs. not		NS	NS	NS	NS
Total Risk Factors	Fewer RF > More RF	Fewer RF > More RF	Fewer RF > More RF	NS	NS

Note: All differences shown in the table were statistically significant,  $p<.05$ , unless otherwise noted.

### ***Outcomes for Hispanic vs. White Parents***

Consistent with last year's evaluation results, Hispanic children appeared more likely than White/Caucasian children to be fully immunized at age 2, although both groups showed high rates of immunization overall (93.7% immunized for Hispanic children vs. 83.5% for White children). This suggests that HFO home visitors may be especially successful in helping Hispanic families seek out preventative health care for their children.

On the other hand, compared to White parents, Hispanic parents were less likely to report daily reading to their children at both 6 months (67% vs. 60%). This difference was even larger when children were 1 year of age (80% vs. 67%). However, it should be noted that the national average for daily reading to young children is about 55%, and for Hispanic parents only about 39%. These parents are thus reading at a higher rate than might be expected compared to national norms. However, it also suggests that home visitors working with Hispanic parents should continue to emphasize and support daily reading routines, starting at birth.

Finally, Hispanic families reported a greater reduction in parenting stress at their child's one year birthday, compared to White/Caucasian families.

### ***Outcomes for Teenaged Parents (17 years and under)***

Teenaged parents generally scored similarly to non-teenaged parents, although they may be less likely to be successfully supporting children's development. Specifically:

Children of teenaged parents were somewhat less likely to have received regular well-baby check-ups;

- Consistent with last year, teenaged parents were somewhat less likely to score in the "good" or better range of the HOME scale, assessed when children are

one year old, indicating that their children, compared to children of non-teenaged mothers, are experiencing less developmentally supportive environments.

- Similarly, although there were no differences in daily reading when children were 6 months old, by 12 months, teenaged parents were reading significantly less frequently than older moms (77% vs. 64%).

### ***Outcomes by Marital Status***

Single and married mothers had generally similar outcomes, with two exceptions:

- Married parents were more likely to score in the "good" or better range of the HOME (92%), compared to single parents (84%).
- Children of married parents were more likely to have had a recent well-child check-up, although the difference was small (92% vs. 96%) and rates for both groups are high.

### ***Outcomes by Employment Status***

There was only one difference in outcomes for employed vs. unemployed parents, again on the HOME measure:

- Unemployed parents were less likely to be providing a strong developmentally supportive home environment (80%), compared to employed parents (92%).
- Unemployed parents were also less likely to be reading daily to children when children were 6 months old (63%) compared to employed parents (70%).

### ***Outcomes by Education Status***

Parents with less than a high school education had generally less positive outcomes compared to those with more education. Specifically:

- Parents with less education were less likely to ensure children had a recent well-baby check-up (90%) compared to those who had at least a high school education (95%)
- Parents with less education were less likely to report reading to their children daily at both 6 months (62% vs. 68%) and 12 months (66% vs. 80%).
- Parents with less education were less likely to score in the “good or better” range of the HOME assessment (79%) compared to those with more education (89%).

### ***Outcomes by Risk for Depression***

Intensive Service mothers who scored at risk for depression on the screening (NBQ) had generally similar outcomes as parents not indicating risk for depression in all outcome areas. This is notable, given that depression is a risk factor for less engaged parenting; the fact that HFO mothers who had some level of depressive symptoms showed positive outcomes related to developmental support and parenting suggests HFO mothers may be doing a particularly good job with this group.

### ***Outcomes by Total Risk Factors***

We examined the relationship between the total number of risk factors and each of the outcomes. While the number of family risks was not associated with health-related outcomes, higher risk families did have less positive outcomes on outcomes related to parenting. Specifically, compared to families with 2 or fewer risk factors, those with three or more were:

- Less likely to score in the positive range on the HOME (83% vs. 93%)
- Less likely to report reading to their children daily at both 6 months (64% vs. 70%) and 12 months (72% vs. 81%).

### ***Summary of Outcome Analyses for Parents with Different Characteristics***

Overall, there were relatively few significant subgroup differences in outcomes. The most consistent pattern of differences emerged when comparing outcomes for Hispanic vs. White/Caucasian parents, although in some cases outcomes favored Hispanic families, and in others, White families. White families appear to be providing more developmental support to children, as evidenced by the more frequent reading and more positive HOME scores. On the other hand, Hispanic parents were more likely to experience a decrease in parenting stress, and their children were more likely to be fully immunized at age 2.

The outcome that seems most consistently associated with the set of demographic variables used for comparison was the HOME—those with more demographic risks such as teen parents, single moms, mothers with less than a high school education, and fewer total risk factors tended to have lower HOME scores.

It is important to note, however, that these higher risk subgroups, without the intervention and support provided by Healthy Families, might be expected to have much less positive outcomes, especially in contrast to lower risk parents. The differences in outcomes for the HOME is an area the program may want to consider addressing, perhaps by more focused attention on helping families with more risk factors and Hispanic families to provide developmentally stimulating environments for their young children using inexpensive, easily available materials.

Moreover, it should be noted that in comparison to national norms the great majority of HFO families are doing a good job providing appropriately stimulating environments for children. Although the HOME has been widely used to assess the home and parenting environment in low-income households,

some components of the scale do reflect the presence of materials and home resources that may be influenced by overall economic status.

Finally, it should be noted that given the number of comparison analyses conducted, readers should be cautioned against attributing meaning to statistically significant differences for a subgroup within a single domain; such differences may be the result of the number of statistical tests conducted rather than representing meaningful differences in program outcomes.

## **PARENT SATISFACTION**

Programs request that parents complete a survey that includes questions about their relationship with the Home visitor and their satisfaction with program services. Surveys are completed at program intake and 6 and 12 months and annually thereafter. Parents are provided a confidential envelope and asked to complete the survey and place it in the sealed envelope which is then transmitted to NPC Research.

Results of these surveys indicate that parents almost universally report having benefited from the services they receive from Healthy Families Oregon (see Table 26). Virtually all (100%) of the 1,441 home-visited parents who indicated that they needed parenting information reported that home visitor helped them in this area. The great majority of parents also reported that their home visitor helped with obtaining basic resources (98%), dealing with emotional issues (97%), gaining education and job assistance (87%) and encouraging the development of positive relationships with family or friends (92%). These results are consistent with results from 2012-2013.

Parent surveys also include questions about parents' perceptions of home visitors use of strengths-based and culturally responsive practices. As shown in Table 27, almost all

parents responding indicated that Healthy Families' workers respected their family's cultural and/or religious beliefs (96%) and provided materials in their primary language (98%). Further, the great majority of parents reported that their workers used a strengths-based approach to providing services, by helping them to see strengths they didn't know they had (85%); helping parents use their own skills and resources (91%), working as a partner with them (95%), helping them to see that they are good parents (98%), and encouraging them to think about their personal goals (97%).



## PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION & SERVICE DELIVERY RESULTS

A consistent finding in the research literature is that effective home visiting programs should start early in the life of the child and provide comprehensive and intensive home visiting services to at-risk families. Programs that are not well implemented, or which do not successfully engage families are less likely to show positive outcomes (Sweet & Appelbaum, 2004). In Oregon's Healthy Families' program, implementation and service delivery achievements are monitored using the statewide Performance Indicators, as well as the HFA standards for effective home visiting programs. Below, we present data on key Performance Indicators and HFA standards for Oregon's Healthy Families' program. Appendix tables 1 & 2 summarize Oregon's status in regard to key HFA and Oregon Performance Indicators.

### EFFECTIVE SCREENING TO IDENTIFY HIGHER RISK FAMILIES

The foundation of the Healthy Families' program is its universal screening of all first-time parents. Healthy Families' programs strive to reach all first-time parents with screening and referral services either prenatally or at the time of the child's birth, although current funding levels are not adequate to ensure that all eligible parents are screened. In providing universal risk screening for first-time parents, Healthy Families is unique nationally for its large-scale system of outreach to potentially at-risk populations. It should also be noted that the national HFA organization modified their expectations regarding screening in the current HFA performance standards, changing the prior standard that programs must demonstrate their ability to screen 75% of all eligible members of the target population. Instead, programs now must simply be



able to demonstrate that they have effective screening systems in place that allow them to identify their key target population.

For the past five years, HFO has consistently screened about half of all first time parents. This year, the program screened close to 8,000 first birth families (7,990), representing 44% of all eligible first births (see Table 1), a lower screening rate than in prior years. This reduction may be due, at least in part, to the reduced emphasis on screening for programs already meeting their goals for home visiting service capacity. Similarly, only 13 counties screened at least 50% of first births (compared to 17 last year), and none screened over 75% (compared to 9 last year). Seven counties screened 25% or less of eligible first births. The need to balance limited resources for home visitation with the potential usefulness of initial screening (which also typically involves sharing potentially useful information and referral resources) should continue to be addressed by the HFO program.

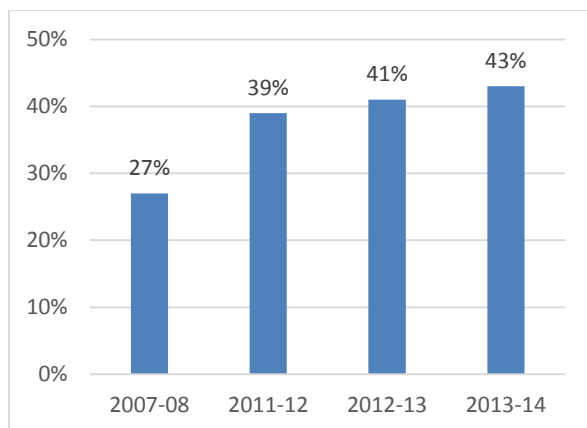
HFO continues to do an excellent job conducting screens in the critical early period (prenatally or within 2 weeks of the child's birth). As shown in Table 1), and consistent with prior years, HFO greatly exceeds the HFA performance standard of 80%, with 93% of screens occurring during this period. At

the program level, all but 8 counties met the HFA standard of 80% of screenings occurring during this time frame.

During FY 2013-14, families were considered to be at higher risk (and eligible for services) if they screened positive on **any two** risk factors on the New Baby Questionnaire, or positive for **either** the maternal depression or substance use indicators. As shown in Table 3a, 52% (3,898 families) scored positive on the NBQ and were thus eligible for intensive home visiting services.

On average, home visited families had 3.4 risk factors on the NBQ, slightly more than last year. Families were most likely to have 3 risk factors (28% of home visited families). 23% had 2 risk factors, and 43% had 4 or more risk factors. Almost 10% of families had 6 or more risk factors, indicating a critical need for services. Over the past several years, there has been a trend towards HFO families having more risk factors, as shown in Figure 4. Data from the Healthy Families evaluation in prior years show a clear relationship between the number of risk factors a family has and their risk for child maltreatment, with families with 4 or more risk factors being more than 6 times as likely as families with no risk factors to have a founded maltreatment report (Green & Tarte, 2012).

**Figure 4. Percentage of HFO Families with Four or More Risk Factors**



### ***Acceptance Rates for Intensive Home Visiting Services***

After identifying families as eligible for home visiting services, Healthy Families' staff must decide whether the family can be offered intensive home visiting services. The decision to offer services can be based on a number of factors, including the availability of other appropriate services, current Healthy Families' caseloads, and individual program guidelines for identifying families who may have particularly high needs.

This year, 88% of eligible families were offered home visiting services at the time the screening was conducted. The two primary reasons for not offering home visitation to eligible families were that the family was already enrolled in another, similar program at the time of screening (n=197 families), or that the NBQ was scored incorrectly (n=244 families). Counties that had a higher rate of incorrectly scored NBQs may need additional training to ensure that screeners better understand the scoring process.

Of those families offered HFO services, about two-thirds indicated that they would be interested in the program (66%). Of those who declined, the primary reason given was that the family did not feel services were needed (876 families, or 75% of those declining). Programs ranged considerably in terms of these initial acceptance rates, with many programs (n=13 counties) having fewer than 10% of families decline services and five programs having 49% or more families decline. Again, counties with high rates of refusal might benefit from additional training to screeners around how to engage families in services.

HFA standards define "accepting" home visits as whether the family ever actually participated in home visiting services. Using this definition, for 2011-2012, a total of 730 families accepted (and received) home visiting



services; this represents 44% of those who were offered and verbally indicated they were interested in participating.

Because the number of families who either decline or never receive home visiting services was fairly high, we examined the differences between those who accepted Healthy Families and those who did not. Given Healthy Families' goal of reaching high-risk families, it would be problematic if, for example, families who were higher risk were less likely to accept the needed services. To examine this, we conducted further analyses to explore whether families with more risk factors were more or less likely to accept intensive home visiting services. Results suggested that, consistent with prior years' findings, families are **appropriately** "self-selecting" out of Healthy Families based on their risk status — specifically, families with more risks were significantly **more likely** to accept intensive home visiting services ( $B=.337, p<.001$ ). In fact, with every increase in risk factor, HFO families were 1.4 times more likely to accept (and actually receive) home visiting services. This is an extremely important finding, as it suggests that intensive home visiting services are, in fact, going to higher risk families who are most in need. Clearly, Healthy Families is **not** providing intensive home visiting services primarily to lower risk "easier" families (a process sometimes referred to as "creaming"); indeed, it appears that just the opposite is occurring.

To further explore patterns of service acceptance, we analyzed whether program acceptance rates were different for the following groups: Hispanic/Latino vs. Caucasian; married vs. single; teen vs. non-teen mothers; mothers with greater than a high school education vs. mothers with less education; employed vs. unemployed mothers;

at risk for depression; and those receiving prenatal vs. post-natal screening.

As shown in Tables 5-7, there was a strong and significant difference<sup>6</sup> in terms of racial/ethnic background: Hispanic/Latino families were more likely to accept intensive home visiting services (49%), compared to Caucasian families (41%). Similarly, Spanish-speaking mothers were more likely (65%) than English-speaking mothers (42%) to accept services. Further, reflecting the pattern described previously wherein higher risk families appear to be accepting services at higher rates, for example, mothers with less than a high school education were more likely to accept services (47% vs. 43%), unemployed families were more slightly likely to accept (47%) than employed families (39%). Finally, those who were screened prenatally were significantly less likely to actually receive a first home visit ((37%) than those with postnatal screens (49%).

No other differences in acceptance rates by demographic factors were significant.<sup>7</sup>

### ***Enrollment in Intensive Home Visiting Services***

In FY 2013-14, a total of 2,436 families received intensive home visiting services and participated in the evaluation (see Table 4a). This represents fewer families than were served in 2011-12 (3,181). However, this reduction may be due to a change in data reporting processes; specifically, programs became responsible for tracking family exits more closely due a change in the data systems. Thus, in 2011-12, there were likely a number of families who were appearing to be "enrolled" but may not have actually re-

<sup>6</sup> Hispanic/Latino vs. Caucasian ( $\chi^2(1)=7.05, p<.001$ ); Spanish vs. English speaking ( $\chi^2(1)=24.91, p<.001$ ).

<sup>7</sup> Less than high school vs. greater than high school, ( $\chi^2(1)=45.46, p<.001$ ); unemployed vs. employed ( $\chi^2(1)=9.65, p<.001$ ); prenatal vs. post natal screening ( $\chi^2(1)=25.1, p<.001$ ).

ceived any home visits. This improvement in data quality is also suggested by the fact that only about 100 fewer new families were enrolled in 2013-14 (730 families), compared to 2011-12 (839).

Of those families who initially indicated that they were interested in home visiting, the most common reasons for not being able to deliver the first home visit were that families were unable to be located or contacted to provide the service.

## **WHO ARE HEALTHY FAMILIES' FAMILIES?**

### ***Characteristics of Healthy Families' Families***

HFA standards require programs to maintain a description of the current service population that addresses cultural, racial/ethnic, and linguistic characteristics. Demographic and risk information for home visited families (Tables 14-15c) are provided in Appendix B.

Families receiving intensive home visiting this year were 47% Caucasian, 28% Hispanic/Latino, 4% Asian/Pacific Islander, 3% African American, 1% American Indian, and 7%

multiracial (an additional 9% did not have race/ethnicity reported). Fewer families reported speaking primarily Spanish in the home this year (16%) compared to last year (28%). A significant number of home visited mothers were under 18 years of age (14%), 77% were single mothers, and 34% had less than a high school education. HFO families are generally low-income, with 87% are at or below the Federal Poverty Level, and 58% reporting no adult consistently employed living in the home.

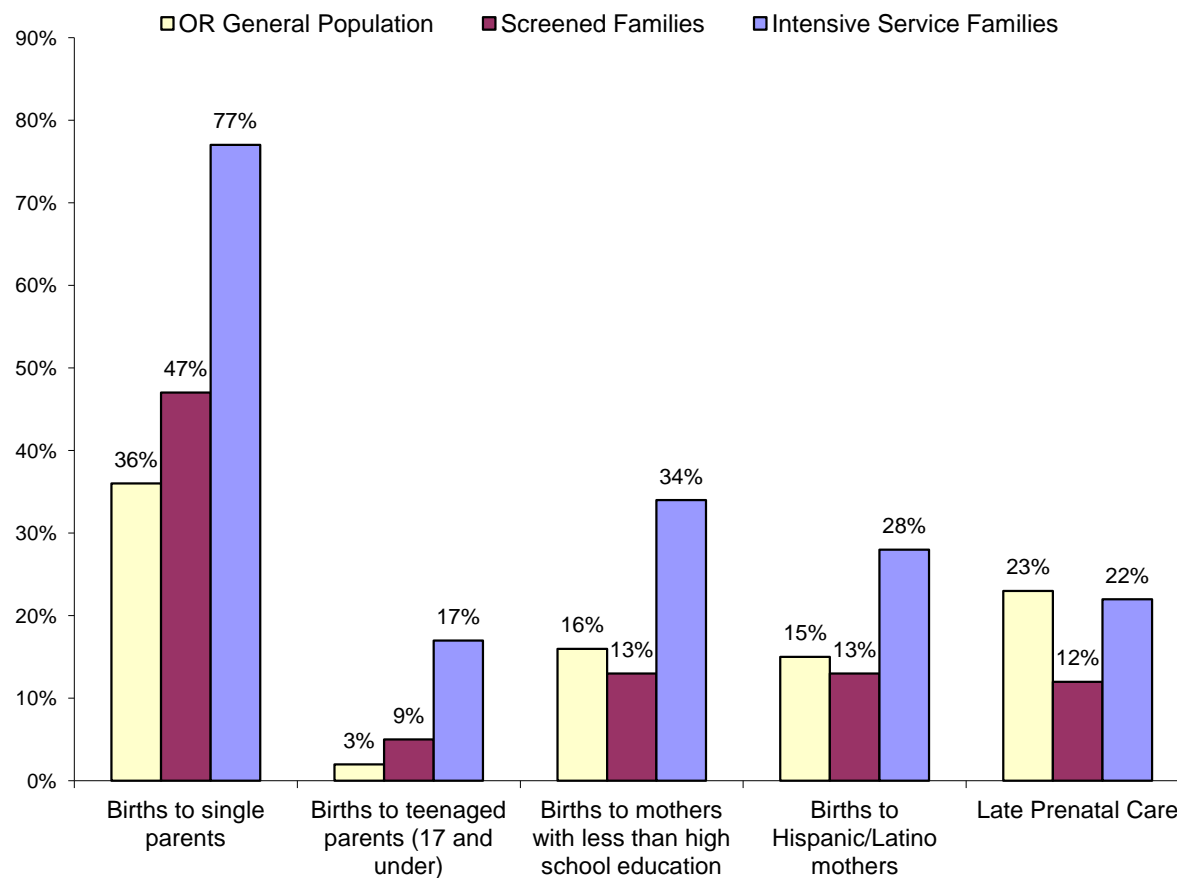
Families are also characterized by psychosocial risk factors. Fully one fourth (25%) of HFO mothers screened positive for possible maternal depression and 25% reported having relationship problems.

***HFO Families Are High Risk.*** As shown in Figure 5, home visited families have high rates of demographic and other risk factors, compared to the general Oregon population and to families who are screened through HFO but not provided home visits.

**Figure 5. Healthy Families Oregon Family Demographic Characteristics**

Note: Oregon general population rates are based on all births for 2013, except for information regarding births to Hispanic mothers, which include first births only for 2011-2013. Information is based on information updated March 2012, downloaded on 12/15/2014 from:

<http://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates/VitalStatistics/birth/Pages/demog.aspx>



In addition to the initial NBQ screening, home visited families receive a more in-depth assessment of family risk, using the widely used Kempe Family Stress Inventory, known as the “Parent Survey.”<sup>8</sup> These assessments are conducted with families within the first month of intensive home visiting services in order to identify family issues and plan appropriate services (see Tables 13a, 13b, 13c, and Figure 6). By doing the Kempe Assessment, home visitors “ask the hard questions” that are needed to identify family needs in such areas as substance abuse, domestic violence, and mental health and can form the basis for referrals for these services. The assessments also provide an opportunity for home visitors to start to build a trusting relationship that explores parents’ childhood histories and start to understand how they intend to parent their own children. Home visitors receive comprehensive training on how to conduct the Kempe using a family-friendly, strengths-based approach that is consistent with HFO standards and helps ensure reliable administration. Kempe assessments were completed on 1,752 home visited families (72% of those enrolled) in time for inclusion in this report; of these 78% scored in the “high stress” range. Kempe assessments document that a large proportion of the parents in Healthy Families show evidence of both childhood history of abuse/neglect (67%); current substance abuse (39%), mental health (32%) and/or criminal history (26%), all factors associated with considerably greater risk for child abuse and neglect.

About 6% of parents reported having current or previous history with the child welfare system. Over three-fourths of parents re-

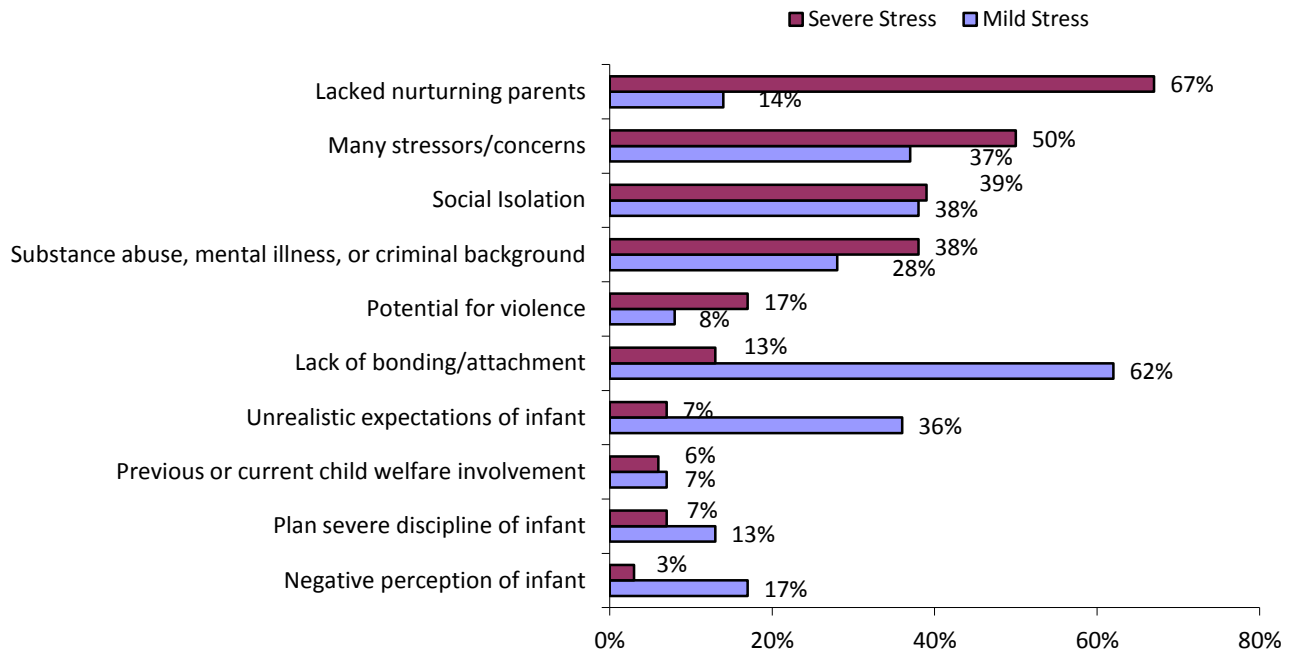
ported feeling isolated, having few available social supports, poor coping skills, and/or low self-esteem (77%).

Furthermore, at program enrollment, Healthy Families children often had at least one parent with risks specifically associated with poor parenting skills. For example, 43% had poor understanding of developmental milestones and unrealistic expectations of their infant’s behavior; 75% had concerns about bonding/attachment, and 20% reported plans for using severe discipline techniques (see Table 13c). These results illustrate that families receiving HFO services are at very high risk for negative family outcomes including child maltreatment (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000).

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<sup>8</sup> The Kempe is now officially labeled the “Parent Survey” by the HFA national office; we refer to it here as the Kempe to avoid confusion with our local Parent Survey, a parent-completed outcome and satisfaction measure.

**Figure 6. Percentage of all Intensive Home Visiting Parents with Either Mild or Severe Levels of Stress on the Parent (Kempe) Assessment**



### ENGAGING FAMILIES IN INTENSIVE HOME VISITING SERVICES- DELIVERING THE FIRST HOME VISIT

Research shows that engaging and retaining higher risk families in intensive high-quality home visiting services is one of the keys to positive program outcomes (Sweet & Appelbaum, 2004; Olds et al., 1999). Healthy Families continues to show considerable success with initial engagement of higher risk families in intensive home visiting services (see Tables 3a, 4a-4b):

- The great majority of eligible families were offered home visiting services when they were initially screened (88% of 4,414 families). Of these, about two-thirds (66%, or 2,689 families) indicated that they would potentially be interested in receiving services.
- Not all interested families were able to be offered services, however, due to full caseloads or to family mobility/lack of contact information: Of the 2,248

families who were eligible and interested, services were offered to 1,666 (74%).

- Ultimately, 730 families (44% of those offered services) were successfully enrolled and received a first home visit.
- Of those who were offered home visiting and initially agreed to services, 56% did not receive a first home visit. Of these families, 23% (218 families) declined as they felt they did not need home visiting; 47 (5%) moved out of the Healthy Families' service area (e.g., out of state); many were missing exit reason information (55%). Importantly, among those who were offered and initially agreed to participate, those who received a first home visit were slightly higher in their level of risk (average 3.4 risk factors) compared to those who did not receive a first home visit (average risk factors = 3.0). Thus, the program appears to be successfully engag-

ing those higher risk families most in need of services.

- 92% of intensive home visiting families received their first home visit within 3 months of the baby's birth, greatly exceeding the HFA standard of 80%.

### **CONSISTENT DELIVERY OF HOME VISITING SERVICES**

Another key indicator of the quality of HFO services is the ability of the program to successfully deliver home visiting services. The HFA model specifies that families should receive weekly visits from the home visitor for at least 6 months after enrollment or after the birth of the child, whichever is longer (known as "Level 1"). Following this initial period, service frequency is adjusted according to a structured system based on family needs. For example, families progressing well might move on to Level 2, which requires home visits every other week; families in need of greater support may remain on Level 1 until they are more stable and ready to decrease frequency.

In 2011-2012 a new system for monitoring home visiting was established through the state's Family Manager administrative data system. Programs enter information into this data system about the number of visits provided for each family, and can monitor the percentage of visits being delivered on an ongoing basis. HFA standards suggest that at least 75% of families should receive 75% of their expected visits.

During FY 2013-14, the statewide average showed that 79% of families were receiving at least 75% of the expected number of home visits for their level of service. Further, only three programs feel short of the HFA standard of 75%. Nationally, even such

highly regarded programs as the Nurse Family Partnership struggle to deliver the expected number of home visits, with an average of around half of expected visits delivered. Thus, this represents a significant achievement for HFO in terms of successfully delivering services with fidelity and with the necessary intensity to achieve results.

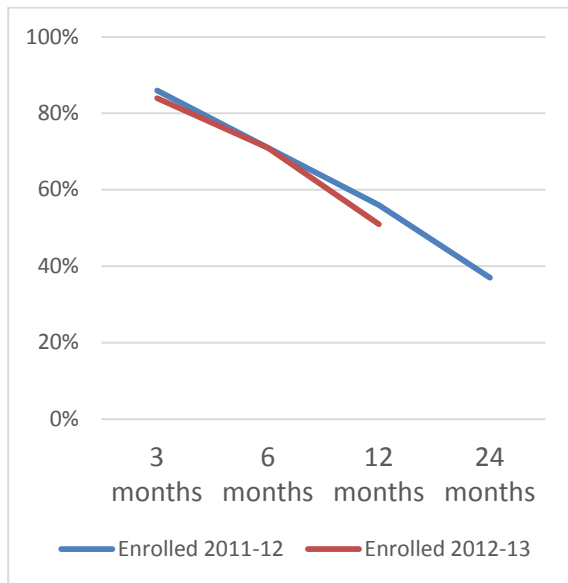
### **RETAINING FAMILIES OVER TIME**

Retaining families in home visitation services is a challenge nationally for voluntary home visiting programs. Data related to program retention and reasons for family exits are provided in Appendix B, Tables 8-12. In FY 2013-14, a total of 933 (38% of enrolled families) intensive home visiting families exited the program.<sup>9</sup>

Evaluation reports the last few years have shown a gradual trend towards increased retention, as shown in Figure 7. Among those exiting this year, families remained in the program about 13 months; children's median age at enrollment was 15.

<sup>9</sup> All exited families are included in retention analyses except those families who move out of the service area. These families are excluded from this analysis.

**Figure 7. Program Retention over Time: Percentage of Families Remaining in Service**



As shown in Table 12, data indicate that the most frequent reasons for leaving intensive home visiting services were that children reached the age limit (29%). About one-fourth of families indicated they were no longer interested in receiving services (27%), some families moved (21%), or families were unable to be contacted by their worker (11%).

HFA standards call for programs to annually analyze “who drops out of the program and why.” To answer this question, we examined retention rates for two cohorts of families: (1) families enrolled during FY 2012-13 (and thus who could potentially have been in the program at least 12 months by the end of the current fiscal year); and (2) families enrolled during FY 2011-12 (who could potentially have been in the program for up to 2 years).

Results indicated the following (see Table 9):

- Early engagement in the program was achieved for over 80% of all families in

both cohorts; between 84-86% of families stayed in the program for at least 90 days.

- After 6 months, somewhat fewer than three-fourths of families remained in services (71%);
- About half of all families have stopped services after one year (51%-56% remained in service).
- About a third of families remain in services for at least two years (37%).

Clearly, retaining families for the duration of the program remains a challenge for HFO programs. These retention rates have been relatively stable since we began examining retention data in 2007-2008, and are comparable to statistics reported by other home visiting programs. Notably, in the most recent cohort (2012-13) 18 counties met or exceed the state Performance; this is somewhat fewer programs than in last year’s report. While HFA does not designate a certain retention rate that programs must meet, research clearly shows that the benefits for families increase with longer duration of home visiting services (Gomby, Culross, & Behrman, 1999).

We also conducted analyses to explore whether (for the 2010-11 cohort) families who left the program before receiving at least 12 months of service were different from those families who remained in intensive home visiting services in terms of the following characteristics (see Tables 10 & 11): Race/ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino vs. Caucasian); primary language (English vs. Spanish); marital status (married vs. single); teen parent status; education level (mothers with greater than a high school education vs. mothers with less education); employment status; number of risk factors;

and whether screening occurred prenatally vs. postnatally.

Results indicated that at 12 months after program enrollment, the presence of a variety of risk factors was related to retention in the program (see Table 11), although only a few differences reached statistical significance statewide. Specifically, families were more likely to be retained in the program if they were (1) employed (57%) vs. unemployed (46%); or (2) depressed (55%) vs. not depressed (48%).

In contrast to previous years, there were no differences in the likelihood of retention for White vs. Hispanic or Spanish-speaking families. In prior years, Hispanic and Spanish-speaking families were more likely to be retained, compared to White/English speaking parents. Further, the percentage of Spanish speaking families enrolled for at least 12 months has dropped markedly since 2011-12, during which 69% of Spanish speaking families were retained for a year or more, compared to only 49% in 2013-14.



## RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSIONS

### PROGRAM STRENGTHS & AREAS OF SUCCESS

In 2013-14, Healthy Families Oregon continued to provide high-quality home visiting services to at-risk families across the state. In particular, the program has consistently demonstrated:

#### ***Strong Implementation that Meets National Standards:***

- Strong systems of local support for program services and screening;
- Effective strategies for engaging higher risk families in services
- Successful provision of home visiting services that meet national standards for quality implementation

#### ***Positive Outcomes for Parents:***

- High levels of positive parenting behaviors, such as daily reading to young children, provision of developmentally supportive activities and improved parenting knowledge and skills;
- Reduced levels of parenting stress

#### ***Positive Outcomes for Children:***

- High levels of early developmental screening;
- Strong connections to early preventive health care;
- High rates of immunization and insurance coverage for children
- Identification and early referral and support for children with developmental delays or concerns

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY & OUTCOMES

As this report shows, HFO programs have had considerable success in providing quality services to high-risk parents, and further, that participating parents and children have positive outcomes. Despite these successes, and as with any program, there remain areas in need of improvement. Based on these evaluation results, we make the following recommendations:

**Training and Technical Assistance.** Develop resources and strategies for more targeted and intensive technical assistance, including:

- Continue to provide more intensive, targeted technical assistance to those counties/programs who have not met HFA or Oregon service delivery and performance standards. With support from the Ford Family Foundation, state central office staff have begun to identify counties/programs that have not met standards for more than one reporting period as top priorities for intensive support that will be provided during 2014-15.
- Providing opportunities for more successful programs to work with these identified programs to share strategies and information and to foster “peer to peer” learning.
- Expanding resources at HFO central office for providing on-site technical assistance.
- Implementing clear quality improvement protocols that use a data-driven approach to monitoring improvement.

**Developmental Screening.** Improve home visitors' provision of timely developmental screenings through increased monitoring and supervision.

**Offering Services to Families.** Consider revising how services are offered to families. Data on Oregon's acceptance process suggests that current protocols may make it difficult to follow up in a timely way with many families who were initially interested. Consider revising protocols for offering services to families, to ensure that initial service offers are made at a point in the process when services are available and enrollment is possible/feasible.

**Retention in Services.** Continue to work with programs on long-term retention of families, including providing more training, curriculum and support for home visitors around successfully working with parents of older toddlers.

**Prenatal Screening and Service.** Consider expanding prenatal screening and services to more programs, especially in light of potential for more positive birth outcomes for prenatally served parents.

**Changing Target Population.** HFO evaluation data suggests that the HFO population has continued to become characterized by more, and more complex, risk factors. This shift in population, as well as the change to a broader target population called for in ORS 417.795, should be addressed by increasing training to home visitors. Moreover, some higher risk populations appear to have less positive outcomes compared other, lower risk groups; additional training in working with these populations may strengthen these outcomes. This is espe-

cially true in terms of outcomes related to daily reading to children and providing strong, developmentally supportive home environments.

## Conclusions

Healthy Families Oregon has consistently documented positive outcomes for parents and children for over 15 years. During FY 2013-2014, program participants showed improvements across a variety of domains known to be important to supporting children's healthy development and reducing the risk for child maltreatment. Further, the program is showing considerable success at the state and local levels in meeting the standards set by Healthy Families America, thus ensuring home visiting services are consistent with evidence-based best practices. The state's investment in HFA accreditation appears to have resulted in greater consistency and quality of services across the state, and variability in implementation quality across programs has continued to be reduced since accreditation was originally achieved in 2007.

HFO programs represent a key component of the state's effort to screen families and children for risk of negative outcomes, and is a major partner in building a broader system of home visitation and supports for at-risk families. Evaluation results underscore the key role that HFO programs have in improving outcomes for these families, and in laying the foundations for later success. Ongoing program improvement efforts will only serve to strengthen programs so that all children are healthy and ready for school.

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**Table 1. Healthy Families Oregon Service Delivery Indicators 2013-14**

County	Number First Births FY 2013-14	Number (%) First Births Screened <sup>10</sup>	Service Delivery Indicator #1	Service Delivery Indicator #2	Service Delivery Indicator #3	Service Delivery Indicator #4	Service Delivery Indicator #5	Service Delivery Indicator #6	Service Delivery Indicator #7		Service Delivery Indicator #8
			Number (%) Screened Prenatally or Within 2 Weeks of Birth <sup>11</sup>	Number (%) Receiving First HV Within 3 Months of Birth <sup>12</sup>	% Families with 75% or More of Expected Home Visits Completed <sup>13</sup>	Number (%) IS Families Engaged in Services for 90 Days or Longer <sup>14</sup> (2013-14)	Number (%) Families Remaining in IS for 12 Months or longer (enrolled 2012-13) <sup>15</sup>	Caseload Points Per Home Visitor <sup>16</sup>	At least 5% Cash	Min. 25% Match	Age Appropriate ASQ Screening
Baker	64	--	--	5 (100%)	--	8 (80%)	7 (70%)	--	--	--	13 (93%)
Benton	316	103 (33%)	96 (93%)	9 (90%)	60%	8 (67%)	11 (65%)	15.83	23%	30%	8 (33%)
Clackamas	1,612	834 (52%)	767 (93%)	45 (92%)	79%	48 (83%)	24 (48%)	19.04	17%	32%	73 (70%)
Clatsop	159	--	--	5 (100%)	--	4 (100%)	5 (39%)	--	--	--	3 (23%)
Columbia	176	78 (44%)	--	14 (100%)	--	4 (80%)	9 (90%)	--	--	--	15 (79%)
Coos	256	15 (6%)	10 (67%)	12 (86%)	77%	3 (75%)	4 (25%)	9.13	25%	37%	0 (0%)
Crook	80	15 (19%)	8 (53%)	6 (100%)	80%	9 (90%)	5 (63%)	16.50	43%	43%	11 (69%)
Curry	53	3 (6%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	77%	6 (100%)	1 (9%)	13.47	33%	33%	4 (36%)
Deschutes	767	256 (33%)	247 (97%)	45 (96%)	89%	37 (93%)	23 (64%)	20.27	14%	35%	42 (52%)
Douglas	437	215 (49%)	210 (98%)	23 (100%)	89%	20 (77%)	18 (58%)	21.57	61%	69%	34 (65%)
Gilliam	4	5 (125%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	85%	2 (50%)	1 (100%)	18.75	--	--	3 (75%)
Grant	16	11 (69%)	10 (91%)	4 (100%)	76%	2 (40%)	1 (33%)	16.34	96%	109%	4 (80%)
Harney	23	2 (9%)	1 (50%)	1 (100%)	71%	2 (67%)	1 (50%)	18.00	33%	33%	4 (80%)
Hood River	118	44 (37%)	28 (64%)	9 (100%)	--	14 (100%)	10 (83%)	--	--	--	30 (94%)
Jackson	889	253 (28%)	237 (94%)	28 (97%)	70%	33 (85%)	10 (44%)	15.25	183%	190%	26 (52%)
Jefferson	82	16 (20%)	5 (31%)	4 (67%)	80%	6 (75%)	4 (67%)	25.08	37%	41%	15 (79%)
Josephine	310	141 (45%)	128 (91%)	22 (100%)	76%	10 (83%)	17 (71%)	14.21	70%	71%	22 (58%)
Klamath	293	182 (62%)	178 (99%)	18 (100%)	90%	26 (100%)	13 (54%)	23.18	15%	28%	13 (30%)

<sup>10</sup> 50% or more first births screened meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>11</sup> 70% or more screens completed prenatally or within 2 weeks of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>12</sup> 80% or more first home visits completed prenatally or within 3 months of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>13</sup> 65% or more families with 75% or more of their expected home visits completed meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>14</sup> 75% or more Intensive Service families engaged in services for 90 days or longer (based on date of first home visit) meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>15</sup> 50% or more of families remaining in Intensive Service for 12 months or longer meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>16</sup> Average caseload points of 18-24 per 1.0 FTE meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

Table 1. Healthy Families Oregon Service Delivery Indicators 2013-14

County	Number First Births FY 2013-14	Number (%) First Births Screened <sup>1</sup>	Service Delivery Indicator #1	Service Delivery Indicator #2	Service Delivery Indicator #3	Service Delivery Indicator #4	Service Delivery Indicator #5	Service Delivery Indicator #6	Service Delivery Indicator #7		Service Delivery Indicator #8
			Number (%) Screened Prenatally or Within 2 Weeks of Birth <sup>2</sup>	Number (%) Receiving First HV Within 3 Months of Birth <sup>3</sup>	% Families with 75% or More of Expected Home Visits Completed <sup>4</sup>	Number (%) IS Families Engaged in Services for 90 Days or Longer <sup>5</sup> (2013-14)	Number (%) Families Remaining in IS for 12 Months or longer (enrolled 2012-13) <sup>6</sup>	Caseload Points Per Home Visitor <sup>7</sup>	At least 5% Cash	Min. 25% Match	Age Appropriate ASQ Screening
Lane	1,531	955 (62%)	920 (96%)	58 (98%)	81%	57 (88%)	34 (71%)	21.13	25%	32%	107 (93%)
Lincoln	157	87 (55%)	73 (90%)	10 (83%)	82%	22 (88%)	22 (79%)	17.02	48%	55%	44 (77%)
Linn	524	301 (57%)	199 (66%)	2 (40%)	79%	16 (84%)	11 (46%)	18.75	11%	25%	30 (91%)
Malheur	111	54 (49%)	46 (87%)	21 (100%)	73%	43 (86%)	8 (40%)	18.09	32%	46%	34 (74%)
Marion	1,433	1,035 (72%)	1,020 (99%)	104 (98%)	77%	63 (73%)	51 (52%)	18.41	22%	28%	88 (61%)
Morrow	38	22 (58%)	17 (81%)	3 (75%)	73%	6 (100%)	5 (56%)	9.40	103%	103%	8 (50%)
Multnomah	4,341	2,443 (56%)	2,349 (96%)	168 (92%)	78%	188 (83%)	138 (56%)	20.53	46%	46%	311 (77%)
Polk	301	155 (51%)	149 (96%)	14 (100%)	86%	8 (67%)	5 (42%)	14.40	26%	28%	12 (60%)
Sherman	7	--	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--	1 (100%)
Tillamook	82	45 (55%)	35 (80%)	9 (90%)	82%	15 (83%)	4 (57%)	20.71	49%	49%	18 (72%)
Umatilla	293	73 (25%)	59 (86%)	14 (88%)	63%	15 (75%)	15 (42%)	27.38	24%	25%	6 (20%)
Union	93	36 (39%)	34 (94%)	2 (67%)	61%	4 (80%)	12 (75%)	17.88	31%	99%	7 (39%)
Wallowa	18	42 (233%)	32 (82%)	5 (100%)	--	4 (100%)	5 (71%)	--	--	--	1 (33%)
Wasco	132	45 (34%)	31 (71%)	3 (60%)	--	11 (100%)	8 (62%)	--	--	--	14 (61%)
Washington	2,828	432 (15%)	345 (81%)	33 (72%)	76%	82 (94%)	61 (55%)	17.62	8%	25%	142 (71%)
Wheeler	5	--	--	--	--	--	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	410	92 (22%)	70 (76%)	15 (88%)	74%	10 (91%)	10 (63%)	16.85	53%	57%	28 (68%)
State	17,989	7,990 (44%)	7,371 (93%)	713 (92%)	79%	787 (84%)	553 (56%)	19.10	49%	56%	1,171 (68%)

<sup>1</sup> 50% or more first births screened meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>2</sup> 70% or more screens completed prenatally or within 2 weeks of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>3</sup> 80% or more first home visits completed prenatally or within 3 months of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>4</sup> 65% or more families with 75% or more of their expected home visits completed meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>5</sup> 75% or more Intensive Service families engaged in services for 90 days or longer (based on date of first home visit) meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>6</sup> 50% or more of families remaining in Intensive Service for 12 months or longer meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>7</sup> Average caseload points of 18-24 per 1.0 FTE meets the Oregon Performance Standard.



**Table 1. Healthy Families Oregon Service Delivery Indicators 2013-14**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number First Births FY 2013-14	Number (%) First Births Screened <sup>1</sup>	Service Delivery Indicator #1	Service Delivery Indicator #2	Service Delivery Indicator #3	Service Delivery Indicator #4	Service Delivery Indicator #5	Service Delivery Indicator #6	Service Delivery Indicator #7		Service Delivery Indicator #8
			Number (%) Screened Prenatally or Within 2 Weeks of Birth <sup>2</sup>	Number (%) Receiving First HV Within 3 Months of Birth <sup>3</sup>	% Families with 75% or More of Expected Home Visits Completed <sup>4</sup>	Number (%) IS Families Engaged in Services for 90 Days or Longer (2013-14) <sup>5</sup>	Number (%) Families Remaining in IS for 12 Months or longer (enrolled 2012-13) <sup>6</sup>	Caseload Points Per Home Visitor <sup>7</sup>	At least 5% Cash	Min. 25% Match	Age Appropriate ASQ Screening
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	335	78 (23%)	66 (85%)	19 (100%)	88%	8 (89%)	14 (61%)	20	84%	104%	18 (56%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	250	89 (36%)	59 (67%)	12 (86%)	81%	25 (100%)	18 (72%)	23	39%	44%	44 (80%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	309	18 (6%)	11 (58%)	13 (77%)	--	9 (90%)	5 (19%)	--	--	--	4 (25%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	16	5 (31%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	--	3 (60%)	1 (50%)	--	63%	63%	4 (80%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	840	404 (48%)	295 (73%)	11 (73%)	--	24 (77%)	22 (54%)	--	--	--	38 (67%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	1,734	1,190 (69%)	1,169 (98%)	118 (98%)	--	71 (72%)	56 (51%)	--	--	--	100 (61%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	82	42 (51%)	32 (82%)	10 (100%)	93%	12 (86%)	12 (71%)	20	152%	154%	14 (82%)

<sup>1</sup> 50% or more first births screened meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>2</sup> 70% or more screens completed prenatally or within 2 weeks of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>3</sup> 80% or more first home visits completed prenatally or within 3 months of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>4</sup> 65% or more families with 75% or more of their expected home visits completed meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>5</sup> 75% or more Intensive Service families engaged in services for 90 days or longer (based on date of first home visit) meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>6</sup> 50% or more of families remaining in Intensive Service for 12 months or longer meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>7</sup> Average caseload points of 18-24 per 1.0 FTE meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

**Table 2. Healthy Families Oregon Outcome Indicators 2013-14**

County	Outcome Indicator #1	Outcome Indicator #2	Outcome Indicator #3	Outcome Indicator #4	Outcome Indicator #5	Outcome Indicator #6
	Number (%) Children with Primary Care Provider <sup>17</sup>	Number (%) Children with Up-to-Date Immunizations <sup>18</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reading to Child 3x Per Week or More <sup>19</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reporting Positive Parent-Child Interactions <sup>20</sup>	Number (%) Parents with Reporting Reduced Parenting Stress <sup>21</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reporting HFA Oregon Helped with Social Support <sup>22</sup>
Baker	23 (96%)	14 (70%)	16 (84%)	18 (100%)	11 (65%)	17 (100%)
Benton	29 (100%)	16 (80%)	19 (100%)	19 (100%)	8 (57%)	17 (100%)
Clackamas	124 (98%)	74 (78%)	87 (91%)	92 (97%)	51 (57%)	74 (84%)
Clatsop	13 (100%)	10 (77%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	6 (60%)	10 (91%)
Columbia	24 (100%)	17 (94%)	18 (100%)	18 (100%)	14 (78%)	17 (94%)
Coos	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)
Crook	21 (100%)	12 (80%)	15 (100%)	15 (100%)	9 (69%)	10 (91%)
Curry	12 (92%)	3 (60%)	6 (75%)	8 (100%)	3 (75%)	4 (80%)
Deschutes	97 (96%)	61 (92%)	59 (97%)	60 (100%)	30 (60%)	52 (100%)
Douglas	61 (97%)	39 (83%)	41 (91%)	42 (93%)	27 (69%)	33 (94%)
Gilliam	4 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (67%)	--
Grant	6 (86%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	3 (75%)	4 (100%)
Harney	11 (100%)	6 (67%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	2 (33%)	6 (100%)
Hood River	36 (100%)	31 (100%)	28 (97%)	29 (100%)	18 (69%)	23 (100%)
Jackson	64 (100%)	40 (85%)	41 (95%)	39 (93%)	25 (66%)	35 (92%)
Jefferson	20 (100%)	16 (89%)	16 (89%)	18 (100%)	12 (71%)	18 (100%)
Josephine	54 (100%)	36 (92%)	36 (95%)	36 (95%)	24 (65%)	33 (100%)
Klamath	50 (98%)	28 (90%)	27 (93%)	28 (97%)	11 (73%)	26 (93%)

<sup>17</sup> 70% or more of children with a primary care provider meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>18</sup> 70% or more of children with up-to-date immunizations meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>19</sup> 70% or more of parents who report they read to their children 3 times a week or more (as reported on the Parent Survey) meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>20</sup> 70% or more of parents reporting positive parent-child interactions meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>21</sup> 50% or more of parents reporting reduced parenting stress meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>22</sup> 70% or more of parents reporting Healthy Families Oregon helped with social support meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

**Table 2. Healthy Families Oregon Outcome Indicators 2013-14**

County	Outcome Indicator #1	Outcome Indicator #2	Outcome Indicator #3	Outcome Indicator #4	Outcome Indicator #5	Outcome Indicator #6
	Number (%) Children with Primary Care Provider <sup>17</sup>	Number (%) Children with Up-to-Date Immunizations <sup>18</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reading to Child 3x Per Week or More <sup>19</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reporting Positive Parent-Child Interactions <sup>20</sup>	Number (%) Parents with Reporting Reduced Parenting Stress <sup>21</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reporting HFA Oregon Helped with Social Support <sup>22</sup>
Lane	161 (100%)	112 (93%)	107 (93%)	111 (97%)	59 (55%)	107 (99%)
Lincoln	59 (97%)	43 (88%)	48 (96%)	48 (96%)	22 (56%)	35 (90%)
Linn	40 (100%)	35 (97%)	31 (94%)	32 (97%)	23 (77%)	23 (92%)
Malheur	45 (96%)	34 (90%)	31 (100%)	31 (100%)	18 (67%)	14 (74%)
Marion	190 (96%)	123 (95%)	110 (89%)	116 (94%)	76 (69%)	89 (89%)
Morrow	18 (100%)	13 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	3 (60%)	9 (100%)
Multnomah	516 (98%)	318 (81%)	339 (92%)	349 (95%)	215 (65%)	258 (90%)
Polk	23 (100%)	13 (81%)	15 (100%)	15 (100%)	8 (57%)	10 (77%)
Sherman	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--
Tillamook	32 (97%)	21 (91%)	20 (95%)	18 (90%)	13 (65%)	17 (100%)
Umatilla	32 (97%)	15 (83%)	14 (88%)	15 (94%)	7 (70%)	12 (92%)
Union	19 (95%)	14 (88%)	13 (100%)	13 (100%)	7 (64%)	9 (82%)
Wallowa	5 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (100%)	3 (100%)
Wasco	26 (100%)	17 (94%)	17 (94%)	17 (100%)	13 (72%)	15 (94%)
Washington	215 (99%)	161 (93%)	152 (92%)	157 (95%)	93 (63%)	136 (91%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	49 (98%)	27 (75%)	33 (94%)	33 (94%)	20 (80%)	27 (90%)
<b>State</b>	<b>2,084 (98%)</b>	<b>1,360 (87%)</b>	<b>1,383 (93%)</b>	<b>1,421 (96%)</b>	<b>835 (64%)</b>	<b>1,144 (92%)</b>

<sup>8</sup> 70% or more of children with a primary care provider meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>9</sup> 70% or more of children with up-to-date immunizations meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>10</sup> 70% or more of parents who report they read to their children 3 times a week or more (as reported on the Parent Survey) meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>11</sup> 70% or more of parents reporting positive parent-child interactions meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>12</sup> 50% or more of parents reporting reduced parenting stress meets the Oregon Performance Standard.<sup>13</sup> 70% or more of parents reporting Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon helped with social support meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

**Table 2. Healthy Families Oregon Outcome Indicators 2013-14**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Outcome Indicator #1	Outcome Indicator #2	Outcome Indicator #3	Outcome Indicator #4	Outcome Indicator #5	Outcome Indicator #6
	Number (%) Children with Primary Care Provider <sup>8</sup>	Number (%) Children with Up-to-Date Immunizations <sup>9</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reading to Child 3x Per Week or More <sup>10</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reporting Positive Parent-Child Interactions <sup>11</sup>	Number (%) Parents with Reporting Reduced Parenting Stress <sup>12</sup>	Number (%) Parents Reporting HFA Oregon Helped with Social I Support <sup>13</sup>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	37 (100%)	27 (87%)	3 (100%)	30 (100%)	20 (71%)	27 (93%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	62 (100%)	48 (98%)	45 (96%)	46 (100%)	31 (71%)	38 (97%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	15 (94%)	3 (50%)	7 (78%)	9 (100%)	3 (60%)	5 (63%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	2 (50%)	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	69 (100%)	51 (91%)	50 (96%)	51 (98%)	31 (71%)	40 (95%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	213 (97%)	136 (94%)	125 (91%)	131 (95%)	84 (67%)	99 (88%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	28 (97%)	17 (74%)	19 (86%)	21 (100%)	13 (68%)	20 (100%)

<sup>8</sup> 70% or more of children with a primary care provider meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>9</sup> 70% or more of children with up-to-date immunizations meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>10</sup> 70% or more of parents who report they read to their children 3 times a week or more (as reported on the Parent Survey) meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>11</sup> 70% or more of parents reporting positive parent-child interactions meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>12</sup> 50% or more of parents reporting reduced parenting stress meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

<sup>13</sup> 70% or more of parents reporting Healthy Families Oregon helped with social support meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

**Table 3a. Initial Interest in Healthy Families Oregon Service 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-1.C)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Families Eligible for Intensive Service: High Risk Screen (% of all screens)</b>	<b>Total (% of Eligible) Not Offered Intensive Service at Time of Screen</b>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Already Enrolled in Another Service</i>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: NBQ was Incorrectly Scored as Negative</i>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered): Referred to Another Non-HFO Service</i>	<b>Total (% of Eligible) Offered Intensive Service (at Time of Screening)</b>
<b>Baker</b>	4 (80%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	4 (100%)
<b>Benton</b>	25 (30%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	23 (92%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	350 (43%)	16 (5%)	1 (6%)	15 (94%)	0 (0%)	334 (95%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	4 (80%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	4 (100%)
<b>Columbia</b>	60 (82%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	60 (100%)
<b>Coos</b>	16 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	16 (100%)
<b>Crook</b>	7 (50%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	7 (100%)
<b>Curry</b>	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	3 (100%)
<b>Deschutes</b>	105 (55%)	2 (2%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	103 (98%)
<b>Douglas</b>	92 (64%)	15 (16%)	8 (53%)	5 (33%)	2 (13%)	77 (84%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	2 (100%)
<b>Grant</b>	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	5 (100%)
<b>Harney</b>	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	2 (100%)
<b>Hood River</b>	23 (51%)	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	21 (91%)
<b>Jackson</b>	157 (83%)	10 (6%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	147 (94%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	11 (92%)
<b>Josephine</b>	91 (66%)	7 (8%)	1 (14%)	6 (86%)	0 (0%)	84 (92%)
<b>Klamath</b>	102 (56%)	24 (24%)	0 (0%)	22 (92%)	2 (8%)	78 (77%)

**Table 3a. Initial Interest in Healthy Families Oregon Service 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-1.C)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Families Eligible for Intensive Service: High Risk Screen (% of all screens)</b>	<b>Total (% of Eligible) Not Offered Intensive Service at Time of Screen</b>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Already Enrolled in Another Service</i>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: NBQ was Incorrectly Scored as Negative</i>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Referred to Another Non-HFO Service</i>	<b>Total (% of Eligible) Offered Intensive Service (at Time of Screening)</b>
Lane	474 (50%)	58 (12%)	28 (48%)	30 (52%)	0 (0%)	416 (88%)
Lincoln	62 (82%)	5 (8%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	57 (92%)
Linn	149 (54%)	43 (29%)	37 (86%)	6 (14%)	0 (0%)	106 (71%)
Malheur	29 (54%)	2 (7%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	28 (93%)
Marion	528 (57%)	47 (9%)	0 (0%)	25 (53%)	22 (47%)	481 (91%)
Morrow	17 (77%)	5 (29%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	12 (71%)
Multnomah	1,035 (42%)	203 (20%)	116 (57%)	87 (43%)	0 (0%)	832 (80%)
Polk	80 (57%)	7 (9%)	1 (14%)	6 (86%)	0 (0%)	73 (91%)
Sherman	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	35 (83%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	35 (100%)
Umatilla	48 (84%)	5 (10%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	3 (60%)	43 (90%)
Union	13 (41%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	13 (100%)
Wallowa	17 (63%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	16 (94%)
Wasco	31 (72%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	30 (97%)
Washington	269 (68%)	15 (6%)	0 (0%)	15 (100%)	0 (0%)	254 (94%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	51 (56%)	5 (10%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	46 (90%)
<b>State</b>	<b>3,898 (52%)</b>	<b>476 (12%)</b>	<b>197 (41%)</b>	<b>244 (51%)</b>	<b>35 (7%)</b>	<b>3,422 (88%)</b>

**Table 3a. Initial Interest in Healthy Families Oregon Service 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-1.C)**

<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>Number of Families Eligible for Intensive Service (High Risk Screen)</b>	<b>Total (% of Eligible) Not Offered Intensive Service at Time of Screen</b>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered)Not Offered: Already Enrolled in Another Service</i>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered)Not Offered: NBQ was Incorrectly Scored as Negative</i>	<i>Number (% of Not Offered): Referred to Another Non-HFO Service</i>	<b>Total (% of Eligible) Offered Intensive Service (at Time of Screening)</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	64 (82%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	64 (100%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	54 (61%)	3 (6%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	51 (94%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	19 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	19 (100%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	2 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	174 (48%)	45 (26%)	37 (82%)	8 (18%)	0 (0%)	129 (74%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	608 (57%)	54 (9%)	1 (2%)	31 (57%)	22 (41%)	554 (91%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	21 (66%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	20 (95%)

**Table 3b. Initial Interest in Healthy Families Oregon Service 2013-14 Cohort**

County	Total (% of Offered at Screen) Declined At Screen	Number (% of Declined) Declined: Too Busy	Number (% of Declined) Declined: Feels Services Not Needed	Number (% of Declined) Declined: Other
Baker	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Benton	8 (35%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)
Clackamas	117 (35%)	1 (1%)	113 (97%)	3 (3%)
Clatsop	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Columbia	5 (8%)	0 (0%)	3 (60%)	2 (40%)
Coos	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Crook	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Curry	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Deschutes	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Douglas	49 (64%)	3 (6%)	23 (47%)	23 (47%)
Gilliam	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Grant	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Harney	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Hood River	5 (24%)	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)
Jackson	72 (49%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	70 (97%)
Jefferson	2 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Josephine	2 (2%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
Klamath	49 (63%)	7 (14%)	32 (65%)	10 (20%)



**Table 3b. Initial Interest in Healthy Families Oregon Service 2013-14 Cohort**

<b>County</b>	<b>Total (% of Offered at Screen) Declined At Screen</b>	<b>Number (% of Declined) Declined: Too Busy</b>	<b>Number (% of Declined) Declined: Feels Services Not Needed</b>	<b>Number (% of Declined) Declined: Other</b>
Lane	247 (59%)	20 (8%)	201 (81%)	26 (11%)
Lincoln	1 (2%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Linn	36 (34%)	0 (0%)	35 (97%)	1 (3%)
Malheur	12 (44%)	4 (33%)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)
Marion	71 (15%)	5 (7%)	31 (44%)	35 (49%)
Morrow	5 (42%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)
Multnomah	387 (47%)	1 (<1%)	385 (100%)	1 (<1%)
Polk	40 (55%)	5 (13%)	12 (30%)	23 (58%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	17 (49%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	16 (94%)
Umatilla	5 (12%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)
Union	6 (46%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	3 (50%)
Wallowa	6 (38%)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)
Wasco	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Washington	13 (5%)	1 (8%)	9 (69%)	3 (23%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	14 (30%)	0 (0%)	6 (43%)	8 (57%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,174 (34%)</b>	<b>56 (5%)</b>	<b>876 (75%)</b>	<b>242 (21%)</b>

**Table 3b. Initial Interest in Healthy Families Oregon Service 2013-14 Cohort**

<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>Total (% of Offered at Screen) Declined At Screen</b>	<b>Number (% of Declined) Declined: Too Busy</b>	<b>Number (% of Declined) Declined: Feels Services Not Needed</b>	<b>Number (% of Declined) Declined: Other</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	5 (8%)	0 (0%)	3 (60%)	2 (40%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	7 (14%)	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	0 (0%)	--	--	--
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	44 (34%)	0 (0%)	35 (80%)	9 (21%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	111 (20%)	10 (9%)	43 (39%)	58 (52%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	6 (30%)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)

**Table 4a. Receipt of Healthy Families Oregon Service and Acceptance Rate 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-2.A)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Interested in Service (% of Those Offered at Screen)</b>	<i>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Caseload Full</i>	<i>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Didn't Meet Local Eligibility</i>	<i>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Unable to Contact</i>	<b>Total Interested and Offered at Follow-Up</b>	<b>Number (% of Offered and Interested in Service at Screening) Received First Home Visit (Accepted Services)</b>	<b>Total Receiving Home Visits This FY (Regardless of First Home Visit Date)<sup>23</sup></b>	<b>Average Monthly Caseload</b>
<b>Baker</b>	4 (100%)	--	--	--	4	4 (100%)	25	--
<b>Benton</b>	15 (65%)	--	--	--	15	9 (60%)	38	21.33
<b>Clackamas</b>	217 (65%)	27 (33%)	3 (4%)	53 (64%)	134	49 (37%)	147	97.42
<b>Clatsop</b>	4 (100%)	--	--	--	4	4 (100%)	13	--
<b>Columbia</b>	55 (92%)	14 (64%)	1 (5%)	7 (32%)	33	14 (42%)	31	--
<b>Coos</b>	16 (100%)	--	--	--	16	14 (88%)	14	4.92
<b>Crook</b>	6 (86%)	--	--	--	6	5 (83%)	24	14.75
<b>Curry</b>	3 (100%)	--	--	--	3	3 (100%)	17	9.50
<b>Deschutes</b>	102 (99%)	6 (23%)	0 (0%)	20 (77%)	76	43 (57%)	118	55.75
<b>Douglas</b>	28 (36%)	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	24	23 (96%)	69	46.92
<b>Gilliam</b>	1 (50%)	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)	4	4.42
<b>Grant</b>	5 (100%)	--	--	--	5	4 (80%)	9	5.08
<b>Harney</b>	2 (100%)	--	--	--	2	1 (50%)	11	6.00
<b>Hood River</b>	16 (76%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	11	9 (82%)	38	--
<b>Jackson</b>	75 (51%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	70	29 (41%)	84	43.75
<b>Jefferson</b>	9 (82%)	--	--	--	9	5 (56%)	22	20.50
<b>Josephine</b>	82 (98%)	4 (15%)	0 (0%)	22 (85%)	56	22 (39%)	56	33.25
<b>Klamath</b>	29 (37%)	--	--	--	29	17 (59%)	62	35.08

<sup>23</sup> Total number of families receiving home visits this fiscal year includes any family who received at least one home visit between July 2013 and June 2014, regardless of the month/year they originally entered Healthy Families Oregon services.

**Table 4a. Receipt of Healthy Families Oregon Service and Acceptance Rate 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-2.A)**

County	Total Interested in Service (% of Those Offered at Screen)	Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Caseload Full	Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Didn't Meet Local Eligibility	Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Unable to Contact	Total Interested and Offered at Follow-Up	Number (% of Offered and Interested in Service at Screening) Received First Home Visit (Accepted Services)	Total Receiving Home Visits This FY (Regardless of First Home Visit Date) <sup>23</sup>	Average Monthly Caseload
Lane	169 (41%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	41 (100%)	128	58 (45%)	179	108.42
Lincoln	56 (98%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	53	10 (19%)	65	43.25
Linn	70 (66%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	11 (85%)	57	5 (9%)	46	23.08
Malheur	15 (56%)	--	--	--	15	15 (100%)	68	22.28
Marion	410 (85%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	188 (97%)	217	103 (48%)	232	135.50
Morrow	7 (58%)	--	--	--	7	4 (57%)	25	12.33
Multnomah	445 (54%)	0 (0%)	4 (4%)	94 (96%)	347	166 (48%)	559	341.08
Polk	33 (45%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	31	14 (45%)	31	21.17
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--
Tillamook	18 (51%)	--	--	--	18	10 (56%)	39	13.33
Umatilla	38 (88%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	37	14 (38%)	48	25.33
Union	7 (54%)	--	--	--	7	3 (43%)	22	15.75
Wallowa	10 (63%)	--	--	--	10	3 (30%)	10	--
Wasco	28 (93%)	--	--	--	28	6 (21%)	29	--
Washington	241 (95%)	6 (11%)	1 (2%)	50 (88%)	184	47 (26%)	244	168.17
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	32 (70%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	29	16 (55%)	55	34.08
<b>State</b>	<b>2,248 (66%)</b>	<b>72 (12%)</b>	<b>10 (2%)</b>	<b>500 (86%)</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>730 (44%)</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>1,439.50</b>

<sup>14</sup> Total number of families receiving home visits this fiscal year includes any family who received at least one home visit between July 2013 and June 2014, regardless of the month/year they originally entered Healthy Families Oregon services.

**Table 4a. Receipt of Healthy Families Oregon Service and Acceptance Rate 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-2.A)**

<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>Total Interested in Service (% of Those Offered at Screen)</b>	<b>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Caseload Full</b>	<b>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Didn't Meet Local Eligibility</b>	<b>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Unable to Contact</b>	<b>Total Interested and Offered at Follow-Up</b>	<b>Number (%) of Offered and Interested in Service at Screening) Received First Home Visit (Accepted Services)</b>	<b>Total Receiving Home Visits This FY (Regardless of First Home Visit Date)<sup>14</sup></b>	<b>Average Monthly Caseload</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	59 (92%)	14 (64%)	1 (5%)	7 (32%)	37	18 (49%)	44	29.50
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	44 (86%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	39	15 (39%)	67	44.50
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	19 (100%)	--	--	--	19	17 (90%)	31	--
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1 (50%)	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)	6	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	85 (66%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	11 (85%)	72	14 (19%)	84	--
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	443 (80%)	4 (2%)	1 (1%)	190 (97%)	248	117 (47%)	263	--
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	14 (70%)	--	--	--	14	7 (50%)	35	19.58

<sup>14</sup> Total number of families receiving home visits this fiscal year includes any family who received at least one home visit between July 2013 and June 2014, regardless of the month/year they originally entered Healthy Families Oregon services.

**Table 4b. Reasons Parents Decline Home Visiting Services - No First Home Visit 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-1.E)**

County	Number (% of Interested & Offered) Did Not Receive First Home Visit	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Family Moved	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Home Visit Scheduled: Unable to Complete	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Too Busy	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Feels Services not Needed	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Other	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) No Exit Information <sup>24</sup>
Baker	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	6 (40%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)
Clackamas	85 (63%)	8 (9%)	0 (0%)	4 (5%)	29 (34%)	6 (7%)	38 (45%)
Clatsop	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	19 (58%)	8 (42%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	4 (21%)	2 (11%)	4 (21%)
Coos	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Crook	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Curry	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deschutes	33 (43%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (9%)	7 (21%)	7 (21%)	15 (46%)
Douglas	1 (4%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Gilliam	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Harney	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Hood River	2 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Jackson	41 (59%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	40 (98%)
Jefferson	4 (44%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)
Josephine	34 (61%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	8 (24%)	8 (24%)	3 (9%)	12 (35%)
Klamath	12 (41%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (92%)

<sup>24</sup> These families had no exit information entered in Family Manager and had no additional evaluation data (Family Intake, Update, etc.) indicating a home visit took place.

**Table 4b. Reasons Parents Decline Home Visiting Services - No First Home Visit 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-1.E)**

County	Number (% of Interested & Offered) Did Not Receive First Home Visit	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Family Moved	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Home Visit Scheduled: Unable to Complete	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Too Busy	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Feels Services not Needed	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Other	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) No Exit Information <sup>24</sup>
Lane	70 (55%)	1 (8%)	7 (10%)	6 (9%)	13 (19%)	16 (23%)	23 (33%)
Lincoln	43 (81%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)	13 (30%)	24 (56%)
Linn	52 (91%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	4 (8%)	4 (8%)	4 (8%)	39 (75%)
Malheur	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marion	114 (53%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	68 (60%)	13 (11%)	30 (26%)
Morrow	3 (43%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Multnomah	181 (52%)	13 (7%)	3 (2%)	22 (12%)	60 (33%)	15 (8%)	68 (38%)
Polk	17 (55%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	15 (88%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	8 (44%)	2 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (25%)	4 (500 (0%))
Umatilla	23 (62%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	23 (100%)
Union	4 (57%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)
Wallowa	7 (70%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)
Wasco	22 (79%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	22 (100%)
Washington	137 (75%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)	4 (3%)	19 (14%)	5 (4%)	106 (77%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	13 (45%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	11 (85%)
<b>State</b>	<b>936 (56%)</b>	<b>47 (5%)</b>	<b>14 (2%)</b>	<b>54 (6%)</b>	<b>218 (23%)</b>	<b>87 (9%)</b>	<b>516 (55%)</b>

<sup>15</sup> These families had no exit information entered in Family Manager and had no additional evaluation data (Family Intake, Update, etc.) indicating a home visit took place.

**Table 4b. Reasons Parents Decline Home Visiting Services - No First Home Visit 2013-14 Cohort (CE 1-1.E)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (% of Interested & Offered) Did Not Receive First Home Visit	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Family Moved	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Home Visit Scheduled: Unable to Complete	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Too Busy	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Feels Services not Needed	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) Declined: Other	Number (% of not Receiving 1 <sup>st</sup> HV) No Exit Information <sup>15</sup>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	19 (51%)	8 (42%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	4 (21%)	2 (11%)	4 (21%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	24 (62%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	24 (100%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	2 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	58 (81%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	4 (7%)	4 (7%)	4 (7%)	45 (78%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	131 (53%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	70 (53%)	13 (10%)	45 (34%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	7 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)

<sup>15</sup> These families had no exit information entered in Family Manager and had no additional evaluation data (Family Intake, Update, etc.) indicating a home visit took place.



**Table 5. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Race/Ethnicity 2013-14 Cohort<sup>25</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number of White Families Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of White Families Accepting Intensive Service	Number of Hispanic/Latino Families Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of Hispanic/Latino Families Accepting Intensive Service	Number of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families <sup>26</sup> Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families Accepting Intensive Service
Baker	1	1 (100%)	--	--	3	3 (100%)
Benton	11	5 (46%)	2	2 (100%)	2	2 (100%)
Clackamas	83	25 (30%)	27	14 (52%)	24	10 (42%)
Clatsop	4	4 (100%)	--	--	--	--
Columbia	29	12 (41%)	1	0 (0%)	3	2 (67%)
Coos	11	10 (91%)	1	1 (100%)	4	3 (75%)
Crook	4	3 (75%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Curry	1	1 (100%)	--	--	2	2 (100%)
Deschutes	58	31 (53%)	8	7 (88%)	10	5 (50%)
Douglas	22	21 (96%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Gilliam	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--
Grant	5	4 (80%)	--	--	--	--
Harney	1	0 (0%)	--	--	1	1 (100%)
Hood River	2	2 (100%)	8	6 (75%)	1	1 (100%)
Jackson	48	22 (46%)	9	2 (22%)	13	5 (39%)
Jefferson	3	2 (67%)	5	2 (40%)	1	1 (100%)
Josephine	43	20 (47%)	1	0 (0%)	12	2 (17%)
Klamath	17	8 (47%)	4	3 (75%)	8	6 (75%)

<sup>25</sup> Acceptance is defined as receiving a first home visit (either as indicated on a Family Intake form sent to NPC or a first home visit entered in Family Manager). Race/ethnicity is indicated on the NBQ and entered into Family Manager by program staff.

<sup>26</sup> Sample sizes were not sufficient for an analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups. Other racial/ethnic groups included: African American, American Indian, Asian, Multiracial, Other, and no response.

**Table 5. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Race/Ethnicity 2013-14 Cohort<sup>25</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number of White Families Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of White Families Accepting Intensive Service	Number of Hispanic/Latino Families Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of Hispanic/Latino Families Accepting Intensive Service	Number of Other Race/ <sup>26</sup> Ethnicity Families Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families Accepting Intensive Service
Lane	90	37 (41%)	18	12 (67%)	20	9 (45%)
Lincoln	36	7 (19%)	5	2 (40%)	12	1 (8%)
Linn	44	5 (11%)	10	0 (0%)	3	0 (0%)
Malheur	6	6 (100%)	8	8 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Marion	73	30 (41%)	112	59 (53%)	32	14 (44%)
Morrow	2	1 (50%)	4	3 (75%)	1	0 (0%)
Multnomah	150	60 (40%)	52	30 (58%)	145	76 (52%)
Polk	22	8 (36%)	5	3 (60%)	4	3 (75%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	12	8 (67%)	2	2 (100%)	4	0 (0%)
Umatilla	22	11 (50%)	8	2 (25%)	7	1 (14%)
Union	4	2 (50%)	1	0 (0%)	2	1 (50%)
Wallowa	9	3 (33%)	--	--	1	0 (0%)
Wasco	18	3 (17%)	7	2 (29%)	3	1 (33%)
Washington	63	15 (24%)	88	26 (30%)	33	6 (18%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	18	8 (44%)	7	6 (86%)	4	2 (50%)
<b>State</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>376 (41%)</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>194 (49%)</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>160 (45%)</b>

<sup>16</sup> Acceptance is defined as receiving a first home visit (either as indicated on a Family Intake form sent to NPC or a first home visit entered in Family Manager). Race/ethnicity is indicated on the NBQ and entered into Family Manager by program staff.

<sup>17</sup> Sample sizes were not sufficient for an analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups. Other racial/ethnic groups included: African American, American Indian, Asian, Multiracial, Other, and no response.

**Table 5. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Race/Ethnicity 2013-14 Cohort<sup>16</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number of White Families Offered Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of White Families Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number of Hispanic/Latino Families Offered Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Hispanic/Latino Families Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families<sup>17</sup> Offered Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families Accepting Intensive Service</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	33	16 (49%)	1	0 (0%)	3	2 (67%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	20	5 (25%)	15	8 (53%)	4	2 (50%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	12	11 (92%)	1	1 (100%)	6	5 (83%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	55	10 (18%)	12	2 (17%)	5	2 (40%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	95	38 (40%)	117	62 (53%)	36	17 (47%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	10	4 (40%)	--	--	4	3 (75%)

<sup>16</sup> Acceptance is defined as receiving a first home visit (either as indicated on a Family Intake form sent to NPC or a first home visit entered in Family Manager). Race/ethnicity is indicated on the NBQ and entered into Family Manager by program staff.

<sup>17</sup> Sample sizes were not sufficient for an analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups. Other racial/ethnic groups included: African American, American Indian, Asian, Multiracial, Other, and no response.

**Table 6. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2013-14 Cohort<sup>27</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number (%) of English Speaking Households Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Spanish Speaking Households Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Married Mothers Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Single Mothers Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Non-Teen Mothers Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Teen Mothers Accepting Intensive Service
Baker	4 (100%)	--	--	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	--
Benton	5 (50%)	2 (100%)	4 (80%)	5 (50%)	8 (57%)	1 (100%)
Clackamas	32 (33%)	4 (50%)	12 (50%)	37 (34%)	40 (36%)	9 (41%)
Clatsop	4 (100%)	--	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	4 (100%)	--
Columbia	13 (41%)	--	3 (50%)	11 (41%)	14 (42%)	--
Coos	12 (86%)	--	1 (100%)	13 (87%)	11 (85%)	2 (100%)
Crook	4 (80%)	--	--	5 (83%)	3 (75%)	2 (100%)
Curry	3 (100%)	--	--	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	--
Deschutes	43 (57%)	--	9 (64%)	34 (55%)	41 (60%)	2 (25%)
Douglas	23 (96%)	--	2 (67%)	21 (100%)	21 (96%)	2 (100%)
Gilliam	1 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
Grant	4 (80%)	--	2 (100%)	2 (67%)	4 (100%)	0 (0%)
Harney	1 (50%)	--	--	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	--
Hood River	3 (75%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	5 (71%)	8 (80%)	1 (100%)
Jackson	27 (46%)	1 (33%)	4 (40%)	25 (42%)	27 (46%)	2 (20%)
Jefferson	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	4 (50%)	3 (50%)	1 (50%)
Josephine	22 (42%)	--	5 (46%)	17 (38%)	18 (45%)	3 (25%)
Klamath	13 (59%)	--	2 (40%)	15 (63%)	11 (55%)	6 (67%)

<sup>27</sup> Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire.

**Table 6. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2013-14 Cohort<sup>27</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) of English Speaking Households Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Spanish Speaking Households Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Married Mothers Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Single Mothers Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Non-Teen Mothers Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Teen Mothers Accepting Intensive Service</b>
<b>Lane</b>	45 (41%)	5 (50%)	10 (46%)	47 (45%)	48 (47%)	7 (47%)
<b>Lincoln</b>	8 (18%)	2 (67%)	4 (36%)	6 (14%)	10 (21%)	0 (0%)
<b>Linn</b>	5 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)	4 (8%)	1 (20%)
<b>Malheur</b>	8 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	15 (100%)	10 (100%)	5 (100%)
<b>Marion</b>	44 (42%)	13 (68%)	18 (56%)	85 (46%)	83 (47%)	20 (50%)
<b>Morrow</b>	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	3 (60%)	2 (50%)	2 (67%)
<b>Multnomah</b>	103 (41%)	9 (100%)	40 (56%)	126 (46%)	151 (48%)	15 (52%)
<b>Polk</b>	10 (42%)	--	1 (14%)	13 (54%)	12 (46%)	2 (40%)
<b>Sherman</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Tillamook</b>	8 (62%)	1 (100%)	2 (67%)	8 (53%)	6 (46%)	3 (75%)
<b>Umatilla</b>	13 (48%)	0 (0%)	2 (50%)	12 (36%)	12 (36%)	2 (50%)
<b>Union</b>	2 (50%)	--	1 (33%)	2 (50%)	3 (43%)	--
<b>Wallowa</b>	3 (30%)	--	1 (25%)	2 (33%)	3 (33%)	0 (0%)
<b>Wasco</b>	5 (20%)	--	0 (0%)	6 (24%)	4 (18%)	2 (33%)
<b>Washington</b>	20 (22%)	11 (58%)	10 (36%)	37 (24%)	39 (25%)	7 (27%)
<b>Wheeler</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Yamhill</b>	10 (46%)	5 (100%)	1 (50%)	15 (56%)	13 (52%)	3 (75%)
<b>State</b>	<b>502 (42%)</b>	<b>61 (65%)</b>	<b>142 (48%)</b>	<b>587 (43%)</b>	<b>622 (44%)</b>	<b>100 (45%)</b>

<sup>18</sup> Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire.

**Table 6. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2013-14 Cohort<sup>18</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (%) of English Speaking Households Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Spanish Speaking Households Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Married Mothers Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Single Mothers Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Non-Teen Mothers Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Teen Mothers Accepting Intensive Service
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	17 (47%)	--	5 (63%)	13 (45%)	18 (49%)	--
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	8 (28%)	4 (100%)	4 (57%)	11 (34%)	12 (38%)	3 (43%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	15 (88%)	--	1 (100%)	16 (89%)	14 (88%)	2 (100%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	10 (19%)	2 (50%)	4 (19%)	10 (20%)	12 (18%)	2 (33%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	54 (42%)	13 (68%)	19 (49%)	98 (47%)	95 (47%)	22 (49%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	7 (50%)	--	1 (25%)	6 (60%)	7 (54%)	0 (0%)

<sup>18</sup> Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire.

**Table 7. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2013-14 Cohort<sup>28</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number (%) Mothers with At Least a High School Education Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) Mothers with Less Than a High School Education Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Employed Parents Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Unemployed Parents Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Prenatal Screens Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Postnatal Screens Accepting Intensive Service
Baker	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	--	4 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)
Benton	6 (50%)	2 (100%)	4 (67%)	5 (56%)	5 (46%)	4 (100%)
Clackamas	33 (34%)	16 (42%)	20 (39%)	29 (35%)	15 (22%)	33 (50%)
Clatsop	3 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	4 (100%)
Columbia	11 (39%)	3 (60%)	4 (33%)	10 (48%)	6 (50%)	8 (38%)
Coos	8 (100%)	6 (75%)	2 (100%)	12 (86%)	8 (89%)	6 (86%)
Crook	2 (100%)	3 (75%)	2 (100%)	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	2 (100%)
Curry	3 (100%)	--	--	3 (100%)	--	3 (100%)
Deschutes	37 (66%)	5 (28%)	20 (50%)	21 (62%)	4 (50%)	39 (57%)
Douglas	16 (94%)	7 (100%)	11 (100%)	11 (92%)	6 (100%)	17 (94%)
Gilliam	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)
Grant	1 (50%)	3 (100%)	2 (67%)	2 (100%)	3 (75%)	1 (100%)
Harney	1 (50%)	--	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Hood River	6 (86%)	3 (75%)	5 (83%)	4 (80%)	8 (80%)	1 (100%)
Jackson	15 (36%)	14 (50%)	6 (24%)	22 (51%)	15 (43%)	14 (40%)
Jefferson	3 (75%)	2 (40%)	1 (50%)	4 (57%)	0 (0%)	5 (83%)
Josephine	14 (41%)	7 (35%)	8 (42%)	14 (39%)	4 (50%)	18 (38%)
Klamath	5 (39%)	12 (75%)	3 (33%)	14 (70%)	12 (80%)	5 (39%)
Lane	41 (47%)	16 (43%)	22 (37%)	36 (53%)	20 (38%)	38 (51%)
Lincoln	8 (22%)	1 (7%)	2 (12%)	8 (23%)	2 (5%)	8 (100%)

<sup>28</sup> Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire and entered into Family Manager by program staff.

**Table 7. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2013-14 Cohort<sup>28</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number (%) Mothers with At Least a High School Education Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) Mothers with Less Than a High School Education Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Employed Parents Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Unemployed Parents Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Prenatal Screens Accepting Intensive Service	Number (%) of Postnatal Screens Accepting Intensive Service
Linn	4 (9%)	1 (7%)	1 (4%)	4 (13%)	2 (4%)	3 (38%)
Malheur	8 (100%)	7 (100%)	4 (100%)	8 (100%)	9 (100%)	6 (100%)
Marion	64 (46%)	39 (50%)	29 (35%)	72 (55%)	46 (61%)	57 (40%)
Morrow	1 (50%)	2 (67%)	1 (50%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	3 (100%)
Multnomah	107 (45%)	59 (55%)	54 (48%)	111 (49%)	30 (54%)	136 (47%)
Polk	12 (50%)	2 (29%)	9 (56%)	5 (33%)	3 (75%)	11 (41%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	7 (70%)	3 (38%)	2 (50%)	8 (57%)	5 (42%)	5 (83%)
Umatilla	9 (33%)	5 (56%)	4 (31%)	10 (42%)	9 (43%)	5 (33%)
Union	1 (20%)	1 (100%)	2 (50%)	1 (33%)	1 (25%)	2 (67%)
Wallowa	1 (17%)	2 (50%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	2 (67%)
Wasco	4 (21%)	2 (25%)	2 (15%)	4 (27%)	2 (10%)	3 (50%)
Washington	35 (29%)	9 (17%)	16 (22%)	31 (29%)	20 (17%)	27 (44%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	11 (48%)	5 (83%)	5 (50%)	11 (58%)	8 (73%)	8 (44%)
<b>State</b>	<b>479 (43%)</b>	<b>240 (47%)</b>	<b>246 (39%)</b>	<b>473 (47%)</b>	<b>250 (37%)</b>	<b>478 (49%)</b>

<sup>19</sup> Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire and entered into Family Manager by program staff.

**Table 7. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2013-14 Cohort<sup>19</sup> (CE 1-2.B, CE 5-4.B)**



<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>Number (%) Mothers with At Least a High School Education Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) Mothers with Less Than a High School Education Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Employed Parents Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Unemployed Parents Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Prenatal Screens Accepting Intensive Service</b>	<b>Number (%) of Postnatal Screens Accepting Intensive Service</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	14 (45%)	3 (60%)	5 (39%)	13 (54%)	6 (50%)	12 (48%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	10 (39%)	5 (42%)	7 (37%)	8 (40%)	10 (32%)	4 (57%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	11 (100%)	6 (75%)	2 (100%)	15 (88%)	8 (89%)	9 (90%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	10 (18%)	3 (19%)	5 (16%)	9 (22%)	7 (12%)	7 (58%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	76 (47%)	41 (48%)	38 (38%)	77 (53%)	49 (61%)	68 (41%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	3 (38%)	4 (67%)	3 (60%)	4 (44%)	2 (29%)	5 (83%)

<sup>19</sup> Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire and entered into Family Manager by program staff.

**Table 8. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2011-12 (CE 3-4.B)**

County	Number of <u>New IS</u> Families Enrolled in FY 2011-12 <sup>29</sup>	Number (%) Still Enrolled 3 Months Later	Number (%) Still Enrolled 6 Months Later	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) Still Enrolled 18 Months Later	Number (%) Still Enrolled 24 Months Later	Of Those Exited, Average Number of Months in Program
Baker	10	10 (100%)	8 (80%)	7 (70%)	4 (40%)	2 (20%)	13
Benton	17	16 (94%)	12 (71%)	11 (65%)	10 (59%)	8 (47%)	14
Clackamas	50	43 (86%)	34 (68%)	24 (48%)	17 (34%)	14 (28%)	11
Clatsop	13	10 (77%)	9 (69%)	5 (39%)	3 (23%)	2 (15%)	9
Columbia	10	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	9 (90%)	7 (70%)	5 (50%)	16
Coos	16	12 (75%)	11 (69%)	4 (25%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	8
Crook	8	6 (75%)	5 (63%)	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	3 (38%)	10
Curry	11	7 (64%)	4 (36%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	4
Deschutes	36	29 (81%)	24 (67%)	23 (64%)	17 (47%)	10 (28%)	16
Douglas	31	30 (97%)	23 (74%)	18 (58%)	12 (39%)	9 (29%)	13
Gilliam	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
Grant	3	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	15
Harney	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	12
Hood River	12	11 (92%)	11 (92%)	10 (83%)	9 (75%)	8 (67%)	17
Jackson	23	18 (78%)	15 (65%)	10 (44%)	7 (30%)	4 (17%)	11
Jefferson	6	4 (67%)	4 (67%)	4 (67%)	4 (67%)	3 (50%)	16
Josephine	24	22 (92%)	18 (75%)	17 (71%)	14 (58%)	13 (54%)	12
Klamath	24	23 (96%)	22 (92%)	13 (54%)	7 (29%)	7 (29%)	12
Lane	48	45 (94%)	39 (81%)	34 (71%)	31 (65%)	29 (60%)	20
Lincoln	28	27 (96%)	25 (89%)	22 (79%)	16 (57%)	14 (50%)	18

<sup>29</sup> Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2011-12. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2011-12.

**Table 8. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2011-12 (CE 3-4.B)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of <u>New</u> IS Families Enrolled in FY 2011-12<sup>29</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 3 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 6 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 18 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 24 Months Later</b>	<b>Of Those Exited, Average Number of Months in Program</b>
<b>Linn</b>	24	20 (83%)	16 (67%)	11 (46%)	7 (29%)	2 (8%)	12
<b>Malheur</b>	20	14 (70%)	11 (55%)	8 (40%)	4 (20%)	4 (20%)	10
<b>Marion</b>	99	78 (79%)	65 (66%)	51 (52%)	37 (37%)	31 (31%)	11
<b>Morrow</b>	9	8 (89%)	6 (67%)	5 (56%)	5 (56%)	5 (56%)	12
<b>Multnomah</b>	245	210 (86%)	176 (72%)	138 (56%)	116 (47%)	102 (42%)	13
<b>Polk</b>	12	9 (75%)	9 (75%)	5 (42%)	4 (33%)	3 (25%)	9
<b>Sherman</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Tillamook</b>	7	7 (100%)	5 (71%)	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	3 (43%)	12
<b>Umatilla</b>	36	25 (69%)	18 (50%)	15 (42%)	10 (28%)	7 (19%)	11
<b>Union</b>	16	15 (94%)	13 (81%)	12 (75%)	12 (75%)	12 (75%)	19
<b>Wallowa</b>	7	7 (100%)	6 (86%)	5 (71%)	2 (29%)	1 (14%)	13
<b>Wasco</b>	13	13 (100%)	12 (92%)	8 (62%)	8 (62%)	6 (46%)	17
<b>Washington</b>	112	101 (90%)	77 (69%)	61 (55%)	49 (44%)	42 (38%)	13
<b>Wheeler</b>	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10
<b>Yamhill</b>	16	14 (88%)	12 (75%)	10 (63%)	9 (56%)	8 (50%)	11
<b>State</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>850 (86%)</b>	<b>706 (71%)</b>	<b>553 (56%)</b>	<b>432 (44%)</b>	<b>361 (37%)</b>	<b>13</b>

<sup>20</sup> Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2011-12. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2011-12.

**Table 8. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2011-12 (CE 3-4.B)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number of <u>New</u> IS Families Enrolled in FY 2011-12<sup>20</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 3 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 6 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 18 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 24 Months Later</b>	<b>Of Those Exited, Average Number of Months in Program</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	23	20 (87%)	19 (83%)	14 (61%)	10 (44%)	7 (30%)	11
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	25	24 (96%)	23 (92%)	18 (72%)	17 (68%)	14 (56%)	17
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	27	19 (70%)	15 (56%)	5 (19%)	2 (7%)	1 (4%)	8
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	10
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	41	36 (88%)	28 (68%)	22 (54%)	17 (42%)	10 (24%)	13
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	111	87 (78%)	74 (67%)	56 (51%)	41 (37%)	34 (31%)	11
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	17	17 (100%)	14 (82%)	12 (71%)	6 (35%)	3 (18%)	13

<sup>20</sup> Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2011-12. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2011-12.

**Table 9. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2012-13 (CE 3-4.B)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of NEW IS Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 3 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 6 Months Later</b>	<b>Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>Of Those Exited, Average Number of Months in Program</b>
<b>Baker</b>	10	8 (80%)	8 (80%)	7 (70%)	9
<b>Benton</b>	12	8 (67%)	6 (50%)	2 (17%)	6
<b>Clackamas</b>	58	48 (83%)	40 (69%)	28 (48%)	8
<b>Clatsop</b>	4	4 (100%)	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	11
<b>Columbia</b>	5	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	3 (60%)	3
<b>Coos</b>	4	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	5
<b>Crook</b>	10	9 (90%)	8 (80%)	5 (50%)	10
<b>Curry</b>	6	6 (100%)	4 (67%)	4 (67%)	11
<b>Deschutes</b>	40	37 (93%)	30 (75%)	16 (40%)	10
<b>Douglas</b>	26	20 (77%)	17 (65%)	12 (46%)	5
<b>Gilliam</b>	4	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	12
<b>Grant</b>	5	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2
<b>Harney</b>	3	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	7
<b>Hood River</b>	14	14 (100%)	12 (86%)	9 (64%)	6
<b>Jackson</b>	39	33 (85%)	28 (72%)	17 (44%)	9
<b>Jefferson</b>	8	6 (75%)	6 (75%)	5 (63%)	3
<b>Josephine</b>	12	10 (83%)	8 (67%)	7 (58%)	8
<b>Klamath</b>	26	26 (100%)	24 (92%)	21 (81%)	11
<b>Lane</b>	65	57 (88%)	44 (68%)	32 (49%)	8
<b>Lincoln</b>	25	22 (88%)	19 (76%)	13 (52%)	7

<sup>30</sup> Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2012-13. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2012-13.

**Table 9. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2012-13 (CE 3-4.B)**

County	Number of NEW IS Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13 <sup>30</sup>	Number (%) Still Enrolled 3 Months Later	Number (%) Still Enrolled 6 Months Later	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Of Those Exited, Average Number of Months in Program
Linn	19	16 (84%)	13 (68%)	8 (42%)	7
Malheur	50	43 (86%)	40 (80%)	21 (42%)	8
Marion	86	63 (73%)	50 (58%)	37 (43%)	6
Morrow	6	6 (100%)	3 (50%)	1 (17%)	8
Multnomah	226	188 (83%)	160 (71%)	129 (57%)	7
Polk	12	8 (67%)	6 (50%)	3 (25%)	7
Sherman	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
Tillamook	18	15 (83%)	13 (72%)	12 (67%)	5
Umatilla	20	15 (75%)	11 (55%)	4 (20%)	7
Union	5	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	3 (60%)	12
Wallowa	4	4 (100%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	6
Wasco	11	11 (100%)	9 (82%)	8 (73%)	9
Washington	87	82 (94%)	69 (79%)	50 (58%)	9
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	11	10 (91%)	9 (82%)	7 (64%)	6
<b>State</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>787 (84%)</b>	<b>658 (71%)</b>	<b>473 (51%)</b>	<b>8</b>

<sup>21</sup> Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2012-13. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2012-13.

**Table 9. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2012-13 (CE 3-4.B)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of NEW IS Families Enrolled in FY	Number (%) Still Enrolled	Number (%) Still Enrolled	Number (%) Still Enrolled	Of Those Exited, Average Number of Months in
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	2012-13 <sup>21</sup>	3 Months Later	6 Months Later	12 Months Later	Program
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	9	8 (89%)	7 (78%)	5 (56%)	8
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	25	25 (100%)	21 (84%)	17 (68%)	8
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	10	9 (90%)	5 (50%)	4 (40%)	8
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	5	3 (60%)	3 (60%)	3 (60%)	12
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	31	24 (77%)	19 (61%)	10 (32%)	7
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	98	71 (72%)	56 (57%)	40 (41%)	6
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	14	12 (86%)	10 (71%)	7 (50%)	8

<sup>21</sup> Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2012-13. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2012-13.

**Table 10. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Race/Ethnicity for Families Enrolled 2012-13 (CE 3-4.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number of Hispanic/Latino Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of White Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Other Race Families <sup>31</sup> Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Spanish Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of English Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
Baker	--	--	9	6 (67%)	1	1 (100%)	--	--	10	7 (70%)
Benton	3	1 (33%)	3	1 (33%)	6	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	6	1 (17%)
Clackamas	17	12 (71%)	31	14 (45%)	10	2 (20%)	9	6 (67%)	38	17 (45%)
Clatsop	1	1 (100%)	3	1 (33%)	--	--	1	1 (100%)	3	1 (33%)
Columbia	--	--	4	2 (50%)	1	1 (100%)	--	--	5	3 (60%)
Coos	1	0 (0%)	2	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	--	--	3	0 (0%)
Crook	2	1 (50%)	4	1 (25%)	4	3 (75%)	--	--	7	3 (43%)
Curry	--	--	2	2 (100%)	4	2 (50%)	--	--	2	2 (100%)
Deschutes	3	3 (100%)	30	8 (27%)	7	5 (71%)	1	0 (0%)	37	14 (38%)
Douglas	1	0 (0%)	21	9 (43%)	4	3 (75%)	--	--	23	9 (39%)
Gilliam	1	1 (100%)	2	1 (50%)	1	0 (0%)	--	--	3	2 (67%)
Grant	--	--	3	0 (0%)	2	2 (100%)	--	--	4	1 (25%)
Harney	--	--	3	2 (67%)	--	--	--	--	3	2 (67%)
Hood River	8	4 (50%)	3	2 (67%)	3	3 (100%)	3	2 (67%)	2	1 (50%)
Jackson	13	5 (39%)	20	7 (35%)	6	5 (83%)	5	2 (40%)	24	10 (42%)
Jefferson	2	2 (100%)	6	3 (50%)	--	--	--	--	6	3 (50%)
Josephine	--	--	11	7 (64%)	1	0 (0%)	--	--	12	7 (58%)
Klamath	3	3 (100%)	13	9 (69%)	10	9 (90%)	--	--	18	13 (72%)

<sup>31</sup> Sample sizes were not sufficient for analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups.



**Table 10. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Race/Ethnicity for Families Enrolled 2012-13 (CE 3-4.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number of Hispanic/ Latino Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still En- rolled 12 Months Later	Number of White Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Other Race Families <sup>31</sup> Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Spanish Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of English Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
Lane	11	7 (64%)	51	24 (47%)	3	1 (33%)	4	3 (75%)	56	26 (46%)
Lincoln	4	3 (75%)	16	6 (38%)	5	4 (80%)	4	2 (50%)	20	10 (50%)
Linn	6	1 (17%)	11	5 (46%)	2	2 (100%)	4	0 (0%)	13	7 (54%)
Malheur	21	6 (29%)	20	10 (50%)	9	5 (56%)	6	0 (0%)	30	14 (47%)
Marion	42	16 (38%)	32	16 (50%)	12	5 (42%)	9	3 (33%)	41	18 (44%)
Morrow	2	0 (0%)	2	0 (0%)	2	1 (50%)	1	0 (0%)	2	0 (0%)
Multnomah	37	27 (73%)	100	51 (51%)	89	51 (57%)	5	3 (60%)	158	85 (54%)
Polk	4	0 (0%)	8	3 (38%)	--	--	1	0 (0%)	8	3 (38%)
Sherman	--	--	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)
Tillamook	7	6 (86%)	8	5 (63%)	3	1 (33%)	2	2 (100%)	8	5 (63%)
Umatilla	3	1 (33%)	16	3 (19%)	1	0 (0%)	--	--	17	4 (24%)
Union	--	--	5	3 (60%)	--	--	--	--	5	3 (60%)
Wallowa	1	0 (0%)	2	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	3	0 (0%)
Wasco	3	1 (33%)	7	6 (86%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	8	6 (75%)
Washington	44	24 (55%)	21	14 (67%)	22	12 (55%)	16	7 (44%)	34	20 (59%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	2	1 (50%)	8	6 (75%)	1	0 (0%)	--	--	9	7 (78%)
<b>State</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>126 (52%)</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>228 (48%)</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>119 (56%)</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32 (43%)</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>305 (49%)</b>

<sup>22</sup> Sample sizes were not sufficient for analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups.

**Table 10. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Race/Ethnicity for Families Enrolled 2012-13 (CE 3-4.B, CE 5-4.B)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of Hispanic/Latino Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of White Families Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Other Race Families <sup>22</sup> Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Spanish Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of English Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2012-13	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	1	1 (100%)	7	3 (43%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	8	4 (50%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	11	5 (46%)	10	8 (80%)	4	4 (100%)	4	3 (75%)	10	7 (70%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	1	0 (0%)	4	2 (50%)	5	2 (40%)	--	--	5	2 (40%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1	1 (100%)	3	2 (67%)	1	0 (0%)	--	--	4	3 (75%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	9	2 (22%)	14	6 (43%)	8	2 (25%)	5	0 (0%)	19	8 (42%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	46	16 (35%)	40	19 (48%)	12	5 (42%)	10	3 (30%)	49	21 (43%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	1	0 (0%)	11	6 (55%)	2	1 (50%)	1	0 (0%)	13	7 (54%)

<sup>22</sup> Sample sizes were not sufficient for analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups.

**Table 11. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Demographic Factors for Families Enrolled 2012-2013 (CE 3-4.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number (%) of Married Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Single Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Mothers with At Least a High School Education Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Mothers with Less Than a High School Education Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Employed Parents Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Unemployed Parent Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Teen Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Non-Teen Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Families Screened Prenatally Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Families Screened After Birth Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
Baker	1 (100%)	6 (67%)	2 (50%)	5 (83%)	3 (75%)	3 (60%)	4 (80%)	3 (60%)	5 (100%)	2 (40%)
Benton	0 (0%)	2 (22%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (14%)	1 (50%)	1 (11%)	2 (25%)	0 (0%)
Clackamas	6 (55%)	22 (47%)	17 (52%)	11 (44%)	12 (80%)	15 (36%)	1 (17%)	27 (53%)	16 (67%)	12 (35%)
Clatsop	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	--	2 (50%)
Columbia	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	1 (50%)	2 (67%)	1 (50%)	2 (67%)	2 (100%)	1 (33%)	1 (50%)	2 (67%)
Coos	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	--	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	--	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Crook	2 (50%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	1 (33%)	1 (50%)	3 (43%)	0 (0%)	4 (57%)	1 (50%)	3 (43%)
Curry	--	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	--	1 (100%)	1 (33%)	--	2 (50%)	1 (33%)	1 (100%)
Deschutes	3 (43%)	11 (36%)	9 (41%)	5 (31%)	6 (43%)	8 (33%)	1 (25%)	13 (38%)	1 (13%)	13 (45%)
Douglas	1 (50%)	10 (44%)	7 (50%)	4 (36%)	3 (50%)	8 (47%)	2 (40%)	9 (45%)	4 (50%)	7 (41%)
Gilliam	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	1 (100%)	2 (50%)	--	--	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)
Grant	--	2 (40%)	1 (33%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (50%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Harney	--	2 (67%)	1 (100%)	1 (50%)	--	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (50%)
Hood River	1 (50%)	7 (64%)	3 (75%)	5 (56%)	3 (75%)	5 (56%)	4 (80%)	4 (50%)	8 (67%)	0 (0%)
Jackson	6 (67%)	10 (35%)	11 (55%)	5 (29%)	6 (55%)	9 (35%)	1 (14%)	15 (48%)	7 (27%)	9 (75%)
Jefferson	1 (100%)	4 (57%)	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	4 (67%)	--	5 (63%)	0 (0%)	5 (71%)
Josephine	2 (50%)	5 (63%)	4 (50%)	3 (75%)	4 (67%)	3 (50%)	1 (100%)	5 (50%)	1 (100%)	6 (55%)
Klamath	1 (100%)	16 (76%)	3 (60%)	14 (82%)	2 (67%)	15 (79%)	10 (91%)	6 (60%)	9 (90%)	8 (67%)
Lane	5 (56%)	27 (48%)	23 (48%)	9 (53%)	13 (52%)	19 (48%)	4 (67%)	27 (50%)	8 (40%)	24 (53%)
Lincoln	3 (50%)	10 (53%)	9 (47%)	4 (67%)	7 (64%)	6 (43%)	2 (100%)	11 (48%)	10 (50%)	3 (60%)

**Table 11. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Demographic Factors for Families Enrolled 2012-2013 (CE 3-4.B, CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number (%) of Married Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Single Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Mothers with At Least a High School Education Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Mothers with Less Than a High School Education Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Employed Parents Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Unemployed Parent Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Teen Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Non-Teen Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Families Screened Prenatally Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Families Screened After Birth Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
Linn	3 (50%)	5 (39%)	6 (46%)	2 (33%)	6 (67%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	8 (44%)	6 (40%)	2 (50%)
Malheur	5 (29%)	15 (47%)	18 (50%)	2 (17%)	9 (41%)	9 (41%)	2 (25%)	18 (44%)	9 (33%)	11 (50%)
Marion	4 (31%)	32 (44%)	14 (36%)	22 (48%)	3 (18%)	33 (49%)	12 (48%)	24 (40%)	7 (41%)	29 (43%)
Morrow	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)
Multnomah	37 (66%)	92 (54%)	96 (60%)	33 (52%)	63 (70%)	64 (49%)	11 (55%)	117 (58%)	5 (56%)	124 (57%)
Polk	1 (33%)	2 (22%)	3 (43%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	3 (33%)	1 (100%)	2 (18%)
Sherman	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)
Tillamook	3 (100%)	9 (64%)	8 (73%)	4 (67%)	8 (80%)	4 (57%)	4 (67%)	8 (73%)	10 (67%)	2 (100%)
Umatilla	0 (0%)	4 (24%)	4 (31%)	0 (0%)	1 (13%)	3 (25%)	0 (0%)	4 (24%)	3 (23%)	1 (14%)
Union	--	3 (60%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	2 (100%)	--	3 (60%)	--	3 (60%)
Wallowa	--	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wasco	2 (100%)	6 (67%)	5 (71%)	3 (75%)	4 (80%)	4 (67%)	1 (50%)	7 (78%)	8 (80%)	0 (0%)
Washington	11 (52%)	38 (59%)	39 (64%)	8 (40%)	17 (61%)	30 (55%)	6 (38%)	43 (61%)	33 (62%)	16 (49%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	3 (100%)	4 (57%)	5 (71%)	2 (67%)	4 (80%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	7 (78%)	1 (50%)	6 (75%)
State	104 (54%)	354 (49%)	306 (53%)	149 (46%)	185 (57%)	264 (46%)	69 (47%)	384 (51%)	160 (49%)	298 (51%)

**Table 11. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Demographic Factors for Families Enrolled 2012-2013 (CE 3-4.B, CE 5-4.B)**

Regional	Number (%) of	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)
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<b>Programs</b>	<b>Married Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Single Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Mothers with At Least a High School Education Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Mothers with Less Than a High School Education Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Employed Parents Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Unemployed Parent Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Teen Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Non-Teen Mothers Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Families Screened Prenatally Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>	<b>of Families Screened After Birth Still Enrolled 12 Months Later</b>
<b>Clatsop/ Columbia</b>	0 (0%)	5 (71%)	2 (50%)	3 (60%)	1 (25%)	4 (80%)	2 (67%)	3 (50%)	1 (50%)	4 (57%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	3 (75%)	13 (65%)	8 (73%)	8 (62%)	7 (78%)	9 (60%)	5 (71%)	11 (65%)	16 (73%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	0 (0%)	2 (29%)	2 (25%)	--	1 (50%)	1 (17%)	--	2 (25%)	1 (17%)	1 (50%)
<b>Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	2 (100%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	2 (100%)	3 (60%)	--	--	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	3 (38%)	7 (32%)	8 (36%)	2 (25%)	7 (54%)	3 (19%)	1 (33%)	9 (33%)	8 (35%)	2 (29%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	5 (31%)	34 (42%)	17 (37%)	22 (43%)	4 (20%)	35 (46%)	12 (43%)	27 (39%)	8 (44%)	31 (39%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/ Walla)</b>	1 (100%)	6 (46%)	2 (40%)	5 (63%)	3 (60%)	3 (38%)	4 (67%)	3 (38%)	5 (63%)	2 (33%)

**Table 12. Participant Reasons for Exiting Program Prior to Program Completion<sup>32</sup> (CE 3-4.B)**

County	Number of Exiting Families in FY 2012-13	Median <sup>33</sup> Age of Child at Exit (in Months)	Number (%) that Reached the Age Limit of the Program	Number (%) Moved, Unable to Locate	Number (%) Parent Declined Further Service <sup>34</sup>	Number (%) Families Moved out of County	Other Reason <sup>35</sup>
Baker	7	10	0 (0%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)	3 (43%)	2 (29%)
Benton	17	8	4 (24%)	4 (24%)	6 (35%)	3 (18%)	0 (0%)
Clackamas	67	17	17 (25%)	1 (2%)	29 (43%)	16 (24%)	4 (6%)
Clatsop	8	9	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	2 (25%)	5 (63%)	0 (0%)
Columbia	6	28	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)
Coos	26	17	4 (15%)	0 (0%)	6 (23%)	1 (4%)	15 (58%)
Crook	9	25	4 (44%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	3 (33%)	0 (0%)
Curry	1	3	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Deschutes	32	20	9 (28%)	6 (19%)	6 (19%)	8 (25%)	3 (9%)
Douglas	33	15	13 (39%)	3 (9%)	11 (33%)	4 (12%)	2 (6%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	3	5	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)
Harney	2	7	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
Hood River	14	37	8 (57%)	0 (0%)	2 (14%)	4 (29%)	0 (0%)
Jackson	24	14	5 (21%)	1 (4%)	10 (42%)	5 (21%)	3 (13%)
Jefferson	15	36	7 (47%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)	2 (13%)
Josephine	16	15	4 (25%)	2 (13%)	4 (25%)	4 (25%)	2 (13%)
Klamath	22	12	0 (0%)	7 (32%)	10 (46%)	5 (23%)	0 (0%)

<sup>32</sup> Reasons for exiting Intensive Services are reported on the family's Exit Form completed by the home visitor and entered into Family Manager.

<sup>33</sup> The "median" is a statistical measure of the score that occurs about the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile. The median is less sensitive to outliers compared to the "mean," and is a more meaningful statistic for this type of analysis.

<sup>34</sup> "Declined Further Service" includes: (1) Parent no longer interested, (2) parent too busy, and (3) home visitor left, parent decided not to remain in program.

<sup>35</sup> "Other Reason" includes: (1) Child removed from custody, (2) home visitor had safety concerns visiting the family, (3) the family transferred to a non-HFO program, and (4) other.

**Table 12. Participant Reasons for Exiting Program Prior to Program Completion<sup>32</sup> (CE 3-4.B)**

County	Number of Exiting Families in FY 2012-13	Median <sup>33</sup> Age of Child at Exit (in Months)	Number (%) that Reached the Age Limit of the Program	Number (%) Moved, Unable to Locate	Number (%) Parent Declined Further Service <sup>34</sup>	Number (%) Families Moved out of County	Other Reason <sup>35</sup>
Lane	75	35	35 (47%)	7 (9%)	16 (21%)	13 (17%)	4 (5%)
Lincoln	33	19	9 (27%)	1 (3%)	11 (33%)	10 (30%)	2 (6%)
Linn	19	17	3 (16%)	3 (16%)	5 (26%)	4 (21%)	4 (21%)
Malheur	25	4	3 (12%)	1 (4%)	8 (32%)	8 (32%)	5 (20%)
Marion	97	9	16 (17%)	26 (27%)	28 (29%)	16 (17%)	11 (11%)
Morrow	10	33	6 (60%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
Multnomah	185	14	55 (30%)	17 (9%)	43 (23%)	42 (23%)	28 (15%)
Polk	15	25	5 (33%)	2 (13%)	3 (20%)	3 (20%)	2 (13%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	13	15	3 (23%)	1 (8%)	5 (39%)	3 (23%)	1 (8%)
Umatilla	24	8	2 (8%)	5 (21%)	6 (25%)	8 (33%)	3 (13%)
Union	4	12	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)
Wallowa	6	10	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	2 (33%)	1 (17%)
Wasco	10	25	4 (40%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
Washington	94	16	36 (38%)	7 (7%)	19 (20%)	13 (14%)	19 (20%)
Wheeler	3	28	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)
Yamhill	17	36	10 (59%)	1 (6%)	2 (12%)	4 (24%)	0 (0%)
<b>State</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>268 (29%)</b>	<b>104 (11%)</b>	<b>247 (27%)</b>	<b>200 (21%)</b>	<b>114 (12%)</b>

<sup>23</sup> Reasons for exiting Intensive Services are reported on the family's Exit Form completed by the home visitor and entered into Family Manager.

<sup>24</sup> The "median" is a statistical measure of the score that occurs about the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile. The median is less sensitive to outliers compared to the "mean," and is a more meaningful statistic for this type of analysis.

<sup>25</sup> "Declined Further Service" includes: (1) Parent no longer interested, (2) parent too busy, and (3) home visitor left, parent decided not to remain in program.

<sup>26</sup> "Other Reason" includes: (1) Child removed from custody, (2) home visitor had safety concerns visiting the family, (3) the family transferred to a non-HFO program, and (4) other.

**Table 12. Participant Reasons for Exiting Program Prior to Program Completion<sup>23</sup> (CE 3-4.B)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number of Exiting Families in FY 2012-13</b>	<b>Median<sup>24</sup> Age of Child at Exit (in Months)</b>	<b>Number (%) that Reached the Age Limit of the Program</b>	<b>Number (%) Moved, Unable to Locate</b>	<b>Number (%) Parent Declined Further Service<sup>25</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) Families Moved out of County</b>	<b>Other Reason<sup>26</sup></b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	14	12	4 (29%)	0 (0%)	3 (21%)	7 (50%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	24	36	12 (50%)	1 (4%)	5 (21%)	6 (25%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	27	15	4 (15%)	1 (4%)	6 (22%)	1 (4%)	15 (56%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	3	28	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	36	13	7 (19%)	7 (19%)	11 (31%)	7 (19%)	4 (11%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	112	9	21 (19%)	28 (25%)	31 (28%)	19 (17%)	13 (12%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	13	10	0 (0%)	3 (23%)	2 (15%)	5 (39%)	3 (23%)

<sup>23</sup> Reasons for exiting Intensive Services are reported on the family's Exit Form completed by the home visitor and entered into Family Manager.

<sup>24</sup> The "median" is a statistical measure of the score that occurs about the 50<sup>th</sup> percentile. The median is less sensitive to outliers compared to the "mean," and is a more meaningful statistic for this type of analysis.

<sup>25</sup> "Declined Further Service" includes: (1) Parent no longer interested, (2) parent too busy, and (3) home visitor left, parent decided not to remain in program.

<sup>26</sup> "Other Reason" includes: (1) Child removed from custody, (2) home visitor had safety concerns visiting the family, (3) the family transferred to a non-HFO program, and (4) other.



**Table 13a. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>36</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service: Childrearing Characteristics**

County	Number of Completed Family Assessments	High Stress Family Assessment	Number (%) Lacking Nurturing Parents (history of maltreatment, corporal punishment, emotional abuse/neglect)		Number (%) with Substance Abuse, Mental Illness, or Criminal History		Substance Abuse	Mental Illness	Criminal History
			Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe			
Baker	24 (96%)	20 (83%)	5 (21%)	19 (79%)	4 (17%)	19 (79%)	13 (54%)	12 (50%)	14 (58%)
Benton	28 (74%)	16 (57%)	5 (18%)	15 (54%)	6 (21%)	9 (32%)	7 (25%)	4 (14%)	6 (21%)
Clackamas	132 (90%)	115 (87%)	12 (9%)	100 (76%)	38 (29%)	64 (49%)	46 (35%)	44 (33%)	28 (21%)
Clatsop	12 (92%)	5 (42%)	4 (33%)	4 (33%)	5 (42%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)
Columbia	27 (87%)	25 (93%)	7 (26%)	18 (67%)	17 (63%)	9 (33%)	11 (41%)	6 (22%)	5 (19%)
Coos	6 (43%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)
Crook	17 (71%)	14 (82%)	2 (12%)	11 (65%)	7 (41%)	7 (41%)	8 (47%)	4 (24%)	8 (47%)
Curry	4 (24%)	4 (100%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)
Deschutes	54 (46%)	36 (67%)	13 (24%)	29 (54%)	17 (32%)	20 (37%)	10 (19%)	3 (6%)	4 (7%)
Douglas	49 (71%)	45 (92%)	3 (6%)	42 (88%)	12 (25%)	29 (59%)	30 (61%)	22 (45%)	12 (25%)
Gilliam	4 (100%)	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)
Grant	3 (33%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	1 (33%)
Harney	11 (100%)	9 (82%)	3 (27%)	6 (55%)	3 (27%)	7 (64%)	8 (73%)	4 (36%)	4 (36%)
Hood River	33 (87%)	31 (94%)	7 (21%)	22 (67%)	10 (30%)	11 (33%)	10 (30%)	9 (27%)	5 (15%)
Jackson	62 (74%)	45 (73%)	8 (13%)	42 (68%)	8 (13%)	36 (59%)	33 (53%)	20 (32%)	17 (27%)
Jefferson	15 (68%)	13 (87%)	3 (20%)	10 (67%)	7 (47%)	5 (33%)	9 (60%)	6 (40%)	6 (40%)
Josephine	44 (79%)	39 (89%)	11 (25%)	29 (66%)	10 (23%)	22 (50%)	22 (50%)	13 (30%)	12 (27%)
Klamath	40 (65%)	33 (83%)	2 (5%)	32 (80%)	11 (28%)	21 (53%)	21 (54%)	20 (50%)	19 (48%)

<sup>36</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

**Table 13a. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>36</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service: Childrearing Characteristics**

County	Number of Completed Family Assessments	High Stress Family Assessment	Number (%) Lacking Nurturing Parents (history of maltreatment, corporal punishment, emotional abuse/neglect)		Number (%) with Substance Abuse, Mental Illness, or Criminal History		Substance Abuse	Mental Illness	Criminal History
			Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe			
Lane	149 (83%)	128 (86%)	12 (8%)	123 (83%)	40 (27%)	90 (61%)	82 (55%)	84 (56%)	40 (27%)
Lincoln	59 (91%)	47 (80%)	11 (19%)	46 (78%)	30 (52%)	18 (31%)	14 (24%)	5 (9%)	6 (10%)
Linn	38 (83%)	34 (90%)	9 (24%)	23 (61%)	12 (32%)	16 (42%)	16 (42%)	16 (42%)	10 (26%)
Malheur	31 (46%)	18 (58%)	8 (26%)	12 (39%)	13 (42%)	7 (23%)	11 (36%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)
Marion	173 (75%)	129 (75%)	21 (12%)	113 (66%)	53 (31%)	68 (40%)	61 (35%)	55 (32%)	57 (33%)
Morrow	5 (20%)	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)
Multnomah	423 (76%)	301 (71%)	64 (15%)	261 (62%)	95 (23%)	167 (40%)	135 (32%)	122 (29%)	91 (22%)
Polk	18 (58%)	16 (89%)	1 (6%)	14 (78%)	8 (44%)	9 (50%)	9 (50%)	11 (61%)	7 (39%)
Sherman	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	29 (74%)	27 (93%)	4 (14%)	16 (55%)	5 (17%)	13 (45%)	7 (24%)	4 (14%)	4 (14%)
Umatilla	35 (73%)	27 (77%)	5 (15%)	21 (62%)	11 (31%)	13 (37%)	13 (37%)	11 (31%)	8 (23%)
Union	13 (59%)	8 (62%)	2 (15%)	6 (46%)	5 (39%)	4 (31%)	4 (31%)	4 (31%)	2 (15%)
Wallowa	6 (60%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	5 (83%)	2 (33%)	4 (67%)	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)
Wasco	26 (90%)	25 (96%)	4 (17%)	16 (70%)	11 (44%)	10 (40%)	10 (39%)	7 (27%)	6 (23%)
Washington	148 (61%)	101 (68%)	16 (11%)	105 (71%)	48 (33%)	54 (37%)	51 (35%)	47 (32%)	47 (32%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	35 (64%)	32 (91%)	2 (6%)	25 (71%)	2 (6%)	25 (71%)	18 (51%)	21 (60%)	14 (40%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,755 (72%)</b>	<b>1,365 (78%)</b>	<b>250 (14%)</b>	<b>1,178 (67%)</b>	<b>497 (28%)</b>	<b>771 (44%)</b>	<b>680 (39%)</b>	<b>567 (32%)</b>	<b>446 (26%)</b>

<sup>27</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

Table 13a. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>27</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service: Childrearing Characteristics

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of Completed Family Assessments	High Stress Family Assessment	Number (%) Lacking Nurturing Parents (history of maltreatment, corporal punishment, emotional abuse/neglect)		Number (%) with Substance Abuse, Mental Illness, or Criminal History		<i>Substance Abuse</i>	<i>Mental Illness</i>	<i>Criminal History</i>
			Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe			
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	39 (89%)	30 (77%)	11 (28%)	22 (56%)	22 (56%)	10 (26%)	12 (31%)	6 (15%)	6 (15%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	59 (88%)	56 (95%)	11 (20%)	38 (68%)	21 (36%)	21 (36%)	20 (34%)	16 (27%)	11 (19%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	10 (32%)	10 (100%)	1 (10%)	8 (80%)	1 (10%)	9 (90%)	9 (90%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	6 (100%)	4 (67%)	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	66 (79%)	50 (76%)	14 (21%)	38 (58%)	18 (27%)	25 (38%)	23 (35%)	20 (30%)	16 (24%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	191 (73%)	145 (76%)	22 (12%)	127 (67%)	61 (32%)	77 (41%)	70 (37%)	66 (35%)	64 (34%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	30 (86%)	26 (87%)	5 (17%)	24 (80%)	6 (20%)	23 (77%)	18 (60%)	13 (43%)	17 (57%)

<sup>27</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

**Table 13b. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>37</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service**

County	Number (%) with Previous or Current Child Welfare Involvement		Prior Child Welfare Involvement	Current Child Welfare Involvement	Number (%) with Isolation, Low Self-Esteem		Number (%) with Multiple Stressors	
	Mild	Severe			Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
Baker	3 (13%)	3 (13%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	7 (29%)	11 (46%)	6 (25%)	13 (54%)
Benton	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	16 (57%)	7 (25%)	14 (50%)	9 (32%)
Clackamas	16 (12%)	6 (5%)	9 (7%)	8 (6%)	43 (33%)	59 (45%)	41 (31%)	67 (51%)
Clatsop	2 (17%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	3 (25%)	1 (8%)	7 (58%)	2 (17%)
Columbia	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	19 (70%)	6 (22%)	14 (52%)	12 (44%)
Coos	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)
Crook	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	2 (12%)	0 (0%)	10 (59%)	5 (29%)	7 (41%)	7 (41%)
Curry	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)
Deschutes	4 (7%)	4 (7%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	18 (33%)	14 (26%)	32 (59%)	18 (33%)
Douglas	10 (20%)	6 (12%)	8 (16%)	7 (14%)	17 (35%)	21 (43%)	17 (35%)	27 (55%)
Gilliam	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
Grant	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Harney	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	4 (46%)	6 (55%)	2 (18%)	9 (82%)
Hood River	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (9%)	0 (0%)	9 (27%)	23 (70%)	10 (30%)	23 (70%)
Jackson	9 (15%)	7 (11%)	4 (7%)	13 (21%)	32 (52%)	20 (32%)	28 (45%)	26 (42%)
Jefferson	3 (20%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	4 (27%)	10 (67%)	3 (20%)	11 (73%)
Josephine	5 (11%)	2 (5%)	5 (11%)	2 (5%)	20 (46%)	20 (46%)	16 (36%)	21 (48%)
Klamath	6 (15%)	9 (23%)	11 (28%)	9 (23%)	13 (33%)	20 (50%)	10 (25%)	27 (68%)

<sup>37</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

**Table 13b. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>37</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service**

County	Number (%) with Previous or Current Child Welfare Involvement		<i>Prior Child Welfare Involvement</i>	<i>Current Child Welfare Involvement</i>	Number (%) with Isolation, Low Self-Esteem		Number (%) with Multiple Stressors	
	Mild	Severe			Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
Lane	9 (6%)	4 (3%)	9 (6%)	8 (5%)	36 (24%)	75 (51%)	41 (28%)	84 (56%)
Lincoln	3 (5%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	18 (31%)	15 (26%)	26 (45%)	20 (35%)
Linn	2 (5%)	3 (8%)	4 (11%)	2 (5%)	11 (29%)	23 (61%)	14 (37%)	23 (61%)
Malheur	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	15 (48%)	4 (13%)	15 (48%)	9 (29%)
Marion	9 (5%)	15 (9%)	11 (6%)	16 (9%)	69 (40%)	60 (35%)	67 (39%)	83 (48%)
Morrow	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)
Multnomah	20 (5%)	12 (3%)	12 (3%)	18 (4%)	168 (40%)	160 (38%)	153 (36%)	209 (49%)
Polk	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	7 (39%)	7 (39%)	4 (22%)	13 (72%)
Sherman	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	16 (55%)	10 (35%)	9 (31%)	18 (62%)
Umatilla	0 (0%)	5 (14%)	2 (6%)	3 (9%)	18 (51%)	8 (23%)	11 (31%)	17 (49%)
Union	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (31%)	1 (8%)	5 (39%)	5 (39%)
Wallowa	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)	1 (17%)	5 (83%)
Wasco	3 (12%)	2 (8%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	9 (35%)	14 (54%)	3 (12%)	22 (85%)
Washington	11 (7%)	5 (3%)	6 (4%)	8 (5%)	54 (37%)	53 (36%)	70 (47%)	56 (38%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	0 (0%)	4 (11%)	1 (3%)	2 (6%)	9 (26%)	17 (49%)	4 (11%)	30 (86%)
<b>State</b>	<b>126 (7%)</b>	<b>103 (6%)</b>	<b>110 (6%)</b>	<b>114 (7%)</b>	<b>663 (38%)</b>	<b>681 (39%)</b>	<b>639 (37%)</b>	<b>876 (50%)</b>

<sup>28</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

Table 13b. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>28</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<i>Number (%) with Previous or Current Child Welfare Involvement</i>		<i>Prior Child Welfare Involvement</i>	<i>Current Child Welfare Involvement</i>	<i>Number (%) with Isolation, Low Self-Esteem</i>		<i>Number (%) with Multiple Stressors</i>	
	<i>Mild</i>	<i>Severe</i>			<i>Mild</i>	<i>Severe</i>	<i>Mild</i>	<i>Severe</i>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	3 (8%)	3 (8%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	22 (56%)	7 (18%)	21 (54%)	14 (36%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	3 (5%)	2 (3%)	4 (7%)	2 (3%)	18 (31%)	37 (63%)	13 (22%)	45 (76%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	4 (40%)	5 (50%)	3 (30%)	6 (60%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	5 (83%)	1 (17%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	3 (5%)	3 (5%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	27 (41%)	30 (46%)	28 (42%)	32 (49%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	10 (5%)	16 (9%)	12 (6%)	17 (9%)	76 (40%)	67 (35%)	71 (37%)	96 (51%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	3 (10%)	4 (13%)	5 (17%)	2 (7%)	10 (33%)	13 (43%)	7 (23%)	18 (60%)

<sup>28</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

**Table 13c. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>38</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service**

County	Number (%) with Potential for Violence		Number (%) with Unrealistic Expectations of Infant		Number (%) with Plans for Severe Discipline for Infant		Number (%) with Negative Perception of Infant		Number (%) with Bonding/ Attachment Issues	
	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
<b>Baker</b>	3 (13%)	6 (25%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)	3 (13%)	2 (9%)	0 (0%)	13 (54%)	3 (13%)
<b>Benton</b>	2 (7%)	2 (7%)	9 (32%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	16 (57%)	1 (4%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	14 (11%)	30 (23%)	51 (39%)	15 (11%)	16 (12%)	7 (5%)	16 (12%)	7 (5%)	77 (58%)	25 (19%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	1 (8%)	2 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	6 (50%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia</b>	6 (22%)	4 (15%)	8 (30%)	3 (11%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	10 (37%)	0 (0%)	22 (82%)	2 (7%)
<b>Coos</b>	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	1 (17%)
<b>Crook</b>	2 (12%)	3 (18%)	10 (59%)	2 (12%)	3 (18%)	2 (12%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	9 (53%)	1 (6%)
<b>Curry</b>	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)
<b>Deschutes</b>	1 (2%)	7 (13%)	5 (9%)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)	3 (6%)	9 (17%)	0 (0%)	41 (76%)	1 (2%)
<b>Douglas</b>	2 (4%)	12 (12%)	10 (20%)	1 (2%)	12 (25%)	6 (12%)	12 (25%)	1 (2%)	35 (71%)	10 (20%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)
<b>Grant</b>	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)
<b>Harney</b>	0 (0%)	1 (9%)	3 (27%)	1 (9%)	4 (36%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	4 (36%)	2 (18%)
<b>Hood River</b>	2 (6%)	4 (12%)	20 (61%)	3 (9%)	5 (15%)	3 (9%)	11 (33%)	4 (12%)	18 (55%)	4 (12%)
<b>Jackson</b>	4 (7%)	17 (27%)	15 (24%)	5 (8%)	4 (7%)	3 (5%)	8 (13%)	4 (7%)	39 (63%)	5 (8%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	4 (27%)	5 (33%)	12 (80%)	1 (7%)	4 (27%)	2 (13%)	4 (27%)	1 (7%)	9 (60%)	3 (20%)
<b>Josephine</b>	1 (2%)	7 (16%)	17 (40%)	1 (2%)	9 (21%)	5 (11%)	7 (16%)	1 (2%)	28 (64%)	8 (18%)
<b>Klamath</b>	4 (11%)	12 (32%)	18 (45%)	2 (5%)	9 (23%)	4 (10%)	8 (20%)	1 (3%)	21 (53%)	10 (25%)

<sup>38</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

**Table 13c. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>38</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service**

County	Number (%) with Potential for Violence		Number (%) with Unrealistic Expectations of Infant		Number (%) with Plans for Severe Discipline for Infant		Number (%) with Negative Perception of Infant		Number (%) with Bonding/ Attachment Issues	
	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
Lane	19 (13%)	26 (18%)	75 (51%)	11 (7%)	21 (14%)	16 (11%)	25 (17%)	5 (4%)	89 (60%)	25 (17%)
Lincoln	4 (7%)	8 (14%)	22 (37%)	2 (3%)	5 (9%)	4 (7%)	5 (9%)	2 (3%)	45 (76%)	5 (9%)
Linn	5 (14%)	5 (14%)	13 (36%)	3 (8%)	10 (27%)	4 (11%)	9 (26%)	0 (0%)	27 (73%)	5 (14%)
Malheur	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	6 (19%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)	2 (7%)	9 (30%)	0 (0%)	19 (61%)	0 (0%)
Marion	18 (11%)	30 (18%)	72 (44%)	16 (10%)	15 (9%)	9 (5%)	37 (22%)	3 (2%)	120 (69%)	22 (13%)
Morrow	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (60%)	1 (20%)
Multnomah	45 (11%)	75 (18%)	136 (33%)	27 (6%)	45 (11%)	29 (7%)	64 (15%)	9 (2%)	246 (58%)	57 (14%)
Polk	2 (11%)	3 (17%)	5 (29%)	3 (18%)	3 (19%)	1 (6%)	2 (11%)	1 (6%)	12 (67%)	2 (11%)
Sherman	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	17 (59%)	3 (10%)	5 (17%)	4 (14%)	5 (19%)	0 (0%)	19 (66%)	4 (14%)
Umatilla	3 (9%)	6 (17%)	15 (43%)	3 (9%)	13 (37%)	3 (9%)	7 (20%)	0 (0%)	24 (69%)	4 (11%)
Union	2 (17%)	1 (8%)	4 (31%)	2 (15%)	2 (15%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (69%)	0 (0%)
Wallowa	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	1 (17%)
Wasco	1 (4%)	6 (25%)	8 (35%)	5 (22%)	3 (14%)	1 (5%)	12 (52%)	2 (9%)	14 (54%)	7 (27%)
Washington	9 (6%)	22 (15%)	41 (28%)	9 (6%)	15 (10%)	8 (6%)	17 (12%)	2 (1%)	86 (59%)	17 (12%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	4 (11%)	2 (6%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	3 (9%)	1 (3%)	19 (54%)	8 (23%)
State	160 (9%)	309 (18%)	621 (36%)	126 (7%)	217 (13%)	126 (7%)	291 (17%)	45 (3%)	1,084 (62%)	235 (13%)

<sup>29</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.



**Table 13c. Parent Survey (Kempe) Risk Factors<sup>29</sup> for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (%) with Potential for Violence		Number (%) with Unrealistic Expectations of Infant		Number (%) with Plans for Severe Discipline for Infant		Number (%) with Negative Perception of Infant		Number (%) with Bonding/ Attachment Issues	
	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	7 (18%)	6 (15%)	8 (21%)	3 (8%)	1 (3%)	2 (5%)	11 (28%)	0 (0%)	28 (72%)	2 (5%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	3 (5%)	10 (18%)	28 (50%)	8 (14%)	8 (15%)	4 (7%)	23 (41%)	6 (11%)	32 (54%)	11 (19%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	3 (30%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	6 (60%)	1 (10%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	1 (17%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	7 (11%)	7 (11%)	22 (34%)	3 (5%)	12 (19%)	4 (6%)	10 (16%)	0 (0%)	43 (66%)	6 (9%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	20 (11%)	33 (18%)	77 (42%)	19 (10%)	18 (10%)	10 (6%)	39 (21%)	4 (2%)	132 (69%)	24 (13%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	3 (10%)	9 (30%)	12 (40%)	3 (10%)	3 (10%)	5 (17%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	17 (57%)	4 (13%)

<sup>29</sup> Parent Survey risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

**Table 14. Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families: Race/Ethnicity**

County	Total Number of Intensive Service Families with Race/Ethnicity Information <sup>39</sup>	Number (%) African American	Number (%) Hispanic/Latino	Number (%) Asian	Number (%) American Indian	Number (%) Caucasian	Number (%) Multiracial	Number (%) Other	Number (%) Unreported
Baker	25	0 (0%)	4 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (68%)	4 (16%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Benton	38	0 (0%)	12 (32%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	15 (40%)	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	4 (11%)
Clackamas	147	2 (1%)	42 (29%)	3 (2%)	0 (0%)	79 (54%)	11 (8%)	2 (1%)	8 (5%)
Clatsop	13	0 (0%)	4 (31%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8 (62%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)
Columbia	31	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	24 (77%)	3 (10%)	0 (0%)	2 (7%)
Coos	14	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (71%)	2 (14%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Crook	24	0 (0%)	4 (17%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	13 (54%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	5 (21%)
Curry	17	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (29%)	3 (18%)	1 (6%)	8 (47%)
Deschutes	118	1 (1%)	18 (15%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)	78 (66%)	11 (9%)	0 (0%)	8 (7%)
Douglas	69	1 (1%)	3 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	56 (81%)	4 (6%)	0 (0%)	5 (7%)
Gilliam	4	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)
Grant	9	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	6 (67%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (22%)
Harney	11	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (82%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)	1 (9%)
Hood River	38	0 (0%)	22 (58%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	6 (16%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	8 (21%)
Jackson	84	0 (0%)	20 (24%)	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	50 (60%)	8 (10%)	1 (1%)	4 (5%)
Jefferson	22	0 (0%)	12 (55%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	7 (32%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (9%)
Josephine	56	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	48 (86%)	4 (7%)	0 (0%)	2 (4%)
Klamath	62	0 (0%)	8 (13%)	0 (0%)	3 (5%)	27 (44%)	8 (13%)	0 (0%)	16 (26%)

<sup>39</sup> Not all families reported race/ethnicity information.

**Table 14. Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families: Race/Ethnicity**

<b>County</b>	<b>Total Number of Intensive Service Families with Race/Ethnicity Information<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) African American</b>	<b>Number (%) Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>Number (%) Asian</b>	<b>Number (%) American Indian</b>	<b>Number (%) Caucasian</b>	<b>Number (%) Multiracial</b>	<b>Number (%) Other</b>	<b>Number (%) Unreported</b>
Lane	179	5 (3%)	33 (18%)	3 (2%)	3 (2%)	115 (64%)	10 (6%)	4 (2%)	6 (3%)
Lincoln	65	0 (0%)	16 (25%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)	40 (62%)	5 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)
Linn	46	1 (2%)	20 (44%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	22 (48%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	2 (4%)
Malheur	68	1 (2%)	26 (38%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	28 (41%)	5 (7%)	0 (0%)	7 (10%)
Marion	232	3 (1%)	123 (53%)	1 (<1%)	3 (1%)	74 (32%)	13 (6%)	2 (1%)	13 (6%)
Morrow	25	0 (0%)	17 (68%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	3 (12%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)
Multnomah	559	60 (11%)	104 (19%)	81 (15%)	2 (<1%)	208 (37%)	44 (8%)	22 (4%)	38 (7%)
Polk	31	0 (0%)	7 (23%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	19 (61%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	2 (7%)
Sherman	2	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	39	0 (0%)	15 (39%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	17 (44%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)
Umatilla	48	1 (2%)	9 (19%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	31 (65%)	<b>0 (0%)</b>	0 (0%)	6 (13%)
Union	22	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	12 (55%)	1 (5%)	4 (18%)	5 (23%)
Wallowa	10	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	<b>0 (0%)</b>	0 (0%)	10 (100%)
Wasco	29	0 (0%)	6 (21%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	17 (59%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	5 (17%)
Washington	244	2 (1%)	131 (54%)	6 (3%)	1 (<1%)	49 (20%)	17 (7%)	7 (3%)	31 (13%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	55	0 (0%)	12 (22%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	28 (51%)	4 (7%)	0 (0%)	10 (18%)
<b>State</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>78 (3%)</b>	<b>672 (28%)</b>	<b>100 (4%)</b>	<b>25 (1%)</b>	<b>1,135 (47%)</b>	<b>171 (7%)</b>	<b>45 (2%)</b>	<b>210 (9%)</b>

<sup>39</sup> Not all families reported race/ethnicity information.

**Table 14. Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families: Race/Ethnicity**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Total Number of Intensive Service Families with Race/Ethnicity Information<sup>30</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) African American</b>	<b>Number (%) Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>Number (%) Asian</b>	<b>Number (%) American Indian</b>	<b>Number (%) Caucasian</b>	<b>Number (%) Multiracial</b>	<b>Number (%) Other</b>	<b>Number (%) Unreported</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	44	0 (0%)	5 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	32 (73%)	3 (7%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	67	0 (0%)	28 (42%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	23 (34%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	13 (19%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	31	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	15 (48%)	5 (16%)	1 (3%)	9 (29%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	6	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	84	1 (1%)	32 (38%)	3 (4%)	0 (0%)	37 (44%)	4 (5%)	1 (1%)	6 (7%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	263	3 (1%)	130 (49%)	1 (<1%)	4 (2%)	93 (35%)	14 (5%)	3 (1%)	15 (6%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	35	0 (0%)	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	27 (77%)	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

<sup>30</sup> Not all families reported race/ethnicity information.

**Table 15a. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families**

<b>County</b>	<b>Average Number of NBQ RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 1 RF</b>	<b>Number (%) with 2 RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 3 RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 4 RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 5+ RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) of English Speaking Households</b>	<b>Number (%) of Spanish Speaking Households</b>	<b>Number (%) of Other Language Households</b>
<b>Baker</b>	3.4	3 (12%)	3 (12%)	7 (28%)	4 (16%)	7 (28%)	25 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Benton</b>	2.8	2 (6%)	16 (47%)	9 (27%)	3 (9%)	4 (12%)	19 (68%)	8 (29%)	1 (4%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	3.7	2 (1%)	23 (16%)	47 (32%)	35 (24%)	38 (26%)	96 (81%)	21 (18%)	1 (1%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	2.9	1 (8%)	2 (17%)	6 (50%)	3 (25%)	0 (0%)	7 (58%)	5 (42%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia</b>	4.3	1 (3%)	4 (13%)	6 (19%)	4 (13%)	16 (52%)	29 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos</b>	3.9	0 (0%)	3 (21%)	2 (14%)	4 (29%)	5 (36%)	12 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Crook</b>	2.9	3 (14%)	7 (33%)	5 (24%)	4 (19%)	2 (10%)	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Curry</b>	3.1	1 (9%)	2 (18%)	3 (27%)	5 (46%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Deschutes</b>	3.1	11 (10%)	30 (26%)	40 (35%)	17 (15%)	17 (15%)	105 (96%)	4 (4%)	0 (0%)
<b>Douglas</b>	3.6	3 (5%)	11 (17%)	25 (39%)	12 (19%)	14 (22%)	63 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	2.3	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Grant</b>	3.4	1 (13%)	3 (38%)	0 (0%)	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Harney</b>	3.2	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	6 (60%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Hood River</b>	3.4	1 (3%)	11 (31%)	5 (14%)	12 (33%)	7 (19%)	8 (35%)	14 (61%)	1 (4%)
<b>Jackson</b>	4.1	2 (3%)	14 (17%)	13 (16%)	22 (27%)	30 (37%)	59 (82%)	13 (18%)	0 (0%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	3.9	1 (5%)	1 (5%)	9 (43%)	2 (10%)	8 (38%)	8 (62%)	5 (39%)	0 (0%)
<b>Josephine</b>	3.1	0 (0%)	18 (33%)	19 (35%)	12 (22%)	5 (9%)	52 (96%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
<b>Klamath</b>	4.4	0 (0%)	6 (12%)	8 (16%)	13 (26%)	24 (47%)	42 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

**Table 15a. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families**

County	Average Number of NBQ RFs	Number (%) with 1 RF	Number (%) with 2 RFs	Number (%) with 3 RFs	Number (%) with 4 RFs	Number (%) with 5+ RFs	Number (%) of English Speaking Households	Number (%) of Spanish Speaking Households	Number (%) of Other Language Households
Lane	3.5	1 (1%)	43 (25%)	59 (34%)	33 (19%)	38 (22%)	144 (91%)	11 (7%)	4 (3%)
Lincoln	2.9	5 (8%)	18 (28%)	26 (41%)	8 (13%)	6 (9%)	48 (77%)	14 (23%)	0 (0%)
Linn	2.7	6 (14%)	15 (34%)	13 (30%)	6 (14%)	4 (9%)	25 (60%)	17 (41%)	0 (0%)
Malheur	3.0	7 (11%)	11 (18%)	13 (21%)	12 (19%)	13 (21%)	40 (85%)	7 (15%)	0 (0%)
Marion	3.7	5 (2%)	42 (19%)	59 (26%)	55 (25%)	63 (28%)	92 (68%)	42 (31%)	1 (1%)
Morrow	3.1	2 (9%)	5 (22%)	5 (22%)	7 (30%)	3 (13%)	5 (28%)	12 (67%)	1 (6%)
Multnomah	3.4	31 (6%)	131 (25%)	137 (26%)	114 (22%)	115 (22%)	331 (80%)	35 (9%)	46 (11%)
Polk	3.1	2 (7%)	9 (31%)	9 (31%)	3 (10%)	6 (21%)	22 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)
Sherman	2.0	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	3.7	3 (8%)	2 (6%)	14 (39%)	6 (17%)	11 (31%)	21 (75%)	6 (21%)	1 (4%)
Umatilla	3.5	4 (10%)	9 (21%)	7 (17%)	9 (21%)	12 (29%)	36 (92%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)
Union	2.4	4 (24%)	5 (29%)	7 (41%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)	10 (83%)	0 (0%)	2 (17%)
Wallowa	3.6	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)	10 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wasco	3.1	5 (19%)	5 (19%)	7 (27%)	4 (15%)	5 (19%)	19 (86%)	3 (14%)	0 (0%)
Washington	3.2	15 (7%)	63 (27%)	60 (26%)	50 (22%)	42 (18%)	78 (51%)	75 (49%)	0 (0%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	3.4	1 (2%)	14 (28%)	13 (26%)	15 (29%)	8 (16%)	35 (83%)	7 (17%)	0 (0%)
State	3.4	128 (6%)	531 (23%)	638 (28%)	483 (21%)	510 (22%)	1,489 (80%)	304 (16%)	59 (3%)

Table 15a. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Average Number of NBQ RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 1 RF</b>	<b>Number (%) with 2 RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 3 RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 4 RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) with 5+ RFs</b>	<b>Number (%) of English Speak- ing House- holds</b>	<b>Number (%) of Spanish Speak- ing Households</b>	<b>Number (%) of Other Lan- guage House- holds</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	3.9	2 (5%)	6 (14%)	12 (28%)	7 (16%)	16 (37%)	36 (88%)	5 (12%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	3.3	6 (10%)	16 (26%)	12 (19%)	16 (26%)	12 (19%)	27 (60%)	17 (38%)	1 (2%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	3.6	1 (4%)	5 (20%)	5 (20%)	9 (36%)	5 (20%)	20 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	2.2	3 (50%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	2.7	8 (10%)	31 (40%)	22 (28%)	9 (12%)	8 (10%)	44 (63%)	25 (36%)	1 (1%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	3.7	7 (3%)	51 (20%)	68 (27%)	58 (23%)	69 (27%)	114 (72%)	43 (27%)	1 (1%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	3.4	4 (11%)	5 (14%)	10 (29%)	5 (14%)	10 (29%)	35 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

**Table 15b. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families**

County	Number (%) Teen Mothers (17 or younger)	Number (%) Single Mothers	Number (%) Less Than HS Education	Number (%) Late Prenatal Care	Number (%) Lack of Comprehensive Prenatal Care	Number (%) Unemployed Parent (s)
Baker	6 (24%)	19 (76%)	11 (44%)	4 (16%)	3 (12%)	11 (48%)
Benton	4 (12%)	23 (68%)	6 (18%)	8 (24%)	0 (0%)	16 (47%)
Clackamas	20 (14%)	116 (80%)	51 (35%)	43 (31%)	2 (1%)	86 (60%)
Clatsop	1 (8%)	7 (58%)	3 (27%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (75%)
Columbia	4 (13%)	26 (84%)	11 (36%)	11 (36%)	3 (10%)	23 (74%)
Coos	2 (15%)	13 (93%)	6 (43%)	2 (14%)	3 (21%)	12 (86%)
Crook	4 (19%)	14 (67%)	6 (30%)	4 (19%)	0 (0%)	11 (52%)
Curry	0 (0%)	10 (91%)	1 (9%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	7 (64%)
Deschutes	12 (10%)	93 (81%)	27 (24%)	19 (17%)	2 (2%)	57 (51%)
Douglas	9 (14%)	59 (91%)	22 (34%)	15 (23%)	6 (9%)	34 (53%)
Gilliam	0 (0%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)
Grant	0 (0%)	5 (63%)	4 (50%)	2 (25%)	0 (0%)	6 (75%)
Harney	0 (0%)	7 (70%)	3 (30%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (40%)
Hood River	10 (28%)	24 (67%)	16 (44%)	5 (14%)	0 (0%)	18 (50%)
Jackson	8 (10%)	61 (75%)	37 (46%)	27 (34%)	5 (6%)	55 (70%)
Jefferson	5 (25%)	17 (81%)	9 (43%)	5 (24%)	1 (6%)	14 (67%)
Josephine	4 (8%)	41 (76%)	12 (23%)	9 (18%)	1 (2%)	27 (50%)
Klamath	18 (36%)	47 (92%)	32 (63%)	11 (22%)	1 (2%)	40 (78%)



**Table 15b. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) Teen Mothers (17 or younger)</b>	<b>Number (%) Single Mothers</b>	<b>Number (%) Less Than HS Education</b>	<b>Number (%) Late Prenatal Care</b>	<b>Number (%) Lack of Comprehensive Prenatal Care</b>	<b>Number (%) Unemployed Parent (s)</b>
Lane	18 (11%)	136 (78%)	40 (23%)	33 (19%)	1 (1%)	88 (50%)
Lincoln	6 (9%)	50 (78%)	12 (19%)	8 (13%)	2 (3%)	30 (47%)
Linn	1 (2%)	31 (72%)	11 (25%)	3 (8%)	3 (8%)	15 (35%)
Malheur	13 (21%)	47 (75%)	20 (32%)	16 (26%)	1 (2%)	28 (50%)
Marion	51 (23%)	184 (82%)	98 (44%)	71 (33%)	22 (10%)	156 (70%)
Morrow	5 (24%)	19 (83%)	14 (64%)	7 (32%)	1 (5%)	9 (43%)
Multnomah	50 (10%)	389 (74%)	171 (32%)	82 (17%)	17 (3%)	319 (61%)
Polk	5 (72%)	24 (83%)	5 (17%)	7 (24%)	0 (0%)	13 (45%)
Sherman	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	12 (34%)	28 (78%)	15 (42%)	7 (19%)	4 (11%)	20 (56%)
Umatilla	7 (17%)	36 (86%)	13 (32%)	14 (35%)	8 (20%)	24 (62%)
Union	2 (12%)	10 (59%)	3 (20%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	4 (24%)
Wallowa	0 (0%)	9 (90%)	4 (40%)	2 (22%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)
Wasco	4 (15%)	20 (77%)	9 (35%)	4 (16%)	1 (5%)	14 (54%)
Washington	33 (14%)	169 (73%)	72 (33%)	55 (25%)	23 (10%)	125 (56%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	8 (16%)	43 (84%)	21 (41%)	15 (30%)	3 (6%)	27 (55%)
<b>State</b>	<b>322 (14%)</b>	<b>1,780 (77%)</b>	<b>768 (34%)</b>	<b>492 (22%)</b>	<b>115 (5%)</b>	<b>1,307 (58%)</b>

Table 15b. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number (%) Teen Mothers (17 or younger)</b>	<b>Number (%) Single Mothers</b>	<b>Number (%) Less Than HS Education</b>	<b>Number (%) Late Prenatal Care</b>	<b>Number (%) Lack of Comprehensive Prenatal Care</b>	<b>Number (%) Unemployed Parent (s)</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	5 (12%)	33 (77%)	14 (33%)	11 (26%)	3 (7%)	32 (74%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	14 (23%)	44 (71%)	25 (40%)	9 (15%)	1 (2%)	32 (52%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	2 (8%)	23 (92%)	7 (28%)	4 (17%)	3 (12%)	19 (76%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	0 (0%)	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	5 (6%)	54 (70%)	17 (22%)	11 (15%)	3 (4%)	31 (40%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	56 (22%)	208 (82%)	103 (41%)	78 (32%)	22 (9%)	169 (67%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	6 (17%)	28 (80%)	15 (43%)	6 (18%)	5 (14%)	15 (46%)

**Table 15c. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) Difficulty Paying for Expenses</b>	<b>Number (%) Depression Indi- cated</b>	<b>Number (%) Relationship Problems</b>	<b>Number (%) Substance Abuse Issues</b>	<b>Number (%) At or Be- low Poverty Level</b>
<b>Baker</b>	17 (71%)	8 (32%)	4 (16%)	1 (4%)	18 (95%)
<b>Benton</b>	26 (79%)	5 (15%)	6 (18%)	0 (0%)	17 (77%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	127 (88%)	38 (26%)	53 (37%)	7 (5%)	55 (93%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	11 (92%)	3 (25%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	3 (50%)
<b>Columbia</b>	31 (100%)	7 (23%)	13 (42%)	4 (13%)	20 (95%)
<b>Coos</b>	9 (64%)	3 (21%)	4 (29%)	1 (7%)	20 (95%)
<b>Crook</b>	16 (76%)	1 (5%)	4 (21%)	0 (0%)	16 (84%)
<b>Curry</b>	10 (91%)	3 (27%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)	5 (71%)
<b>Deschutes</b>	91 (79%)	20 (18%)	24 (24%)	12 (12%)	62 (87%)
<b>Douglas</b>	55 (85%)	11 (17%)	17 (27%)	4 (6%)	53 (91%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	2 (50%)
<b>Grant</b>	5 (63%)	3 (38%)	2 (25%)	0 (0%)	6 (86%)
<b>Harney</b>	10 (100%)	3 (30%)	5 (50%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
<b>Hood River</b>	29 (83%)	12 (33%)	7 (20%)	2 (7%)	28 (93%)
<b>Jackson</b>	67 (84%)	22 (27%)	33 (41%)	15 (19%)	59 (97%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	20 (95%)	5 (25%)	6 (29%)	0 (0%)	16 (94%)
<b>Josephine</b>	43 (80%)	9 (17%)	16 (30%)	4 (7%)	45 (92%)
<b>Klamath</b>	36 (71%)	17 (33%)	17 (34%)	5 (10%)	41 (100%)

**Table 15c. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) Difficulty Paying for Expenses</b>	<b>Number (%) Depression Indi- cated</b>	<b>Number (%) Relationship Problems</b>	<b>Number (%) Substance Abuse Issues</b>	<b>Number (%) At or Be- low Poverty Level</b>
Lane	152 (88%)	67 (39%)	69 (40%)	3 (2%)	126 (86%)
Lincoln	49 (78%)	14 (22%)	11 (18%)	2 (3%)	48 (83%)
Linn	32 (73%)	17 (39%)	5 (12%)	1 (2%)	19 (91%)
Malheur	40 (64%)	10 (16%)	12 (19%)	3 (5%)	19 (73%)
Marion	170 (76%)	39 (18%)	39 (17%)	8 (4%)	134 (88%)
Morrow	12 (57%)	1 (4%)	4 (17%)	0 (0%)	12 (75%)
Multnomah	472 (90%)	152 (30%)	117 (22%)	30 (6%)	372 (86%)
Polk	20 (69%)	8 (29%)	6 (21%)	3 (11%)	8 (89%)
Sherman	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	27 (75%)	5 (14%)	11 (31%)	3 (8%)	11 (85%)
Umatilla	26 (63%)	9 (22%)	10 (25%)	1 (3%)	12 (92%)
Union	15 (88%)	2 (12%)	3 (18%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Wallowa	9 (90%)	2 (20%)	4 (40%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)
Wasco	15 (63%)	5 (20%)	8 (32%)	1 (4%)	17 (85%)
Washington	172 (76%)	56 (25%)	43 (19%)	3 (1%)	153 (81%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	31 (63%)	14 (28%)	9 (18%)	3 (6%)	18 (86%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,850 (81%)</b>	<b>571 (25%)</b>	<b>565 (25%)</b>	<b>116 (5%)</b>	<b>1,412 (87%)</b>

Table 15c. NBQ Risk Factors and Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number (%) Difficulty Pay- ing for Expenses</b>	<b>Number (%) Depression In- dicated</b>	<b>Number (%) Relationship Problems</b>	<b>Number (%) Substance Abuse</b>	<b><i>Number (%) At or Below Poverty Level</i></b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	42 (98%)	10 (23%)	14 (33%)	4 (9%)	23 (85%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	44 (75%)	17 (28%)	15 (25%)	3 (6%)	45 (90%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	19 (76%)	6 (24%)	5 (21%)	1 (4%)	6 (75%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	5 (83%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	2 (40%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	58 (75%)	22 (28%)	11 (15%)	1 (1%)	36 (84%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	190 (75%)	47 (19%)	45 (18%)	11 (4%)	142 (88%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	26 (77%)	10 (29%)	8 (23%)	1 (3%)	23 (96%)

**Table 16. Health Care for Intensive Service Families<sup>40</sup>: Health Care Provider & Well-child Check-ups**

County	Number of Caregivers with Primary Health Care Provider Information	Number (%) of Caregivers with a Primary Health Care Provider	Number of Children with Primary Health Care Provider Information	Number (%) of Children with a Primary Health Care Provider	Number of Children with Well-Child Check-Up Information	Number (%) of Children Receiving Regular Well-Child Check-Ups
Baker	24	22 (2%)	24	23 (96%)	20	20 (100%)
Benton	29	18 (62%)	29	29 (100%)	20	19 (95%)
Clackamas	126	94 (75%)	127	124 (98%)	92	81 (88%)
Clatsop	13	7 (54%)	13	13 (100%)	13	13 (100%)
Columbia	24	24 (100%)	24	24 (100%)	17	17 (100%)
Coos	2	2 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Crook	21	18 (86%)	21	21 (100%)	13	13 (100%)
Curry	13	7 (54%)	13	12 (92%)	5	3 (60%)
Deschutes	101	79 (78%)	101	97 (96%)	67	64 (96%)
Douglas	63	45 (71%)	63	61 (97%)	45	38 (84%)
Gilliam	4	4 (100%)	4	4 (100%)	3	3 (100%)
Grant	7	6 (86%)	7	6 (86%)	4	4 (100%)
Harney	11	11 (100%)	11	11 (100%)	9	8 (89%)
Hood River	36	32 (89%)	36	36 (100%)	31	31 (100%)
Jackson	64	53 (83%)	64	64 (100%)	46	41 (89%)
Jefferson	20	20 (100%)	20	20 (100%)	16	12 (75%)
Josephine	53	51 (96%)	54	54 (100%)	39	35 (90%)
Klamath	51	48 (94%)	51	50 (98%)	31	29 (94%)

<sup>40</sup> Health outcomes are tracked by the home visitors and reported at 6-month intervals on the Family Update form. Outcome information is taken from the most recent report for each child.

**Table 16. Health Care for Intensive Service Families<sup>40</sup>: Health Care Provider & Well-child Check-ups**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Caregivers with Primary Health Care Provider Information</b>	<b>Number (%) of Caregivers with a Primary Health Care Provider</b>	<b>Number of Children with Primary Health Care Provider Information</b>	<b>Number (%) of Children with a Primary Health Care Provider</b>	<b>Number of Children with Well-Child Check-Up Information</b>	<b>Number (%) of Children Receiving Regular Well-Child Check-Ups</b>
<b>Lane</b>	159	130 (82%)	161	161 (100%)	121	111 (92%)
<b>Lincoln</b>	61	55 (90%)	61	59 (97%)	49	46 (94%)
<b>Linn</b>	40	32 (80%)	40	40 (100%)	36	36 (100%)
<b>Malheur</b>	46	35 (76%)	47	45 (96%)	37	34 (92%)
<b>Marion</b>	197	155 (79%)	197	190 (96%)	125	121 (97%)
<b>Morrow</b>	18	18 (100%)	18	18 (100%)	12	12 (100%)
<b>Multnomah</b>	526	427 (81%)	527	516 (98%)	385	353 (92%)
<b>Polk</b>	23	19 (83%)	23	23 (100%)	16	15 (94%)
<b>Sherman</b>	2	2 (100%)	2	2 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Tillamook</b>	33	27 (82%)	33	32 (97%)	23	22 (96%)
<b>Umatilla</b>	33	27 (82%)	33	32 (97%)	16	16 (100%)
<b>Union</b>	20	11 (55%)	20	19 (95%)	16	15 (94%)
<b>Wallowa</b>	5	5 (100%)	5	5 (100%)	3	3 (100%)
<b>Wasco</b>	26	26 (100%)	26	26 (100%)	18	18 (100%)
<b>Washington</b>	217	131 (60%)	217	215 (99%)	168	162 (96%)
<b>Wheeler</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Yamhill</b>	50	46 (92%)	50	49 (98%)	33	27 (82%)
<b>State</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>1,687 (80%)</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,084 (98%)</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>1,424 (93%)</b>

<sup>31</sup> Health outcomes are tracked by the home visitors and reported at 6-month intervals on the Family Update form. Outcome information is taken from the most recent report for each child.

**Table 16. Health Care for Intensive Service Families<sup>31</sup>: Health Care Provider & Well-child Check-ups**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number of Caregivers with Primary Health Care Provider Information</b>	<b>Number (%) of Caregivers with a Primary Health Care Provider</b>	<b>Number of Children with Primary Health Care Provider Information</b>	<b>Number (%) of Children with a Primary Health Care Provider</b>	<b>Number of Children with Well- Child Check-Up Information</b>	<b>Number (%) of Children Receiving Regular Well- Child Check-Ups</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	37	31 (84%)	37	37 (100%)	30	30 (100%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	62	58 (94%)	62	62 (100%)	49	49 (100%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	15	9 (60%)	16	15 (94%)	6	4 (67%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	6	6 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	4	4 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	69	50 (73%)	69	69 (100%)	56	55 (98%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	220	174 (79%)	220	213 (97%)	141	136 (97%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	29	27 (93%)	29	28 (97%)	23	23 (100%)

<sup>31</sup> Health outcomes are tracked by the home visitors and reported at 6-month intervals on the Family Update form. Outcome information is taken from the most recent report for each child.



**Table 17a. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Health Insurance**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Children with Health Insurance Information (Family Update)</b>	<b>Number (%) with Private Insurance</b>	<b>Number (%) with OHP</b>	<b>Number (%) with No Insurance</b>	<b>Number of Children Lacking Health Insurance at time of NBQ</b>	<b>Number (%) of These Children with Health Insurance at Most Recent Follow-Up</b>
<b>Baker</b>	20	1 (5%)	19 (95%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Benton</b>	21	0 (0%)	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	2	2 (100%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	94	9 (10%)	85 (90%)	0 (0%)	10	10 (100%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	13	1 (8%)	12 (92%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Columbia</b>	18	0 (0%)	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Coos</b>	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Crook</b>	15	1 (7%)	14 (93%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Curry</b>	5	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Deschutes</b>	67	8 (12%)	59 (88%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Douglas</b>	47	3 (6%)	43 (92%)	1 (2%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	3	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Grant</b>	4	0 (0%)	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Harney</b>	9	2 (22%)	7 (78%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Hood River</b>	31	0 (0%)	30 (97%)	1 (3%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Jackson</b>	47	1 (2%)	45 (96%)	1 (2%)	5	5 (100%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	18	0 (0%)	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Josephine</b>	39	3 (8%)	36 (92%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Klamath</b>	33	3 (9%)	30 (91%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)

**Table 17a. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Health Insurance**

County	Number of Children with Health Insurance Information (Family Update)	Number (%) with Private Insurance	Number (%) with OHP	Number (%) with No Insurance	Number of Children Lacking Health Insurance at time of NBQ	Number (%) of These Children with Health Insurance at Most Recent Follow-Up
Lane	121	15 (12%)	106 (88%)	0 (0%)	--	--
Lincoln	49	4 (8%)	43 (88%)	2 (4%)	7	5 (71%)
Linn	35	3 (9%)	32 (91%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
Malheur	38	8 (21%)	30 (79%)	0 (0%)	--	--
Marion	131	8 (6%)	123 (94%)	0 (0%)	7	7 (100%)
Morrow	13	2 (15%)	10 (77%)	1 (8%)	1	1 (100%)
Multnomah	389	39 (10%)	349 (90%)	1 (<1%)	16	16 (100%)
Polk	16	2 (13%)	13 (81%)	1 (6%)	--	--
Sherman	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
Tillamook	23	1 (4%)	22 (96%)	0 (0%)	6	6 (100%)
Umatilla	18	4 (22%)	14 (78%)	0 (0%)	5	5 (100%)
Union	16	3 (19%)	12 (75%)	1 (6%)	1	1 (100%)
Wallowa	3	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--
Wasco	18	1 (6%)	17 (94%)	0 (0%)	3	3 (100%)
Washington	173	17 (10%)	155 (90%)	1 (1%)	14	14 (100%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	36	5 (14%)	30 (83%)	1 (3%)	3	3 (100%)
State	1,565	145 (9%)	1,409 (90%)	11 (1%)	90	88 (98%)

**Table 17a. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Health Insurance**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number of Children with Health Insurance Information (Family Update)</b>	<b>Number (%) with Private Insurance</b>	<b>Number (%) with OHP</b>	<b>Number (%) with No Insurance</b>	<b>Number of Children Lacking Health Insurance at time of NBQ</b>	<b>Number (%) of These Children with Health Insurance at Most Recent Follow-Up</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	31	1 (3%)	30 (97%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	49	1 (2%)	47 (96%)	1 (2%)	4	4 (100%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	6	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	4	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	56	3 (5%)	53 (95%)	0 (0%)	3	3 (100%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	147	10 (7%)	136 (93%)	1 (1%)	7	7 (100%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	23	1 (4%)	22 (96%)	0 (0%)	1	1 (100%)

**Table 17b. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Use of Emergency Room in Past 6 Months**

County	Number (%) of Children Reporting ER Use During Last 6 Months	Average Number Child ER Visits During Last 6 Months <sup>41</sup>	Average Number Child ER Visits During Last 6 Months <sup>42</sup>	Number (%) of Mothers Reporting ER Use During Last 6 Months	Average Number Mother ER Visits During Last 6 Months <sup>43</sup>	Average Number Mother ER Visits During Last 6 Months <sup>44</sup>
Baker	5 (29%)	1	.29	4 (24%)	1	.24
Benton	1 (6%)	1	.06	2 (12%)	2	.24
Clackamas	16 (17%)	3	.53	13 (14%)	2	.27
Clatsop	1 (8%)	1	.08	0 (0%)	--	.00
Columbia	1 (6%)	1	.06	1 (6%)	1	.06
Coos	0 (0%)	--	.00	0 (0%)	--	.00
Crook	5 (33%)	2	.80	7 (47%)	2	.73
Curry	1 (20%)	2	.40	2 (50%)	1	.50
Deschutes	7 (12%)	7	.78	8 (13%)	2	.31
Douglas	16 (35%)	3	.87	10 (22%)	3	.65
Gilliam	0 (0%)	--	.00	1 (33%)	1	.33
Grant	4 (100%)	2	1.50	2 (50%)	2	1.00
Harney	0 (0%)	--	.00	1 (25%)	1	.25
Hood River	4 (13%)	2	.20	0 (0%)	--	.00
Jackson	10 (22%)	2	.47	5 (11%)	3	.33
Jefferson	5 (29%)	2	.59	7 (41%)	3	1.06
Josephine	8 (24%)	1	.24	7 (21%)	5	1.00
Klamath	12 (40%)	3	1.30	9 (31%)	2	.51

<sup>41</sup> Of families reporting child had at least one ER visit in the past 6 months.

<sup>42</sup> Of all families responding to the ER use question (including those with no use) in the past 6 months.

<sup>43</sup> Of mothers reporting they had at least one ER visit in the past 6 months.

<sup>44</sup> Of mothers responding to the ER use question (including those with no use) in the past 6 months.

**Table 17b. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Use of Emergency Room in Past 6 Months**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) of Children Reporting ER Use During Last 6 Months</b>	<b>Average Number Child ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>41</sup></b>	<b>Average Number Child ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>42</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) of Mothers Reporting ER Use During Last 6 Months</b>	<b>Average Number Mother ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>43</sup></b>	<b>Average Number Mother ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>44</sup></b>
Lane	12 (10%)	2	.18	15 (13%)	2	.31
Lincoln	10 (22%)	1	.30	7 (15%)	2	.27
Linn	2 (6%)	1	.06	3 (8%)	1	.08
Malheur	6 (17%)	1	.19	2 (5%)	1	.05
Marion	31 (26%)	2	.60	15 (13%)	2	.20
Morrow	2 (20%)	4	.80	1 (10%)	9	.90
Multnomah	102 (28%)	2	.71	51 (14%)	3	.42
Polk	1 (7%)	1	.07	4 (27%)	4	.93
Sherman	0 (0%)	--	.00	0 (0%)	--	.00
Tillamook	5 (23%)	1	.27	1 (5%)	2	.09
Umatilla	3 (27%)	1	.27	2 (18%)	1	.18
Union	6 (43%)	1	.50	3 (21%)	1	.21
Wallowa	0 (0%)	--	.00	0 (0%)	--	.00
Wasco	4 (24%)	1	.24	3 (17%)	4	.61
Washington	39 (24%)	4	.84	28 (18%)	3	.56
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	8 (23%)	2	.46	2 (6%)	1	.06
<b>State</b>	<b>327 (22%)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>.55</b>	<b>216 (15%)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>.37</b>

<sup>32</sup> Of families reporting child had at least one ER visit in the past 6 months.<sup>33</sup> Of all families responding to the ER use question (including those with no use) in the past 6 months.<sup>34</sup> Of mothers reporting they had at least one ER visit in the past 6 months.<sup>35</sup> Of mothers responding to the ER use question (including those with no use) in the past 6 months.

**Table 17b. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Use of Emergency Room in Past 6 Months**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number (%) of Children Reporting ER Use During Last 6 Months</b>	<b>Average Number Child ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>32</sup></b>	<b>Average Number Child ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) of Mothers Reporting ER Use During Last 6 Months</b>	<b>Average Number Mother ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>34</sup></b>	<b>Average Number Mother ER Visits During Last 6 Months<sup>35</sup></b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	2 (7%)	1	.06	1 (3%)	1	.03
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	8 (17%)	1	.21	3 (6%)	4	.22
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	1 (17%)	2	.33	2 (40%)	1	.40
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	0 (0%)	--	.00	1 (25%)	1	.25
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	3 (6%)	1	.06	5 (9%)	1	.13
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	32 (24%)	2	.54	19 (14%)	2	.28
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	5 (28%)	1	.28	4 (22%)	1	.22

<sup>32</sup> Of families reporting child had at least one ER visit in the past 6 months.

<sup>33</sup> Of all families responding to the ER use question (including those with no use) in the past 6 months.

<sup>34</sup> Of mothers reporting they had at least one ER visit in the past 6 months.

<sup>35</sup> Of mothers responding to the ER use question (including those with no use) in the past 6 months.

**Table 18a. Comparison of Prenatal Care and Smoke Exposure for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal**

County	Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on Intake		Number (%) Children with Passive Smoke Exposure	
	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service
Baker	10 (100%)	11 (79%)	2 (20%)	3 (21%)
Benton	--	28 (97%)	--	2 (7%)
Clackamas	3 (100%)	91 (78%)	0 (0%)	17 (15%)
Clatsop	--	10 (100%)	--	0 (0%)
Columbia	5 (83%)	11 (69%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)
Coos	--	1 (33%)	--	2 (67%)
Crook	1 (50%)	16 (84%)	0 (0%)	6 (32%)
Curry	1 (50%)	6 (75%)	1 (50%)	1 (13%)
Deschutes	5 (100%)	79 (87%)	0 (0%)	18 (20%)
Douglas	5 (100%)	44 (80%)	3 (60%)	18 (33%)
Gilliam	--	4 (100%)	--	1 (25%)
Grant	3 (100%)	4 (100%)	1 (33%)	2 (50%)
Harney	5 (100%)	6 (100%)	2 (40%)	3 (50%)
Hood River	10 (91%)	21 (100%)	1 (9%)	0 (0%)
Jackson	14 (78%)	31 (72%)	4 (22%)	16 (36%)
Jefferson	1 (100%)	16 (89%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)
Josephine	--	40 (78%)	--	17 (33%)
Klamath	12 (75%)	21 (70%)	3 (18%)	8 (27%)

**Table 18a. Comparison of Prenatal Care and Smoke Exposure for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal**

County	Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on Intake		Number (%) Children with Passive Smoke Exposure	
	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service
Lane	18 (100%)	123 (87%)	3 (17%)	21 (15%)
Lincoln	1 (100%)	52 (88%)	0 (0%)	9 (16%)
Linn	6 (100%)	31 (94%)	0 (0%)	4 (12%)
Malheur	7 (58%)	28 (85%)	3 (25%)	7 (21%)
Marion	22 (79%)	124 (76%)	2 (7%)	22 (14%)
Morrow	3 (100%)	11 (79%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)
Multnomah	24 (89%)	391 (81%)	6 (22%)	55 (11%)
Polk	2 (67%)	15 (83%)	1 (33%)	2 (11%)
Sherman	--	2 (100%)	--	1 (50%)
Tillamook	6 (60%)	18 (78%)	0 (0%)	4 (17%)
Umatilla	13 (81%)	11 (73%)	3 (19%)	3 (20%)
Union	2 (100%)	14 (93%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wallowa	2 (100%)	1 (33%)	1 (50%)	2 (67%)
Wasco	8 (100%)	14 (93%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Washington	16 (89%)	155 (84%)	0 (0%)	11 (6%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	12 (86%)	23 (82%)	4 (29%)	4 (14%)
State	217 (85%)	1,453 (82%)	41 (16%)	262 (15%)



**Table 18a. Comparison of Prenatal Care and Smoke Exposure for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on Intake		Number (%) Children with Passive Smoke Exposure	
	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	5 (83%)	21 (81%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	18 (95%)	35 (97%)	1 (5%)	1 (3%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	1 (50%)	7 (64%)	1 (50%)	3 (27%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	--	6 (100%)	--	2 (33%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	6 (100%)	59 (95%)	0 (0%)	6 (10%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	24 (77%)	139 (77%)	3 (10%)	24 (13%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	12 (100%)	12 (71%)	3 (25%)	5 (29%)

**Table 18b. Comparison of Health Outcomes for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal**

County	Number (%) of Babies with Primary Health Care Providers		Number (%) of Mothers Breastfeeding		Number (%) of Babies Born Premature	
	First HV Prenatal Service <sup>45</sup>	First HV Postnatal Service <sup>46</sup>	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service
Baker	10 (100%)	13 (93%)	9 (90%)	7 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (8%)
Benton	--	29 (100%)	--	24 (83%)	--	7 (25%)
Clackamas	3 (100%)	113 (97%)	2 (67%)	79 (68%)	0 (0%)	12 (10%)
Clatsop	--	10 (100%)	--	9 (90%)	--	2 (20%)
Columbia	6 (100%)	18 (100%)	4 (67%)	13 (72%)	0 (0%)	3 (17%)
Coos	--	3 (100%)	--	2 (67%)	--	2 (67%)
Crook	2 (100%)	19 (100%)	2 (100%)	17 (90%)	0 (0%)	3 (16%)
Curry	1 (50%)	8 (100%)	1 (50%)	3 (38%)	1 (50%)	2 (29%)
Deschutes	5 (100%)	87 (97%)	3 (60%)	62 (68%)	0 (0%)	7 (8%)
Douglas	5 (100%)	54 (98%)	3 (60%)	25 (46%)	1 (25%)	3 (6%)
Gilliam	--	4 (100%)	--	2 (50%)	--	2 (50%)
Grant	3 (100%)	3 (75%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)
Harney	5 (100%)	6 (100%)	3 (75%)	4 (67%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hood River	11 (100%)	21 (100%)	11 (100%)	20 (95%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Jackson	18 (100%)	45 (100%)	14 (78%)	26 (58%)	1 (7%)	7 (17%)
Jefferson	1 (100%)	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	14 (78%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)
Josephine	--	51 (98%)	--	36 (69%)	--	5 (10%)
Klamath	16 (100%)	30 (100%)	8 (50%)	11 (37%)	0 (0%)	4 (13%)
Lane	17 (100%)	139 (99%)	16 (100%)	92 (66%)	1 (6%)	17 (13%)
Lincoln	0 (0%)	56 (97%)	1 (100%)	44 (76%)	0 (0%)	5 (9%)

<sup>45</sup> Prenatal service families are those families who were both screened prenatally and began intensive service prenatally (as determined by the first home visit date occurring before the birth of the baby).

<sup>46</sup> Postnatal service families are those families who began intensive service after the birth of the baby (the first home visit date is after the baby's date of birth).

**Table 18b. Comparison of Health Outcomes for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal**

County	Number (%) of Babies with Primary Health Care Providers		Number (%) of Mothers Breastfeeding		Number (%) of Babies Born Premature	
	First HV Prenatal Service <sup>45</sup>	First HV Postnatal Service <sup>46</sup>	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service
Linn	6 (100%)	33 (97%)	6 (86%)	23 (70%)	1 (17%)	4 (12%)
Malheur	12 (100%)	33 (100%)	6 (50%)	23 (70%)	0 (0%)	5 (16%)
Marion	25 (100%)	159 (98%)	22 (92%)	102 (64%)	1 (4%)	18 (11%)
Morrow	3 (100%)	14 (100%)	3 (100%)	12 (86%)	0 (10%)	1 (7%)
Multnomah	26 (100%)	469 (97%)	20 (77%)	342 (70%)	1 (4%)	39 (8%)
Polk	3 (100%)	18 (100%)	3 (100%)	8 (44%)	0 (0%)	2 (13%)
Sherman	--	2 (100%)	--	1 (50%)	--	0 (0%)
Tillamook	10 (100%)	22 (96%)	10 (100%)	14 (61%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)
Umatilla	16 (100%)	14 (93%)	12 (80%)	10 (71%)	3 (19%)	1 (8%)
Union	2 (100%)	15 (100%)	2 (100%)	8 (53%)	1 (50%)	2 (13%)
Wallowa	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)
Wasco	8 (100%)	15 (100%)	6 (75%)	12 (80%)	1 (13%)	5 (36%)
Washington	17 (100%)	183 (99%)	15 (83%)	138 (75%)	1 (6%)	13 (7%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	13 (100%)	27 (100%)	9 (64%)	16 (57%)	1 (7%)	2 (7%)
State	<b>246 (99%)</b>	<b>1,734 (98%)</b>	<b>194 (79%)</b>	<b>1,199 (68%)</b>	<b>14 (6%)</b>	<b>180 (11%)</b>

<sup>36</sup> Prenatal service families are those families who were both screened prenatally and began intensive service prenatally (as determined by the first home visit date occurring before the birth of the baby).

<sup>37</sup> Postnatal service families are those families who began intensive service after the birth of the baby (the first home visit date is after the baby's date of birth).

**Table 18b. Comparison of Health Outcomes for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (%) of Babies with Primary Health Care Providers		Number (%) of Mothers Breastfeeding		Number (%) of Babies Born Premature	
	First HV Prenatal Service <sup>36</sup>	First HV Postnatal Service <sup>37</sup>	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service	First HV Prenatal Service	First HV Postnatal Service
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	6 (100%)	28 (100%)	4 (67%)	22 (79%)	0 (0%)	5 (18%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	19 (100%)	36 (100%)	17 (90%)	32 (89%)	1 (5%)	5 (15%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	1 (50%)	11 (100%)	1 (50%)	5 (46%)	1 (50%)	4 (40%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	--	6 (100%)	--	3 (50%)	--	2 (33%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	6 (100%)	62 (98%)	6 (86%)	47 (76%)	1 (17%)	11 (18%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	28 (100%)	177 (98%)	25 (93%)	110 (62%)	1 (4%)	20 (12%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	12 (100%)	16 (94%)	10 (83%)	7 (41%)	0 (0%)	3 (19%)

<sup>36</sup> Prenatal service families are those families who were both screened prenatally and began intensive service prenatally (as determined by the first home visit date occurring before the birth of the baby).

<sup>37</sup> Postnatal service families are those families who began intensive service after the birth of the baby (the first home visit date is after the baby's date of birth).

**Table 19. Prenatal Care for Subsequent Births**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Intensive Service Families with Information on Prenatal Care (All Families)</b>	<b>Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Initial Pregnancy (All Families)</b>	<b>Number of Intensive Service Families with Second Pregnancy</b>	<b>Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Initial Pregnancy (Families with Subsequent Birth)</b>	<b>Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Second Pregnancy</b>
<b>Baker</b>	24	21 (88%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>Benton</b>	29	28 (97%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	119	94 (79%)	8	6 (75%)	7 (88%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	10	10 (100%)	--	--	--
<b>Columbia</b>	22	16 (73%)	--	--	--
<b>Coos</b>	3	1 (33%)	--	--	--
<b>Crook</b>	21	17 (81%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>Curry</b>	10	7 (70%)	--	--	--
<b>Deschutes</b>	96	84 (88%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
<b>Douglas</b>	60	49 (82%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	4	4 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>Grant</b>	7	7 (100%)	--	--	--
<b>Harney</b>	11	11 (100%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
<b>Hood River</b>	32	31 (97%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>Jackson</b>	61	45 (74%)	5	1 (20%)	4 (80%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	19	17 (90%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>Josephine</b>	51	40 (78%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
<b>Klamath</b>	46	33 (72%)	--	--	--

**Table 19. Prenatal Care for Subsequent Births**

County	Number of Intensive Service Families with Information on Prenatal Care (All Families)	Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Initial Pregnancy (All Families)	Number of Intensive Service Families with Second Pregnancy	Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Initial Pregnancy (Families with Subsequent Birth)	Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Second Pregnancy
Lane	160	141 (88%)	4	4 (100%)	4 (100%)
Lincoln	60	53 (88%)	1	1 (100%)	0 (%)
Linn	39	37 (95%)	4	4 (100%)	4 (100%)
Malheur	45	35 (78%)	3	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
Marion	191	146 (76%)	15	12 (80%)	13 (87%)
Morrow	17	14 (82%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Multnomah	513	416 (81%)	19	17 (90%)	19 (100%)
Polk	21	17 (81%)	--	--	--
Sherman	2	2 (100%)	--	--	--
Tillamook	33	24 (73%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Umatilla	31	24 (77%)	--	--	--
Union	17	16 (94%)	--	--	--
Wallowa	5	3 (60%)	--	--	--
Wasco	23	22 (96%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Washington	202	171 (85%)	9	9 (100%)	7 (78%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	42	35 (83%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>State</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>1,671 (83%)</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>75 (87%)</b>	<b>79 (92%)</b>

**Table 19. Prenatal Care for Subsequent Births**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number of Intensive Service Families with Information on Prenatal Care (All Families)</b>	<b>Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Initial Pregnancy (All Families)</b>	<b>Number of Intensive Service Families with Second Pregnancy</b>	<b>Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Initial Pregnancy (Families with Subsequent Birth)</b>	<b>Number (%) with Adequate Prenatal Care for Second Pregnancy</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	32	26 (81%)	--	--	--
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	55	53 (96%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	13	8 (62%)	--	--	--
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	6	6 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	68	65 (96%)	6	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	212	163 (77%)	15	12 (80%)	13 (87%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	29	24 (83%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)

**Table 20. HOME Score and Developmental Screening<sup>47</sup>**

County	Number of Families with HOME <sup>48</sup> Score Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) of Families with "Good" or Higher HOME Score (at 12 Months)	Number (%) of Parents Reading (at least) Daily to Child (at 12 months)	Number of Children Eligible for a Developmental Screening <sup>49</sup>	Number (%) of Eligible Children with at Least One Developmental Screening	Number (%) Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay <sup>50</sup>	Percentage of Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay Receiving Early Intervention Services
Baker	11	10 (91%)	7 (64%)	19	18 (95%)	0 (0%)	--
Benton	15	14 (93%)	10 (77%)	29	18 (62%)	0 (0%)	--
Clackamas	57	46 (81%)	36 (71%)	105	88 (84%)	6 (9%)	6 (100%)
Clatsop	5	5 (100%)	5 (83%)	13	13 (100%)	0 (0%)	--
Columbia	12	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	19	18 (95%)	3 (23%)	3 (100%)
Coos	--	--	--	5	0 (0%)	--	--
Crook	11	8 (73%)	5 (63%)	18	15 (83%)	1 (8%)	1 (100%)
Curry	2	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	16	5 (31%)	0 (0%)	--
Deschutes	36	35 (97%)	25 (86%)	86	65 (76%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)
Douglas	27	23 (85%)	19 (70%)	54	46 (85%)	3 (9%)	3 (100%)
Gilliam	3	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	4	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	--
Grant	3	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	6	4 (67%)	0 (0%)	--
Harney	7	6 (86%)	5 (83%)	10	9 (90%)	0 (0%)	--
Hood River	21	21 (100%)	18 (100%)	33	29 (88%)	2 (10%)	1 (50%)
Jackson	30	26 (87%)	16 (67%)	51	45 (88%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)
Jefferson	15	9 (60%)	8 (73%)	21	18 (86%)	0 (0%)	--
Josephine	28	28 (100%)	22 (88%)	43	39 (91%)	1 (4%)	1 (100%)
Klamath	14	13 (93%)	9 (82%)	46	32 (70%)	1 (6%)	1 (100%)

<sup>47</sup> Intensive Service children are screened for normal growth and development at 4, 8, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48, and 60 months of age using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ). The most recent screening results are reported on the Family Update form.

<sup>48</sup> The Home Observation measures family effectiveness as the child's first teacher for Measurement of Environment (HOME). The HOME combines a semi-structured parent interview with direct observation of the home environment and is conducted annually starting when the child is 12 months of age. Percentages for "good" or higher refer to families with total scores on the HOME reaching the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile or higher (above average) for the normative population as established by the tools and developers.

<sup>49</sup> Eligible children include anyone 6 months or older (the Family Update form is the first opportunity the Healthy Families Oregon home visitor has to report ASQ scores to the evaluation).

<sup>50</sup> Note that these diagnoses are not provided by Healthy Families Oregon staff.



**Table 20. HOME Score and Developmental Screening<sup>47</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of Families with HOME.<sup>48</sup> Score Information (at 12 Months)</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families with "Good" or Higher HOME Score (at 12 Months)</b>	<b>Number (%) of Parents Reading (at least) Daily to Child (at 12 months)</b>	<b>Number of Children Eligible for a Developmental Screening<sup>49</sup></b>	<b>Number (%) of Eligible Children with at Least One Developmental Screening</b>	<b>Number (%) of Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay<sup>50</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay Receiving Early Intervention Services</b>
Lane	84	71 (85%)	50 (70%)	116	115 (99%)	6 (6%)	6 (100%)
Lincoln	35	26 (74%)	28 (74%)	58	47 (81%)	4 (16%)	4 (100%)
Linn	24	24 (100%)	17 (65%)	36	35 (97%)	2 (7%)	1 (50%)
Malheur	20	19 (95%)	14 (88%)	46	36 (78%)	1 (4%)	1 (100%)
Marion	82	71 (87%)	43 (60%)	154	124 (81%)	4 (5%)	4 (100%)
Morrow	4	3 (75%)	6 (100%)	17	13 (77%)	0 (0%)	--
Multnomah	267	213 (80%)	201 (79%)	435	377 (87%)	20 (7%)	17 (85%)
Polk	8	8 (100%)	3 (50%)	20	15 (75%)	0 (0%)	--
Sherman	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--
Tillamook	14	14 (100%)	9 (69%)	28	23 (82%)	3 (16%)	2 (67%)
Umatilla	5	5 (100%)	3 (60%)	37	16 (43%)	0 (0%)	--
Union	12	11 (92%)	9 (82%)	20	16 (80%)	0 (0%)	--
Wallowa	2	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	4	3 (75%)	0 (0%)	--
Wasco	13	12 (92%)	8 (67%)	23	18 (78%)	0 (0%)	--
Washington	114	102 (90%)	77 (77%)	205	170 (83%)	10 (7%)	10 (100%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	24	21 (88%)	19 (79%)	46	34 (74%)	3 (10%)	3 (100%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>866 (86%)</b>	<b>692 (75%)</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>1,508 (83%)</b>	<b>72 (7%)</b>	<b>66 (92%)</b>

<sup>38</sup> Intensive Service children are screened for normal growth and development at 4, 8, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48, and 60 months of age using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ). The most recent screening results are reported on the Family Update form.

<sup>39</sup> The Home Observation measures family effectiveness as the child's first teacher for Measurement of Environment (HOME). The HOME combines a semi-structured parent interview with direct observation of the home environment and is conducted annually starting when the child is 12 months of age. Percentages for "good" or higher refer to families with total scores on the HOME reaching the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile or higher (above average) for the normative population as established by the tools and developers.

<sup>40</sup> Eligible children include anyone 6 months or older (the Family Update form is the first opportunity the Healthy Families Oregon home visitor has to report ASQ scores to the evaluation).

<sup>41</sup> Note that these diagnoses are not provided by Healthy Families Oregon staff.

**Table 20. HOME Score and Developmental Screening<sup>38</sup>**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of Families with HOME. <sup>39</sup> Score Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) of Families with "Good" or Higher HOME Score (at 12 Months)	Number (%) of Parents Reading (at least) Daily to Child (at 12 months)	Number of Children Eligible for a Developmental Screening <sup>40</sup>	Number (%) of Eligible Children with at Least One Developmental Screening	Number (%) Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay <sup>41</sup>	Percentage of Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay Receiving Early Intervention Services
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	17	17 (100%)	17 (94%)	32	31 (97%)	3 (16%)	3 (100%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	34	33 (97%)	26 (87%)	56	47 (84%)	2 (6%)	1 (50%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	2	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	21	5 (24%)	0 (0%)	--
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	4	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	5	4 (80%)	0 (0%)	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	39	38 (97%)	27 (69%)	65	53 (82%)	2 (5%)	1 (50%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	90	79 (88%)	46 (59%)	174	139 (80%)	4 (4%)	4 (100%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	13	11 (85%)	8 (62%)	23	21 (91%)	0 (0%)	--

<sup>38</sup> Intensive Service children are screened for normal growth and development at 4, 8, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 48, and 60 months of age using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ). The most recent screening results are reported on the Family Update form.

<sup>39</sup> The Home Observation measures family effectiveness as the child's first teacher for Measurement of Environment (HOME). The HOME combines a semi-structured parent interview with direct observation of the home environment and is conducted annually starting when the child is 12 months of age. Percentages for "good" or higher refer to families with total scores on the HOME reaching the 75<sup>th</sup> percentile or higher (above average) for the normative population as established by the tools and developers.

<sup>40</sup> Eligible children include anyone 6 months or older (the Family Update form is the first opportunity the Healthy Families Oregon home visitor has to report ASQ scores to the evaluation).

<sup>41</sup> Note that these diagnoses are not provided by Healthy Families Oregon staff.

**Table 21. Developmental Screening (ASQ) Results & Subsequent Actions**

County	Number (%) w/Normal Development <sup>51</sup> at Most Recent Developmental Screening	Number (%) of Children with Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ	<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>					
			Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) Connected to Early Intervention Services	Number (%) Given Information/ Support for Child's Development	Number (%) Receiving "Other" Action	Number (%) of Families Declining Early Intervention Services	Total Number (%) Receiving at Least ONE Follow-Up Service or Action
Baker	14 (78%)	2 (11%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Benton	14 (78%)	1 (6%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Clackamas	70 (80%)	9 (10%)	0 (0%)	3 (33%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	5 (56%)
Clatsop	12 (92%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	15 (83%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Coos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crook	10 (67%)	1 (7%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Curry	4 (80%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deschutes	61 (94%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)
Douglas	38 (83%)	5 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	4 (80%)
Gilliam	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harney	7 (78%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hood River	26 (90%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	36 (80%)	4 (9%)	2 (50%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)
Jefferson	16 (89%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Josephine	35 (90%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Klamath	31 (97%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>51</sup> Normal development and early intervention are measured using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and are reported on the Family Update form completed by the Healthy Families Oregon home visitor.

**Table 21. Developmental Screening (ASQ) Results & Subsequent Actions**

County	Number (%) w/Normal Development <sup>51</sup> at Most Recent Developmental Screening	Number (%) of Children with Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ	<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>					
			Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) Connected to Early Intervention Services	Number (%) Given Information/ Support for Child's Development	Number (%) Receiving "Other" Action	Number (%) of Families Declining Early Intervention Services	Total Number (%) Receiving at Least ONE Follow-Up Service or Action
Lane	85 (74%)	13 (11%)	6 (46%)	4 (31%)	4 (31%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	11 (85%)
Lincoln	38 (81%)	4 (9%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)
Linn	29 (83%)	2 (6%)	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)
Malheur	32 (89%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marion	109 (88%)	3 (2%)	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Morrow	13 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multnomah	301 (80%)	37 (9%)	9 (24%)	10 (27%)	15 (41%)	8 (22%)	2 (5%)	34 (92%)
Polk	13 (87%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sherman	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	13 (59%)	5 (23%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	4 (80%)
Umatilla	13 (81%)	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Union	13 (81%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Wallowa	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wasco	16 (89%)	1 (6%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Washington	151 (89%)	10 (6%)	5 (50%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	9 (90%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	27 (79%)	4 (12%)	2 (50%)	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,253 (83%)</b>	<b>109 (8%)</b>	<b>33 (30%)</b>	<b>37 (34%)</b>	<b>40 (37%)</b>	<b>21 (19%)</b>	<b>7 (6%)</b>	<b>95 (87%)</b>

<sup>42</sup> Normal development and early intervention are measured using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and are reported on the Family Update form completed by the Healthy Families Oregon home visitor.

**Table 21. Developmental Screening (ASQ) Results & Subsequent Actions**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (%) w/Normal Development <sup>42</sup> at Most Recent Developmental Screening	Number (%) of Children with Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ	<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>					
			Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) Connected to Early Intervention Services	Number (%) Given Information/ Support for Child's Development	Number (%) Receiving "Other" Action	Number (%) of Families Declining Early Intervention Services	Total Number (%) Receiving at Least ONE Follow-Up Service or Action
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	27 (87%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	42 (89%)	1 (2%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	4 (80%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/ Wheeler</b>	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	43 (81%)	3 (6%)	3 (100%)	1 (33%)	3 (100%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	3 (100%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	122 (88%)	3 (2%)	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	17 (81%)	2 (10%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)

<sup>42</sup> Normal development and early intervention are measured using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire and are reported on the Family Update form completed by the Healthy Families Oregon home visitor.

**Table 22. Social Emotional Developmental Screening (ASQ-SE) Results & Subsequent Actions<sup>52</sup>**

County	Number (%) Scoring Normal on Most Recent ASQ-SE	Number (%) w/Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ-SE	<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>						
			Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) Connected to Early Intervention	Number (%) Referred to Other Mental Health Services	Number (%) Connected to Other Mental Health Services	Number (%) Given Information/ Support for Child's Development	Number (%) Declined Additional Services	Total Number (%) Receiving at Least ONE Follow-Up Service or Action
Baker	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	14 (88%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Clackamas	82 (94%)	4 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)
Clatsop	12 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	17 (94%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crook	13 (93%)	1 (7%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Curry	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deschutes	52 (98%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Douglas	43 (96%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Gilliam	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harney	8 (89%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hood River	26 (93%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	37 (93%)	2 (5%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)
Jefferson	14 (82%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Josephine	37 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Klamath	30 (97%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>52</sup> The Home Visitor provides ASQ-SE information on the Family Update form.

**Table 22. Social Emotional Developmental Screening (ASQ-SE) Results & Subsequent Actions<sup>52</sup>**

County	Number (%) Scoring Normal on Most Recent ASQ-SE	Number (%) w/Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ-SE	<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>						
			Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) Connected to Early Intervention	Number (%) Referred to Other Mental Health Services	Number (%) Connected to Other Mental Health Services	Number (%) Given Information/ Support for Child's Development	Number (%) Declined Additional Services	Total Number (%) Receiving at Least ONE Follow-Up Service or Action
Lane	111 (97%)	2 (2%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Lincoln	47 (98%)	1 (2%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Linn	33 (97%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Malheur	35 (97%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Marion	116 (99%)	1 (1%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Morrow	13 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multnomah	349 (95%)	9 (2%)	1 (11%)	4 (44%)	0 (0%)	1 (11%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	6 (67%)
Polk	14 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sherman	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	21 (96%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Umatilla	17 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	14 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wallowa	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wasco	18 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	166 (97%)	3 (2%)	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	32 (91%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
State	<b>1,402 (96%)</b>	<b>32 (2%)</b>	<b>9 (28%)</b>	<b>13 (41%)</b>	<b>7 (22%)</b>	<b>3 (9%)</b>	<b>4 (13%)</b>	<b>0 (0%)</b>	<b>23 (72%)</b>

<sup>43</sup> The Home Visitor provides ASQ-SE information on the Family Update form.

**Table 22. Social Emotional Developmental Screening (ASQ-SE) Results & Subsequent Actions<sup>43</sup>**

			<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>						
<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (%) Scoring Normal on Most Recent ASQ-SE	Number (%) w/Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ-SE	Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) Connected to Early Intervention	Number (%) Referred to Other Mental Health Services	Number (%) Connected to Other Mental Health Services	Number (%) Given Information/Support for Child's Development	Number (%) Declined Additional Services	Total Number (%) Receiving at Least ONE Follow-Up Service or Action
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	29 (97%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	44 (96%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	47 (94%)	2 (4%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	130 (99%)	1 (1%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	20 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>43</sup> The Home Visitor provides ASQ-SE information on the Family Update form.



**Table 23. Connection to Essential Resources for Intensive Service Families<sup>53</sup>*****Number Needing and Connected to Service at 6 months (% Connected)***

County	Drug/Alcohol		Domestic Violence		Public Health Nursing		TANF	
	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected
Baker	1	1 (100%)	--	--	4	0 (0%)	1	--
Benton	2	--	1	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)
Clackamas	--	--	4	2 (100%)	2	2 (100%)	5	2 (100%)
Clatsop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Coos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crook	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--
Curry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deschutes	2	1 (50%)	1	0 (0%)	--	--	3	1 (50%)
Douglas	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	1 (50%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	--	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)	1	0 (0%)
Harney	--	--	1	--	0	--	1	--
Hood River	4	3 (75%)	1	--	14	8 (100%)	7	5 (100%)
Jackson	3	2 (67%)	4	2 (50%)	--	--	6	3 (100%)
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1 (50%)
Josephine	--	--	4	2 (100%)	1	--	4	1 (100%)
Klamath	1	1 (100%)	5	3 (100%)	--	--	7	5 (100%)

<sup>53</sup> Note. The prior FY2012-13 reported referrals only. In the data above, not every family receiving a referral had information about whether or not a connection to services was made.

**Table 23. Connection to Essential Resources for Intensive Service Families<sup>53</sup>**
*Number Needing and Connected to Service at 6 months (% Connected)*

County	Drug/Alcohol		Domestic Violence		Public Health Nursing		TANF	
	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected
Lane	4	0 (0%)	5	1 (50%)	--	--	8	1 (20%)
Lincoln	2	0 (0%)	1	0 (0%)	2	2 (100%)	5	3 (75%)
Linn	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--
Malheur	--	--	--	--	0	--	2	1 (50%)
Marion	1	--	2	2 (100%)	4	1 (25%)	12	7 (88%)
Morrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Multnomah	2	2 (100%)	21	14 (74%)	25	15 (83%)	41	18 (69%)
Polk	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	0 (0%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	--	--	--	--	1	0 (0%)	1	--
Umatilla	0	--	--	--	--	--	2	1 (100%)
Union	--	--	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--
Wallowa	1	1 (100%)	--	--	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Wasco	--	--	--	--	2	2 (100%)	4	2 (100%)
Washington	--	--	3	--	3	2 (67%)	10	4 (80%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	3	0 (0%)	2	2 (100%)	4	2 (50%)	6	4 (100%)
<b>State</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11 (58%)</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29 (74%)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>36 (75%)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>62 (75%)</b>

<sup>44</sup> Note. The prior FY2012-13 reported referrals only. In the data above, not every family receiving a referral had information about whether or not a connection to services was made.

**Table 23. Connection to Essential Resources for Intensive Service Families<sup>44</sup>***Number Needing and Connected to Service at 6 months (% Connected)*

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Drug/Alcohol		Domestic Violence		Public Health Nursing		TANF	
	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected	Number Referred	Number (%) Connected
Clatsop/Columbia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia Gorge	4	3 (75%)	1	--	16	10 (100%)	11	7 (100%)
Coos/Curry	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Linn/Benton	2	--	2	--	--	--	2	1 (100%)
Marion/Polk	1	--	2	2 (100%)	4	1 (25%)	13	7 (78%)
NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)	2	2 (100%)	--	--	5	1 (33%)	2	1 (100%)

<sup>44</sup> Note. The prior FY2012-13 reported referrals only. In the data above, not every family receiving a referral had information about whether or not a connection to services was made.

**Table 24a. Family Outcomes and Life Events at 6 months<sup>54</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting a New Job</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Having Obtained a GED or Having Graduated from School</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting the Discontinuation of TANF</b>	<b>Number (%) of Child Welfare Reports Made by Home Visitor</b>
<b>Baker</b>	8 (42%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Benton</b>	4 (24%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	16 (18%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	2 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia</b>	4 (22%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Crook</b>	6 (40%)	1 (7%)	3 (20%)	0 (0%)
<b>Curry</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Deschutes</b>	20 (3%)	3 (5%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)
<b>Douglas</b>	12 (27%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Grant</b>	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)
<b>Harney</b>	3 (50%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Hood River</b>	9 (31%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Jackson</b>	7 (16%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	3 (7%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	8 (44%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Josephine</b>	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	3 (8%)	3 (8%)
<b>Klamath</b>	5 (22%)	3 (13%)	0 (0%)	2 (9%)

<sup>54</sup> Family outcomes and events are reported by the Home Visitor on the Family Update form. Percentages are the percent of families with valid Family Update information for each item.

**Table 24a. Family Outcomes and Life Events at 6 months<sup>54</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting a New Job</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Having Obtained a GED or Having Graduated from School</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting the Discontinuation of TANF</b>	<b>Number (%) of Child Welfare Reports Made by Home Visitor</b>
Lane	21 (18%)	3 (3%)	4 (3%)	4 (3%)
Lincoln	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
Linn	11 (31%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Malheur	4 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)
Marion	30 (24%)	5 (4%)	3 (2%)	3 (2%)
Morrow	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (17%)
Multnomah	81 (22%)	5 (1%)	13 (4%)	7 (2%)
Polk	2 (13%)	1 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Sherman	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	11 (48%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)	2 (9%)
Umatilla	2 (13%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)	0 (0%)
Union	1 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wallowa	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wasco	4 (22%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Washington	28 (17%)	4 (2%)	8 (5%)	2 (1%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	5 (16%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
<b>State</b>	<b>321 (22%)</b>	<b>36 (3%)</b>	<b>45 (3%)</b>	<b>30 (2%)</b>

<sup>45</sup> Family outcomes and events are reported by the Home Visitor on the Family Update form. Percentages are the percent of families with valid Family Update information for each item.

**Table 24a. Family Outcomes and Life Events at 6 months<sup>45</sup>**

<b>Regional Programs</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting a New Job</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Having Obtained a GED or Having Graduated from School</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting the Discontinuation of TANF</b>	<b>Number (%) of Child Welfare Reports Made by Home Visitor</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	6 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	13 (28%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	15 (29%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	32 (23%)	6 (4%)	3 (2%)	3 (2%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	8 (36%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

<sup>45</sup> Family outcomes and events are reported by the Home Visitor on the Family Update form. Percentages are the percent of families with valid Family Update information for each item.

**Table 24b. Family Outcomes and Life Events at 12 months<sup>55</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting a New Job</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Having Obtained a GED or Having Graduated from School</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting the Discontinuation of TANF</b>	<b>Number (%) of Child Welfare Reports Made by Home Visitor</b>
<b>Baker</b>	2 (18%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Benton</b>	6 (35%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Clackamas</b>	19 (31%)	2 (23%)	0 (0%)	2 (3%)
<b>Clatsop</b>	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia</b>	4 (31%)	1 (8%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos</b>	--	--	--	--
<b>Crook</b>	4 (36%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Curry</b>	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)
<b>Deschutes</b>	8 (20%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Douglas</b>	5 (15%)	0 (0%)	3 (9%)	0 (0%)
<b>Gilliam</b>	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Grant</b>	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Harney</b>	5 (71%)	0 (0%)	2 (29%)	0 (0%)
<b>Hood River</b>	8 (38%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)
<b>Jackson</b>	5 (17%)	1 (3%)	2 (7%)	1 (4%)
<b>Jefferson</b>	4 (25%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	1 (6%)
<b>Josephine</b>	6 (21%)	1 (3%)	2 (7%)	1 (4%)
<b>Klamath</b>	4 (27%)	3 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)

<sup>55</sup> Family outcomes and events are reported by the Home Visitor on the Family Update form. Percentages are the percent of families with valid Family Update information for each item.

**Table 24b. Family Outcomes and Life Events at 12 months<sup>55</sup>**

County	Number (%) of Families Reporting a New Job	Number (%) of Families Reporting Having Obtained a GED or Having Graduated from School	Number (%) of Families Reporting the Discontinuation of TANF	Number (%) of Child Welfare Reports Made by Home Visitor
Lane	17 (18%)	1 (1%)	3 (3%)	1 (1%)
Lincoln	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	2 (5%)	1 (3%)
Linn	7 (26%)	1 (4%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)
Malheur	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Marion	25 (29%)	3 (4%)	2 (2%)	3 (4%)
Morrow	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Multnomah	72 (25%)	16 (6%)	14 (5%)	3 (1%)
Polk	2 (25%)	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)
Sherman	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	4 (21%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (5%)
Umatilla	1 (13%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	1 (13%)
Union	3 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wallowa	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
Wasco	2 (14%)	1 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Washington	33 (24%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	4 (3%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	4 (15%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)
<b>State</b>	<b>264 (24%)</b>	<b>39 (4%)</b>	<b>39 (4%)</b>	<b>21 (2%)</b>

<sup>46</sup> Family outcomes and events are reported by the Home Visitor on the Family Update form. Percentages are the percent of families with valid Family Update information for each item.



Table 24b. Family Outcomes and Life Events at 12 months<sup>46</sup>

<i>Regional Programs</i>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting a New Job</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Having Obtained a GED or Having Graduated from School</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting the Discontinuation of TANF</b>	<b>Number (%) of Child Welfare Reports Made by Home Visitor</b>
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	5 (26%)	2 (11%)	2 (11%)	0 (0%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	10 (29%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	13 (30%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	27 (29%)	4 (4%)	3 (3%)	3 (3%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	3 (23%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)

<sup>46</sup> Family outcomes and events are reported by the Home Visitor on the Family Update form. Percentages are the percent of families with valid Family Update information for each item.

**Table 25. Promotion of Positive Parenting Skills & Helping Children Learn<sup>56</sup>**

County	Number Reporting Parenting Skills Information (at 6 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Parenting Skills (at 6 Months)	Number Reporting Parenting Skills Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Parenting Skills (at 12 Months)	Number Reporting Ability to Help Their Child Learn Information (at 6 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Ability to Help Their Child Learn (at 6 Months)	Number Reporting Ability to Help Their Child Learn Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Ability to Help Their Child Learn (at 12 Months)
Baker	18	11 (61%)	11	9 (82%)	16	7 (44%)	7	10 (70%)
Benton	13	8 (62%)	13	11 (85%)	13	11 (85%)	11	5 (46%)
Clackamas	89	73 (82%)	51	47 (92%)	89	58 (65%)	48	36 (75%)
Clatsop	11	10 (91%)	6	4 (67%)	11	10 (91%)	6	4 (67%)
Columbia	18	12 (67%)	12	11 (92%)	16	8 (50%)	12	10 (83%)
Coos	1	1 (100%)	--	--	1	1 (100%)	--	--
Crook	14	11 (79%)	8	6 (75%)	13	8 (62%)	7	5 (71%)
Curry	5	3 (60%)	3	3 (100%)	5	2 (40%)	3	2 (67%)
Deschutes	56	45 (80%)	29	20 (69%)	51	33 (65%)	27	15 (56%)
Douglas	41	32 (78%)	27	21 (78%)	41	28 (68%)	25	15 (60%)
Gilliam	3	3 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	2	2 (100%)
Grant	4	4 (100%)	2	2 (100%)	4	3 (75%)	2	1 (50%)
Harney	6	6 (100%)	6	5 (83%)	6	3 (50%)	6	3 (50%)
Hood River	25	20 (80%)	18	13 (72%)	22	21 (96%)	14	11 (79%)
Jackson	38	34 (90%)	24	21 (88%)	38	30 (79%)	24	19 (79%)
Jefferson	17	12 (71%)	11	10 (91%)	16	7 (44%)	10	7 (70%)
Josephine	36	27 (75%)	23	17 (74%)	33	23 (70%)	21	13 (62%)
Klamath	19	19 (100%)	11	9 (82%)	18	16 (89%)	9	6 (67%)

<sup>56</sup> The primary caregiver rates their parenting skills and ability to help their child learn on the 6 and 12 month Parent Surveys. Percentages reflect the percent with information for each item.

**Table 25. Promotion of Positive Parenting Skills & Helping Children Learn<sup>56</sup>**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number Reporting Parenting Skills Information (at 6 Months)</b>	<b>Number (%) Reporting Improved Parenting Skills (at 6 Months)</b>	<b>Number Reporting Parenting Skills Information (at 12 Months)</b>	<b>Number (%) Reporting Improved Parenting Skills (at 12 Months)</b>	<b>Number Reporting Ability to Help Their Child Learn Information (at 6 Months)</b>	<b>Number (%) Reporting Improved Ability to Help Their Child Learn (at 6 Months)</b>	<b>Number Reporting Ability to Help Their Child Learn Information (at 12 Months)</b>	<b>Number (%) Reporting Improved Ability to Help Their Child Learn (at 12 Months)</b>
<b>Lane</b>	108	90 (83%)	68	61 (90%)	94	63 (67%)	60	45 (75%)
<b>Lincoln</b>	40	34 (85%)	36	25 (69%)	38	31 (82%)	34	21 (62%)
<b>Linn</b>	31	25 (81%)	26	22 (85%)	31	24 (77%)	25	19 (76%)
<b>Malheur</b>	28	21 (75%)	16	13 (81%)	27	18 (67%)	16	14 (88%)
<b>Marion</b>	115	85 (74%)	73	59 (81%)	105	63 (60%)	69	49 (71%)
<b>Morrow</b>	6	6 (100%)	6	5 (83%)	6	5 (83%)	6	5 (83%)
<b>Multnomah</b>	336	244 (73%)	248	177 (71%)	311	189 (61%)	230	149 (65%)
<b>Polk</b>	15	13 (87%)	6	5 (83%)	15	12 (80%)	5	4 (80%)
<b>Sherman</b>	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	--	--	1	0 (0%)
<b>Tillamook</b>	20	14 (70%)	13	8 (62%)	18	10 (56%)	11	8 (73%)
<b>Umatilla</b>	13	11 (85%)	5	4 (80%)	13	9 (69%)	5	3 (60%)
<b>Union</b>	12	9 (75%)	11	8 (73%)	12	8 (67%)	9	5 (56%)
<b>Wallowa</b>	3	3 (100%)	2	2 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	2	2 (100%)
<b>Wasco</b>	18	13 (72%)	12	7 (58%)	15	10 (67%)	12	9 (75%)
<b>Washington</b>	146	104 (71%)	97	75 (77%)	140	96 (69%)	95	60 (63%)
<b>Wheeler</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Yamhill</b>	25	18 (72%)	24	19 (79%)	24	15 (63%)	24	12 (50%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,331</b>	<b>1,022 (77%)</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>703 (78%)</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>828 (66%)</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>566 (67%)</b>

<sup>47</sup> The primary caregiver rates their parenting skills and ability to help their child learn on the 6 and 12 month Parent Surveys. Percentages reflect the percent with information for each item.

**Table 25. Promotion of Positive Parenting Skills & Helping Children Learn<sup>47</sup>**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number Reporting Parenting Skills Information (at 6 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Parenting Skills (at 6 Months)	Number Reporting Parenting Skills Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Parenting Skills (at 12 Months)	Number Reporting Ability to Help Their Child Learn Information (at 6 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Ability to Help Their Child Learn (at 6 Months)	Number Reporting Ability to Help Their Child Learn Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) Reporting Improved Ability to Help Their Child Learn (at 12 Months)
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	29	22 (76%)	18	15 (83%)	27	18 (67%)	18	14 (78%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	43	33 (77%)	30	20 (67%)	37	31 (84%)	26	20 (77%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	6	4 (67%)	3	3 (100%)	6	3 (50%)	3	2 (67%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	4	4 (100%)	4	4 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	3	2 (67%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	44	33 (75%)	39	33 (85%)	44	35 (80%)	36	24 (67%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	130	98 (75%)	79	64 (81%)	120	75 (63%)	74	53 (72%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	21	14 (67%)	13	11 (85%)	19	10 (53%)	12	9 (75%)

<sup>47</sup> The primary caregiver rates their parenting skills and ability to help their child learn on the 6 and 12 month Parent Surveys. Percentages reflect the percent with information for each item.

**Table 26. Ratings of Home Visitor Helpfulness<sup>57</sup>**

County	Number of Families Needing Help with Basic Resources	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Basic Resources	Number of Families Needing Help with Social Support	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Social Support	Number of Families Needing Help with Parenting Information	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Parenting Information	Number of Families Needing Help with Emotional Issues	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Emotional Issues	Number of Families Needing Help with Education	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Education
Baker	12	10 (83%)	17	17 (100%)	19	19 (100%)	16	15 (94%)	15	14 (93%)
Benton	12	12 (100%)	17	17 (100%)	19	19 (100%)	15	15 (100%)	12	12 (100%)
Clackamas	78	76 (97%)	88	74 (84%)	93	92 (99%)	77	75 (97%)	71	59 (83%)
Clatsop	10	10 (100%)	11	10 (91%)	12	12 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	9	8 (89%)
Columbia	17	17 (100%)	18	17 (94%)	18	18 (100%)	17	17 (100%)	13	13 (100%)
Coos	3	3 (100%)	3	1 (33%)	3	3 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	3	2 (67%)
Crook	11	11 (100%)	11	10 (91%)	14	14 (100%)	10	9 (90%)	8	5 (63%)
Curry	5	5 (100%)	5	4 (80%)	6	6 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	6	5 (83%)
Deschutes	43	42 (98%)	52	52 (100%)	59	59 (100%)	48	48 (100%)	38	37 (97%)
Douglas	35	35 (100%)	35	33 (94%)	45	45 (100%)	39	39 (100%)	30	28 (93%)
Gilliam	1	1 (100%)	--	--	3	3 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	2	2 (100%)
Grant	3	3 (100%)	4	4 (100%)	4	4 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	4	4 (100%)
Harney	4	4 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	5	5 (100%)	4	4 (100%)
Hood River	19	19 (100%)	23	23 (100%)	23	23 (100%)	22	22 (100%)	18	18 (100%)
Jackson	31	30 (97%)	38	35 (92%)	41	41 (100%)	37	37 (100%)	29	25 (86%)
Jefferson	15	15 (100%)	18	18 (100%)	18	18 (100%)	15	15 (100%)	16	14 (88%)
Josephine	26	25 (96%)	33	33 (100%)	39	39 (100%)	29	28 (97%)	25	25 (100%)
Klamath	24	24 (100%)	28	26 (93%)	29	29 (100%)	24	24 (100%)	19	18 (95%)

<sup>57</sup> Ratings are taken from the family's last completed Parent Survey II-B. "Please tell us whether Healthy Start has helped your family with the following issues" items are rated as "Visitor has helped a lot" "helped a little", "hasn't helped yet" and "We don't need help from visitor." Percentages reflect the percent of families reporting "helped a lot" and "helped a little."

**Table 26. Ratings of Home Visitor Helpfulness<sup>57</sup>**

County	Number of Families Needing Help with Basic Resources	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Basic Resources	Number of Families Needing Help with Social Support	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Social Support	Number of Families Needing Help with Parenting Information	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Parenting Information	Number of Families Needing Help with Emotional Issues	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Emotional Issues	Number of Families Needing Help with Education	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Education
Lane	79	74 (94%)	108	107 (99%)	115	115 (100%)	102	100 (98%)	72	64 (89%)
Lincoln	34	34 (100%)	39	35 (90%)	49	49 (100%)	43	42 (98%)	30	29 (97%)
Linn	17	17(100%)	25	23 (92%)	33	33 (100%)	20	19 (95%)	18	17 (94%)
Malheur	10	10 (100%)	19	14 (74%)	31	31 (100%)	25	23 (92%)	12	10 (83%)
Marion	104	100 (96%)	100	89 (89%)	119	118 (99%)	101	96 (95%)	88	71 (81%)
Morrow	7	7 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	12	12 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	11	11 (100%)
Multnomah	272	267 (98%)	288	258 (90%)	360	360 (100%)	300	291 (97%)	241	207 (86%)
Polk	13	13 (100%)	13	10 (77%)	15	15 (100%)	13	13 (100%)	13	11 (85%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	--	--
Tillamook	20	20 (100%)	17	17 (100%)	20	20 (100%)	14	14 (100%)	13	12 (92%)
Umatilla	10	9 (90%)	13	12 (92%)	15	15 (100%)	12	12 (100%)	11	9 (82%)
Union	8	8 (100%)	11	9 (82%)	13	13 (100%)	10	10 (100%)	11	10 (91%)
Wallowa	2	2 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	2	2 (100%)
Wasco	11	11 (100%)	16	15 (94%)	17	17 (100%)	16	16 (100%)	11	11 (100%)
Washington	119	115 (97%)	150	136 (91%)	156	154 (99%)	117	110 (94%)	104	81 (78%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	22	21 (96%)	30	27 (90%)	35	35 (100%)	29	29 (100%)	18	15 (83%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,050 (98%)</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,144 (92%)</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,441 (100%)</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,161 (97%)</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>853 (87%)</b>

<sup>48</sup> Ratings are taken from the family's last completed Parent Survey II-B. "Please tell us whether Healthy Start has helped your family with the following issues" items are rated as "Visitor has helped a lot" "helped a little", "hasn't helped yet" and "We don't need help from visitor." Percentages reflect the percent of families reporting "helped a lot" and "helped a little."

**Table 26. Ratings of Home Visitor Helpfulness<sup>48</sup>**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of Families Needing Help with Basic Resources	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Basic Resources	Number of Families Needing Help with Social Support	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Social Support	Number of Families Needing Help with Parenting Information	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Parenting Information	Number of Families Needing Help with Emotional Issues	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Emotional Issues	Number of Families Needing Help with Education	Number (%) Reporting Home Visitor "Helped a Little or a Lot" with Education
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	27	27 (100%)	29	27 (93%)	30	30 (100%)	26	26 (100%)	22	21 (96%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	30	30 (100%)	39	38 (97%)	40	40 (100%)	38	38 (100%)	29	29 (100%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	8	8 (100%)	8	5 (63%)	9	9 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	9	7 (78%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	1	1 (100%)	--	--	4	4 (100%)	4	4 (100%)	2	2 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	29	29 (100%)	42	40 (95%)	52	52 (100%)	35	34 (97%)	30	29 (97%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	117	113 (97%)	113	99 (88%)	134	133 (99%)	114	109 (96%)	101	82 (81%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	14	12 (86%)	20	20 (100%)	22	22 (100%)	19	18 (95%)	17	16 (94%)

<sup>48</sup> Ratings are taken from the family's last completed Parent Survey II-B. "Please tell us whether Healthy Start has helped your family with the following issues" items are rated as "Visitor has helped a lot" "helped a little", "hasn't helped yet" and "We don't need help from visitor." Percentages reflect the percent of families reporting "helped a lot" and "helped a little."

**Table 27. Cultural Competency & Strength Orientation of Home Visitors<sup>58</sup> 2013-14 (CE 5-4.B)**

County	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Encouraged Them to Think About Their Culture	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Respected Their Family's Culture and/or Religious Beliefs	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Provided Materials in Their Preferred Language	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helps Them to See Strengths They Didn't Know They Had	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helped Them Use Their Own Skills and Resources to Solve Problems	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Worked with Them to Meet Their Needs	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helped Them to See They Are Good Parents	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Encouraged Them to Think About Their Own Personal Goals or Dreams
Baker	12 (60%)	17 (85%)	3 (100%)	15 (75%)	17 (85%)	18 (90%)	20 (100%)	19 (95%)
Benton	11 (58%)	18 (95%)	10 (100%)	14 (74%)	17 (90%)	18 (95%)	19 (100%)	15 (79%)
Clackamas	70 (75%)	92 (99%)	19 (100%)	82 (88%)	85 (91%)	89 (96%)	93 (100%)	91 (99%)
Clatsop	10 (83%)	11 (92%)	2 (100%)	11 (92%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)
Columbia	14 (78%)	18 (100%)	5 (100%)	18 (100%)	17 (94%)	17 (94%)	18 (100%)	17 (94%)
Coos	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
Crook	10 (71%)	13 (93%)	3 (100%)	11 (79%)	11 (79%)	12 (86%)	14 (100%)	13 (93%)
Curry	4 (67%)	4 (80%)	--	5 (83%)	5 (83%)	6 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)
Deschutes	50 (85%)	58 (98%)	16 (100%)	49 (83%)	53 (90%)	57 (97%)	57 (97%)	56 (97%)
Douglas	35 (78%)	43 (96%)	9 (90%)	39 (87%)	43 (96%)	42 (93%)	44 (98%)	43 (96%)
Gilliam	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
Grant	3 (75%)	4 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)
Harney	4 (67%)	6 (100%)	--	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	5 (83%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
Hood River	23 (100%)	23 (100%)	6 (100%)	23 (100%)	23 (100%)	23 (100%)	23 (100%)	23 (100%)
Jackson	34 (81%)	40 (95%)	10 (100%)	36 (86%)	37 (88%)	38 (91%)	40 (95%)	39 (93%)
Jefferson	15 (83%)	17 (94%)	6 (100%)	13 (72%)	17 (94%)	14 (78%)	17 (94%)	14 (78%)
Josephine	32 (82%)	38 (97%)	15 (100%)	33 (85%)	38 (97%)	36 (92%)	39 (100%)	36 (92%)
Klamath	20 (67%)	27 (90%)	7 (100%)	25 (83%)	25 (86%)	28 (93%)	29 (97%)	30 (100%)

<sup>58</sup> The family reports their perceptions of Culturally Competent and Strength-based Practice/Service on the Parent Survey II-B on multiple items using the Strengths-Based Practices Inventory (Green, Tarte, & McAllister, 2004). Parents indicate "Yes," "No," or "Not Sure" for each item. These data represent information from the most recent available survey completed by the parent. Percentages reflect the percent of families reporting, "Yes."



**Table 27. Cultural Competency & Strength Orientation of Home Visitors<sup>58</sup> 2013-14 (CE 5-4.B)**

<b>County</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Encouraged Them to Think About Their Culture</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Respected Their Family's Culture and/or Religious Beliefs</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Provided Materials in Their Preferred Language</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helps Them to See Strengths They Didn't Know They Had</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helped Them Use Their Own Skills and Resources to Solve Problems</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Worked with Them to Meet Their Needs</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helped Them to See They Are Good Parents</b>	<b>Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Encouraged Them to Think About Their Own Personal Goals or Dreams</b>
Lane	92 (80%)	108 (94%)	39 (100%)	98 (85%)	108 (94%)	107 (93%)	113 (98%)	111 (100%)
Lincoln	41 (84%)	50 (100%)	12 (100%)	47 (96%)	46 (94%)	50 (100%)	50 (100%)	49 (98%)
Linn	26 (81%)	32 (100%)	12 (100%)	24 (75%)	29 (91%)	30 (94%)	32 (100%)	31 (97%)
Malheur	27 (84%)	31 (97%)	4 (100%)	29 (91%)	29 (91%)	31 (97%)	32 (100%)	32 (100%)
Marion	94 (77%)	120 (98%)	24 (100%)	98 (80%)	111 (91%)	115 (94%)	118 (97%)	116 (95%)
Morrow	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	5 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)
Multnomah	285 (79%)	342 (95%)	76 (94%)	302 (84%)	327 (91%)	346 (96%)	355 (98%)	345 (97%)
Polk	10 (67%)	14 (93%)	1 (100%)	13 (87%)	13 (87%)	14 (93%)	15 (100%)	15 (100%)
Sherman	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Tillamook	14 (67%)	20 (95%)	5 (100%)	18 (86%)	19 (91%)	21 (100%)	21 (100%)	18 (86%)
Umatilla	13 (87%)	15 (100%)	1 (100%)	13 (87%)	12 (80%)	13 (87%)	14 (100%)	15 (100%)
Union	11 (85%)	12 (92%)	1 (100%)	12 (92%)	11 (85%)	12 (92%)	13 (100%)	13 (100%)
Wallowa	2 (67%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
Wasco	16 (94%)	16 (94%)	5 (100%)	13 (77%)	16 (94%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)	17 (100%)
Washington	130 (83%)	154 (98%)	39 (98%)	130 (83%)	137 (88%)	148 (94%)	152 (97%)	153 (99%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	24 (69%)	32 (91%)	10 (100%)	30 (86%)	32 (91%)	31 (89%)	34 (97%)	34 (97%)
<b>State</b>	<b>1,151 (79%)</b>	<b>1,397 (96%)</b>	<b>348 (98%)</b>	<b>1,232 (85%)</b>	<b>1,321 (91%)</b>	<b>1,376 (95%)</b>	<b>1,428 (98%)</b>	<b>1,394 (97%)</b>

<sup>49</sup> The family reports their perceptions of Culturally Competent and Strength-based Practice/Service on the Parent Survey II-B on multiple items using the Strengths-Based Practices Inventory (Green, Tarte, & McAllister, 2004). Parents indicate "Yes," "No," or "Not Sure" for each item. These data represent information from the most recent available survey completed by the parent. Percentages reflect the percent of families reporting, "Yes."

**Table 27. Cultural Competency & Strength Orientation of Home Visitors 2013-14<sup>49</sup> (CE 5-4.B)**

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Encouraged Them to Think About Their Culture	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Respected Their Family's Culture and/or Religious Beliefs	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Provided Materials in Their Preferred Language	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helps Them to See Strengths They Didn't Know They Had	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helped Them Use Their Own Skills and Resources to Solve Problems	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Worked with Them to Meet Their Needs	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Helped Them to See They Are Good Parents	Number (%) of Families Reporting Staff Encouraged Them to Think About Their Own Personal Goals or Dreams
<b>Clatsop/Columbia</b>	24 (80%)	29 (97%)	7 (100%)	29 (97%)	29 (97%)	29 (97%)	30 (100%)	29 (97%)
<b>Columbia Gorge</b>	39 (98%)	39 (98%)	11 (100%)	36 (90%)	39 (98%)	40 (100%)	40 (100%)	40 (100%)
<b>Coos/Curry</b>	7 (78%)	7 (88%)	--	8 (89%)	8 (89%)	9 (100%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)
<b>Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler</b>	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	1 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)
<b>Linn/Benton</b>	37 (73%)	50 (98%)	22 (100%)	38 (75%)	46 (90%)	48 (94%)	51 (100%)	46 (90%)
<b>Marion/Polk</b>	104 (76%)	134 (98%)	25 (100%)	111 (81%)	124 (91%)	129 (94%)	133 (97%)	131 (96%)
<b>NE Oregon (Baker/Wallowa)</b>	14 (61%)	20 (87%)	4 (100%)	18 (78%)	20 (87%)	21 (91%)	23 (100%)	22 (96%)

<sup>49</sup> The family reports their perceptions of Culturally Competent and Strength-based Practice/Service on the Parent Survey II-B on multiple items using the Strengths-Based Practices Inventory (Green, Tarte, & McAllister, 2004). Parents indicate "Yes," "No," or "Not Sure" for each item. These data represent information from the most recent available survey completed by the parent. Percentages reflect the percent of families reporting, "Yes."