

Statewide Evaluation Results 2011-2012: Healthy Start~ Healthy Families Oregon

Submitted to:

Jada Rupley
Early Learning Systems Director
Early Learning Council

Submitted by:

NPC Research
Portland, Oregon

February 2013



5100 SW Macadam Ave., Suite 575
Portland, OR 97239
(503) 243-2436
www.npcresearch.com

Statewide Evaluation Results 2011-2012: Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon

Beth L. Green, Ph.D.

Jerod M. Tarte, M.A.

Jennifer A. Aborn, B.S.

Adam Talkington, B.A.

NPC Research

healthystart@npcresearch.com

February 2013



Informing policy, improving programs

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report would not be possible without collaboration and coordination from a number of agencies and individuals. First and foremost are the staff members at the Early Learning Council, and in particular Christi Peebles; local Commissions for Children and Families; and the dedicated program managers and staff at local Healthy Start~Healthy Families' Oregon (HS~HFO) programs across the state. We would also like to extend a special note of thanks to the many HS~HFO parents who provide information for the evaluation research.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon (HS~HFO) provides voluntary, evidence-based home visitation to high risk families in 35 Oregon counties. The HS~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 and <http://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/Default.aspx>).

In 2011-2012, HS~HF Oregon provided risk screening and basic information to 9,052 first time mothers across the state – over half 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 2011-12, 3,181 families received home visiting, making HS~HF Oregon the state’s largest child abuse prevention program.

Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon (HS~HFO) 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). The HS~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, HS~HFO uses the evidence-based Healthy Families America (HFA) model, working with first time par-



ents during the critical early years of children’s brain development. Services begin prenatally or at birth, and continue until children are age three. 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, HS~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 HS~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 over 10 years. This ongoing evaluation allows the state central administration and local programs to continually review data, ensure outcomes-based accountability, and to use this data for continuous program improvement. However, state budget cuts reduced funding available for the statewide

evaluation; thus, this document is the first comprehensive evaluation report for HS~HFO since FY 2007-08. Additionally, in 2009, NPC Research was awarded a five-year grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Administration for Children and Families, to conduct a rigorous randomized trial and cost-benefit study of the HS~HFO program. This study will be completed in 2014.

Key findings from the FY 2011-12 evaluation are summarized below. A second report documenting the effects of HS~HFO on substantiated child maltreatment will be available later in spring 2013.

Outcomes for Children and Families

WHO ARE HS~HFO FAMILIES?

HS~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 over 9,000 first birth families screened, half (52%, or 4,414 families) had 2 or more of these 12 risk factors, making them potentially eligible for HS~HFO's intensive home visiting services. Families enrolled in home visiting services are characterized by an average of 3.3 risk factors, and are at significantly higher risk than families who receive initial screening and referral only. Specifically, home visited families were significantly more likely to be:

- Single-parent households;
- Teen parents
- Unemployed
- Have less than a high school education
- Be at risk for depression
- Have marital/relationship problems
- Have late or no prenatal care

- Have financial difficulties than families who were screened but did not participate in the home-visiting component.

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

- 85% of parents were experiencing multiple stressors related to parenting, poverty, and family instability.
- 79% 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.
- 69% of parents reported having grown up in homes with at least one parent who had problems with substance abuse, mental health, and/or criminal involvement.
- 19%-42% had a variety of unrealistic and potentially harmful beliefs and attitudes about their newborn infants (e.g., high endorsement of the usefulness of corporal punishment).
- 32% of parents indicated a mild to moderate substance abuse problem.

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). HS~HFO targets these and other risk factors early in the child's life in order to reduce the likelihood of maltreatment and to support long-term success for children and families. HS~HFO has a proven track record of positive results in these areas that compares favorably to other programs serv-

ing high-risk families. Specifically, participants in HS~HFO show:

- ***Increased positive parenting:*** After one year of home visiting, 96% of parents consistently engaged in positive, nurturing interactions with their children.
- ***Improved parenting skills:*** 75% of parents reported that they improved their parenting skills during the first 6 months of services.
- ***Decreased parenting stress:*** 61% 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

HS~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. HS~HFO participants:

- ***Provide positive, developmentally supportive learning environments:*** After 12 months of service, 88% 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, 92% of Healthy Start~Healthy Families' parents reported reading to their children 3 times per week or more. In Oregon, the National Survey of Children's Health (2007)

found that 85% of parents in the general population read this often to their children, and rates are considerably lower for Oregon's low-income families (76%) and Hispanic families (69%).

PROMOTING HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT

Positive health and development is a key foundation for children's later school readiness. HS~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:*** 99% of HS~HFO children had a primary health care provider, which greatly exceeds the Healthy Families America standard of 80%. Further, 76% of caregivers had a primary health provider, an increase from 72% five years ago.
- ***Receiving well-child care:*** 93% of HS~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:*** 99% of HS~HFO children had health insurance, compared to 85% of low-income children nationally (NSCH, 2007). This is an increase from the 95% coverage rate reported five years ago for HS~HFO.
- ***Fully immunized:*** 90% of HS~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:*** Almost all (88%) of HS~HFO children received at least one developmental screening (using the Ages and Stages Questionnaire, or ASQ) during FY 2011-12. Most (89%) 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 those parents whose children's assessments indicated a possible developmental delay, 95% received referrals and/or other services to support their child's development in the area of delay. Only 7% declined to be referred for early intervention services.

While not all HS~HFO programs provide services prenatally, results suggest that providing home visits prenatally may enhance health-related outcomes. Specifically, mothers served prenatally were:

- More likely to be breastfeeding their infants (82% vs. 66% of mothers served postnatally)
- Less likely to have premature infants (7%) compared to those served postnatally (12%), although the overall number of premature infants is small.
- More likely to receive early and comprehensive prenatal care compared to those served postnatally (90% vs. 80%).

Finally, HS~HFO mothers who had a subsequent (second) child were more likely to receive early and comprehensive prenatal care for their subsequent birth (91% vs. 86% for their first pregnancy).

SUPPORTING FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Healthy Start's higher risk families often need a variety of supports to help them meet their basic needs, and frequently set

and reach goals related to improving their self-sufficiency. After 6 months of intensive home visiting services, many families had been connected to services they needed. Of those families indicating each of the following needs:

- 77% were connected to housing assistance,
- 76% were connected to education assistance,
- 73% were connected to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families,
- 69% were connected to job training and employment services, and

Fewer families were successfully connected to dental insurance (55%) and substance abuse treatment (60%). Compared to the 2007-08 findings, the percentage of families who identified many of these needs was higher, while the number successfully connected to needed services was somewhat lower, than in prior years. This may reflect the overall economic downturn as well as related state and federal budget cuts for these services.

PARENT SATISFACTION WITH HS~HFO

Parents are given multiple opportunities to provide confidential feedback about the services they receive from HS~HFO. Overall, families are extremely positive about the home visiting services. Almost 100% of HS~HFO parents reported that the home visitors "helped a lot or a little" by providing parenting information. Parents also reported that their home visitor "helped a lot or a little" with obtaining basic resources (96%), dealing with emotional issues (95%), 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 (84%).

Program Implementation & Service Delivery

Strong outcomes cannot be achieved without high-quality service delivery. HS~HFO has maintained a strong system for screening, contacting and offering services to first-time parents, reaching slightly more than half of all first time parents during 2011-12 (51%, or 9,052 families). Most screening (93%) took place prenatally or during the first 2 weeks after the baby's birth, exceeding the HFA standard of 80%, and showing a 5% increase in the rate of early screening compared to the the 2007-08 report. Slightly more than one fourth of all screenings (2,308 screenings, 27%) were conducted prenatally. Early screening and engagement of families in services is critical to program success.

The program served 3,181 families with evidence-based intensive home visiting services during FY 2011-2012. Services were offered to 4,085 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; 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.

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. Of these follow-up contacts, 70% are made successfully. Families are not contacted and/or offered services for a variety of reasons, including:

- Services are not available/program caseloads are full (20%)
- Additional local eligibility criteria are not met (28%)

- Families can no longer be reached or located (51%)

Overall, of those families who are initially screened and indicated interest in the program, about 45% (839) enrolled in services and began receiving home visits.

Statewide, Hispanic families were more likely than other families to accept and engage in home visitation (55% of Hispanic families vs. 38% of White families). Hispanic families also were more likely to remain in the program longer, compared to White/Caucasian families. This is consistent with past research showing that home visiting programs, with their family-centered approaches, may be particularly culturally appropriate for Hispanic families (Nievar, Jacobson, & Dier, 2008). However, it also suggests that the program may need to improve its strategies for successfully engaging and retaining other families in services.

Thus in 2011-2012, a total of 3,181 families received intensive home visitation; of these 839 were new to the program during this fiscal year. Families remain in the program, on average, until the baby is about one year of age. The average age of children at exit from the program is 14 months, although the average for local programs ranges from 3 months to 30 months, with 9 programs retaining families for 20 months or more.

MEETING SERVICE DELIVERY STANDARDS

Across six 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 in all six areas. Individual programs showed somewhat greater variability:

- 17 out of 33 local program¹ sites met state standards for screening (more than 50% of target population screened)
- 28 out of 33 met state standards for early screening (70% within 2 weeks of birth)
- 31 out of 33 met standards for timely delivery of the first home visit (80% of first home visits by baby's 3-month birth date)
- 28 out of 33 met state standards for successfully engaging over 75% of families for more than 90 days;
- 24 out of 33 met the standard for successfully retaining at least 50% of families for more than 1 year of service.
- All 30 programs met the standard for providing the expected number of home visits (specifically, providing 75% of expected home visits to participants).

continued to be reduced since accreditation was originally achieved in 2007.

HS~HFO programs represent a key component of the state's effort to screen families and children for risk of negative outcomes, and to the system of home visitation and supports for at-risk families. Evaluation results underscore the key role that HS~HFO programs have in improving outcomes for these families, and in laying the foundations for later success.

Conclusions

Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon has consistently documented positive outcomes for parents and children for over 10 years. During FY 2011-2012, 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

¹ There are currently 30 HS~HFO programs with 33 physically distinct (county level) sites.

INTRODUCTION

In 1993, the Oregon Legislature created the Healthy Start~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 Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon program mission is to “promote and support positive parenting and healthy growth and development for all Oregon parents and their first-born children.” Healthy Start~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, Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon (HS~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 HS~HFO under MIECHV

Although the state-funded program has continued to experience funding reductions during the state recession, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 provided some additional resources to states to expand evidence-based home visiting services 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 services and to enhance the statewide system of home visiting (\$3.3 million total for 2 years). These expansions have been overseen by a statewide, multi-agency home visiting steering committee.



Because HS~HFO was considered one of the eligible evidence-based models, the state opted to use formula funds to expand HS~HFO services in three communities (selected through a multi-agency needs assessment and request for application process): Multnomah County, Malheur County, and Tillamook County. Additionally, Early Head Start programs in Multnomah and Malheur Counties also received formula funding. Competitive funding dollars were used to start new Nurse Family Partnership (NFP, another evidence-based home visiting model) programs in five counties (Lane, Lincoln, Jefferson, Umatilla, and Morrow). Competitive and formula dollars also supported statewide technical assistance to support implementation of these three evidence-based models and capacity development for state and local home visiting systems. These 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 Council to align and strengthen Oregon’s home visiting and other early childhood programs.

Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon Program Goals

Healthy Start~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, 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, HS~HFO central administrative staff are critical partners in Oregon's efforts to align and coordinate home visitation services across the state. State administration and oversight of HS~HFO was shifted from the Oregon Commission on Children and Families to the Early Learning Council on July 1, 2012.

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

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

To do this, Healthy Start~Healthy Families 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 Start~Healthy Families 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). HS~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). Finally, 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 HS~HFO program (Stith et al., 2009).

Healthy Start~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 some programs are beginning to adopt the "Growing Great Kids" model, which has a somewhat greater emphasis on attachment and trauma-informed practice. 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 Start~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. Healthy Start'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 Start~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 accredited, 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 Start~Healthy Families' programs and the central administration office, now housed in the Early Learning Council. 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 Start~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 Start~Healthy Families staff or volunteers, or by parents themselves. The universal screening service provided by Healthy Start~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 Start~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 Healthy Start. During FY2011-12, 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 eligibility criteria if the number of families needing services outstrips program capacity at current funding levels.

Families who are enrolled in the intensive home visiting services component of Healthy Start~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 11 critical home visiting program elements. The critical elements require that programs:

1. Initiate services prenatally or at birth.
2. Administer standardized screening and assessment.
3. Offer voluntary services and positive outreach to 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 training in a variety of topics specific to their role, both initially and throughout their home visiting careers.
11. 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 comprised of state-level Healthy Start/OCCF 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 Start~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 HFA, finding 50 studies that met their criteria for inclusion. Of these studies, 12 received the highest possible rating for methodological rigor, and 6 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 Research²

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 sub-groups only?	NO
Number of unfavorable or ambiguous impacts on primary or secondary outcomes	4

Oregon’s Current Randomized Study of HS~HFO

In 2009, NPC Research, in collaboration with the HS~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 HS~HFO program. While annual evaluation data for the HS~HFO program has consistently shown that parents served by the program have positive outcomes, the statewide evaluation has used a performance measurement approach that, while 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 HS~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 HS~HFO home visiting services (“program group”). A total of 2,665 families were randomly assigned, with 1,450 receiving HS~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 one year of age, will be available in late Spring 2013. 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 2014. Finally, a cost-benefit analysis of program outcomes is planned for 2014.

² Table adapted from HOMVEE Web site, <http://homvee.acf.hhs.gov/document.aspx?sid=10&rid=1&mid=1>

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Outcomes for Children and Families, FY 2011-12

Over the past 18 years, a set of outcome indicators has been developed to measure Healthy Start's annual progress toward two key Oregon Benchmarks: (1) **reduced incidence of child maltreatment** and (2) **improved school readiness**. Partially restored funding for the HS~HFO program evaluation will also allow a full report examining child maltreatment records for the first time since 2007-08. This report is expected in Spring 2013, pending availability of state child welfare administrative records. This document 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 Start~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 Start~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. HS~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**.
- 75% of parents reported **improved parenting skills**. There was a significant improvement in parents' self-reported parenting skills from intake to the 12-month follow-up.
- 65% of parents reported **improved ability to help their child learn**.
- Almost two-thirds (61%) 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 Start~Healthy Families' families. Workers reported that children are **receiving regular health care and immunizations**

(see Tables 14-16). After at least 6 months of Healthy Start~Healthy Families' services:

- 99% of children **had a primary health care provider**, which greatly exceeds the Healthy Families America standard of 80%. In addition, 75% of the parents had a primary health care provider (see Table 14).
- 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 Start~Healthy Families' workers reported that 91% 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 Start~Healthy Families children exceed the HFA Standard of 80% fully immunized by age 2, as well as exceeding comparable national and local immunization rates.
- Only 5% of families reported regular use of emergency room services for routine health care (see Table 15).
- 99% of HS~HFO children had health insurance, an increase from 2007's rate of 95%. 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 16a & 16b). For example:
 - **Breastfeeding:** While only 68% of all HS~HFO mothers were breastfeeding their infants at program intake, mothers who received at least one home visit during the prenatal period were significantly more likely to breastfeed compared to those who began home visiting after the baby's birth. Only about two-thirds (66%) of mothers served postnatally reported breastfeeding while 82% of those served prenatally reported breastfeeding. Statewide, about 89% of mothers report ever breastfeeding their child (ChildTrends, 2007; the national rate is much lower, about 75%).
 - Mothers who were served prenatally were less likely to have premature infants (7%) compared to those served postnatally (12%), although the overall number of premature infants is small.
 - Mothers served prenatally are more likely to receive early and comprehensive prenatal care compared to those served postnatally (90% vs. 80%).
- HS~HFO mothers who had a subsequent (second) child were more likely to receive early and comprehensive prenatal care for their subsequent birth (91% vs. 86%; see Table 17).

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 Start~Healthy Families' programs use the Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ), administered at specific age-based intervals, to monitor children's development (see Tables

18 & 19). The rate of screening of eligible children by HS~HFO workers has increased dramatically since 2005, when only about 56% of age-eligible children were receiving regular and timely screens. In 2011-2012, 88% of HS~HFO received a developmental screening (a total of 1,975 at-risk children screened for developmental delays).

Of those children whose ASQ results were reported this year, a large majority (89%) of these children showed patterns of normal growth and development at their most recent screening. Of the 192 children (10%) with delays indicated, almost all (95%) were referred to Early Intervention or were provided with information and direct support from Healthy Start~Healthy Families' workers. Twenty-five (29%, or 56 children) were referred to, and connected with Early Intervention services for additional assessment and/or support. Only 14 families declined to be referred to Early Intervention.

Diagnosis of a developmental delay is not done by HS~HFO workers, but by Early Intervention or other specialists. Statewide, 5% of HS~HFO children (119 children) were reported as having a diagnosed developmental delay. Of these, almost all (86%) were receiving early intervention at the time of the most recent Family Update.

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 the babies reach 6 months of age (see Table 20); 86% of eligible children were screened using the ASQ-SE. Of these, a large majority (96%) of these children showed normal patterns of social emotional development. Of the 63 families with children who had delays indicated (although not necessarily diagnosed), 44% (n=28) were connected with Early Intervention or mental health services; 41% (n=26) were provided with information and direct support from Healthy

Start~Healthy Families' workers; the remainder were referred to services but not connected, or declined further services.

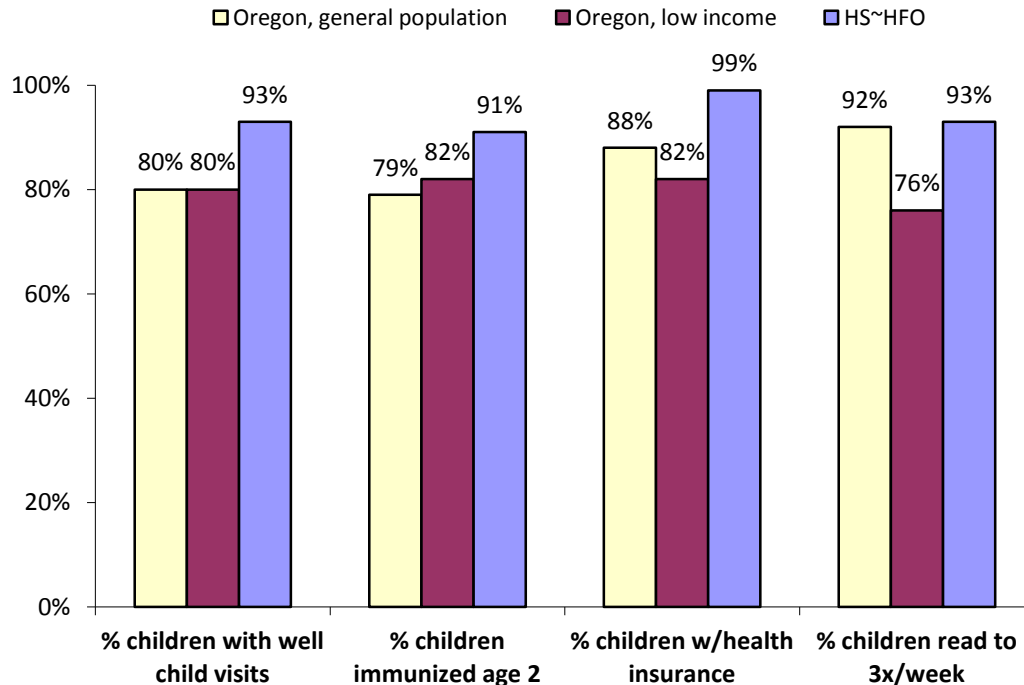
Parenting Supporting Early Literacy and Learning

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 Start~Healthy Families' families show strong positive outcomes in this area.

First, after 12 months of intensive Service, 88% 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 result compares favorably with findings from other, comparable populations (e.g., Caldwell & Bradley, 1994).

Second, by age 1, 93% of families reported **reading to their children at least 3 times per week** (see Table 2). Seventy-three percent (73%) of parents reported reading daily or more. This is a key indicator of a developmentally supportive early literacy environment. In Oregon, recent survey (NSCH, 2007) results show that among low-income parents, only about 76% report reading at least 3 times a week to their young children. For Hispanic children, this rate is even lower (69% of parents). Nationally, only about two-thirds (68%) of low-income families read to their young children 3 or more times per week; only 36% report reading to their child daily (NSCH, 2007).

Figure 1. Healthy Start~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 21). Generally, the rates of successful connection with services were lower this year than in 2007-08, due to a change in how these data were recorded. In prior years, a family was excluded from analysis if they were referred but either (1) the service program was full/unable to enroll the family; or (2) the family was not eligible for the program. Data this year includes **all** families who were in need of service, regardless of eligibility or program capacity. In terms of overall needs, families were most likely to need help with education, housing, mental health, and job training. A higher proportion of HS~HFO showed a

demonstrated need in these areas compared to 2007-2008, with the exception of housing assistance, which did not change.

- Housing Assistance (318 families in need, 77% connected)
- Medicaid/OHP (271 families in need, 66% connected)
- Education Assistance (327 families in need, 76% connected)
- Job Training & Employment Services (224 families in need, 69% connected)
- Mental Health Services (238 families in need, 72% connected)
- Temporary Aid for Needy Families (TANF, 200 families in need, 73% connected)
- Domestic Violence Services (68 families in need, 77% connected)
- Dental Insurance (210 families in need, 55% connected)
- Drug and/or Alcohol Abuse Treatment (34 families needed, 60% connected).

- Public Health Nursing (65 families needed, 90% connected).

Healthy Start~Healthy Families also appears to be supporting parents in reaching self-sufficiency. For instance, 29% of families reported that their family income situation had improved over the previous 6 months (see Table 22), and one-fifth (21%) reported at least one caregiver obtained a new job.

The number of families with identified needs in terms of housing, education, mental health, and TANF increased somewhat since 2007-2008. This could reflect the economic downturn and increased level of family needs. Other areas, such as domestic violence and alcohol and drug treatment, continue to be somewhat under-identified, given the overall risk level of this population.

DO PROGRAM OUTCOMES DIFFER FOR PARENTS WITH DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS?

In addition to the analyses reported above, we examined outcomes for Healthy Start~Healthy Families' clients with different demographic and risk characteristics. These analyses can help determine whether Healthy Start~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 Start~Healthy Families' programs; some higher risk subgroups might be expected to do even less well without the support provided by Healthy Start; 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 parents³
- Teenaged (17 and younger) vs. non-teenaged parents
- Unmarried vs. married parents
- Employed vs. unemployed parents⁴
- 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.

³ Other racial/ethnic subgroups did not have sufficient sample size to allow for appropriate statistical analysis.

⁴ 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 with primary care provider	% children fully immunized at age 2
Race/ethnicity (White vs. Hispanic)	NS	NS	Hispanic > White
Teen parents	Teens < non-teens	NS	NS
High School/GED vs. Less than High School	Less than HS < HS	NS	
Employed vs. Unemployed	NS	NS	NS
Single vs. Married	NS	NS	NS
Depression indicated vs. not	NS	NS	NS
Total Risk Factors (2 or less vs. 3 or more)	More RF < Fewer RF	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?

	Increase in reading frequency from 6-12 months	% families “good” or better HOME score	Improvement in parenting skills at 12 months	Reduction in parenting stress
Race/ethnicity (White vs. Hispanic)	White > Hispanic	White > Hispanic	White > Hispanic	Hispanic > White
Teen parents	NS	Non-teen > Teens	NS	NS
High School/GED vs. Less than High School	NS	HS > no HS	HS > no HS	NS
Employed vs. Unemployed	NS	Employed > Unemployed	NS	NS
Single vs. Married	NS	Married > Single	NS	NS
Depression indicated vs. not	Depressed > Non-depressed	NS	NS	NS
Total Risk Factors	NS	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

Analyses show that generally speaking White families were more likely to improve their parenting skills and increase the frequency of reading to their children than did Hispanic parents. Hispanic parents were also less likely to score in the “good” or “excellent” range for the HOME assessment at the child’s 12 month birthday, indicating that they may be providing a less developmentally enriching environment for their children (83% scoring in the ‘good or better’ range vs. 92% of White/Caucasian families). However, Hispanic parents showed greater reductions in their overall stress levels compared to White families. Finally, Hispanic children were somewhat more likely to be fully immunized at age 2, compared to White children.

Outcomes for Teenaged Parents (17 years and under)

Teenaged parents generally scored similarly to non-teenaged parents, with a few exceptions:

- Children of teenaged parents were somewhat less likely to have received regular well-baby check-ups;
- Teenaged parents were somewhat less likely to score in the “good” or better range of the HOME scale, indicating that their children, compared to children of non-teenaged mothers, are experiencing less developmentally supportive environments.

Outcomes by Marital Status

Single and married mothers had generally similar outcomes, with one exception:

- Married parents were more likely to score in the “good” or better range of the HOME, compared to single parents.

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, compared to employed parents.

Outcomes by Education Status

Parents with less than a high school education also had somewhat lower HOME scores, compared to those with a high school diploma, and were less likely to show improvement in parenting skills. Children of parents with lower education were also less likely to get regular well child check-ups.

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 with one exception:

- Parents who scored at higher risk for depression on the screening (NBQ) were *more* likely to report an improvement in the frequency of reading to their child than were non-depressed parents.

Outcomes by Total Risk Factors

We examined the relationship between the total number of risk factors and each of the outcomes. Children living in families with more risk factors were less likely to be having regular well-child check-ups. However, counter to expectations, higher risk families were more likely to have higher HOME scores than those with fewer risks.

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. White parents also reported more improvement in parenting skills, compared to Hispanic parents. On the other hand, Hispan-

ic 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 Start, 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. However, it should be noted that in comparison to national norms the great majority of HS~HFO families are doing a good job providing appropriately stimulating environments for children. Moreover, 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 Start~Healthy Families Oregon (see Table 24). Virtually all (100%) of the 2,001 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 (96%), dealing with emotional issues (95%), gaining education and job assistance (87%) and encouraging the development of positive relationships with family or friends (92%). Interestingly, the overall levels of parent satisfaction in all these areas increased from the 2007-08 report, in particular in “basic resources.” In 2007-08, only 70% of Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon parents indicated that the program had helped them in this area; in 2011-12, 96% received help in this area.

As shown in Table 25, almost all parents responding indicated that Healthy Start~Healthy Families’ workers respected their family’s cultural and/or religious beliefs (96%), and provided materials in their primary language (96%). Further, almost all 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 (84%); helping parents use their own skills and resources (89%), working as a partner with them (94%), 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 Start~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 Start~Healthy Families' program. 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 Start~Healthy Families' program is its universal screening of all first-time parents. Healthy Start~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 Start~Healthy Families is unique nationally for its large-scale system of outreach to potentially at-risk populations.

For the past five years, HS~HFO has consistently screened about half of all first time parents. This year, the program screened 9,052 first-birth families, representing 51% of all eligible first births (see Table 1). Seventeen programs met the Oregon Performance Standard for screening at least 50% of all eligible first births, including nine programs that screened 70% or more of eligible first



births. Eight programs screened fewer than 30% of eligible first births. In many of these cases, low screening rates are associated with long-standing barriers such as a refusal by local hospitals to allow Healthy Start~Healthy Families' screening staff to talk to new parents.

Almost all screening (93%) took place prenatally or within 2 weeks of the child's birth (see Table 1), greatly exceeding the HFA performance standards. At the program level, 28 out of 33 counties (85%) met the HFA standard of 80% of screenings occurring during this time frame, an increase from 2007-08. Statewide, 27% of screening took place prenatally, about the same level as in previous year. The rate of prenatal screening varies considerably depending on local program models, however, with 10 sites doing over half of their screenings prenatally, and others doing none at all.

During FY 2011-12, 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, out of 8,547 families with complete risk factor screening data, 52% (4,414 families) were eligible for intensive home visiting services home visiting.

On average, home visited families had 3.3 risk factors on the NBQ. Families were most likely to have either 2 (26% of home visited families) or 3 (28%) risk factors, although a

sizeable number had four risk factors (20%) and about 20% had five or more risk factors. Families' overall (average) levels of risk are comparable to prior years, although somewhat more families had four or more risk factors in FY2011-12 (39% of home visited families) compared to FY 2007-08 (27%). Data from the Healthy Start~Healthy Families evaluation in prior years shows a clear relationship between the number of risk factors a family has and their risk for child maltreatment, with families with four or more risk factors being more than 6 times as likely as families with no risk factors to have a founded maltreatment report (Green, Brekhus, Mackin, Tarte, Snoddy, & Warren, 2007).

Acceptance Rates for Intensive Home Visiting Services

After identifying families as eligible for home visiting services, Healthy Start~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 Start~Healthy Families' caseloads, and individual program guidelines for identifying families who may have particularly high needs. Since the HS~HFO program adopted a one-step eligibility process, the number of families who have been found to be eligible (and thus, potentially able to be offered services) has increased dramatically. In 2006-07, to streamline program processes and improve efficiency, Healthy Start~Healthy Families adopted a "one-step" eligibility process that greatly increased the number of families who could be offered intensive home visiting services.⁵

⁵ Prior to 2006-07, families had to be interviewed with the Kempe assessment in order to determine whether intensive home visiting could be offered. Data analysis showed that as many as 50% of those screened at high risk were never contacted or located in order to conduct the Kempe assessment to determine eligibility.

In 2011-2012, 93% of eligible families were offered home visiting services at the time the screening was conducted. The primary reason for not offering home visitation to eligible families was that the family was already enrolled in another, similar program at the time of screening. Of those families offered HS~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 (975 families, or 70% of those declining). Programs ranged considerably in terms of these initial acceptance rates, with many programs (n=8 counties) having fewer than 10% of families decline services and five programs having over 50% of families decline.

A clarification of HFA standards required a consistent definition of program acceptance across all HFA model programs, and a change in how Oregon had historically examined acceptance rates. Specifically, programs were required to define "acceptance" not as the initial verbal agreement to services but instead as whether the family ever actually participated in home visiting services. Using this definition, for 2011-2012, a total of 839 families accepted (and received) home visiting services; this represents 45% of those who were offered and verbally accepted the program.

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 Start~Healthy Families and those who did not. Given Healthy Start's 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 families are *appropriately* "self-selecting" out of Healthy

Start~Healthy Families based on their risk status – specifically, families with more risks were significantly *more likely* to accept intensive home visiting services ($B=-.264$, $p<.001$). 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 Start~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 difference⁶ in terms of racial/ethnic background: Hispanic/Latino families were more likely to accept intensive home visiting services (55%), compared to Caucasian families (38%). Similarly, Spanish-speaking mothers were more likely (56%) than English-speaking mothers (38%) to accept services. Further, reflecting the pattern described previously wherein higher risk families appear to be accepting services at higher rates, results also showed that teen mothers were somewhat more likely to accept intensive home visiting services than non-teen mothers (49% vs. 44%), mothers with less than a high school education were more likely to accept services (48% vs. 42%), unemployed families were more slightly likely to accept (46%) than employed families (44%). Interestingly, and counter to

results found in 2007-08, those with prenatal screens were somewhat *less likely* to accept services (35%) than those with postnatal screens (54%).

No other differences in acceptance rates by demographic factors were significant.⁷

Enrollment in Intensive Home Visiting Services

In FY 2011-12, a total of 3,181 families received intensive home visiting services and participated in the evaluation (see Table 4a). Healthy Start~Healthy Families enrolled 839 new intensive Service families. One hundred and sixty-three (163) families were not offered home visiting services because program caseloads were full. However, this is likely an underestimate of the number of families who might not have been offered service for this reason, due to the ongoing randomized study in seven large counties—roughly twice as many families in these counties were offered the chance to participate in services than could actually be served in order to recruit families for the study comparison group.

WHO ARE HEALTHY START~HEALTHY FAMILIES’ FAMILIES?

Characteristics of Healthy Start~Healthy Families’ Families

HFA standards require programs to maintain a description of the current service population that addresses cultural, racial/ethnic, and linguistic characteristics. Hispanic families were significantly more likely than White families to be receiving intensive home visiting than screening/referral only (52% vs. 21% of families screened). Similarly, 65% of Spanish-speaking families who were screened ended up receiving home visiting, compared to only 25% of non-Spanish speak-

⁶ Hispanic/Latino vs. Caucasian ($X^2(2)=29.4$, $p<.001$); Spanish vs. English speaking ($X^2(2)=24.91$, $p<.001$).

⁷ Teen vs. non-teen ($X^2(1)=18.86$, $p<.001$); less than high school vs. greater than high school, $X^2(1)=45.46$, $p<.001$; unemployed vs. employed ($X^2(1)=17.41$, $p<.001$); prenatal vs. post natal screening ($X^2(2)=5.98$, $p<.01$).

ing families. Compared to families receiving screening only, home visited families were also more likely to be teen parents (15% vs. 7%), single parents (77% vs. 49%), have less than a high school education (34% vs. 14%), have both parents unemployed (45% vs. 20%), have financial difficulties (82% vs. 46%), have dealt with depression (23% vs. 7%), have serious marital problems (24% vs. 9%), to have indicated a problem with substance abuse in the family (5% vs. 2%) and had late prenatal care (20% vs. 10%). The great majority of HS~HFO families are at or below the Federal Poverty Line (88%). Moreover, as shown in Figure 2, Healthy Start~Healthy Families' families were at considerably higher risk than the general Oregon population.

Demographic and risk information for all families screened this year (Tables A-E) and for home visited families (Tables F-J) are provided in Appendix B.

Families receiving intensive home visiting this year were 44% Caucasian, 29% Hispanic/Latino, 4% Asian/Pacific Islander, 2% African American, 1% American Indian, and

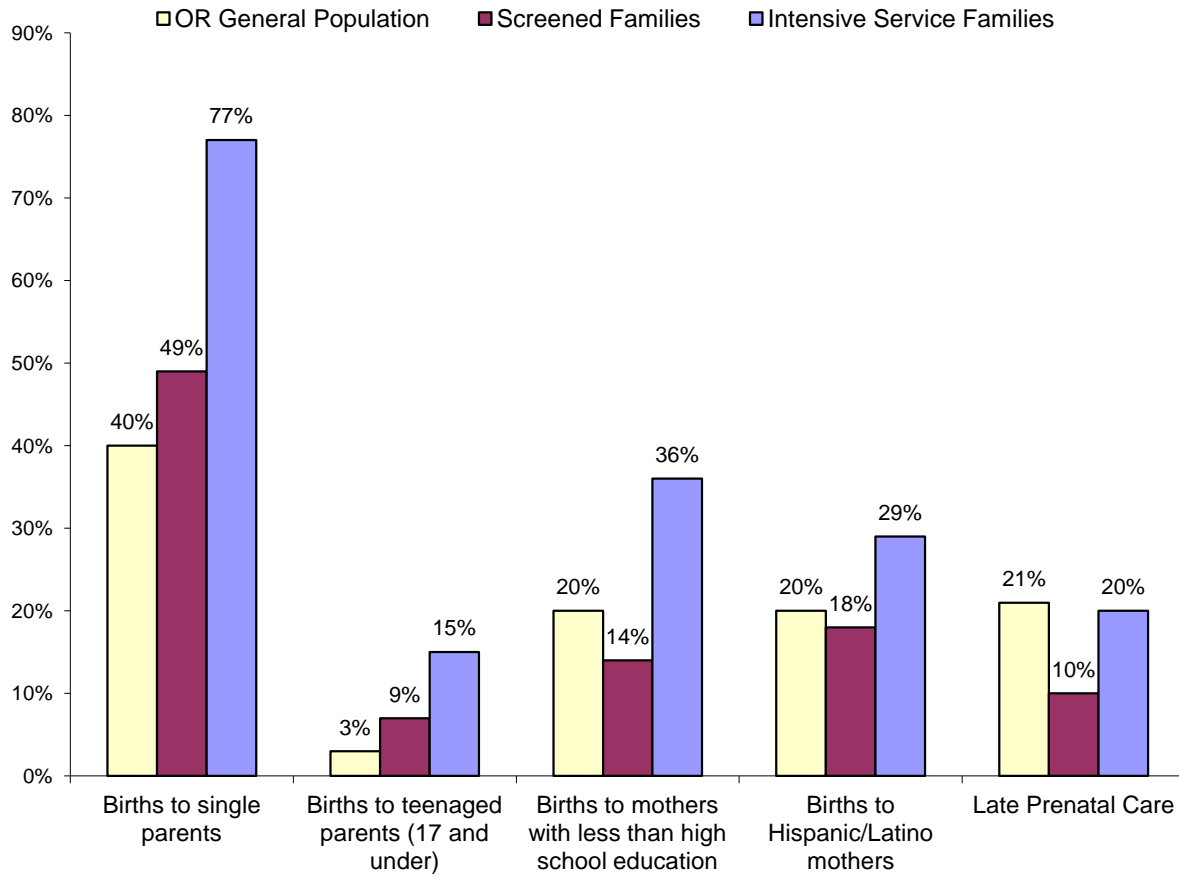
5% multiracial (an additional 14% did not have race/ethnicity reported). A little more than one-fourth (28%) indicated Spanish as the primary language spoken at home, while an additional 5% indicated that a language other than English or Spanish was the primary language. A significant number of home visited mothers were under 18 years of age (15%), 76% were single mothers, and 36% had less than a high school education.

About 40% of home visited mothers reported that neither she (nor her partner, if applicable) were employed. This is a significant increase since 2007-08, when only 29% of families had one or both partners unemployed. A significant number of mothers are at risk for maternal depression (28%). About one-fourth (24%) of home visited mothers indicated they had late or no prenatal care with their first pregnancy. Most children had health insurance at intake (93%), with 81% receiving their health insurance through the Oregon Health Plan. About three-fourths of home visited mothers were enrolled in OHP at the time of screening (73%).

Figure 2. Healthy Start~Healthy Families Family Demographic Characteristics

Note: Oregon general population rates are based on all births. Information is based on information updated March 2012, downloaded on 2/8/2013 from:

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



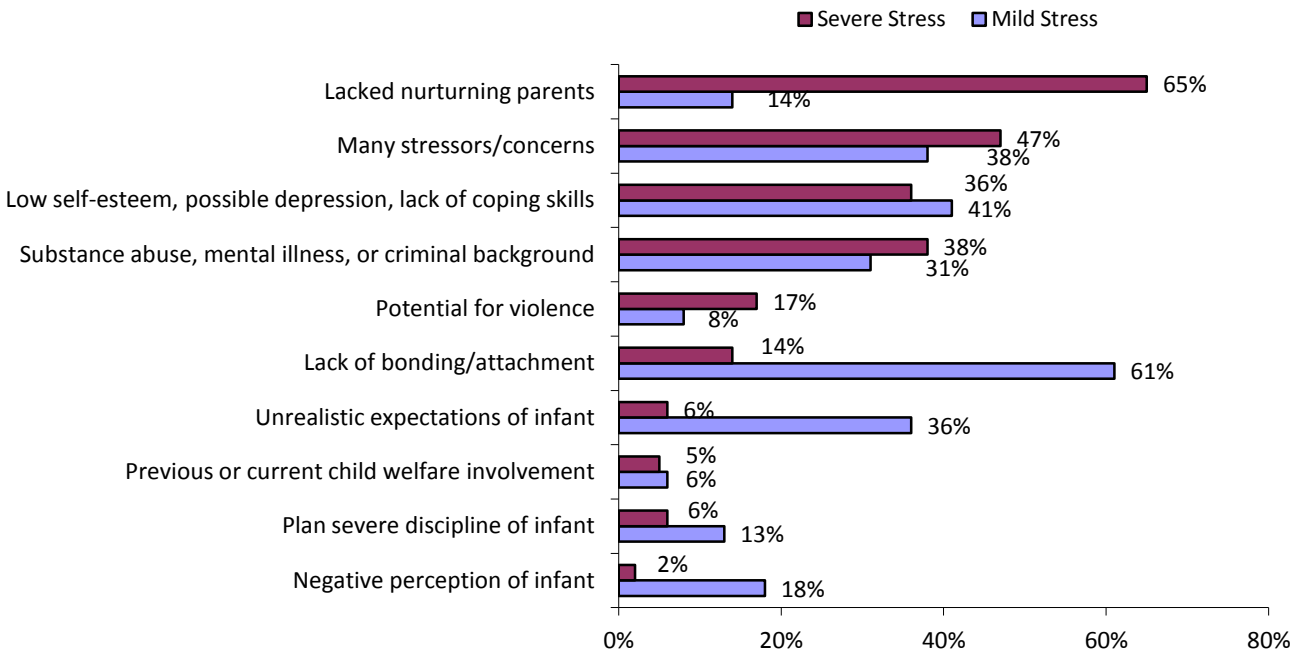
In addition to the initial NBQ screening, home visited families receive a more in-depth assessment of family risk, using the Family Assessment Interview, known locally as the “Kempe Family Assessment.”⁸ These assessments, while no longer a part of the eligibility process, are conducted with families 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 3). By doing the Kempe, 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. Kempe assessments were completed on 66% of families in time for inclusion in this report; of these 75% scored in the “high stress” range. Kempe assessments completed in 2011-12 document that a large proportion of the parents in Healthy Start~Healthy Families lacked nurturing parents themselves (79%), with concerns ranging from relatively mild use of corporal punishment to more serious abuse and neglect. More than two-thirds (69%) of Healthy Start~Healthy Families’ children have at least one parent who has at least a mild concern with substance abuse (32% of these families), mental illness (21%) or criminal involvement (20%) in their family. About 10% of parents reported having current or previous history with the child welfare system. Over three-fourths of parents reported feeling isolated, having few available social supports, poor coping skills, and/or low self-esteem (77%).

Furthermore, at program enrollment, Healthy Start~Healthy Families’ children often had at least one parent with risks specifically associated with poor parenting skills. For example, 42% had poor understanding of devel-

opmental milestones, 75% had concerns about bonding/attachment, and 19% reported plans for using severe discipline techniques (see Table 13b). These results illustrate that home visited families are at very high risk for negative family outcomes including child maltreatment (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000).

⁸ 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 3. Percentage of all Intensive Home Visiting Parents With Either Mild or Severe Levels of Stress on the Kempe Assessment



ENGAGING FAMILIES IN INTENSIVE HOME VISITING SERVICES

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 Start~Healthy Families continues to show considerable success with engaging higher risk families in intensive home visiting services (see Table 3a):

- Almost all eligible families were offered home visiting services when they were initially screened (93% 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 2,689 families, services were offered to 1,887 (70%).
- Ultimately, 839 families (45% of those offered services) were successfully enrolled and received a first home visit.
- Families who accepted home visiting had significantly more risk factors (average 3.3) compared to those who declined home visitation (average 2.9 risk factors).
- Of those who were offered home visiting and initially agreed to services, 56% did not receive a first home visit. Of these families, 34% (356 families) declined further services; 60 (6%) moved out of the Healthy Start~Healthy Families' service area; many were missing exit reason information (58%). Importantly, 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 = 3.2). Thus, the program appears to be successfully engaging those higher risk families most in need of services.

- 91% 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%.

Another key indicator of the quality of HS~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 2011-12, the statewide average showed that 81% of families were receiving at least 75% of the expected number of home visits for their level of service. Further, all but one program with home visiting information reached a home visit completion rate of at least 70%. The state completion rate exceeds the HFA standards for home visiting completion (75%) for the first time since this indicator began to be tracked. 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 HS-HFO in terms of successfully delivering services with fidelity and with the necessary intensity to achieve results.

WHO DROPS OUT OF INTENSIVE HOME VISITING SERVICES?

Retaining families in home visitation services is a challenge nationally for voluntary home visiting programs. As shown in Table 12, a total of 1,357 intensive home visiting families exited the program⁹ during FY 2011-12 (43% of total families served through home visiting this fiscal year). Families remain the program somewhat longer than a year, with children averaging 14 months of age at exit. The average age of children at exit for local programs ranges from 3 months to 30 months, with nine programs retaining families for 20 months or more. The age of children at exit has markedly increased from the last program report, when the average age of children at exit was 11 months.

As shown in Table 12, data indicate that the most frequent reasons for leaving intensive home visiting services were that parents were no longer interested in receiving services (28%), families moved (17%), or families were unable to be contacted by their worker (13%). 250 children (18%) reached the program's age limit (typically, 3 years of age).

HFA standards call for programs to annually analyze "who drops out of the program and why." To begin to answer this question, we examined retention rates for two cohorts of families: (1) families enrolled during FY 2010-11 (and thus who could potentially have been in the program at least 12 months

⁹ 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.

by the end of the current fiscal year); and (2) families enrolled during FY 2009-10 (who could potentially have been in the program for up to 2 years.

Results indicated the following (see Tables 8 & 9):

- Early engagement in the program was achieved for over 80% of all families in both cohorts; between 82-88% of families stayed in the program for at least 90 days.
- After 6 months, somewhat fewer than three-fourths of families remain in services (71%-73%);
- About half of all families have stopped services after one year (53%-56% remained in service).
- About a third of families remain in services for at least two years (36%).

Clearly, retaining families for the duration of the program remains a challenge for HS~HFO programs. These retention rates have been relatively stable since the last report in 2007-2008, and are comparable to statistics reported by other home visiting programs. Notably, in the most recent cohort (2010-11) 24 programs met or exceed the state Performance Standard of 50% retention at 12 months. The number of local programs exceeding this target has steadily increased since this information began to be tracked over 8 years ago. 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.

As shown in Table 10, results indicated that at 12 months after program enrollment, Hispanic families were somewhat more likely to remain the program after 12 months (59% of Hispanic families vs. 51% of White/Caucasian families). Additionally, Spanish-speaking families were significantly more likely to be retained (62%) compared to English speaking families (48%).

As shown in Table 11, the presence of a variety of risk factors was related to retention in the program. Families were more likely to remain in the program after one year if they were: (1) married; (2) not teens; (3) had more than a high school education; and (4) employed. Families screened prenatally were also less likely to be retained for 12 months (49% vs. 56% of those screened postnatally).

The number of family risk factors at baseline also predicted length of stay in the program. Specifically, families with fewer risk factors were significantly likely to remain in services longer.

Together, these results suggest that Healthy Start~Healthy Families may need to focus its retention efforts on families that are higher in demographic risk, although programs appear to be doing a good job retaining Hispanic and Spanish-speaking families in services. Families who have more risk factors may be more challenging to retain in services due to their multiple needs.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

HEALTHY START~HEALTHY FAMILIES' OUTCOMES

As has been demonstrated in over 10 years of program evaluation, results clearly show that children and families benefit from Healthy Start~Healthy Families' services. Families who have engaged in intensive home visiting for at least 6 months show positive outcomes in a variety of key domains, including parent-child interactions, health and health care, receipt of timely immunizations, parenting skills, and healthy child development. Healthy Start~Healthy Families appears to be effective in supporting the development of positive home environments for children and supporting parents to engage in important early-literacy activities such as reading frequently to their children.

Data from national surveys of higher risk families indicate that the results for families participating in Healthy Start~Healthy Families are better than would be expected in the absence of such a program, especially in terms of child health, immunizations, and early literacy activities.

One area that may continue to need improvement is in the identification of domestic violence, mental health, and substance abuse issues. While those families who had an identified need in these areas were consistently linked with resources, the number of families statewide who were identified as being in need was quite low. Given the relatively large number of families who self-identify as being at risk for depression, more consistent screening for clinical depression and affiliated mental health problems should be considered. It is notable, however, that parents at risk for depression appear to respond to Healthy Start~Healthy Families' services quite positively, and

show outcomes that are similar to, or better than, those for parents not indicating risk for depression.

SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

Healthy Start~Healthy Families builds on family strengths, implementing a legislative philosophy designed to create wellness for all Oregon children and families. Information from participating programs shows family interest in and need for Healthy Start~Healthy Families' service is substantial, as indicated by the high rates of family participation in screening and referral services. Further, although a number of families decline to participate in Healthy Start~Healthy Families' intensive home visiting services, it is clear those families most in need of Healthy Start~Healthy Families are agreeing to participate in services. This suggests the ongoing importance of continuing to provide *a continuum of service*, ranging from non-stigmatizing screening and referral to long-term support services beginning prenatally and continuing through the early childhood years.

Healthy Start~Healthy Families represents a unique statewide screening system to identify families in need very early in their child's life. Key to successful and efficient screening is creating community partnerships with hospital, health clinics, private doctors' offices and other points of entry into the Healthy Start~Healthy Families' program. Current efforts to educate pediatricians and the medical community about the importance of Healthy Start, and to engage these partners in screening activities, are important to maintain in order to build these critical connections.

Capacity for intensive home visiting services seems to be less of an issue for programs this year; with 163 families unable to be served because of funding limitations of program capacity (prior years have seen as many as 600 families turned away due to these limitations).

ENGAGEMENT AND RETENTION

Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon continues to do a good job engaging and serving families who are at higher risk for negative childhood outcomes. Home visited families are clearly at much higher demographic risk compared to either the general Oregon population or to families who receive only screening and referral services. Almost 40% of home visited families had four or more risk factors measured by the NBQ, indicating substantially increased risk for child maltreatment.

Another feature of successful home visiting programs is the ability to deliver regular, frequent, home visits to families. During the past 2 years, targeted efforts at monitoring programs and supporting staff to ensure families received the correct number of home visits continues to pay off. This year, the state exceeded the HFA standard for home visit completion (75% of families receiving at least 75% of expected home visits), with 81% of families receiving the appropriate number of visits.

Retaining families in Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon services for the duration of the program continues to be a challenge for programs. For families enrolled during 2009-10 and during 2010-11, retention rates were similar: About 82-88% of home visited families were still participating 3 months following enrollment, but by 6 months this figure dropped to 71-73%, and by one year, just over half of families were still engaged (53-56%). Some types of families appear to remain in services longer: Spanish speaking

families (59% retained at 12 months); married mothers (67% retained at 12 months); and families with slightly higher education (57% of mothers with at least a high school education retained at 12 months). Early engagement is clearly a key issue, at least for some programs. Programs that are more successful at engaging families and keeping them in services for at least 90 days might be a good resource for providing technical assistance to programs that continue to struggle in this area. Further, given the tendency for families to leave once children are about one year of age, additional training or program development focused on supporting families with older toddlers may be needed. However, it should also be noted that as retention rates for families improve, without additional funding for capacity expansion the programs' ability to enroll new families will be reduced. Thus, retention of families for the full three years of services, which is one of the keys to longer term positive outcomes, may have the unintended consequence of restricting the number of **new** families that can be served (unless program capacity is increased).

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Outcomes for families participating in HS~HFO are positive across a variety of domains that have been shown to be important predictors of child maltreatment, school readiness, and longer term outcomes such as school success, criminality, and teenaged pregnancy (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000). These results suggest that the core elements of Healthy Start's home visiting programs are working to support families to be successful.

Recent accreditation by HFA reinforces the data presented in this report, which shows that the statewide program is meeting or exceeding state and national performance standard in the following areas:

- Eligibility screens are conducted within 2 weeks of child's birth
- First home visits are delivered within 90 days of the child's birth
- The program delivers at least 75% of expected home visits to more than 75% of enrolled families
- The program defines and monitors acceptance and retention rates
- The program analyzes and monitors who drops out of services and why
- The program provides culturally competent services
- The program has a regular process to solicit parent feedback regarding services
- The program uses standardized developmental tools to monitor child development
- Children with suspected developmental delay are tracked and/or referred for support
- More than 80% of children have a medical home
- More than 80% of children have up to date immunizations
- The majority of families receive needed referrals
- The program conducts an annual evaluation of outcomes and uses data for continuous program improvement.

The only area in which HFA standards were not met (of those analyzed by the statewide evaluation) was in terms of identifying (screening) at least 75% of the target population. In this area, however, Oregon is unique nationally in defining an extremely broad target population of all first birth families. Given the ambitious goal of screening all first-birth families, which is

identified in statute, Oregon's ability to screen over 9,000 first-time mothers remains impressive. The role of HS~HFO in helping support the state's efforts to increase regular screening of children and families to identify those at risk of negative outcomes is clearly a vital link in the goal of providing universal screening. As one of the state's largest consistent screening and identification systems, Healthy Start~Healthy Families Oregon plays a key role as a common point of entry into early childhood, parenting, and other services for families. This screening process could be strengthened even further if it were expanded to additional families, and if additional community partners, especially hospitals and medical facilities, participated in the screening process. Currently, providing developmental screening through primary care facilities is a key outcome metric for the state's Coordinated Care Organizations, and further collaboration between home visiting programs and primary care to ensure universal, but unduplicative, screening will be important.

Home visiting services that are delivered in conjunction with other community supports such as specialized services for serious issues (e.g., substance abuse, domestic violence, mental illness), high-quality daycare or preschool, early intervention educational services for developmental delays, health care, and other resources are generally acknowledged to create the best outcomes for children. HS~HFO cannot be "everything for every family" and as such can sometimes be most effective by helping families access an array of community-based services. In this area, strengthening the skills of Healthy Start~Healthy Families' workers in identifying serious family issues such as domestic violence, mental health, and substance abuse continues to be important.

One recent model being piloted in Oregon to support home visitors to better identify and serve these particularly high-needs families is mental health and nurse consultation. This model involves providing a nurse or mental health clinician who is available to provide training and professional development to home visitors, as well as to be available for specific case consultation. The mental health consultation model has been used successfully as a strategy in early childhood programs (for example, Head Start programs are now required to have mental health consultation services as part of their programs), and is a promising service augmentation for home visiting as well.

Finally, it is worth noting that HS~HFO stands out nationally in terms of its high home visit completion rates as well. Even such successful programs as Early Head Start and Nurse-Family Partnerships report typical home visit completion rates of about 50%. However, in FY2011-2012, HS~HFO provided over 75% of expected visits to most families. Research on home visiting programs suggests that the intensity (“dosage” of services) is a key factor in ensuring positive outcomes.

Based on evaluation results for FY2011-2012, the following recommendations are made:

1. Continue to support screening and HS~HFO’s role in meeting the

statewide goals of universal screening for families and children, perhaps by increasing collaboration with primary care;

2. Continue to provide statewide technical assistance and support to HS~HFO programs, especially those that are challenged to meet key state and national performance standards, to ensure quality program implementation.
3. Consider expanding the availability of prenatal home visiting services as a key component of HS~HFO models. While some programs have been able to offer services prenatally, it is largely at the discretion of local communities. Results from this year’s evaluation continue to support the idea that providing these services prenatally may lead to better outcomes, especially in some areas that may contribute significantly to the cost-benefits of HS~HFO, such as preterm births.
4. Continue to strengthen programs’ strategies for engaging and retaining families. Retention remains a particular challenge, as most families do not remain in HS~HFO for the full duration of the program.

Overall, the results of this year’s evaluation underscore the key role that HS~HFO programs have in improving outcomes for these families, and in laying the foundations for later success.

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**APPENDIX A: HEALTHY START ~ HEALTHY FAMILIES OF
OREGON 2011-2012 STATUS REPORT TABLES**

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Table 1. Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service Delivery Indicators 2011-12

County	Number First Births FY 2011-12	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 (%) First Births Screened ¹⁰	Number (%) Screened Prenatally or Within 2 Weeks of Birth ¹¹	Number (%) Receiving First HV Within 3 Months of Birth ¹²	% Families with 75% or More of Expected Home Visits Completed ¹³	Number (%) IS Families Engaged in Services for 90 Days or Longer ¹⁴ (2011-12)	Number (%) Families Remaining in IS for 12 Months or longer (enrolled 2010-11) ¹⁵	Caseload Points Per Home Visitor ¹⁶	At least 5% Cash	Min. 25% Match
Baker	76	2 (3%)	2 (100%)	9 (82%)	*	9 (100%)	5 (56%)	*	*	*
Benton	326	99 (30%)	93 (95%)	12 (92%)	72%	15 (100%)	11 (79%)	20.44	86%	87%
Clackamas	1,524	901 (59%)	785 (88%)	45 (85%)	80%	37 (95%)	32 (52%)	19.85	15%	67%
Clatsop	171	2 (1%)	1 (50%)	14 (100%)	*	6 (67%)	6 (67%)	*	*	*
Columbia	150	145 (97%)	104 (73%)	15 (94%)	*	10 (100%)	4 (57%)	*	*	*
Coos	233	97 (42%)	86 (95%)	11 (100%)	82%	11 (79%)	11 (61%)	27.49	17%	23%
Crook	62	10 (16%)	6 (60%)	8 (100%)	84%	6 (75%)	9 (41%)	17.85	211%	211%
Curry	68	11 (16%)	3 (30%)	6 (67%)	77%	11 (92%)	6 (75%)	25.40	23%	28%
Deschutes	688	263 (38%)	248 (95%)	28 (93%)	87%	24 (73%)	29 (43%)	24.00	16%	39%
Douglas	463	225 (49%)	208 (95%)	29 (94%)	90%	31 (97%)	11 (65%)	25.60	36%	52%
Gilliam	5	5 (100%)	1 (25%)	2 (100%)	*	1 (100%)	--	*	*	*
Grant	16	7 (44%)	6 (86%)	6 (100%)	78%	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	17.24	34%	39%
Harney	28	3 (11%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	78%	3 (100%)	4 (100%)	11.03	33%	114%
Hood River	101	63 (62%)	44 (71%)	12 (100%)	*	11 (92%)	8 (57%)	*	*	*
Jackson	890	312 (35%)	293 (96%)	22 (100%)	80%	22 (92%)	16 (42%)	19.00	19%	38%
Jefferson	95	15 (16%)	4 (27%)	4 (57%)	81%	4 (100%)	10 (91%)	21.34	5%	25%
Josephine	289	143 (49%)	134 (94%)	21 (100%)	72%	21 (100%)	16 (57%)	27.58	43%	45%
Klamath	309	172 (56%)	157 (92%)	25 (100%)	75%	23 (100%)	15 (43%)	18.00	17%	25%
Lake	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹⁰ 50% or more first births screened meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹¹ 70% or more screens completed prenatally or within 2 weeks of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹² 80% or more first home visits completed prenatally or within 3 months of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹³ 65% or more families with 75% or more of their expected home visits completed meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 50% or more of families remaining in Intensive Service for 12 months or longer meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹⁶ Average caseload points of 18-24 per 1.0 FTE meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

*See Regional data.

Table 1. Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service Delivery Indicators 2011-12

County	Number First Births FY 2011-12	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 (%) First Births Screened ¹⁰	Number (%) Screened Prenatally or Within 2 Weeks of Birth ¹¹	Number (%) Receiving First HV Within 3 Months of Birth ¹²	% Families with 75% or More of Expected Home Visits Completed ¹³	Number (%) IS Families Engaged in Services for 90 Days or Longer ¹⁴	Number (%) Families Remaining in IS for 12 Months or longer (enrolled 2010-11) ¹⁵	Caseload Points Per Home Visitor ¹⁶	At least 5% Cash	Min. 25% Match
Lane	1,503	1,110 (74%)	1,025 (93%)	32 (82%)	85%	40 (93%)	52 (60%)	21.76	21%	27%
Lincoln	148	146 (99%)	124 (89%)	20 (83%)	85%	23 (96%)	24 (80%)	23.95	17%	105%
Linn	547	308 (56%)	255 (85%)	15 (100%)	78%	18 (72%)	10 (35%)	20.20	74%	76%
Malheur	120	73 (61%)	54 (74%)	20 (100%)	83%	13 (72%)	8 (62%)	32.58	449%	455%
Marion	1,488	998 (67%)	983 (99%)	104 (94%)	81%	78 (84%)	57 (50%)	21.50	24%	32%
Morrow	43	30 (70%)	22 (76%)	7 (100%)	86%	8 (100%)	11 (73%)	21.53	595%	595%
Multnomah	4,219	2664 (63%)	2,578 (97%)	225 (94%)	77%	210 (89%)	100 (53%)	19.78	49%	49%
Polk	341	194 (57%)	189 (97%)	6 (60%)	76%	7 (88%)	13 (72%)	26.23	16%	29%
Sherman	4	--	--	--	*	--	--	*	*	*
Tillamook	96	75 (78%)	65 (94%)	12 (100%)	88%	6 (100%)	8 (62%)	19.29	275%	275%
Umatilla	333	105 (32%)	91 (93%)	27 (93%)	69%	26 (77%)	9 (32%)	22.08	21%	26%
Union	105	77 (73%)	73 (95%)	12 (100%)	76%	14 (100%)	4 (36%)	21.53	24%	27%
Wallowa	20	45 (225%)	30 (70%)	7 (100%)	*	6 (100%)	2 (50%)	*	*	*
Wasco	101	81 (80%)	71 (89%)	10 (91%)	*	13 (87%)	4 (33%)	*	*	*
Washington	2,894	563 (19%)	474 (86%)	87 (81%)	80%	98 (88%)	79 (50%)	22.70	11%	25%
Wheeler	3	--	--	1 (100%)	*	--	1 (100%)	*	*	*
Yamhill	395	108 (27%)	94 (88%)	13 (93%)	70%	15 (94%)	14 (67%)	19.25	145%	157%
State	17,876	9,052 (51%)	8,306 (93%)	870 (91%)	81%	822 (88%)	591 (53%)	21.99	86%	103%

¹⁰ 50% or more first births screened meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹¹ 70% or more screens completed prenatally or within 2 weeks of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹² 80% or more first home visits completed prenatally or within 3 months of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹³ 65% or more families with 75% or more of their expected home visits completed meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 50% or more of families remaining in Intensive Service for 12 months or longer meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹⁶ Average caseload points of 18-24 per 1.0 FTE meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

*See Regional data.

Table 1. Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service Delivery Indicators 2011-12

		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 First Births FY 2011-12	Number (%) First Births Screened¹⁰	Number (%) Screened Prenatally or Within 2 Weeks of Birth¹¹	Number (%) Receiving First HV Within 3 Months of Birth¹²	% Families with 75% or More of Expected Home Visits Completed¹³	Number (%) IS Families Engaged in Services for 90 Days or Longer (2011-12)¹⁴	Number (%) Families Remaining in IS for 12 Months or longer (enrolled 2010-11)¹⁵	Caseload Points Per Home Visitor¹⁶	At least 5% Cash	Min. 25% Match
Regional Programs										
Clatsop/ Columbia	321	147 (46%)	105 (73%)	29 (97%)	89%	16 (84%)	10 (63%)	25.50	78%	96%
Columbia Gorge	202	144 (71%)	114 (80%)	22 (96%)	82%	24 (89%)	12 (46%)	26.80	39%	56%
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	12	6 (50%)	2 (40%)	3 (100%)	87%	1 (100%)	1 (33%)	16.70	34%	75%
NE Oregon	96	47 (49%)	32 (71%)	16 (89%)	88%	15 (100%)	7 (54%)	23.54	143%	176 %

¹⁰ 50% or more first births screened meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹¹ 70% or more screens completed prenatally or within 2 weeks of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹² 80% or more first home visits completed prenatally or within 3 months of birth meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹³ 65% or more families with 75% or more of their expected home visits completed meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 50% or more of families remaining in Intensive Service for 12 months or longer meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

¹⁶ Average caseload points of 18-24 per 1.0 FTE meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

*See Regional data.

Table 2. Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Outcome Indicators 2011-12

County	Outcome Indicator #1 Number (%) Children with Primary Care Provider ¹⁷	Outcome Indicator #2 Number (%) Children with Up-to-Date Immunizations ¹⁸	Outcome Indicator #3 Number (%) Parents Reading to Child 3x Per Week or More ¹⁹	Outcome Indicator #4 Number (%) Parents Reporting Positive Parent-Child Interactions ²⁰	Outcome Indicator #5 Number (%) Parents with Reporting Reduced Parenting Stress ²¹	Outcome Indicator #6 Number (%) Parents Reporting HS~HFA Oregon Helped with Social Support ²²
Baker	17 (100%)	14 (82%)	15 (94%)	14 (88%)	8 (53%)	13 (87%)
Benton	30 (100%)	29 (97%)	27 (96%)	28 (100%)	16 (64%)	22 (100%)
Clackamas	144 (99%)	124 (85%)	122 (90%)	129 (96%)	77 (58%)	117 (94%)
Clatsop	14 (100%)	14 (100%)	13 (100%)	12 (92%)	8 (73%)	9 (100%)
Columbia	24 (100%)	21 (88%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	14 (61%)	22 (96%)
Coos	35 (100%)	34 (97%)	32 (97%)	33 (100%)	20 (67%)	27 (93%)
Crook	19 (100%)	17 (90%)	15 (100%)	14 (93%)	7 (58%)	11 (85%)
Curry	16 (100%)	10 (63%)	14 (93%)	14 (93%)	5 (50%)	6 (67%)
Deschutes	78 (100%)	75 (96%)	65 (96%)	67 (99%)	31 (56%)	59 (97%)
Douglas	71 (100%)	67 (94%)	63 (91%)	68 (99%)	29 (55%)	60 (95%)
Gilliam	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
Grant	8 (100%)	7 (88%)	7 (88%)	7 (88%)	5 (63%)	6 (100%)
Harney	10 (100%)	9 (90%)	10 (100%)	10 (100%)	2 (33%)	8 (100%)
Hood River	39 (100%)	39 (100%)	37 (100%)	37 (100%)	26 (79%)	26 (100%)
Jackson	80 (100%)	72 (90%)	73 (95%)	74 (96%)	49 (69%)	70 (96%)
Jefferson	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	25 (86%)	24 (83%)	16 (64%)	27 (100%)
Josephine	54 (100%)	53 (96%)	49 (98%)	49 (98%)	30 (65%)	35 (95%)
Klamath	32 (100%)	25 (78%)	17 (68%)	21 (88%)	11 (58%)	16 (84%)

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

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

¹⁹ 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.

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

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

²² 70% or more of parents reporting Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon helped with social support meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

County	Outcome Indicator #1 Number (%) Children with Primary Care Provider ¹⁷	Outcome Indicator #2 Number (%) Children with Up-to-Date Immunizations ¹⁸	Outcome Indicator #3 Number (%) Parents Reading to Child 3x Per Week or More ¹⁹	Outcome Indicator #4 Number (%) Parents Reporting Positive Parent-Child Interactions ²⁰	Outcome Indicator #5 Number (%) Parents with Reporting Reduced Parenting Stress ²¹	Outcome Indicator #6 Number (%) Parents Reporting HS~HFA Oregon Helped with Social Support ²²
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lane	169 (100%)	155 (92%)	160 (96%)	159 (96%)	86 (57%)	149 (97%)
Lincoln	75 (99%)	74 (97%)	71 (99%)	71 (99%)	40 (58%)	54 (90%)
Linn	49 (98%)	41 (82%)	49 (96%)	49 (96%)	34 (68%)	32 (82%)
Malheur	23 (100%)	18 (78%)	20 (100%)	20 (100%)	9 (53%)	11 (73%)
Marion	198 (99%)	185 (93%)	154 (88%)	169 (97%)	86 (60%)	124 (88%)
Morrow	19 (95%)	19 (95%)	11 (92%)	11 (92%)	6 (75%)	12 (100%)
Multnomah	500 (97%)	432 (84%)	430 (94%)	429 (95%)	251 (62%)	310 (90%)
Polk	31 (100%)	27 (87%)	24 (89%)	25 (93%)	13 (59%)	16 (76%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	29 (100%)	29 (100%)	25 (89%)	25 (89%)	7 (37%)	19 (100%)
Umatilla	36 (95%)	35 (92%)	30 (94%)	32 (100%)	17 (65%)	16 (67%)
Union	20 (100%)	17 (85%)	18 (95%)	17 (90%)	11 (58%)	16 (94%)
Wallowa	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	6 (75%)	8 (100%)
Wasco	29 (97%)	30 (100%)	24 (92%)	26 (100%)	12 (55%)	22 (96%)
Washington	273 (99%)	261 (95%)	244 (92%)	248 (94%)	135 (61%)	228 (94%)
Wheeler	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	3 (75%)	1 (50%)
Yamhill	44 (100%)	37 (84%)	43 (96%)	43 (96%)	25 (74%)	23 (68%)
State	2, 211 (99%)	2,015 (90%)	1,926 (93%)	1,964 (96%)	1,096 (61%)	1,575 (92%)

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

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

¹⁹ 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.

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

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

²² 70% or more of parents reporting Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon helped with social support meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

Table 2. Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Outcome Indicators 2011-12

	Outcome Indicator #1 Number (%) Children with Primary Care Provider ¹⁷	Outcome Indicator #2 Number (%) Children with Up-to-Date Immunizations ¹⁸	Outcome Indicator #3 Number (%) Parents Reading to Child 3x Per Week or More ¹⁹	Outcome Indicator #4 Number (%) Parents Reporting Positive Parent-Child Interactions ²⁰	Outcome Indicator #5 Number (%) Parents with Reporting Reduced Parenting Stress ²¹	Outcome Indicator #6 Number (%) Parents Reporting HS~HFA Oregon Helped with Social Support ²²
Regional Programs						
Clatsop/Columbia	38 (100%)	35 (92%)	37 (100%)	36 (97%)	22 (65%)	31 (97%)
Columbia Gorge	68 (99%)	69 (100%)	61 (97%)	63 (100%)	38 (69%)	48 (98%)
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (80%)	1 (50%)
NE Oregon	26 (100%)	23 (89%)	24 (96%)	23 (92%)	14 (61%)	21 (91%)

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

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

¹⁹ 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.

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

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

²² 70% or more of parents reporting Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon helped with social support meets the Oregon Performance Standard.

Table 3a. Initial Interest in Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-1.C)

County	Number of Families Eligible for Intensive Service: High Risk Screen (% of all screens)	Total (% of Eligible) Not Offered Intensive Service at Time of Screen	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Already Enrolled in Another Service	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Other Reason	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: NBQ was Incorrectly Scored as Negative	Total (% of Eligible) Offered Intensive Service (at Time of Screening)	Total (%) Offered and Interested in Service at Screening
Baker	9 (82%)	1 (11%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	8 (89%)	8 (100%)
Benton	28 (33%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	27 (96%)	23 (85%)
Clackamas	407 (46%)	6 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	401 (99%)	285 (71%)
Clatsop	12 (80%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	12 (100%)	12 (100%)
Columbia	78 (60%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	78 (100%)	58 (74%)
Coos	65 (83%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	64 (99%)	62 (97%)
Crook	8 (89%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	7 (88%)	7 (100%)
Curry	10 (91%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	10 (100%)	10 (100%)
Deschutes	99 (50%)	3 (3%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	1 (33%)	96 (97%)	95 (99%)
Douglas	114 (60%)	3 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	111 (97%)	77 (69%)
Gilliam	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	2 (100%)	1 (50%)
Grant	3 (50%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	3 (100%)	2 (67%)
Harney	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
Hood River	42 (70%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	42 (100%)	36 (86%)
Jackson	171 (70%)	12 (7%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	11 (92%)	159 (93%)	157 (99%)
Jefferson	10 (77%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	8 (80%)	7 (88%)
Josephine	95 (68%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	93 (98%)	85 (91%)
Klamath	106 (64%)	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	101 (95%)	100 (99%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 3a. Initial Interest in Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-1.C)

County	Number of Families Eligible for Intensive Service: High Risk Screen (% of all screens)	Total (% of Eligible) Not Offered Intensive Service at Time of Screen	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Already Enrolled in Another Service	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Other Reason	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: NBQ was Incorrectly Scored as Negative	Total (% of Eligible) Offered Intensive Service (at Time of Screening)	Total (%) Offered and Interested in Service at Screening
Lane	453 (42%)	34 (8%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	32 (94%)	419 (93%)	175 (42%)
Lincoln	107 (79%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	107 (100%)	106 (99%)
Linn	198 (67%)	35 (18%)	33 (94%)	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	163 (82%)	145 (89%)
Malheur	49 (68%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	48 (98%)	16 (33%)
Marion	550 (56%)	12 (2%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	11 (92%)	538 (98%)	241 (45%)
Morrow	23 (77%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	22 (96%)	16 (73%)
Multnomah	1,090 (41%)	191 (18%)	124 (65%)	0 (0%)	67 (35%)	899 (83%)	512 (57%)
Polk	49 (53%)	2 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	47 (96%)	37 (79%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	40 (69%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	40 (100%)	35 (88%)
Umatilla	66 (83%)	4 (6%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	62 (94%)	61 (98%)
Union	38 (59%)	6 (16%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	32 (84%)	10 (31%)
Wallowa	15 (47%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	15 (100%)	15 (100%)
Wasco	51 (66%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	51 (100%)	51 (100%)
Washington	363 (70%)	5 (1%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	358 (99%)	191 (53%)
Wheeler	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	60 (60%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	59 (98%)	50 (85%)
State	4,414 (52%)	329 (8%)	166 (51%)	0 (0%)	163 (50%)	4,085 (93%)	2,689 (66%)

Table 3a. Initial Interest in Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-1.C)

	Number of Families Eligible for Intensive Service (High Risk Screen)	Total (% of Eligible) Not Offered Intensive Service at Time of Screen	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Already Enrolled in Another Service	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: Other Reason	Number (% of Not Offered) Not Offered: NBQ was Incorrectly Scored as Negative	Total (% of Eligible) Offered Intensive Service (at Time of Screening)	Total (%) Offered and Interested in Service at Screening
Regional Programs							
Clatsop/ Columbia	90 (62%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	90 (100%)	70 (78%)
Columbia Gorge	93 (68%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	93 (100%)	87 (94%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	2 (100%)	1 (50%)
NE Oregon	24 (56%)	1 (4%)	--	--	1 (100%)	23 (96%)	23 (100%)

**Table 3b. Initial Interest in Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon
Service 2011-12 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	--	--	--	--
Benton	4 (15%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	3 (75%)
Clackamas	116 (29%)	3 (3%)	102 (88%)	11 (10%)
Clatsop	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Columbia	20 (26%)	2 (10%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)
Coos	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Crook	--	--	--	--
Curry	--	--	--	--
Deschutes	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Douglas	34 (31%)	5 (15%)	16 (47%)	13 (38%)
Gilliam	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Grant	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Harney	--	--	--	--
Hood River	6 (14%)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)
Jackson	2 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Jefferson	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Josephine	8 (9%)	3 (38%)	5 (63%)	0 (0%)
Klamath	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Lake	--	--	--	--

**Table 3b. Initial Interest in Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon
Service 2011-12 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
Lane	244 (58%)	29 (12%)	171 (70%)	44 (18%)
Lincoln	1 (1%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Linn	18 (11%)	3 (17%)	14 (78%)	1 (6%)
Malheur	32 (67%)	2 (6%)	27 (84%)	3 (9%)
Marion	297(55%)	8 (3%)	80 (27%)	209 (70%)
Morrow	6 (27%)	2 (33%)	2 (33%)	2 (33%)
Multnomah	387 (43%)	9 (2%)	348 (90%)	30 (8%)
Polk	10 (21%)	1 (10%)	7 (70%)	2 (80%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)	0 (0%)
Umatilla	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Union	22 (69%)	1 (5%)	11 (50%)	10 (46%)
Wallowa	--	--	--	--
Wasco	--	--	--	--
Washington	167 (47%)	2 (1%)	160 (96%)	5 (3%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	9 (15%)	1 (11%)	4 (44%)	4 (44%)
State	1,396 (34%)	72 (5%)	975 (70%)	349 (25%)

**Table 3b. Initial Interest in Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon
Service 2011-12 Cohort**

	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
<i>Regional Programs</i>				
Clatsop/ Columbia	20 (22%)	2 (10%)	10 (50%)	8 (40%)
Columbia Gorge	6 (7%)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
NE Oregon	--	--	--	--

Table 4a. Receipt of Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service and Acceptance Rate 2011-12 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 Eligibility²³	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 Families Receiving Home Visits This FY²⁴
Baker	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	8	8 (100%)	25
Benton	23 (85%)	--	--	1 (100%)	22	9 (41%)	46
Clackamas	285 (71%)	49 (35%)	46 (33%)	44 (32%)	146	50 (34%)	192
Clatsop	12 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	11	11 (100%)	26
Columbia	58 (74%)	9 (53%)	--	8 (47%)	41	15 (37%)	35
Coos	62 (97%)	3 (16%)	--	16 (84%)	43	10 (23%)	49
Crook	7 (100%)	--	--	--	7	7 (100%)	29
Curry	10 (100%)	--	--	--	10	9 (90%)	34
Deschutes	95 (99%)	2 (5%)	38 (86%)	4 (9%)	51	26 (51%)	121
Douglas	77 (69%)	--	11 (41%)	16 (59%)	50	29 (58%)	95
Gilliam	1 (50%)	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)	2
Grant	2 (67%)	--	--	--	2	2 (100%)	13
Harney	3 (100%)	--	--	--	3	3 (100%)	14
Hood River	36 (86%)	--	--	5 (100%)	31	12 (39%)	53
Jackson	157 (99%)	--	14 (52%)	13 (48%)	130	21 (16%)	109
Jefferson	7 (88%)	--	1 (100%)	--	6	6 (100%)	33
Josephine	85 (91%)	43 (88%)	--	6 (12%)	36	20 (57%)	67
Klamath	100 (99%)	--	--	52 (100%)	48	23 (48%)	64
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

²³ Includes randomized control families in the 7 RCT programs: Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, and Polk.

²⁴ Total number of families receiving home visits this fiscal year includes any family who received at least one home visit between July 2011 and June 2012, regardless of the month/year they originally entered Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon services.

Table 4a. Receipt of Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service and Acceptance Rate 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-2.A)

County	Total Interested in Service (% of Those Offered at Screen)	<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 Eligibility²³</i>	<i>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Unable to Contact</i>	Total Interested and Offered at Follow-Up	Number (% of Offered and Interested in Service at Screening) Received First Home Visit (Accepted Services)	Total Families Receiving Home Visits This FY²⁴
Lane	175 (42%)	18 (16%)	70 (61%)	26 (23%)	61	38 (62%)	208
Lincoln	106 (99%)	1 (17%)	--	5 (83%)	100	22 (22%)	98
Linn	145 (89%)	3 (11%)	--	24 (89%)	118	15 (13%)	74
Malheur	16 (33%)	--	--	--	16	15 (94%)	43
Marion	241 (45%)	1 (1%)	36 (47%)	42 (53%)	162	102 (63%)	296
Morrow	16 (73%)	--	--	1 (100%)	15	5 (33%)	32
Multnomah	512 (57%)	7 (6%)	--	104 (94%)	401	215 (54%)	680
Polk	37 (79%)	11 (41%)	12 (44%)	4 (15%)	10	7 (70%)	40
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Tillamook	35 (88%)	5 (63%)	--	3 (38%)	27	10 (37%)	47
Umatilla	61 (98%)	6 (35%)	--	11 (65%)	44	24 (55%)	94
Union	10 (31%)	--	--	--	10	5 (50%)	33
Wallowa	15 (100%)	--	--	--	15	7 (47%)	15
Wasco	51 (100%)	--	--	6 (100%)	45	9 (20%)	43
Washington	191 (53%)	--	--	17 (100%)	174	88 (51%)	397
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Yamhill	50 (85%)	5 (71%)	--	2 (29%)	43	15 (35%)	68
State	2,689 (66%)	163 (20%)	228 (28%)	411 (51%)	1,887	839 (45%)	3,181

²³ Includes randomized control families in the 7 RCT programs: Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, and Polk.

²⁴ Total number of families receiving home visits this fiscal year includes any family who received at least one home visit between July 2011 and June 2012, regardless of the month/year they originally entered Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon services.

Table 4a. Receipt of Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon Service and Acceptance Rate 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-2.A)

	Total Interested in Service (% of Those Offered at Screen)	<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 Eligibility²³</i>	<i>Number (% of Interested) Not Offered at Follow Up: Unable to Contact</i>	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)²⁴
Regional Programs							
Clatsop/ Columbia	70 (78%)	9 (50%)	--	9 (50%)	52	26 (50%)	61 (35%)
Columbia Gorge	87 (94%)	--	--	11 (100%)	76	21 (28%)	96 (45%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	1 (50%)	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)	8 (73%)
NE Oregon	23 (100%)	--	--	--	23	15 (65%)	40 (60%)

²³ Includes randomized control families in the 7 RCT programs: Clackamas, Deschutes, Douglas, Jackson, Lane, Marion, and Polk.

²⁴ Total number of families receiving home visits this fiscal year includes any family who received at least one home visit between July 2011 and June 2012, regardless of the month/year they originally entered Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon services.

Table 4b. Reasons Parents Decline Home Visiting Services - No First Home Visit 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-1.E)

County	Number (% of Interested & Offered) Did Not Receive First Home Visit	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Family Moved	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Home Visit Scheduled: Unable to Complete	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Too Busy	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Feels Services not Needed	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Other	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) No Exit Information ²⁵
Baker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Benton	13 (59%)	1 (8%)	--	--	1 (8%)	5 (39%)	6 (46%)
Clackamas	96 (66%)	5 (5%)	--	4 (4%)	29 (30%)	1 (1%)	57 (59%)
Clatsop	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	26 (63%)	7 (27%)	--	4 (15%)	7 (27%)	4 (15%)	4 (15%)
Coos	33 (77%)	3 (9%)	--	--	3 (9%)	1 (3%)	26 (79%)
Crook	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curry	1 (10%)	--	--	--	--	--	1 (100%)
Deschutes	25 (49%)	1 (4%)	--	1 (4%)	5 (20%)	3 (12%)	15 (60%)
Douglas	21 (42%)	1 (5%)	--	5 (24%)	5 (24%)	--	10 (49%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hood River	19 (61%)	--	--	--	2 (11%)	--	17 (90%)
Jackson	109 (84%)	--	--	--	7 (6%)	--	102 (94%)
Jefferson	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Josephine	16 (44%)	1 (6%)	--	4 (25%)	3 (19%)	4 (25%)	4 (25%)
Klamath	25 (52%)	--	1 (4%)	3 (12%)	10 (40%)	4 (16%)	7 (28%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

²⁵ 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 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-1.E)

County	Number (% of Interested & Offered) Did Not Receive First Home Visit	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Family Moved	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Home Visit Scheduled: Unable to Complete	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Too Busy	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Feels Services not Needed	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Other	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) No Exit Information ²⁵
Lane	23 (38%)	2 (9%)	--	3 (13%)	8 (35%)	2 (9%)	8 (35%)
Lincoln	78 (78%)	9 (12%)	--	12 (15%)	25 (32%)	2 (3%)	30 (39%)
Linn	103 (87%)	5 (5%)	6 (6%)	10 (10%)	11 (11%)	11 (11%)	60 (58%)
Malheur	1 (6%)	--	--	--	--	--	1 (100%)
Marion	60 (37%)	3 (5%)	2 (3%)	9 (15%)	18 (30%)	4 (7%)	24 (40%)
Morrow	10 (67%)	3 (30%)	--	--	--	1 (10%)	6 (60%)
Multnomah	186 (46%)	12 (7%)	7 (4%)	26 (14%)	65 (35%)	26 (14%)	62 (33%)
Polk	3 (30%)	1 (33%)	--	--	--	--	2 (67%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	17 (63%)	3 (18%)	2 (12%)	4 (24%)	3 (18%)	1 (6%)	4 (24%)
Umatilla	20 (46%)	--	3 (15%)	--	1 (5%)	--	16 (80%)
Union	5 (50%)	--	--	--	--	--	5 (100%)
Wallowa	8 (53%)	--	--	--	--	--	8 (100%)
Wasco	36 (80%)	1 (3%)	--	--	2 (6%)	2 (6%)	31 (86%)
Washington	86 (49%)	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (2%)	4 (5%)	1 (1%)	77 (90%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	28 (65%)	1 (4%)	--	--	--	--	27 (96%)
State	1,048 (56%)	60 (6%)	22 (2%)	87 (8%)	209 (20%)	60 (6%)	610 (58%)

²⁵ 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 2011-12 Cohort (CE 1-1.E)

	Number (% of Interested & Offered) Did Not Receive First Home Visit	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Family Moved	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Home Visit Scheduled: Unable to Complete	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Too Busy	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Feels Services not Needed	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) Declined: Other	Number (% of not Receiving 1 st HV) No Exit Information ²⁵
<i>Regional Programs</i>							
Clatsop/Columbia	26 (50%)	7 (27%)	--	4 (15%)	7 (27%)	4 (15%)	4 (15%)
Columbia Gorge	55 (72%)	1 (2%)	--	--	4 (7%)	2 (4%)	48 (87%)
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NE Oregon	8 (35%)	--	--	--	--	--	8 (100%)

²⁵ 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 2011-12 Cohort²⁶ (CE 1-2.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 Families²⁷ Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families Accepting Intensive Service
Baker	7	7 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	--	--
Benton	16	7 (44%)	3	2 (67%)	3	0 (0%)
Clackamas	87	26 (30%)	30	17 (57%)	29	7 (24%)
Clatsop	6	6 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	2	2 (100%)
Columbia	31	11 (36%)	4	2 (50%)	6	2 (33%)
Coos	25	5 (20%)	4	0 (0%)	14	5 (36%)
Crook	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	5	5 (100%)
Curry	--	--	--	--	10	9 (90%)
Deschutes	28	12 (43%)	6	3 (50%)	17	11 (65%)
Douglas	40	23 (58%)	2	2 (100%)	8	4 (50%)
Gilliam	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--
Grant	2	2 (100%)	--	--	--	--
Harney	3	3 (100%)	--	--	--	--
Hood River	6	2 (33%)	17	5 (29%)	8	5 (63%)
Jackson	74	10 (14%)	29	9 (31%)	27	2 (7%)
Jefferson	2	2 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Josephine	30	16 (53%)	1	0 (0%)	5	4 (80%)
Klamath	20	9 (45%)	9	7 (78%)	19	7 (37%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Sample sizes were not sufficient for an analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups.

Table 5. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Race/Ethnicity 2011-12 Cohort²⁶ (CE 1-2.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 Families²⁷ Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families Accepting Intensive Service
Lane	42	24 (57%)	9	7 (78%)	10	7 (70%)
Lincoln	78	14 (18%)	8	5 (63%)	14	3 (21%)
Linn	86	7 (8%)	21	7 (33%)	11	1 (9%)
Malheur	5	5 (100%)	5	4 (80%)	6	6 (100%)
Marion	60	32 (53%)	69	49 (71%)	33	21 (64%)
Morrow	7	2 (29%)	7	3 (43%)	1	0 (0%)
Multnomah	193	105 (54%)	58	29 (50%)	150	81 (54%)
Polk	5	3 (60%)	1	1 (100%)	4	3 (75%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	17	6 (35%)	5	3 (60%)	5	1 (20%)
Umatilla	31	15 (48%)	7	5 (71%)	6	4 (67%)
Union	9	4 (44%)	--	--	1	1 (100%)
Wallowa	10	4 (40%)	--	--	5	3 (60%)
Wasco	28	7 (25%)	5	1 (20%)	12	1 (8%)
Washington	44	16 (36%)	45	26 (58%)	85	46 (54%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	26	4 (15%)	4	1 (25%)	13	10 (77%)
State	1,020	391 (38%)	357	196 (55%)	510	252 (49%)

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Sample sizes were not sufficient for an analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups.

Table 5. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Race/Ethnicity 2011-12 Cohort²⁶ (CE 1-2.B)

	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 ²⁷ Offered Intensive Service	Number (%) of Other Race/ Ethnicity Families Accepting Intensive Service
<i>Regional Programs</i>						
Clatsop/ Columbia	37	17 (46)	7	5 (71%)	8	4 (50%)
Columbia Gorge	34	9 (27%)	22	6 (27%)	20	6 (30%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--
NE Oregon	17	11 (65%)	1	1 (100%)	5	3 (60%)

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ Sample sizes were not sufficient for an analysis of acceptance rates for other individual racial/ethnic groups.

Table 6. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2011-12 Cohort²⁸ (CE 1-2.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	6 (100%)	--	3 (100%)	5 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)
Benton	7 (41%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	7 (39%)	8 (38%)	1 (100%)
Clackamas	17 (20%)	7 (58%)	11 (42%)	39 (33%)	45 (35%)	5 (31%)
Clatsop	5 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (100%)	9 (100%)	10 (100%)	1 (100%)
Columbia	5 (29%)	--	2 (29%)	13 (38%)	12 (36%)	3 (43%)
Coos	6 (18%)	--	0 (0%)	10 (24%)	8 (24%)	1 (14%)
Crook	2 (100%)	--	2 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	2 (100%)
Curry	0 (0%)	--	2 (100%)	7 (88%)	9 (90%)	--
Deschutes	16 (46%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	22 (49%)	23 (54%)	3 (43%)
Douglas	26 (57%)	--	3 (43%)	26 (61%)	23 (62%)	5 (46%)
Gilliam	1 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
Grant	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	--
Harney	2 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	--
Hood River	5 (33%)	3 (33%)	2 (25%)	10 (44%)	10 (48%)	2 (20%)
Jackson	10 (12%)	8 (42%)	10 (44%)	11 (10%)	15 (14%)	6 (26%)
Jefferson	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	--	6 (100%)	4 (100%)	2 (100%)
Josephine	6 (40%)	--	3 (60%)	17 (55%)	19 (61%)	0 (0%)
Klamath	17 (53%)	2 (67%)	1 (20%)	22 (51%)	19 (50%)	4 (40%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

²⁸ Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire.

Table 6. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2011-12 Cohort²⁸ (CE 1-2.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
Lane	26 (57%)	4 (67%)	11 (79%)	27 (57%)	27 (64%)	2 (67%)
Lincoln	13 (16%)	2 (67%)	1 (20%)	21 (22%)	20 (21%)	2 (40%)
Linn	6 (8%)	4 (33%)	6 (32%)	8 (9%)	14 (13%)	1 (10%)
Malheur	6 (86%)	2 (100%)	--	15 (94%)	8 (89%)	7 (100%)
Marion	71 (52%)	17 (74%)	15 (63%)	87 (63%)	74 (59%)	26 (74%)
Morrow	3 (30%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	5 (42%)	3 (38%)	2 (29%)
Multnomah	91 (49%)	17 (61%)	45 (63%)	170 (52%)	187 (53%)	27 (55%)
Polk	2 (50%)	1 (100%)	4 (80%)	3 (60%)	5 (63%)	2 (100%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	6 (32%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	10 (39%)	8 (35%)	2 (50%)
Umatilla	15 (46%)	2 (67%)	1 (25%)	22 (56%)	21 (55%)	3 (50%)
Union	5 (50%)	--	1 (100%)	3 (38%)	4 (50%)	1 (50%)
Wallowa	4 (44%)	--	1 (100%)	6 (43%)	5 (39%)	1 (100%)
Wasco	8 (24%)	0 (0%)	4 (57%)	5 (14%)	9 (22%)	0 (0%)
Washington	31 (39%)	9 (53%)	23 (64%)	64 (47%)	72 (49%)	15 (65%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	6 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	14 (34%)	12 (36%)	2 (25%)
State	427 (38%)	89 (56%)	162 (55%)	673 (43%)	689 (44%)	132 (49%)

²⁸ Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire.

Table 6. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2011-12 Cohort²⁸ (CE 1-2.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
Clatsop/ Columbia	10 (46%)	3 (100%)	4 (44%)	22 (51%)	22 (51 %)	4 (50%)
Columbia Gorge	13 (27%)	3 (30%)	6 (40%)	15 (25%)	19 (31%)	2 (14%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	1 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
NE Oregon	10 (67%)	--	4 (100%)	11 (58%)	9 (53%)	5 (100%)

²⁸ Acceptance rates and demographics are indicated on the New Baby Questionnaire.

Table 7. Analysis of Acceptance Rates for Intensive Service: Demographic Factors 2011-12 Cohort²⁹ (CE 1-2.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	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	1 (100%)	6 (100%)	3 (100%)	5 (100%)
Benton	6 (33%)	3 (75%)	6 (50%)	2 (22%)	1 (20%)	8 (47%)
Clackamas	31 (31%)	19 (41%)	26 (31%)	24 (39%)	28 (26%)	22 (69%)
Clatsop	6 (100%)	5 (100%)	4 (100%)	7 (100%)	2 (100%)	9 (100%)
Columbia	9 (30%)	5 (50%)	4 (25%)	11 (44%)	9 (56%)	6 (25%)
Coos	6 (21%)	4 (31%)	4 (18%)	6 (29%)	6 (17%)	4 (100%)
Crook	5 (100%)	2 (100%)	5 (100%)	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	4 (100%)
Curry	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	3 (75%)	1 (100%)	8 (89%)
Deschutes	16 (43%)	10 (71%)	18 (60%)	7 (37%)	5 (100%)	21 (47%)
Douglas	22 (63%)	7 (50%)	10 (50%)	19 (63%)	9 (53%)	19 (61%)
Gilliam	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--
Grant	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Harney	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	2 (100%)
Hood River	7 (54%)	5 (29%)	5 (36%)	7 (41%)	9 (43%)	2 (22%)
Jackson	10 (13%)	11 (22%)	10 (17%)	11 (16%)	13 (17%)	7 (15%)
Jefferson	1 (100%)	5 (100%)	2 (100%)	4 (100%)	2 (100%)	4 (100%)
Josephine	15 (60%)	5 (46%)	14 (52%)	6 (67%)	4 (57%)	16 (55%)
Klamath	15 (47%)	6 (43%)	9 (41%)	14 (56%)	8 (73%)	15 (42%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

²⁹ 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 2011-12 Cohort²⁹ (CE 1-2.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
Lane	27 (63%)	11 (61%)	27 (71%)	11 (52%)	14 (58%)	24 (65%)
Lincoln	17 (23%)	5 (20%)	16 (25%)	6 (16%)	16 (19%)	5 (46%)
Linn	9 (11%)	6 (18%)	11 (16%)	4 (8%)	6 (7%)	9 (33%)
Malheur	6 (86%)	9 (100%)	1 (50%)	11 (100%)	9 (100%)	6 (86%)
Marion	49 (53%)	51 (75%)	44 (59%)	58 (67%)	28 (65%)	73 (62%)
Morrow	2 (29%)	3 (38%)	3 (43%)	2 (25%)	3 (27%)	2 (50%)
Multnomah	150 (56%)	65 (49%)	108 (54%)	107 (54%)	26 (67%)	189 (52%)
Polk	4 (57%)	3 (100%)	6 (86%)	1 (33%)	2 (67%)	5 (71%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	5 (29%)	5 (50%)	5 (39%)	5 (36%)	10 (46%)	0 (0%)
Umatilla	13 (57%)	11 (55%)	9 (47%)	14 (58%)	14 (52%)	9 (69%)
Union	3 (60%)	1 (25%)	4 (80%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	4 (44%)
Wallowa	4 (40%)	3 (60%)	2 (25%)	5 (71%)	2 (67%)	4 (36%)
Wasco	7 (27%)	2 (11%)	8 (21%)	1 (14%)	5 (14%)	4 (50%)
Washington	50 (44%)	27 (64%)	56 (53%)	29 (48%)	45 (38%)	43 (88%)
Wheeler	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	7 (28%)	8 (44%)	5 (28%)	9 (38%)	10 (56%)	5 (20%)
State	518 (42%)	304 (48%)	433 (44%)	394 (46%)	297 (35%)	535 (54%)

²⁹ 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 2011-12 Cohort²⁹ (CE 1-2.B)

<i>Regional Programs</i>	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
Clatsop/ Columbia	15 (42%)	10 (67%)	8 (40%)	18 (56%)	11 (61%)	15 (46%)
Columbia Gorge	14 (36%)	7 (20%)	13 (25%)	8 (33%)	14 (24%)	6 (35%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--
NE Oregon	8 (57%)	7 (78%)	3 (33%)	11 (85%)	5 (83%)	9 (56%)

²⁹ 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 2009-10 (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of <u>New IS</u> Families Enrolled in FY 2009-10 ³⁰	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	4	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	--
Benton	14	14 (100%)	14 (100%)	12 (86%)	9 (64%)	7 (50%)	16
Clackamas	67	54 (81%)	49 (73%)	35 (52%)	29 (43%)	28 (42%)	8
Clatsop	7	6 (86%)	4 (57%)	3 (43%)	2 (29%)	2 (29%)	7
Columbia	9	9 (100%)	8 (89%)	7 (78%)	4 (44%)	4 (44%)	11
Coos	20	13 (65%)	12 (60%)	10 (50%)	7 (35%)	6 (30%)	8
Crook	3	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	15
Curry	19	18 (95%)	14 (74%)	11 (58%)	10 (53%)	7 (37%)	10
Deschutes	43	33 (77%)	29 (67%)	22 (51%)	18 (42%)	15 (35%)	8
Douglas	30	29 (97%)	28 (93%)	26 (87%)	20 (67%)	18 (60%)	15
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	4	4 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	15
Harney	5	5 (100%)	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	6
Hood River	13	13 (100%)	11 (85%)	11 (85%)	9 (69%)	8 (62%)	9
Jackson	52	31 (60%)	29 (56%)	23 (44%)	19 (37%)	11 (21%)	8
Jefferson	13	12 (92%)	12 (92%)	11 (85%)	10 (77%)	9 (69%)	14
Josephine	25	23 (92%)	21 (84%)	13 (52%)	9 (36%)	7 (28%)	11
Klamath	16	13 (82%)	11 (69%)	8 (50%)	6 (38%)	4 (25%)	9
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

³⁰ Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2009-10. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2009-10.

Table 8. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2009-10 (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of <u>New IS</u> Families Enrolled in FY 2009-10 ³⁰	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
Lane	87	75 (86%)	71 (82%)	61 (70%)	49 (56%)	43 (49%)	10
Lincoln	22	21 (96%)	19 (86%)	18 (82%)	16 (73%)	15 (68%)	14
Linn	37	23 (62%)	21 (57%)	18 (49%)	11 (30%)	11 (28%)	6
Malheur	29	26 (90%)	22 (76%)	12 (41%)	8 (28%)	5 (17%)	10
Marion	114	94 (83%)	79 (69%)	51 (45%)	33 (29%)	22 (19%)	9
Morrow	6	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	5 (83%)	4 (67%)	4 (67%)	10
Multnomah	200	159 (80%)	141 (71%)	111 (56%)	90 (45%)	71 (36%)	9
Polk	14	10 (71%)	8 (57%)	7 (50%)	6 (43%)	6 (43%)	4
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	16	12 (75%)	11 (69%)	7 (44%)	5 (31%)	4 (25%)	10
Umatilla	80	58 (73%)	48 (60%)	29 (36%)	20 (25%)	15 (19%)	8
Union	13	10 (77%)	9 (69%)	7 (54%)	5 (39%)	4 (31%)	12
Wallowa	6	5 (83%)	5 (83%)	2 (33%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	9
Wasco	20	19 (95%)	17 (85%)	15 (75%)	12 (60%)	9 (45%)	13
Washington	119	104 (87%)	90 (76%)	71 (60%)	59 (50%)	51 (43%)	9
Wheeler	4	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	14
Yamhill	32	29 (91%)	26 (81%)	22 (69%)	18 (56%)	17 (53%)	10
State	1,143	938 (82%)	833 (73%)	645 (56%)	501 (44%)	416 (36%)	9

³⁰ Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2009-10. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2009-10.

Table 8. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2009-10 (CE 3-4.B)

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of New IS Families Enrolled in FY 2009-10³⁰	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
Clatsop/ Columbia	16	15 (94%)	12 (75%)	10 (63%)	6 (38%)	6 (38%)	9
Columbia Gorge	33	32 (97%)	28 (85%)	26 (79%)	21 (64%)	17 (52%)	12
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	4	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	14
NE Oregon	10	9 (90%)	9 (90%)	6 (60%)	5 (50%)	5 (50%)	9

³⁰ Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2009-10. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2009-10.

Table 9. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2010-11 (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of NEW IS Families Enrolled in FY 2010-11 ³¹	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
Baker	9	8 (89%)	7 (78%)	5 (56%)	5
Benton	14	13 (93%)	11 (79%)	11 (79%)	7
Clackamas	62	54 (87%)	42 (68%)	32 (52%)	5
Clatsop	9	9 (100%)	8 (89%)	6 (67%)	9
Columbia	7	6 (86%)	6 (86%)	4 (57%)	8
Coos	18	14 (78%)	11 (61%)	11 (61%)	4
Crook	22	14 (64%)	12 (55%)	9 (41%)	3
Curry	8	8 (100%)	7 (88%)	6 (75%)	11
Deschutes	68	58 (85%)	46 (68%)	29 (43%)	6
Douglas	17	15 (88%)	12 (71%)	11 (65%)	4
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	3	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (67%)	8
Harney	4	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	--
Hood River	14	14 (100%)	11 (79%)	8 (57%)	6
Jackson	38	36 (95%)	30 (79%)	16 (42%)	8
Jefferson	11	11 (100%)	10 (91%)	10 (91%)	9
Josephine	28	23 (92%)	16 (57%)	16 (57%)	4
Klamath	35	32 (91%)	21 (60%)	15 (43%)	6
Lake	--	--	--	--	--

³¹ Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2010-11. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2010-11.

Table 9. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2010-11 (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of NEW IS Families Enrolled in FY 2010-11 ³¹	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
Lane	87	80 (92%)	68 (78%)	52 (60%)	7
Lincoln	30	30 (100%)	28 (93%)	24 (80%)	10
Linn	29	20 (69%)	16 (55%)	10 (35%)	4
Malheur	13	12 (92%)	10 (77%)	8 (62%)	5
Marion	114	104 (91%)	79 (69%)	57 (50%)	6
Morrow	15	12 (80%)	11 (73%)	11 (73%)	2
Multnomah	188	166 (88%)	138 (73%)	100 (53%)	6
Polk	18	16 (89%)	15 (83%)	13 (72%)	4
Sherman	2	1 (50%)	--	--	2
Tillamook	13	13 (100%)	9 (69%)	8 (62%)	6
Umatilla	28	24 (86%)	16 (57%)	9 (32%)	6
Union	11	8 (73%)	6 (55%)	4 (36%)	4
Wallowa	4	4 (100%)	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	10
Wasco	12	10 (83%)	8 (67%)	4 (33%)	5
Washington	159	140 (81%)	109 (69%)	79 (50%)	6
Wheeler	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--
Yamhill	21	18 (86%)	18 (86%)	14 (67%)	8
State	1,112	981 (88%)	792 (71%)	591 (53%)	6

³¹ Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2010-11. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2010-11.

Table 9. Retention Rates for Families Newly Enrolled 2010-11 (CE 3-4.B)

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of NEW IS Families Enrolled in FY 2010-11³¹	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
Clatsop/ Columbia	16	15 (94%)	14 (88%)	10 (63%)	9
Columbia Gorge	26	24 (92%)	19 (73%)	12 (46%)	5
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	3	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	2
NE Oregon	13	12 (92%)	10 (77%)	7 (54%)	7

³¹ Healthy Families America recommends calculating retention rates based on earlier enrollment years. Therefore, this table presents retention for all families enrolled in FY 2010-11. Enrollment is based on the number of families receiving a first home visit during FY 2010-11.

Table 10. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Race/Ethnicity for Families Enrolled 2010-11 (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of Hispanic/ Latino Families Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of White Fami- lies Enrolled in FY 2010- 11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Other Race Families ³² Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Spanish Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of English Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
Baker	1	--	7	5 (71%)	1	--	--	--	9	5 (56%)
Benton	4	4 (100%)	7	5 (71%)	3	2 (67%)	3	3 (100%)	10	7 (70%)
Clackamas	16	9 (56%)	36	17 (47%)	10	6 (60%)	13	7 (54%)	42	19 (45%)
Clatsop	1	1 (100%)	6	4 (67%)	2	1 (50%)	1	1 (100%)	7	4 (57%)
Columbia	1	1 (100%)	5	3 (60%)	1	--	--	--	7	4 (57%)
Coos	1	1 (100%)	13	8 (62%)	4	2 (50%)	--	--	18	11 (61%)
Crook	1	1 (100%)	15	7 (47%)	6	1 (17%)	--	--	21	9 (43%)
Curry	--	--	6	5 (83%)	2	1 (50%)	2	2 (100%)	4	3 (75%)
Deschutes	14	7 (50%)	49	21 (43%)	5	1 (20%)	11	6 (55%)	56	22 (39%)
Douglas	--	--	14	10 (71%)	3	1 (33%)	--	--	17	11 (65%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	--	--	2	1 (50%)	1	1(100%)	--	--	3	2 (67%)
Harney	--	--	4	4 (100%)	--	--	--	--	4	4 (100%)
Hood River	10	6 (60%)	4	2 (50%)	--	--	10	6 (60%)	4	2 (50%)
Jackson	14	9 (64%)	20	7 (35%)	4	--	13	9 (69%)	25	7 (28%)
Jefferson	8	7 (88%)	3	3 (100%)	--	--	7	6 (86%)	4	4 (100%)
Josephine	2	1 (50%)	20	12 (60%)	6	3 (50%)	1	1 (100%)	24	14 (58%)
Klamath	4	2 (50%)	25	10 (40%)	6	3 (50%)	3	1 (33%)	30	12 (40%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

³² 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 2010-11 (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of Hispanic/ Latino Families Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of White Fami- lies Enrolled in FY 2010- 11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Other Race Families ³² Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Spanish Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of English Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
Lane	17	10 (59%)	56	34 (61%)	14	8 (57%)	9	6 (67%)	71	43 (61%)
Lincoln	9	9 (100%)	16	13 (81%)	5	2 (40%)	9	9 (100%)	20	15 (75%)
Linn	9	4 (44%)	19	6 (32%)	1	--	8	4 (50%)	21	6 (29%)
Malheur	5	1 (20%)	3	2 (67%)	5	5 (100%)	1	--	7	3 (43%)
Marion	59	26 (44%)	40	22 (55%)	15	9 (60%)	44	22 (50%)	63	30 (48%)
Morrow	9	8 (89%)	4	2 (50%)	2	1 (50%)	7	7 (100%)	5	2 (40%)
Multnomah	30	22 (73%)	86	39 (45%)	72	39 (54%)	27	19 (70%)	112	47 (42%)
Polk	9	8 (89%)	8	4 (50%)	1	1 (100%)	6	5 (83%)	10	6 (60%)
Sherman	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
Tillamook	4	3 (75%)	7	4 (57%)	2	1 (50%)	2	1 (50%)	11	7 (64%)
Umatilla	11	3 (27%)	12	5 (42%)	5	1 (20%)	8	1 (13%)	18	8 (44%)
Union	1	--	9	3 (33%)	1	1 (100%)	--	--	10	3 (30%)
Wallowa	--	--	4	2 (50%)	--	--	--	--	4	2 (50%)
Wasco	--	--	6	1 (17%)	6	3 (50%)	--	--	7	1 (14%)
Washington	93	52 (56%)	48	22 (46%)	18	5 (28%)	78	47 (60%)	71	29 (41%)
Wheeler	--	--	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)
Yamhill	4	3 (75%)	16	10 (63%)	1	1 (100%)	4	3 (75%)	16	10 (63%)
State	338	198 (59%)	572	294 (51%)	202	99 (49%)	268	166 (62%)	733	353 (48%)

³² 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 2010-11 (CE 3-4.B)

	Number of Hispanic/ Latino Families Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of White Fami- lies Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Other Race Families ³² Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of Spanish Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number of English Speaking Households Enrolled in FY 2010-11	Number (%) Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
<i>Regional Programs</i>										
Clatsop/ Columbia	2	2 (100%)	11	7 (64%)	3	1 (33%)	1	1 (100%)	14	8 (57%)
Columbia Gorge	10	6 (60%)	10	3 (30%)	6	3 (50%)	10	6 (60%)	11	3 (27%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	1	--	2	1 (50%)	--	--	1	--	2	1 (50%)
NE Oregon	1	--	11	7 (64%)	1	--	--	--	13	7 (54%)

³² 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 2010-2011 (CE 3-4.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	3 (75%)	2 (40%)	5 (63%)	--	4 (57%)	1 (50%)	--	5 (63%)	4 (57%)	1 (50%)
Benton	1 (100%)	10 (77%)	10 (83%)	1 (50%)	9 (75%)	2 (100%)	--	11 (79%)	3 (100%)	8 (73%)
Clackamas	5 (50%)	24 (50%)	23 (54%)	6 (43%)	15 (43%)	14 (61%)	1 (20%)	28 (53%)	18 (49%)	11 (55%)
Clatsop	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	4 (57%)	1 (100%)	2 (40%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	4 (57%)	2 (67%)	3 (60%)
Columbia	--	4 (67%)	3 (50%)	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	2 (40%)	--	4 (57%)	--	4 (100%)
Coos	4 (100%)	7 (50%)	10 (77%)	1 (20%)	8 (73%)	3 (43%)	--	11 (65%)	7 (58%)	4 (67%)
Crook	1 (100%)	8 (40%)	9 (56%)	--	4 (57%)	5 (36%)	1 (33%)	8 (44%)	3 (25%)	6 (67%)
Curry	--	5 (71%)	3 (75%)	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	3 (75%)	1 (50%)	4 (80%)	2 (67%)	3 (75%)
Deschutes	5 (56%)	23 (40%)	21 (45%)	7 (37%)	18 (42%)	9 (43%)	5 (46%)	23 (42%)	4 (33%)	24 (44%)
Douglas	1 (100%)	10 (63%)	8 (67%)	3 (60%)	8 (67%)	3 (60%)	1 (50%)	10 (67%)	--	11 (73%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	1 (100%)	1 (50%)	2 (67%)	--	1 (50%)	1 (100%)	--	2 (67%)	1 (50%)	1 (100%)
Harney	--	4 (100%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
Hood River	3 (60%)	5 (56%)	4 (67%)	4 (50%)	6 (86%)	2 (29%)	3 (75%)	5 (50%)	5 (50%)	3 (75%)
Jackson	3 (43%)	13 (42%)	8 (40%)	8 (44%)	10 (40%)	6 (46%)	--	16 (49%)	8 (50%)	8 (36%)
Jefferson	2 (100%)	8 (89%)	6 (86%)	4 (100%)	6 (86%)	4 (100%)	3 (100%)	7 (88%)	1 (100%)	9 (90%)
Josephine	3 (60%)	12 (57%)	14 (67%)	1 (20%)	11 (58%)	4 (57%)	1 (100%)	14 (56%)	--	15 (58%)
Klamath	1 (50%)	12 (39%)	10 (56%)	3 (20%)	7 (44%)	6 (35%)	--	13 (43%)	4 (44%)	9 (38%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 11. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Demographic Factors for Families Enrolled 2010-2011 (CE 3-4.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
Lane	15 (65%)	35 (60%)	42 (63%)	8 (57%)	42 (69%)	8 (40%)	2 (40%)	48 (63%)	20 (61%)	30 (64%)
Lincoln	5 (100%)	19 (79%)	15 (83%)	8 (80%)	15 (83%)	9 (82%)	3 (100%)	20 (80%)	15 (75%)	8 (100%)
Linn	2 (40%)	8 (33%)	7 (41%)	3 (25%)	6 (30%)	4 (44%)	--	10 (37%)	8 (33%)	2 (40%)
Malheur	1 (100%)	4 (44%)	4 (67%)	2 (40%)	3 (43%)	2 (67%)	1 (33%)	5 (63%)	1 (20%)	5 (83%)
Marion	14 (82%)	40 (43%)	37 (51%)	17 (45%)	33 (53%)	21 (44%)	8 (38%)	46 (52%)	10 (44%)	44 (51%)
Morrow	4 (100%)	6 (67%)	8 (89%)	2 (50%)	7 (78%)	3 (75%)	--	10 (91%)	3 (75%)	7 (78%)
Multnomah	36 (72%)	56 (45%)	58 (52%)	34 (53%)	49 (53%)	43 (52%)	13 (52%)	78 (52%)	17 (61%)	75 (51%)
Polk	3 (100%)	9 (64%)	9 (69%)	3 (75%)	7 (70%)	5 (71%)	1 (50%)	11 (73%)	2 (67%)	10 (71%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	2 (100%)	6 (55%)	4 (67%)	4 (57%)	5 (56%)	3 (75%)	2 (100%)	6 (55%)	4 (57%)	4 (67%)
Umatilla	--	9 (38%)	6 (43%)	3 (27%)	4 (36%)	5 (42%)	2 (20%)	7 (44%)	9 (47%)	--
Union	1 (33%)	3 (38%)	2 (50%)	2 (29%)	2 (33%)	2 (40%)	2 (40%)	2 (33%)	--	--
Wallowa	--	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	--	2 (67%)	--	--	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	--
Wasco	--	1 (13%)	1 (33%)	--	1 (33%)	--	--	1 (17%)	--	1 (33%)
Washington	20 (59%)	58 (47%)	49 (53%)	26 (43%)	55 (55%)	22 (42%)	7 (24%)	71 (56%)	52 (47%)	26 (55%)
Wheeler	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)
Yamhill	3 (75%)	10 (63%)	6 (67%)	7 (64%)	7 (70%)	4 (50%)	3 (50%)	10 (71%)	5 (50%)	8 (80%)
State	142 (67%)	417 (49%)	394 (57%)	162 (45%)	352 (55%)	203 (49%)	62 (39%)	496 (55%)	212 (49%)	347 (56%)

Table 11. Analysis of 12-Month Retention Rates by Demographic Factors for Families Enrolled 2010-2011 (CE 3-4.B)

<i>Regional Programs</i>	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 Edu- cation Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Employed Parents Still Enrolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Unem- ployed Par- ent Still En- rolled 12 Months Later	Number (%) of Teen Moth- ers Still En- rolled 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 Af- ter Birth Still Enrolled 12 Months Later
Clatsop/ Columbia	3 (60%)	6 (60%)	7 (54%)	2 (100%)	4 (57%)	5 (63%)	1 (100%)	8 (57%)	2 (33%)	7 (78%)
Columbia Gorge	3 (60%)	6 (35%)	5 (56%)	4 (31%)	7 (70%)	2 (17%)	3 (50%)	6 (38%)	5 (33%)	4 (57%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	--	1 (100%)	1 (50%)	--	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (33%)	--	1 (100%)
NE Oregon	3 (75%)	4 (44%)	7 (58%)	--	6 (60%)	1 (33%)	--	7 (38%)	6 (55%)	1 (50%)

Table 12. Participant Reasons for Exiting Program Prior to Program Completion³³ (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of Exiting Families in FY 2010-11	Median ³⁴ 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	Number (%) Families Moved out of County	Other Reason
Baker	1	6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Benton	10	29	5 (50%)	0 (0%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)
Clackamas	87	15	13 (15%)	15 (17%)	31 (36%)	19 (22%)	9 (10%)
Clatsop	6	3	0 (0%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)	3 (50%)	1 (17%)
Columbia	17	30	7 (41%)	1 (6%)	4 (24%)	4 (24%)	1 (6%)
Coos	19	6	4 (21%)	2 (11%)	7 (37%)	4 (21%)	2 (11%)
Crook	14	22	5 (36%)	1 (7%)	1 (7%)	4 (29%)	3 (21%)
Curry	11	4	0 (0%)	4 (36%)	2 (18%)	5 (46%)	0 (0%)
Deschutes	52	15	7 (14%)	8 (15%)	23 (44%)	4 (8%)	10 (19%)
Douglas	27	20	11 (41%)	1 (4%)	9 (33%)	5 (19%)	1 (4%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	4	15	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)
Harney	2	15	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)
Hood River	25	33	11 (44%)	1 (4%)	5 (20%)	4 (16%)	4 (16%)
Jackson	68	19	17 (25%)	9 (13%)	24 (35%)	8 (12%)	10 (15%)
Jefferson	6	26	2 (33%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)
Josephine	40	21	11 (28%)	6 (15%)	13 (33%)	7 (18%)	3 (8%)
Klamath	28	6	2 (7%)	11 (39%)	7 (25%)	2 (7%)	6 (21%)
Lake	1	37	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)

³³ Reasons for exiting Intensive Services are reported on the family's Exit Form completed by the home visitor and entered into Family Manager.

³⁴ The "median" is a statistical measure of the score that occurs about the 50th percentile. The median is less sensitive to outliers compared to the "mean," and is a more meaningful statistic for this type of analysis.

Table 12. Participant Reasons for Exiting Program Prior to Program Completion³³ (CE 3-4.B)

County	Number of Exiting Families in FY 2010-11	Median ³⁴ 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	Number (%) Families Moved out of County	Other Reason
Lane	88	26	33 (38%)	17 (19%)	24 (27%)	12 (14%)	2 (2%)
Lincoln	30	31	13 (43%)	3 (10%)	5 (17%)	8 (27%)	1 (3%)
Linn	24	3	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	11 (46%)	7 (29%)	5 (21%)
Malheur	29	8	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	7 (24%)	12 (41%)	6 (21%)
Marion	153	12	16 (11%)	14 (9%)	48 (31%)	17 (11%)	58 (38%)
Morrow	6	6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	1 (17%)
Multnomah	282	19	33 (12%)	33 (12%)	58 (21%)	23 (8%)	135 (48%)
Polk	21	11	3 (14%)	3 (14%)	1 (5%)	6 (29%)	8 (38%)
Sherman	1	1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Tillamook	16	6	2 (13%)	6 (38%)	6 (38%)	2 (13%)	0 (0%)
Umatilla	51	5	0 (0%)	16 (31%)	14 (28%)	14 (28%)	7 (14%)
Union	16	11	2 (13%)	1 (6%)	7 (44%)	4 (25%)	2 (13%)
Wallowa	7	13	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (43%)	1 (14%)	3 (43%)
Wasco	24	15	5 (21%)	0 (0%)	10 (42%)	9 (38%)	0 (0%)
Washington	163	13	36 (22%)	7 (4%)	31 (19%)	37 (23%)	52 (32%)
Wheeler	1	--	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Yamhill	27	15	8 (30%)	4 (15%)	10 (37%)	3 (11%)	2 (7%)
State	1,357	14	250 (18%)	169 (13%)	373 (28%)	229 (17%)	336 (25%)

³³ Reasons for exiting Intensive Services are reported on the family's Exit Form completed by the home visitor and entered into Family Manager.

³⁴ The "median" is a statistical measure of the score that occurs about the 50th percentile. The median is less sensitive to outliers compared to the "mean," and is a more meaningful statistic for this type of analysis.

Table 12. Participant Reasons for Exiting Program Prior to Program Completion³³ (CE 3-4.B)

<i>Regional Programs</i>	Number of Exiting Families in FY 2011-12	Median ³⁴ 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	Number (%) Families Moved out of County	Other Reason
Clatsop/Columbia	23	19	7 (30%)	2 (9%)	5 (22%)	7 (30%)	2 (9%)
Columbia Gorge	49	23	16 (33%)	1 (2%)	15 (31%)	13 (27%)	4 (8%)
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	2	1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)
NE Oregon	8	11	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (38%)	1 (13%)	4 (50%)

³³ Reasons for exiting Intensive Services are reported on the family's Exit Form completed by the home visitor and entered into Family Manager.

³⁴ The "median" is a statistical measure of the score that occurs about the 50th percentile. The median is less sensitive to outliers compared to the "mean," and is a more meaningful statistic for this type of analysis.

Table 13a: Family Assessment Risk Factors³⁵ for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service

County	Number (%) Lacking Nurturing Parents (history of maltreatment, corporal punishment, emotional abuse/neglect)		Number (%) with Substance Abuse, Mental Illness, or Criminal History		Number (%) with Previous or Current Child Welfare Involvement		Number (%) with Isolation, Low Self-Esteem		Number (%) with Multiple Stressors	
	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
Baker	2 (9%)	19 (83%)	3 (13%)	18 (78%)	5 (22%)	1 (4%)	5 (22%)	12 (52%)	8 (35%)	10 (44%)
Benton	4 (13%)	19 (61%)	9 (30%)	8 (27%)	2 (7%)	--	18 (58%)	9 (29%)	18 (58%)	8 (26%)
Clackamas	14 (9%)	110 (72%)	50 (33%)	61 (40%)	18 (12%)	6 (4%)	59 (39%)	68 (44%)	45 (29%)	86 (56%)
Clatsop	2 (8%)	14 (58%)	6 (26%)	7 (30%)	4 (17%)	2 (9%)	6 (25%)	8 (33%)	7 (29%)	9 (38%)
Columbia	8 (27%)	20 (67%)	17 (57%)	7 (23%)	--	1 (3%)	21 (70%)	7 (23%)	19 (63%)	9 (30%)
Coos	4 (11%)	28 (74%)	15 (40%)	16 (42%)	4 (11%)	7 (19%)	15 (40%)	9 (24%)	19 (50%)	14 (37%)
Crook	3 (16%)	14 (74%)	6 (32%)	10 (53%)	--	2 (11%)	13 (68%)	4 (21%)	3 (16%)	13 (68%)
Curry	1 (5%)	15 (71%)	7 (33%)	11 (52%)	2 (10%)	6 (29%)	7 (33%)	14 (67%)	6 (29%)	14 (67%)
Deschutes	18 (31%)	29 (49%)	26 (44%)	16 (27%)	1 (2%)	3 (5%)	27 (46%)	10 (17%)	36 (61%)	18 (31%)
Douglas	6 (8%)	65 (87%)	24 (32%)	44 (58%)	9 (12%)	11 (15%)	30 (40%)	26 (34%)	32 (42%)	36 (47%)
Gilliam	2 (100%)	--	--	--	--	--	2 (100%)	--	2 (100%)	--
Grant	2 (18%)	8 (73%)	3 (27%)	5 (46%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	2 (18%)	4 (36%)	4 (36%)	6 (55%)
Harney	4 (31%)	7 (54%)	4 (31%)	7 (54%)	1 (8%)	3 (23%)	3 (23%)	10 (77%)	2 (15%)	11 (85%)
Hood River	10 (23%)	23 (54%)	11 (26%)	14 (33%)	--	1 (2%)	18 (42%)	22 (51%)	20 (47%)	22 (51%)
Jackson	12 (14%)	53 (62%)	24 (28%)	35 (41%)	6 (7%)	4 (5%)	47 (55%)	10 (21%)	28 (33%)	39 (46%)
Jefferson	5 (18%)	16 (57%)	8 (29%)	8 (29%)	3 (11%)	--	7 (25%)	16 (57%)	7 (25%)	19 (68%)
Josephine	5 (10%)	35 (70%)	8 (16%)	26 (52%)	6 (12%)	3 (6%)	15 (30%)	23 (46%)	18 (36%)	24 (48%)
Klamath	4 (9%)	32 (74%)	13 (30%)	20 (47%)	6 (14%)	4 (9%)	12 (28%)	21 (49%)	16 (37%)	23 (54%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

³⁵ Family Assessment risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

Table 13a: Family Assessment Risk Factors³⁵ for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service

County	Number (%) Lacking Nurturing Parents (history of maltreatment, corporal punishment, emotional abuse/neglect)		Number (%) with Substance Abuse, Mental Illness, or Criminal History		Number (%) with Previous or Current Child Welfare Involvement		Number (%) with Isolation, Low Self-Esteem		Number (%) with Multiple Stressors	
	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
Lane	23 (12%)	146 (76%)	47 (25%)	106 (56%)	18 (9%)	16 (8%)	61 (32%)	90 (47%)	68 (37%)	92 (48%)
Lincoln	14 (17%)	66 (78%)	33 (39%)	29 (35%)	1 (1%)	6 (7%)	34 (41%)	26 (31%)	37 (44%)	33 (39%)
Linn	17 (28%)	33 (54%)	30 (49%)	14 (23%)	2 (3%)	5 (8%)	25 (41%)	30 (49%)	24 (39%)	29 (48%)
Malheur	3 (10%)	8 (27%)	9 (30%)	5 (17%)	1 (3%)	3 (10%)	18 (60%)	4 (13%)	14 (45%)	6 (19%)
Marion	30 (13%)	150 (67%)	75 (34%)	74 (33%)	6 (3%)	13 (6%)	99 (44%)	80 (36%)	79 (35%)	114 (51%)
Morrow	2 (11%)	6 (32%)	4 (21%)	2 (11%)	1 (5%)	--	8 (42%)	6 (32%)	6 (32%)	4 (21%)
Multnomah	79 (16%)	266 (55%)	134 (28%)	164 (34%)	26 (5%)	14 (3%)	209 (43%)	150 (31%)	194 (40%)	220 (46%)
Polk	1 (3%)	22 (71%)	10 (32%)	11 (36%)	--	--	10 (32%)	12 (39%)	12 (39%)	14 (45%)
Sherman	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	4 (14%)	10 (36%)	4 (14%)	6 (21%)	3 (11%)	1 (4%)	12 (43%)	12 (43%)	6 (21%)	18 (64%)
Umatilla	11 (17%)	35 (55%)	17 (26%)	24 (37%)	4 (6%)	2 (3%)	33 (51%)	15 (23%)	17 (26%)	36 (55%)
Union	7 (29%)	12 (50%)	8 (33%)	9 (38%)	--	2 (8%)	10 (42%)	5 (21%)	7 (29%)	12 (50%)
Wallowa	4 (40%)	6 (60%)	2 (20%)	8 (80%)	--	1 (10%)	4 (40%)	5 (50%)	2 (20%)	7 (70%)
Wasco	3 (9%)	29 (85%)	10 (29%)	20 (59%)	6 (17%)	4 (11%)	15 (43%)	19 (54%)	6 (17%)	28 (80%)
Washington	33 (11%)	214 (70%)	118 (38%)	84 (27%)	14 (5%)	7 (2%)	131 (42%)	109 (35%)	124 (40%)	124 (40%)
Wheeler	5 (100%)	--	5 (100%)	--	2 (40%)	--	4 (80%)	--	5 (100%)	--
Yamhill	2 (4%)	37 (74%)	3 (6%)	30 (60%)	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	13 (26%)	23 (46%)	10 (20%)	36 (74%)
State	345 (14%)	1547 (65%)	744 (31%)	899 (38%)	153 (6%)	130 (5%)	993 (41%)	867 (36%)	901 (38%)	1,134 (47%)

³⁵ Family Assessment risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

Table 13a: Family Assessment Risk Factors³⁵ for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service

	Number (%) Lacking Nurturing Parents (history of maltreatment, corporal punishment, emotional abuse/neglect)		Number (%) with Substance Abuse, Mental Illness, or Criminal History		Number (%) with Previous or Current Child Welfare Involvement		Number (%) with Isolation, Low Self-Esteem		Number (%) with Multiple Stressors	
	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe	Mild	Severe
Regional Programs										
Clatsop/Columbia	10 (19%)	34 (63%)	23 (43%)	14 (26%)	4 (8%)	3 (6%)	27 (50%)	15 (28%)	26 (48%)	18 (33%)
Columbia Gorge	13 (17%)	52 (68%)	21 (27%)	34 (44%)	6 (8%)	5 (6%)	33 (42%)	41 (53%)	26 (33%)	50 (64%)
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	8 (100%)	--	6 (75%)	--	2 (25%)	--	6 (75%)	--	7 (88%)	--
NE Oregon	6 (18%)	25 (76%)	5 (15%)	26 (79%)	5 (15%)	2 (6%)	9 (27%)	17 (52%)	10 (30%)	17 (52%)

³⁵ Family Assessment risk factors are scored by the Home Visitor as 0, 5 (mild) or 10 (severe) and entered into Family Manager.

Table 13b: Family Assessment Risk Factors for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service: Childrearing Characteristics

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
Baker	2 (9%)	5 (22%)	10 (44%)	2 (9%)	7 (30%)	4 (17%)	4 (17%)	2 (9%)	7 (30%)	7 (30%)
Benton	2 (7%)	3 (10%)	11 (38%)	1 (3%)	6 (19%)	--	4 (13%)	--	24 (77%)	2 (7%)
Clackamas	13 (9%)	36 (24%)	56 (37%)	16 (11%)	14 (9%)	16 (11%)	38 (25%)	10 (7%)	82 (54%)	38 (25%)
Clatsop	1 (4%)	4 (17%)	5 (22%)	1 (4%)	--	--	--	--	13 (54%)	1 (4%)
Columbia	7 (23%)	4 (13%)	16 (53%)	5 (17%)	7 (23%)	2 (7%)	9 (30%)	--	23 (77%)	3 (10%)
Coos	2 (5%)	14 (37%)	3 (8%)	--	3 (8%)	--	4 (11%)	--	21 (55%)	4 (11%)
Crook	1 (5%)	5 (26%)	8 (44%)	3 (17%)	5 (26%)	1 (5%)	5 (28%)	1 (6%)	7 (37%)	5 (26%)
Curry	4 (19%)	2 (10%)	4 (19%)	2 (10%)	3 (14%)	--	6 (29%)	1 (5%)	14 (67%)	1 (5%)
Deschutes	2 (3%)	10 (17%)	8 (14%)	2 (3%)	4 (7%)	4 (7%)	12 (20%)	--	41 (70%)	2 (3%)
Douglas	5 (7%)	19 (25%)	17 (22%)	1 (1%)	17 (22%)	3 (4%)	11 (15%)	--	53 (70%)	16 (21%)
Gilliam	--	--	2 (100%)	--	--	--	2 (100%)	--	2 (100%)	--
Grant	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)	--	1 (9%)	--	--	--	5 (46%)	--
Harney	--	3 (23%)	5 (39%)	--	5 (39%)	--	2 (15%)	--	6 (46%)	1 (8%)
Hood River	3 (7%)	7 (16%)	24 (56%)	5 (12%)	7 (16%)	2 (5%)	13 (30%)	4 (9%)	21 (49%)	8 (19%)
Jackson	8 (9%)	10 (12%)	33 (39%)	4 (5%)	2 (2%)	3 (4%)	14 (17%)	2 (2%)	62 (73%)	11 (13%)
Jefferson	2 (7%)	11 (39%)	22 (79%)	2 (7%)	7 (25%)	2 (7%)	5 (18%)	1 (4%)	14 (50%)	7 (25%)
Josephine	2 (4%)	7 (14%)	15 (30%)	2 (4%)	6 (12%)	2 (4%)	9 (18%)	1 (2%)	31 (62%)	10 (20%)
Klamath	5 (12%)	7 (17%)	15 (35%)	--	6 (14%)	5 (12%)	6 (14%)	--	23 (54%)	10 (23%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 13b: Family Assessment Risk Factors for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service: Childrearing Characteristics

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 (10%)	42 (22%)	70 (37%)	10 (5%)	28 (15%)	17 (9%)	39 (20%)	1 (1%)	110 (58%)	27 (14%)
Lincoln	8 (9%)	16 (19%)	32 (38%)	1 (1%)	10 (12%)	4 (5%)	10 (12%)	2 (2%)	69 (82%)	1 (1%)
Linn	7 (12%)	9 (15%)	16 (26%)	3 (5%)	22 (36%)	1 (2%)	10 (16%)	2 (3%)	40 (67%)	10 (17%)
Malheur	2 (7%)	3 (10%)	4 (13%)	--	--	--	12 (40%)	1 (3%)	19 (61%)	1 (3%)
Marion	17 (8%)	36 (16%)	105 (47%)	27 (12%)	34 (15%)	18 (8%)	50 (23%)	4 (2%)	158 (71%)	25 (11)
Morrow	1 (5%)	5 (26%)	8 (42%)	2 (11%)	2 (11%)	2 (11%)	2 (11%)	1 (5%)	10 (53%)	5 (26%)
Multnomah	49 (10%)	72 (15%)	153 (32%)	20 (4%)	45 (9%)	14 (3%)	71 (15%)	10 (2%)	270 (56%)	71 (15%)
Polk	1 (3%)	2 (7%)	20 (65%)	2 (7%)	4 (13%)	4 (13%)	9 (29%)	--	17 (57%)	2 (7%)
Sherman	--	--	1 (100%)	--	--	--	1 (100%)	--	--	--
Tillamook	--	2 (7%)	13 (46%)	1 (4%)	3 (11%)	2 (7%)	5 (19%)	2 (7%)	14 (50%)	4 (14%)
Umatilla	6 (9%)	8 (13%)	22 (34%)	6 (9%)	14 (22%)	9 (14%)	5 (8%)	--	41 (63%)	3 (5%)
Union	1 (4%)	2 (9%)	10 (42%)	2 (8%)	4 (17%)	1 (4%)	5 (23%)	--	13 (54%)	5 (21%)
Wallowa	1 (10%)	6 (60%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	2 (20%)	2 (20%)	--	--	8 (80%)	1 (10%)
Wasco	4 (12%)	7 (21%)	18 (51%)	5 (14%)	9 (27%)	1 (3%)	12 (35%)	2 (6%)	22 (63%)	11 (31%)
Washington	20 (7%)	52 (17%)	115 (37%)	16 (5%)	32 (10%)	18 (6%)	45 (15%)	6 (2%)	201 (65%)	28 (9%)
Wheeler	--	--	5 (100%)	--	1 (20%)	--	4 (80%)	--	4 (80%)	--
Yamhill	--	4 (8%)	13 (26%)	4 (8%)	1 (2%)	--	7 (14%)	3 (6%)	27 (55%)	13 (27%)
State	196 (8%)	414 (17%)	862 (36%)	146 (6%)	311 (13%)	137 (6%)	431 (18%)	56 (2%)	1,472 (61%)	333 (14%)

Table 13b: Family Assessment Risk Factors for One or Both Parents/Caregivers in Intensive Service: Childrearing Characteristics

	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
<i>Regional Programs</i>										
Clatsop/ Columbia	8 (15%)	8 (15%)	21 (40%)	6 (11%)	7 (13%)	2 (4%)	9 (17%)	--	36 (67%)	4 (7%)
Columbia Gorge	7 (9%)	14 (18%)	42 (54%)	10 (13%)	16 (21%)	3 (4%)	25 (33%)	6 (8%)	43 (55%)	19 (24%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	--	--	8 (100%)	--	1 (13%)	--	7 (88%)	--	6 (75%)	--
NE Oregon	3 (9%)	11 (33%)	12 (36%)	3 (9%)	9 (27%)	6 (18%)	4 (12%)	2 (6%)	15 (46%)	8 (24%)

Table 13c. Percent with High Stress Family Assessment and Presence of Specific Indicators

County	High Stress Family Assessment	Substance Abuse	Mental Illness	Criminal History	Prior Child Welfare Involvement	Current Child Welfare Involvement
Baker	19 (83%)	16 (70%)	11 (48%)	13 (57%)	3 (13%)	3 (13%)
Benton	17 (55%)	6 (19%)	8 (26%)	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	1 (3%)
Clackamas	122 (80%)	65 (43%)	45 (29%)	57 (37%)	10 (7%)	11 (7%)
Clatsop	14 (58%)	3 (13%)	2 (8%)	3 (13%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)
Columbia	23 (77%)	8 (27%)	1 (3%)	4 (13%)	--	--
Coos	27 (71%)	13 (34%)	8 (21%)	8 (21%)	6 (16%)	3 (8%)
Crook	17 (90%)	13 (68%)	3 (16%)	11 (58%)	2 (11%)	1 (5%)
Curry	17 (81%)	16 (76%)	5 (24%)	6 (29%)	4 (19%)	7 (33%)
Deschutes	38 (64%)	9 (15%)	7 (12%)	4 (7%)	1 (2%)	2 (3%)
Douglas	71 (93%)	41 (55%)	29 (39%)	20 (27%)	10 (13%)	6 (8%)
Gilliam	2 (100%)	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	8 (73%)	3 (27%)	4 (36%)	1 (10%)	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
Harney	12 (92%)	7 (54%)	4 (31%)	5 (39%)	3 (23%)	3 (23%)
Hood River	39 (91%)	10 (23%)	8 (19%)	8 (19%)	2 (5%)	--
Jackson	62 (73%)	28 (33%)	13 (15%)	10 (12%)	5 (6%)	7 (8%)
Jefferson	20 (71%)	6 (22%)	2 (7%)	3 (11%)	1 (4%)	--
Josephine	39 (78%)	19 (38%)	14 (28%)	9 (18%)	6 (12%)	3 (6%)
Klamath	33 (77%)	18 (43%)	17 (41%)	11 (26%)	6 (14%)	8 (19%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 13c. Percent with High Stress Family Assessment and Presence of Specific Indicators

County	High Stress Family Assessment	Substance Abuse	Mental Illness	Criminal History	Prior Child Welfare Involvement	Current Child Welfare Involvement
Lane	153 (80%)	96 (51%)	75 (39%)	50 (26%)	12 (6%)	15 (8%)
Lincoln	68 (80%)	27 (32%)	10 (12%)	13 (15%)	6 (7%)	1 (1%)
Linn	50 (82%)	22 (36%)	12 (20%)	17 (28%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)
Malheur	14 (45%)	4 (13%)	--	2 (7%)	2 (7%)	2 (7%)
Marion	184 (82%)	62 (28%)	34 (15%)	52 (23%)	7 (3%)	10 (5%)
Morrow	10 (53%)	3 (17%)	3 (17%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)	1 (6%)
Multnomah	328 (68%)	127 (27%)	82 (17%)	66 (14%)	12 (3%)	12 (3%)
Polk	25 (81%)	8 (26%)	6 (19%)	6 (19%)	--	--
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	19 (68%)	--	--	--	--	1 (4%)
Umatilla	42 (65%)	21 (34%)	11 (18%)	11 (18%)	3 (5%)	2 (3%)
Union	18 (75%)	8 (33%)	2 (8%)	5 (21%)	--	2 (8%)
Wallowa	10 (100%)	7 (70%)	1 (10%)	3 (30%)	1 (10%)	--
Wasco	35 (100%)	13 (38%)	9 (27%)	2 (6%)	2 (6%)	5 (15%)
Washington	216 (70%)	67 (22%)	56 (18%)	57 (18%)	7 (2%)	9 (3%)
Wheeler	5 (100%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	--	1 (20%)
Yamhill	43 (86%)	19 (38%)	15 (30%)	12 (24%)	--	1 (2%)
State	1,800 (75%)	766 (32%)	500 (21%)	475 (20%)	119 (5%)	121 (5%)

Table 13c. Percent with High Stress Family Assessment and Presence of Specific Indicators

	High Stress Family Assessment	Substance Abuse	Mental Illness	Criminal History	Prior Child Welfare Involvement	Current Child Welfare Involvement
<i>Regional Programs</i>						
Clatsop/ Columbia	37 (69%)	11 (20%)	3 (6%)	7 (13%)	3 (6%)	1 (2%)
Columbia Gorge	74 (95%)	23 (30%)	17 (22%)	10 (13%)	4 (5%)	5 (7%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	7 (88%)	1 (13%)	3 (38%)	2 (25%)	--	1 (13%)
NE Oregon	29 (88%)	23 (70%)	12 (36%)	16 (49%)	4 (12%)	3 (9%)

Table 14. Health Care for Intensive Service Families³⁶: 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	23	23 (100%)	17	17 (100%)	17	15 (88%)
Benton	45	37 (82%)	30	30 (100%)	30	30 (100%)
Clackamas	166	93 (56%)	146	144 (99%)	143	131 (92%)
Clatsop	24	21 (88%)	14	14 (100%)	14	14 (100%)
Columbia	31	31 (100%)	24	24 (100%)	24	23 (96%)
Coos	43	42 (98%)	35	35 (100%)	35	33 (94%)
Crook	20	19 (95%)	19	19 (100%)	19	18 (95%)
Curry	25	12 (48%)	16	16 (100%)	16	14 (88%)
Deschutes	103	87 (85%)	78	78 (100%)	76	75 (99%)
Douglas	85	67 (79%)	71	71 (100%)	71	66 (93%)
Gilliam	2	2 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Grant	13	8 (62%)	8	8 (100%)	8	8 (100%)
Harney	13	12 (92%)	10	10 (100%)	10	10 (100%)
Hood River	43	39 (91%)	39	39 (100%)	38	38 (100%)
Jackson	91	85 (93%)	80	80 (100%)	80	75 (94%)
Jefferson	31	31 (100%)	30	30 (100%)	30	24 (80%)
Josephine	66	60 (91%)	54	54 (100%)	55	52 (95%)
Klamath	51	44 (86%)	32	32 (100%)	32	30 (94%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

³⁶ 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 14. Health Care for Intensive Service Families³⁶: 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
Lane	195	152 (78%)	169	169 (100%)	169	154 (91%)
Lincoln	91	80 (88%)	76	75 (99%)	76	71 (93%)
Linn	66	40 (61%)	50	49 (98%)	50	44 (88%)
Malheur	35	34 (97%)	23	23 (100%)	23	21 (91%)
Marion	258	186 (72%)	201	198 (99%)	197	185 (94%)
Morrow	23	22 (96%)	20	19 (95%)	20	20 (100%)
Multnomah	643	464 (72%)	518	500 (97%)	514	467 (91%)
Polk	39	34 (87%)	31	31 (100%)	31	31 (100%)
Sherman	1	1 (100%)	0	1 (100%)	0	--
Tillamook	40	38 (95%)	29	29 (100%)	29	27 (93%)
Umatilla	69	53 (77%)	38	36 (95%)	38	35 (92%)
Union	29	26 (90%)	20	20 (100%)	20	18 (90%)
Wallowa	11	11 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	9	9 (100%)
Wasco	36	33 (92%)	30	29 (97%)	29	25 (86%)
Washington	337	178 (53%)	275	273 (99%)	271	268 (99%)
Wheeler	5	5 (100%)	5	5 (100%)	5	5(100%)
Yamhill	58	54 (93%)	44	44 (100%)	44	39 (89%)
State	2,811	2,124 (76%)	2,242	2,211 (99%)	2,224	2,076 (93%)

³⁶ 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 14. Health Care for Intensive Service Families³⁶: Health Care Provider & Well-child Check-ups

	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
Regional Programs						
Clatsop/ Columbia	55	52 (95%)	38	38 (100%)	38	37 (97%)
Columbia Gorge	79	72 (91%)	69	68 (99%)	67	63 (94%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	8	8 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	6	6 (100%)
NE Oregon	34	34 (100%)	26	26 (100%)	26	24 (92%)

³⁶ 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 15. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Health Insurance and Use of Emergency Room

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	Number of Children with Emergency Room Information	Number (%) of Families Using the Emergency Room for Routine Care
Baker	17	1 (6%)	16 (94%)	--	1	1 (100%)	14	--
Benton	30	1 (3%)	29 (97%)	--	1	1 (100%)	30	--
Clackamas	146	15 (10%)	130 (89%)	1 (1%)	15	15 (100%)	142	5 (4%)
Clatsop	14	--	14 (100%)	--	2	2 (100%)	12	--
Columbia	24	6 (25%)	18 (75%)	--	0	--	24	--
Coos	35	3 (9%)	32 (91%)	--	6	6 (100%)	32	--
Crook	19	1 (5%)	17 (90%)	1 (5%)	1	1 (100%)	18	3 (17%)
Curry	16	2 (12%)	14 (88%)	--	3	3 (100%)	14	3 (21%)
Deschutes	78	7 (9%)	71 (91%)	--	2	2 (100%)	78	2 (3%)
Douglas	71	3 (4%)	68 (96%)	--	2	2 (100%)	65	6 (9%)
Gilliam	1	--	1 (100%)	--	1	--	1	--
Grant	8	--	8 (100%)	--	2	1 (100%)	8	--
Harney	10	2 (20%)	8 (80%)	--	2	2 (100%)	9	1 (11%)
Hood River	39	1 (3%)	38 (97%)	--	1	1 (100%)	34	3 (9%)
Jackson	80	4 (5%)	76 (95%)	--	11	11 (100%)	77	5 (7%)
Jefferson	30	4 (13%)	25 (83%)	1 (3%)	1	1 (100%)	28	--
Josephine	54	2 (4%)	51 (94%)	1 (2%)	0	--	53	6 (11%)
Klamath	32	5 (16%)	27 (84%)	--	2	2 (100%)	30	--
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 15. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Health Insurance and Use of Emergency Room

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	Number of Children with Emergency Room Information	Number (%) of Families Using the Emergency Room for Routine Care
Lane	169	17 (10%)	152 (90%)	--	1	1 (100%)	160	6 (4%)
Lincoln	76	1 (1%)	75 (99%)	--	4	4 (100%)	70	6 (9%)
Linn	48	2 (4%)	45 (94%)	1 (2%)	--	--	50	--
Malheur	23	7 (30%)	16 (70%)	--	1	1 (100%)	22	1 (5%)
Marion	201	16 (8%)	183 (91%)	2 (1%)	7	7 (100%)	186	3 (2%)
Morrow	20	2 (10%)	17 (85%)	1 (5%)	4	3 (75%)	20	2 (10%)
Multnomah	516	73 (14%)	439 (85%)	4 (1%)	22	22 (100%)	471	28 (6%)
Polk	31	3 (10%)	28 (90%)	--	1	1 (100%)	27	2 (7%)
Sherman	0	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Tillamook	29	2 (7%)	26 (90%)	1 (3%)	4	4 (100%)	28	1 (4%)
Umatilla	38	3 (8%)	35 (92%)	--	15	15 (100%)	37	5 (14%)
Union	20	2 (10%)	17 (85%)	1 (5%)	0	--	19	1 (5%)
Wallowa	9	9 (100%)	--	--	--	--	9	--
Wasco	30	1 (3%)	29 (97%)	--	5	5 (100%)	28	2 (7%)
Washington	273	34 (13%)	237 (87%)	2 (1%)	4	4 (100%)	258	21 (8%)
Wheeler	5	--	5 (100%)	--	--	--	5	--
Yamhill	44	8 (18%)	36 (82%)	--	2	2 (100%)	43	--
State	2,236	228 (10%)	1,992 (89%)	16 (1%)	121	120 (99%)	2,102	112 (5%)

Table 15. Health Care for Intensive Service Families: Health Insurance and Use of Emergency Room

	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	Number of Children with Emergency Room Information	Number (%) of Families Using the Emergency Room for Routine Care
<i>Regional Programs</i>								
Clatsop/ Columbia	38	6 (16%)	32 (84%)	--	2	2 (100%)	36	--
Columbia Gorge	69	2 (3%)	67 (97%)	--	6	6 (100%)	62	5 (8%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	6	--	6 (100%)	--	--	--	6	--
NE Oregon	26	1 (4%)	25 (96%)	--	1	1 (100%)	23	--

Table 16a. Comparison of Prenatal Care and Smoke Exposure for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal

County	Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on NBQ		Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on Intake		Number (%) Children with Passive Smoke Exposure	
	Prenatal Service ³⁷	Postnatal Service ³⁸	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service
Baker	11 (100%)	11 (85%)	9 (100%)	12 (86%)	2 (22%)	2 (14%)
Benton	1 (100%)	32 (82%)	1 (100%)	39 (93%)	0 (0%)	5 (12%)
Clackamas	11 (73%)	109 (69%)	11 (79%)	102 (72%)	2 (14%)	19 (13%)
Clatsop	2 (100%)	18 (82%)	1 (100%)	20 (87%)	1 (100%)	2 (9%)
Columbia	8 (57%)	11 (55%)	5 (63%)	9 (56%)	2 (20%)	0 (0%)
Coos	7 (88%)	30 (86%)	6 (86%)	27 (84%)	5 (71%)	11 (32%)
Crook	3 (43%)	16 (100%)	4 (100%)	13 (93%)	1 (25%)	4 (29%)
Curry	10 (100%)	14 (74%)	7 (88%)	2 (18%)	1 (13%)	5 (42%)
Deschutes	5 (100%)	81 (79%)	4 (100%)	72 (84%)	1 (25%)	17 (20%)
Douglas	4 (67%)	63 (80%)	5 (83%)	60 (82%)	2 (33%)	16 (22%)
Gilliam	--	2 (100%)	--	2 (100%)	--	1 (50%)
Grant	4 (100%)	7 (100%)	4 (100%)	9 (100%)	2 (50%)	4 (44%)
Harney	6 (75%)	5 (100%)	7 (100%)	5 (100%)	4 (57%)	2 (40%)
Hood River	16 (94%)	20 (74%)	14 (100%)	24 (92%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Jackson	14 (61%)	55 (71%)	14 (88%)	54 (78%)	4 (25%)	13 (19%)
Jefferson	3 (75%)	13 (48%)	3 (100%)	16 (67%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)
Josephine	1 (50%)	45 (80%)	1 (50%)	47 (81%)	0 (0%)	14 (24%)
Klamath	14 (88%)	27 (69%)	14 (88%)	23 (68%)	2 (13%)	6 (18%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

³⁷ 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).

³⁸ 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 16a. Comparison of Prenatal Care and Smoke Exposure for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal

County	Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on NBQ		Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on Intake		Number (%) Children with Passive Smoke Exposure	
	Prenatal Service ³⁷	Postnatal Service ³⁸	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service
Lane	37 (88%)	123 (77%)	39 (98%)	123 (81%)	5 (13%)	32 (21%)
Lincoln	2 (100%)	66 (79%)	1 (100%)	65 (78%)	1 (100%)	14 (17%)
Linn	12 (86%)	40 (77%)	14 (93%)	41 (82%)	0 (0%)	11 (22%)
Malheur	10 (83%)	17 (61%)	8 (89%)	14 (58%)	0 (0%)	3 (13%)
Marion	24 (71%)	167 (75%)	19 (79%)	175 (81%)	3 (12%)	27 (12%)
Morrow	1 (50%)	18 (75%)	--	14 (78%)	--	1 (6%)
Multnomah	46 (75%)	391 (81%)	56 (93%)	446 (82%)	5 (8%)	61 (11%)
Polk	3 (60%)	25 (81%)	3 (60%)	24 (80%)	1 (20%)	3 (10%)
Sherman	--	--	--	1 (100%)	--	0 (0%)
Tillamook	10 (63%)	17 (74%)	13 (87%)	21 (84%)	1 (7%)	2 (8%)
Umatilla	32 (71%)	25 (74%)	27 (84%)	18 (60%)	3 (9%)	5 (16%)
Union	2 (67%)	22 (96%)	3 (100%)	20 (80%)	0 (0%)	3 (12%)
Wallowa	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	5 (100%)	3 (50%)	3 (60%)
Wasco	8 (100%)	16 (67%)	9 (90%)	15 (83%)	2 (20%)	4 (22%)
Washington	49 (61%)	187 (68%)	66 (89%)	195 (82%)	3 (4%)	8 (3%)
Wheeler	--	4 (80%)	--	4 (80%)	--	0 (0%)
Yamhill	21 (88%)	23 (72%)	20 (91%)	26 (84%)	4 (18%)	3 (10%)
State	383 (76%)	1,706 (76%)	394 (90%)	1,743 (80%)	60 (14%)	303 (14%)

³⁷ 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).

³⁸ 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 16a. Comparison of Prenatal Care and Smoke Exposure for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal

	Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on NBQ		Number (%) with Early Prenatal Care on Intake		Number (%) Children with Passive Smoke Exposure	
	Prenatal Service ³⁷	Postnatal Service ³⁸	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service
<i>Regional Programs</i>						
Clatsop/ Columbia	10 (63%)	29 (69%)	6 (67%)	29 (74%)	3 (27%)	2 (5%)
Columbia Gorge	24 (96%)	36 (71%)	23 (96%)	39 (89%)	2 (8%)	4 (9%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	--	6 (86%)	--	7 (88%)	--	1 (13%)
NE Oregon	7 (100%)	17 (90%)	15 (100%)	17 (90%)	5 (33%)	5 (26%)

³⁷ 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).

³⁸ 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 16b. 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	
	Prenatal Service ³⁹	Postnatal Service ⁴⁰	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service
Baker	9 (100%)	14 (100%)	8 (100%)	4 (29%)	0 (0%)	2 (15%)
Benton	1 (100%)	42 (100%)	1 (100%)	29 (69%)	--	6 (14%)
Clackamas	14 (100%)	137 (98%)	11 (79%)	87 (62%)	0 (0%)	13 (9%)
Clatsop	1 (100%)	23 (100%)	1 (100%)	15 (65%)	0 (0%)	4 (18%)
Columbia	10 (100%)	20 (100%)	7 (70%)	13 (65%)	0 (0%)	3 (15%)
Coos	6 (86%)	34 (100%)	5 (71%)	21 (62%)	1 (14%)	7 (21%)
Crook	4 (100%)	13 (100%)	4 (100%)	10 (71%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Curry	7 (88%)	12 (100%)	5 (63%)	5 (42%)	2 (25%)	4 (44%)
Deschutes	4 (100%)	84 (99%)	3 (75%)	51 (59%)	0 (0%)	7 (8%)
Douglas	5 (100%)	71 (96%)	3 (60%)	36 (49%)	0 (0%)	4 (6%)
Gilliam	--	2 (100%)	--	2 (100%)	--	1 (50%)
Grant	4 (100%)	6 (67%)	2 (50%)	4 (44%)	1 (25%)	3 (33%)
Harney	7 (100%)	5 (100%)	4 (67%)	4 (80%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)
Hood River	14 (100%)	26 (100%)	14 (100%)	24 (92%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)
Jackson	15 (94%)	70 (100%)	14 (88%)	50 (71%)	0 (0%)	9 (13%)
Jefferson	3 (100%)	23 (96%)	1 (33%)	16 (64%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)
Josephine	2 (100%)	57 (97%)	2 (100%)	42 (71%)	0 (0%)	8 (14%)
Klamath	15 (94%)	34 (100%)	7 (44%)	10 (29%)	1 (6%)	4 (12%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

³⁹ 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).

⁴⁰ 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 16b. 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	
	Prenatal Service ³⁹	Postnatal Service ⁴⁰	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service
Lane	37 (100%)	149 (99%)	29 (81%)	105 (70%)	3 (8%)	17 (12%)
Lincoln	1 (100%)	80 (96%)	0 (0%)	64 (76%)	0 (0%)	10 (12%)
Linn	14 (93%)	50 (98%)	13 (87%)	33 (65%)	2 (13%)	4 (8%)
Malheur	9 (100%)	23 (96%)	6 (67%)	13 (54%)	0 (0%)	6 (25%)
Marion	21 (91%)	213 (98%)	21 (88%)	142 (66%)	2 (8%)	27 (13%)
Morrow	--	18 (100%)	--	11 (61%)	--	1 (6%)
Multnomah	60 (100%)	522 (97%)	51 (85%)	362 (66%)	7 (12%)	53 (10%)
Polk	5 (100%)	29 (94%)	4 (100%)	15 (50%)	1 (20%)	6 (19%)
Sherman	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	0 (0%)
Tillamook	15 (100%)	23 (92%)	14 (93%)	14 (58%)	0 (0%)	4 (16%)
Umatilla	30 (97%)	31 (100%)	20 (77%)	16 (59%)	4 (13%)	3 (12%)
Union	3 (100%)	25 (100%)	3 (100%)	12 (48%)	1 (33%)	3 (13%)
Wallowa	6 (100%)	5 (100%)	5 (83%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)
Wasco	9 (100%)	18 (100%)	6 (67%)	12 (67%)	0 (0%)	5 (29%)
Washington	69 (97%)	233 (98%)	67 (97%)	186 (79%)	3 (4%)	28 (12%)
Wheeler	--	5 (100%)	--	1 (20%)	--	2 (40%)
Yamhill	21 (100%)	30 (100%)	16 (73%)	20 (65%)	1 (5%)	3 (11%)
State	421 (98%)	2,128 (98%)	347 (82%)	1,432 (66%)	30 (7%)	252 (12%)

³⁹ 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).

⁴⁰ 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 16b. Comparison of Health Outcomes for Families Served Pre- & Postnatal

	Number (%) of Babies with Primary Health Care Providers		Number (%) of Mothers Breastfeeding		Number (%) of Babies Born Premature	
	Prenatal Service ³⁹	Postnatal Service ⁴⁰	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service	Prenatal Service	Postnatal Service
<i>Regional Programs</i>						
Clatsop/ Columbia	11 (100%)	43 (100%)	8 (73%)	28 (65%)	0 (0%)	7 (17%)
Columbia Gorge	23 (100%)	44 (100%)	20 (87%)	36 (82%)	0 (0%)	6 (14%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	--	8 (100%)	--	4 (50%)	--	3 (38%)
NE Oregon	15 (100%)	19 (100%)	13 (93%)	6 (32%)	0 (0%)	3 (17%)

³⁹ 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).

⁴⁰ 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 17. 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
Baker	23	21 (91%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Benton	43	40 (93%)	2	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Clackamas	155	113 (73%)	9	7 (88%)	7 (88%)
Clatsop	24	21 (88%)	0	--	--
Columbia	24	14 (58%)	0	--	--
Coos	39	33 (85%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
Crook	18	17 (95%)	1	--	--
Curry	19	9 (47%)	1	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Deschutes	90	76 (84%)	9	4 (80%)	5 (100%)
Douglas	79	65 (82%)	7	5 (100%)	4 (100%)
Gilliam	2	2 (100%)	0	--	--
Grant	13	13 (100%)	0	--	--
Harney	12	12 (100%)	1	--	--
Hood River	40	38 (95%)	4	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
Jackson	85	68 (80%)	7	3 (75%)	2 (50%)
Jefferson	27	19 (70%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
Josephine	60	48 (80%)	3	2 (67%)	3 (100%)
Klamath	50	37 (74%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--

Table 17. 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	192	162 (84%)	10	8 (89%)	9 (100%)
Lincoln	84	66 (79%)	3	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Linn	65	55 (85%)	2	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Malheur	33	22 (67%)	3	1 (50%)	2 (100%)
Marion	241	194 (81%)	12	9 (90%)	9 (90%)
Morrow	18	14 (78%)	2	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
Multnomah	605	503 (83%)	32	15 (83%)	18 (100%)
Polk	35	27 (77%)	2	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Sherman	1	1 (100%)	--	--	--
Tillamook	40	34 (85%)	4	3 (100%)	3 (100%)
Umatilla	62	45 (73%)	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)
Union	28	23 (82%)	3	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
Wallowa	11	11 (100%)	0	--	--
Wasco	28	24 (86%)	1	--	--
Washington	311	261 (84%)	21	10 (83%)	10 (83%)
Wheeler	5	4 (80%)	0	--	--
Yamhill	53	46 (87%)	3	2 (100%)	2 (100%)
State	2,615	2,138 (82%)	149	87 (86%)	92 (91%)

Table 17. Prenatal Care for Subsequent Births

	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	Increase/Decrease in Percent with Adequate Prenatal Care
<i>Regional Programs</i>						
Clatsop/ Columbia	48	35 (73%)	0	--	--	--
Columbia Gorge	68	62 (91%)	5	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	0%
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	8	7 (88%)	0	--	--	--
NE Oregon	34	32 (94%)	1	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0%

Table 18. HOME Score and Developmental Screening⁴¹

County	Number of Families with HOME. ⁴² Score Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) of Families with "Good" or Higher HOME Score (at 12 Months)	Number of Children Eligible for a Developmental Screening ⁴³	Number (%) of Eligible Children with at Least One Developmental Screening	Number (%) Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay ⁴⁴	Percentage of Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay Receiving Early Intervention Services
Baker	9	8 (89%)	16	14 (88%)	0 (0%)	--
Benton	22	22 (100%)	35	29 (83%)	3 (10%)	3 (100%)
Clackamas	103	81 (79%)	142	131 (92%)	7 (5%)	6 (86%)
Clatsop	7	7 (100%)	14	12 (86%)	1 (8%)	1 (100%)
Columbia	16	16 (100%)	24	23 (96%)	2 (8%)	2 (100%)
Coos	24	24 (100%)	32	30 (94%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)
Crook	10	7 (70%)	19	15 (79%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)
Curry	4	3 (75%)	29	15 (52%)	0 (0%)	--
Deschutes	48	48 (100%)	86	71 (83%)	4 (5%)	3 (100%)
Douglas	48	41 (85%)	67	61 (91%)	4 (6%)	4 (100%)
Gilliam	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--
Grant	5	5 (100%)	10	8 (80%)	0 (0%)	--
Harney	7	7 (100%)	12	9 (75%)	0 (0%)	--
Hood River	29	25 (86%)	34	32 (94%)	2 (5%)	2 (100%)
Jackson	63	58 (92%)	78	71 (91%)	8 (10%)	8 (100%)
Jefferson	22	13 (59%)	27	27 (100%)	2 (7%)	2 (100%)
Josephine	36	35 (97%)	52	48 (92%)	1 (2%)	1 (100%)
Klamath	14	13 (93%)	44	30 (68%)	2 (6%)	1 (100%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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 75th percentile or higher (above average) for the normative population as established by the tools and developers.

⁴³ Eligible children include anyone 6 months or older (the Family Update form is the first opportunity the Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon home visitor has to report ASQ scores to the evaluation).

⁴⁴ Note that these diagnoses are not provided by Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon staff.

Table 18. HOME Score and Developmental Screening⁴¹

County	Number of Families with HOME. ⁴² Score Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) of Families with "Good" or Higher HOME Score (at 12 Months)	Number of Children Eligible for a Developmental Screening ⁴³	Number (%) of Eligible Children with at Least One Developmental Screening	Number (%) Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay ⁴⁴	Percentage of Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay Receiving Early Intervention Services
Lane	125	111 (89%)	170	161 (95%)	5 (3%)	5 (100%)
Lincoln	56	36 (64%)	74	64 (87%)	4 (6%)	3 (100%)
Linn	30	29 (97%)	52	49 (94%)	2 (4%)	1 (50%)
Malheur	15	15 (100%)	24	21 (88%)	2 (9%)	--
Marion	125	100 (80%)	193	168 (87%)	8 (4%)	8 (100%)
Morrow	6	4 (67%)	25	19 (76%)	0 (0%)	--
Multnomah	311	273 (88%)	479	433 (90%)	38 (8%)	27 (77%)
Polk	19	19 (100%)	31	27 (87%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	19	16 (84%)	32	28 (88%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)
Umatilla	16	13 (81%)	52	34 (65%)	2 (5%)	2 (100%)
Union	15	14 (93%)	22	19 (86%)	0 (0%)	--
Wallowa	5	5 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	--
Wasco	15	14 (93%)	26	23 (89%)	2 (7%)	2 (100%)
Washington	178	166 (93%)	291	249 (86%)	12 (4%)	6 (60%)
Wheeler	4	4 (100%)	5	5 (100%)	1 (20%)	1 (100%)
Yamhill	31	29 (94%)	48	39 (81%)	3 (7%)	3 (100%)
State	1,438	1,262 (88%)	2,255	1,975 (88%)	119 (5%)	94 (86%)

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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 75th percentile or higher (above average) for the normative population as established by the tools and developers.

⁴³ Eligible children include anyone 6 months or older (the Family Update form is the first opportunity the Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon home visitor has to report ASQ scores to the evaluation).

⁴⁴ Note that these diagnoses are not provided by Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon staff.

Table 18. HOME Score and Developmental Screening⁴¹

	Number of Families with HOME. ⁴² Score Information (at 12 Months)	Number (%) of Families with "Good" or Higher HOME Score (at 12 Months)	Number of Children Eligible for a Developmental Screening ⁴³	Number (%) of Eligible Children with at Least One Developmental Screening	Number (%) Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay ⁴⁴	Percentage of Children with a Diagnosed Developmental Delay Receiving Early Intervention Services
Regional Programs						
Clatsop/Columbia	23	23 (100%)	38	35 (92%)	3 (8%)	3 (100%)
Columbia Gorge	44	39 (89%)	60	55 (92%)	4 (6%)	4 (100%)
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	5	5 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	1 (17%)	1 (100%)
NE Oregon	14	13 (93%)	25	23 (92%)	0 (0%)	--

⁴¹ 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.

⁴² 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 75th percentile or higher (above average) for the normative population as established by the tools and developers.

⁴³ Eligible children include anyone 6 months or older (the Family Update form is the first opportunity the Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon home visitor has to report ASQ scores to the evaluation).

⁴⁴ Note that these diagnoses are not provided by Healthy Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon staff.

Table 19. Developmental Screening (ASQ) Results & Subsequent Actions

			<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>					
County	Number (%) w/Normal Development ⁴⁵ at Most Recent Developmental Screening	Number (%) of Children with Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ	Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) of 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	12 (86%)	2 (14%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Benton	24 (83%)	5 (17%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	3 (60%)	2 (40%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)
Clackamas	116 (89%)	13 (10%)	3 (23%)	5 (39%)	4 (31%)	3 (23%)	1 (8%)	12 (93%)
Clatsop	9 (75%)	3 (25%)	1 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Columbia	21 (91%)	2 (9%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)
Coos	27 (90%)	3 (10%)	1 (33%)	1 (33%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Crook	12 (80%)	2 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Curry	15 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deschutes	67 (94%)	4 (6%)	2 (50%)	3 (75%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)
Douglas	54 (89%)	7 (12%)	3 (43%)	3 (43%)	3 (43%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	7 (100%)
Gilliam	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harney	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Hood River	31 (97%)	1 (3%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Jackson	64 (90%)	6 (9%)	1 (17%)	4 (67%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)
Jefferson	21 (78%)	6 (22%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)	1 (17%)	2 (33%)	6 (100%)
Josephine	45 (94%)	3 (6%)	2 (67%)	2 (67%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)
Klamath	29 (97%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

⁴⁵ 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 Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon home visitor.

Table 19. Developmental Screening (ASQ) Results & Subsequent Actions

			<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>					
County	Number (%) w/Normal Development⁴⁵ at Most Recent Developmental Screening	Number (%) of Children with Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ	Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) of 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	138 (86%)	20 (12%)	6 (30%)	4 (20%)	11 (55%)	6 (30%)	2 (10%)	20 (100%)
Lincoln	56 (88%)	7 (11%)	0 (0%)	1 (14%)	5 (71%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)
Linn	37 (76%)	8 (16%)	2 (25%)	1 (13%)	5 (63%)	4 (50%)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)
Malheur	19 (91%)	2 (10%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)
Marion	152 (91%)	14 (8%)	5 (36%)	4 (29%)	5 (36%)	2 (14%)	1 (7%)	14 (100%)
Morrow	19 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multnomah	370 (86%)	53 (12%)	5 (9%)	19 (36%)	31 (59%)	13 (25%)	2 (4%)	53 (100%)
Polk	27 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	25 (89%)	2 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	2 (100%)
Umatilla	31 (91%)	2 (6%)		0 (0%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Union	18 (95%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--
Wallowa	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wasco	22 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Washington	228 (92%)	19 (8%)	5 (26%)	3 (16%)	5 (26%)	4 (21%)	1 (5%)	16 (84%)
Wheeler	4 (80%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Yamhill	35 (90%)	4 (10%)	4 (100%)	2 (50%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4 (100%)
State	1,754 (89%)	192 (10%)	48 (25%)	56 (29%)	90 (47%)	43 (22%)	14 (7%)	182 (95%)

⁴⁵ 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 Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon home visitor.

Table 19. Developmental Screening (ASQ) Results & Subsequent Actions

			<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>					
	Number (%) w/Normal Development ⁴⁵ at Most Recent Developmental Screening	Number (%) of Children with Delay Indicated on Most Recent ASQ	Number (%) Referred to Early Intervention	Number (%) of 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
Regional Programs								
Clatsop/ Columbia	30 (86%)	5 (14%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)	1 (20%)	2 (40%)	1 (20%)	5 (100%)
Columbia Gorge	53 (96%)	2 (4%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	5 (83%)	1 (17%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
NE Oregon	21 (93%)	2 (9%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)

⁴⁵ 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 Start ~ Healthy Families Oregon home visitor.

Table 20. Social Emotional Developmental Screening (ASQ-SE) Results & Subsequent Actions⁴⁶

			<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>						
County	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
Baker	12 (92%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Benton	25 (93%)	1 (4%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Clackamas	124 (97%)	4 (3%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)
Clatsop	12 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Columbia	20 (91%)	2 (9%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Coos	29 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Crook	14 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Curry	15 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Deschutes	67 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Douglas	60 (97%)	2 (3%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Gilliam	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Harney	8 (89%)	1 (11%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Hood River	31 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jackson	67 (99%)	1 (2%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Jefferson	25 (96%)	1 (4%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Josephine	42 (96%)	2 (5%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)
Klamath	29 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

⁴⁶ The Home Visitor provides ASQ-SE information on the Family Update form.

Table 20. Social Emotional Developmental Screening (ASQ-SE) Results & Subsequent Actions⁴⁶

			<i>Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):</i>						
County	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
Lane	156 (97%)	5 (3%)	3 (60%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	0 (0%)	5 (100%)
Lincoln	64 (99%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)
Linn	47 (96%)	2 (4%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
Malheur	21 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marion	159 (94%)	6 (4%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (33%)	0 (0%)	6 (100%)
Morrow	18 (95%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multnomah	386 (91%)	25 (6%)	5 (20%)	13 (52%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	12 (48%)	0 (0%)	21 (84%)
Polk	26 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	27 (96%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Umatilla	34 (97%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Union	16 (89%)	1 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wallowa	8 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wasco	21 (96%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Washington	243 (98%)	4 (2%)	1 (25%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	4 (100%)
Wheeler	5 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Yamhill	37 (95%)	2 (5%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)
State	1,857 (96%)	63 (3%)	23 (37%)	24 (38%)	8 (13%)	4 (6%)	26 (41%)	4 (6%)	55 (87%)

⁴⁶ The Home Visitor provides ASQ-SE information on the Family Update form.

Table 20. Social Emotional Developmental Screening (ASQ-SE) Results & Subsequent Actions⁴⁶

			Of those with delays indicated (note that multiple actions can be taken):						
	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
Regional Programs									
Clatsop/ Columbia	32 (94%)	2 (6%)	1 (50%)	1 (50%)	--	0 (0%)	--	--	2 (100%)
Columbia Gorge	52 (98%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	--	0 (0%)	--	--	0 (0%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	6 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	--	--	--	--	--
NE Oregon	20 (95%)	1 (5%)	1 (25%)	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)

⁴⁶ The Home Visitor provides ASQ-SE information on the Family Update form.

Table 21. Connection to Essential Resources for Intensive Service Families⁴⁷

County	<i>Number Needing and Connected to Service at 6 months (% Connected)</i>									
	Dental Insurance	Drug / Alcohol	Domestic Violence	Education Assistance	Housing Assistance	Job Training	Mental Health	Medicaid / OHP	Public Health Nursing	TANF
Baker	--	1 (100%)	--	1 (50%)	4 (100%)	1 (50%)	4 (100%)	2 (100%)	6 (86%)	2 (67%)
Benton	2 (50%)	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	2 (67%)
Clackamas	16 (76%)	2 (40%)	9 (56%)	25 (81%)	30 (86%)	29 (88%)	35 (75%)	27 (90%)	1 (100%)	18 (86%)
Clatsop	2 (67%)	--	--	--	2 (50%)	--	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	--	--
Columbia	1 (50%)	--	--	3 (100%)	5 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	--	--	1 (50%)
Coos	8 (89%)	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	5 (100%)	--	2 (100%)
Crook	2 (67%)	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	2 (67%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	4 (67%)	--	4 (100%)
Curry	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	5 (83%)	3 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	1 (100%)
Deschutes	9 (82%)	1 (100%)	2 (67%)	1 (50%)	2 (50%)	1 (100%)	5 (83%)	6 (67%)	--	2 (67%)
Douglas	19 (100%)	1 (100%)	3 (100%)	24 (96%)	26 (96%)	7 (100%)	7 (88%)	11 (100%)	4 (100%)	8 (100%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant	3 (75%)	--	--	2 (100%)	--	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	1 (33%)	1 (100%)	1 (50%)
Harney	2 (67%)	--	1 (100%)	2 (67%)	2 (100%)	2 (67%)	2 (100%)	--	1 (50%)	2 (100%)
Hood River	13 (100%)	2 (67%)	2 (40%)	7 (100%)	12 (92%)	6 (75%)	11 (92%)	12 (100%)	14 (100%)	11 (100%)
Jackson	8 (38%)	2 (50%)	3 (75%)	26 (70%)	15 (75%)	13 (62%)	12 (71%)	9 (56%)	--	12 (75%)
Jefferson	5 (46%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	4 (67%)	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	2 (67%)
Josephine	7 (44%)	--	4 (100%)	4 (80%)	7 (100%)	2 (67%)	6 (86%)	4 (24%)	1 (100%)	4 (57%)
Klamath	--	--	2 (100%)	6 (86%)	5 (83%)	4 (80%)	4 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	3 (75%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

⁴⁷ Numbers refer to home visitor ratings of (1) whether or not the family had a need for the resource during the prior 6 months as indicated on the 6-month Family Update form conducted during FY 2011-12, and (2) whether or not the home visitor reported she/he connected the family to the service.

Table 21. Connection to Essential Resources for Intensive Service Families⁴⁷

	<i>Number Needing and Connected to Service at 6 months (% Connected)</i>									
County	Dental Insurance	Drug / Alcohol	Domestic Violence	Education Assistance	Housing Assistance	Job Training	Mental Health	Medicaid / OHP	Public Health Nursing	TANF
Lane	7 (32%)	6 (75%)	4 (100%)	27 (71%)	24 (62%)	9 (47%)	22 (67%)	10 (29%)	--	8 (53%)
Lincoln	10 (77%)	2 (67%)	--	16 (59%)	20 (74%)	5 (71%)	12 (71%)	40 (95%)	3 (100%)	12 (71%)
Linn	5 (31%)	0 (0%)	2 (67%)	3 (60%)	5 (56%)	2 (50%)	2 (29%)	2 (15%)	--	3 (100%)
Malheur	3 (100%)	--	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	--
Marion	10 (29%)	3 (50%)	9 (100%)	41 (72%)	30 (64%)	34 (65%)	28 (74%)	20 (56%)	5 (71%)	17 (57%)
Morrow	1 (100%)	--	1 (50%)	5 (83%)	--	5 (100%)	2 (67%)	7 (100%)	--	1 (50%)
Multnomah	43 (49%)	4 (40%)	18 (90%)	91 (77%)	79 (83%)	66 (65%)	33 (57%)	74 (69%)	23 (100%)	53 (71%)
Polk	3 (60%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	4 (100%)	4 (67%)	6 (86%)	3 (100%)	1 (50%)	--	--
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	1 (33%)	--	--	3 (100%)	5 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	2 (50%)	3 (100%)	2 (100%)
Umatilla	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	6 (75%)	4 (100%)	4 (67%)	--	3 (75%)
Union	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	2 (100%)	3 (100%)	--	3 (100%)	--	--	2 (100%)
Wallowa	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	2 (67%)	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	--	--	--
Wasco	3 (100%)	--	--	1 (25%)	2 (50%)	2 (40%)	2 (33%)	1 (25%)	1 (33%)	2 (100%)
Washington	20 (47%)	1 (50%)	4 (67%)	14 (88%)	16 (73%)	9 (75%)	26 (81%)	18 (55%)	2 (100%)	18 (67%)
Wheeler	--	--	1 (100%)	--	--	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)
Yamhill	2 (40%)	1 (100%)	--	4 (80%)	2 (50%)	0 (0%)	1 (20%)	1 (50%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)
State	210 (55%)	34 (60%)	68 (77%)	327 (76%)	318 (77%)	224 (69%)	238 (72%)	271 (66%)	65 (90%)	200 (73%)

⁴⁷ Numbers refer to home visitor ratings of (1) whether or not the family had a need for the resource during the prior 6 months as indicated on the 6-month Family Update form conducted during FY 2011-12, and (2) whether or not the home visitor reported she/he connected the family to the service.

Table 21. Connection to Essential Resources for Intensive Service Families⁴⁷

	<i>Number Needing and Connected to Service at 6 months (% Connected)</i>									
	Dental Insurance	Drug / Alcohol	Domestic Violence	Education Assistance	Housing Assistance	Job Training	Mental Health	Medicaid / OHP	Public Health Nursing	TANF
<i>Regional Programs</i>										
Clatsop/ Columbia	3 (60%)	--	--	3 (100%)	7 (78%)	3 (100%)	0 (0%)	1 (50%)	--	1 (50%)
Columbia Gorge	16 (100%)	2 (67%)	2 (40%)	8 (73%)	14 (82%)	8 (62%)	13 (72%)	13 (81%)	15 (88%)	13 (100%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	--	--	1 (100%)	--	--	--	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	--	1 (100%)
NE Oregon	1 (100%)	1 (50%)	--	3 (60%)	6 (100%)	2 (67%)	4 (80%)	2 (100%)	6 (86%)	2 (67%)

⁴⁷ Numbers refer to home visitor ratings of (1) whether or not the family had a need for the resource during the prior 6 months as indicated on the 6-month Family Update form conducted during FY 2011-12, and (2) whether or not the home visitor reported she/he connected the family to the service.

Table 22. Family Outcomes and Life Events⁴⁸

County	Number (%) of Families Reporting Their Income Change Has Improved after 6 months	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
Baker	5 (42%)	5 (33%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (7%)
Benton	4 (15%)	8 (29%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Clackamas	32 (24%)	29 (21%)	7 (5%)	4 (3%)	0 (0%)
Clatsop	3 (27%)	4 (31%)	1 (8%)	1 (8%)	0 (0%)
Columbia	6 (25%)	4 (17%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	0 (0%)
Coos	9 (32%)	9 (28%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Crook	3 (19%)	4 (24%)	0 (0%)	3 (18%)	1 (6%)
Curry	0 (0%)	3 (27%)	0 (0%)	2 (18%)	0 (0%)
Deschutes	16 (25%)	17 (26%)	3 (5%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)
Douglas	26 (46%)	5 (8%)	3 (5%)	3 (5%)	0 (0%)
Gilliam	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Grant	2 (25%)	2 (25%)	1 (13%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Harney	2 (29%)	4 (57%)	1 (14%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Hood River	11 (33%)	11 (29%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (3%)
Jackson	28 (39%)	19 (26%)	3 (4%)	3 (4%)	4 (5%)
Jefferson	10 (44%)	9 (35%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)
Josephine	16 (35%)	12 (25%)	1 (2%)	4 (8%)	1 (2%)
Klamath	4 (15%)	6 (21%)	4 (14%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--

⁴⁸ 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 22. Family Outcomes and Life Events⁴⁸

County	Number (%) of Families Reporting Their Income Change Has Improved after 6 months	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	54 (34%)	37 (22%)	7 (4%)	3 (2%)	4 (2%)
Lincoln	29 (45%)	9 (13%)	1 (1%)	4 (6%)	1 (2%)
Linn	13 (27%)	11 (22%)	1 (2%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Malheur	3 (15%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Marion	48 (29%)	41 (22%)	7 (4%)	3 (2%)	2 (1%)
Morrow	1 (14%)	1 (10%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (30%)
Multnomah	107 (25%)	96 (20%)	8 (2%)	10 (2%)	9 (2%)
Polk	6 (26%)	6 (23%)	3 (12%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	11 (46%)	5 (19%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Umatilla	9 (25%)	5 (14%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)	2 (5%)
Union	6 (32%)	6 (30%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wallowa	2 (22%)	2 (22%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Wasco	5 (23%)	2 (8%)	1 (4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Washington	67 (28%)	54 (21%)	1 (<1%)	6 (2%)	0 (0%)
Wheeler	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Yamhill	13 (33%)	5 (12%)	1 (2%)	2 (5%)	0 (0%)
State	551 (29%)	431 (21%)	60 (3%)	57 (3%)	31 (2%)

⁴⁸ 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 22. Family Outcomes and Life Events⁴⁸

	Number (%) of Families Reporting Their Income Change Has Improved after 6 months	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
Regional Programs					
Clatsop/ Columbia	9 (26%)	8 (22%)	2 (5%)	3 (8%)	0 (0%)
Columbia Gorge	16 (29%)	13 (21%)	2 (3%)	0 (0%)	1 (2%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
NE Oregon	7 (33%)	7 (29%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4%)

⁴⁸ 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 23. Promotion of Positive Parenting Skills & Helping Children Learn⁴⁹

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	15	10 (67%)	8	6 (75%)	15	7 (47%)	7	4 (57%)
Benton	25	20 (80%)	21	14 (67%)	25	20 (80%)	19	10 (53%)
Clackamas	130	99 (76%)	84	68 (81%)	127	81 (64%)	81	57 (70%)
Clatsop	11	9 (82%)	7	5 (71%)	11	8 (73%)	7	4 (57%)
Columbia	23	20 (87%)	18	15 (83%)	21	15 (71%)	17	13 (77%)
Coos	30	18 (60%)	24	18 (75%)	28	16 (57%)	23	15 (65%)
Crook	12	8 (67%)	11	6 (55%)	10	4 (40%)	8	3 (38%)
Curry	12	8 (67%)	3	3 (100%)	12	8 (67%)	3	3 (100%)
Deschutes	61	44 (72%)	45	33 (73%)	56	27 (48%)	42	30 (71%)
Douglas	57	38 (67%)	38	26 (68%)	55	36 (66%)	34	21 (62%)
Gilliam	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Grant	8	7 (88%)	3	2 (67%)	8	5 (63%)	2	2 (100%)
Harney	7	7 (100%)	6	5 (83%)	7	4 (57%)	6	4 (67%)
Hood River	31	21 (68%)	24	19 (79%)	27	25 (93%)	17	16 (94%)
Jackson	71	56 (79%)	61	41 (67%)	70	50 (71%)	61	45 (74%)
Jefferson	24	17 (71%)	21	15 (71%)	22	13 (59%)	19	13 (68%)
Josephine	45	34 (76%)	34	28 (82%)	43	28 (65%)	32	20 (63%)
Klamath	22	21 (96%)	9	7 (78%)	22	17 (77%)	9	6 (67%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

⁴⁹ The primary caregiver rates their parenting skills and ability to help their child learn on the 6 and 12 month Parent Surveys. Percentages are the percent with information for each item.

Table 23. Promotion of Positive Parenting Skills & Helping Children Learn⁴⁹

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)
Lane	154	117 (76%)	98	76 (68%)	130	80 (62%)	84	56 (67%)
Lincoln	69	62 (90%)	53	42 (79%)	64	50 (78%)	51	39 (77%)
Linn	50	40 (80%)	28	26 (93%)	49	39 (80%)	27	22 (82%)
Malheur	19	17 (90%)	12	9 (75%)	15	11 (73%)	12	6 (50%)
Marion	156	119 (76%)	102	77 (76%)	149	97 (65%)	98	67 (68%)
Morrow	8	6 (75%)	7	7 (100%)	8	5 (63%)	6	6 (100%)
Multnomah	419	294 (70%)	280	183 (65%)	398	248 (62%)	257	165 (64%)
Polk	22	18 (82%)	17	14 (82%)	21	15 (71%)	16	13 (81%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	22	15 (68%)	19	15 (79%)	21	12 (57%)	17	13 (77%)
Umatilla	29	23 (79%)	15	11 (73%)	28	19 (68%)	13	7 (54%)
Union	19	13 (68%)	14	11 (79%)	19	11 (58%)	13	9 (69%)
Wallowa	9	8 (89%)	4	4 (100%)	9	6 (67%)	3	3 (100%)
Wasco	24	20 (83%)	15	15 (100%)	21	16 (76%)	15	14 (93%)
Washington	235	165 (70%)	158	116 (73%)	227	145 (64%)	144	99 (69%)
Wheeler	4	3 (75%)	3	3 (100%)	3	1 (33%)	3	1 (33%)
Yamhill	36	28 (78%)	35	27 (77%)	35	26 (74%)	35	22 (63%)
State	1,860	1,386 (75%)	1,278	948 (72%)	1,757	1,146 (65%)	1,182	809 (68%)

⁴⁹ The primary caregiver rates their parenting skills and ability to help their child learn on the 6 and 12 month Parent Surveys. Percentages are the percent with information for each item.

Table 23. Promotion of Positive Parenting Skills & Helping Children Learn⁴⁹

	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)
<i>Regional Programs</i>								
Clatsop/ Columbia	34	29 (85%)	25	20 (80%)	32	23 (72%)	24	17 (71%)
Columbia Gorge	55	41 (75%)	39	34 (87%)	48	41 (85%)	32	30 (94%)
Gilliam/ Sherman/ Wheeler	5	4 (80%)	4	4 (100%)	4	2 (50%)	4	2 (50%)
NE Oregon	24	18 (75%)	12	10 (83%)	24	13 (54%)	10	7 (70%)

⁴⁹ The primary caregiver rates their parenting skills and ability to help their child learn on the 6 and 12 month Parent Surveys. Percentages are the percent with information for each item.

Table 24. Ratings of Home Visitor Helpfulness⁵⁰

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	9	8 (89%)	15	13 (87%)	16	16 (100%)	13	13 (100%)	11	11 (100%)
Benton	21	18 (86%)	22	22 (100%)	28	28 (100%)	20	19 (95%)	19	17 (90%)
Clackamas	116	115 (99%)	124	117 (94%)	134	134 (100%)	108	103 (95%)	107	99 (93%)
Clatsop	9	8 (89%)	9	9 (100%)	11	11 (100%)	10	9 (90%)	6	6 (100%)
Columbia	14	14 (100%)	23	22 (96%)	24	24 (100%)	15	15 (100%)	17	17 (100%)
Coos	18	16 (89%)	29	27 (93%)	33	33 (100%)	23	22 (96%)	21	20 (95%)
Crook	10	9 (90%)	13	11 (85%)	15	15 (100%)	9	8 (89%)	12	9 (75%)
Curry	7	7 (100%)	9	6 (67%)	12	12 (100%)	10	10 (100%)	8	8 (100%)
Deschutes	47	44 (94%)	61	59 (97%)	66	66 (100%)	41	39 (95%)	43	38 (88%)
Douglas	55	54 (98%)	63	60 (95%)	68	68 (100%)	60	58 (97%)	50	46 (92%)
Gilliam	--	--	--	--	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)
Grant	4	4 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	7	7 (100%)	4	4 (100%)	3	2 (67%)
Harney	6	6 (100%)	8	8 (100%)	8	8 (100%)	6	6 (100%)	6	6 (100%)
Hood River	22	22 (100%)	26	26 (100%)	27	27 (100%)	24	24 (100%)	23	23 (100%)
Jackson	56	52 (93%)	73	70 (96%)	76	76 (100%)	51	50 (98%)	55	48 (87%)
Jefferson	21	19 (91%)	27	27 (100%)	28	28 (100%)	22	22 (100%)	22	21 (96%)
Josephine	35	32 (91%)	37	35 (95%)	51	51 (100%)	30	30 (100%)	23	22 (96%)
Klamath	15	15 (100%)	19	16 (84%)	25	25 (100%)	14	14 (100%)	15	13 (87%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

⁵⁰ 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 24. Ratings of Home Visitor Helpfulness⁵⁰

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	119	117 (98%)	154	149 (97%)	165	165 (100%)	122	117 (96%)	105	87 (83%)
Lincoln	62	61 (98%)	60	54 (90%)	73	73 (100%)	60	59 (98%)	55	52 (95%)
Linn	32	32 (100%)	39	32 (82%)	51	50 (98%)	25	21 (84%)	26	25 (96%)
Malheur	6	5 (83%)	15	11 (73%)	21	21 (100%)	11	11 (100%)	4	2 (50%)
Marion	134	131 (98%)	141	124 (88%)	171	171 (100%)	128	119 (93%)	116	98 (85%)
Morrow	7	7 (100%)	12	12 (100%)	12	12 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	11	11 (100%)
Multnomah	336	320 (95%)	344	310 (90%)	435	434 (100%)	313	294 (94%)	296	249 (8%)
Polk	21	21 (100%)	21	16 (76%)	26	26 (100%)	25	24 (96%)	18	14 (78%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	22	22 (100%)	19	19 (100%)	26	26 (100%)	13	13 (100%)	11	11 (100%)
Umatilla	18	16 (89%)	24	16 (67%)	30	30 (100%)	18	14 (78%)	17	14 (82%)
Union	14	14 (100%)	17	16 (94%)	18	18 (100%)	15	15 (100%)	13	12 (92%)
Wallowa	7	7 (100%)	8	8 (100%)	9	9 (100%)	8	8 (100%)	7	7 (100%)
Wasco	22	22 (100%)	23	22 (96%)	25	24 (96%)	19	19 (100%)	19	18 (95%)
Washington	222	211 (95%)	242	228 (94%)	260	256 (99%)	198	183 (92%)	182	148 (81%)
Wheeler	2	1 (50%)	2	1 (50%)	5	5 (100%)	2	2 (100%)	2	1 (50%)
Yamhill	20	19 (95%)	34	23 (68%)	44	44 (100%)	24	21 (88%)	21	16 (76%)
State	1,509	1,449 (96%)	1,719	1,575 (92%)	2,001	1,994 (100%)	1,451	1,376 (95%)	1,345	1,172 (87%)

⁵⁰ 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 24. Ratings of Home Visitor Helpfulness⁵⁰

	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
<i>Regional Programs</i>										
Clatsop/Columbia	23	22 (96%)	32	31 (97%)	35	35 (100%)	25	24 (96%)	23	23 (100%)
Columbia Gorge	44	44 (100%)	49	48 (98%)	52	51 (98%)	43	43 (100%)	42	41 (100%)
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	2	1 (50%)	2	1 (50%)	6	6 (100%)	3	3 (100%)	3	2 (67%)
NE Oregon	16	15 (94%)	23	21 (91%)	25	25 (100%)	21	21 (100%)	18	18 (100%)

⁵⁰ 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 25. Cultural Competency & Strength Orientation of Home Visitors⁵¹ 2011-12

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 (75%)	14 (88%)	16 (100%)	14 (94%)	15 (94%)	16 (100%)	15 (94%)	16 (100%)
Benton	17 (61%)	28 (100%)	27 (96%)	24 (86%)	24 (86%)	27 (96%)	28 (100%)	27 (96%)
Clackamas	93 (69%)	131 (96%)	134 (99%)	119 (88%)	120 (89%)	128 (94%)	135 (99%)	133 (99%)
Clatsop	8 (73%)	11 (100%)	11 (100%)	7 (64%)	8 (73%)	9 (82%)	11 (100%)	9 (82%)
Columbia	19 (79%)	24 (100%)	24 (100%)	22 (92%)	21 (88%)	23 (96%)	23 (96%)	24 (100%)
Coos	19 (58%)	30 (91%)	30 (91%)	26 (79%)	29 (88%)	28 (85%)	33 (100%)	33 (100%)
Crook	9 (60%)	15 (100%)	15 (100%)	10 (67%)	13 (87%)	14 (93%)	13 (87%)	14 (93%)
Curry	7 (58%)	11 (92%)	11 (100%)	11 (92%)	11 (92%)	11 (92%)	12 (100%)	11 (100%)
Deschutes	39 (59%)	64 (97%)	65 (99%)	54 (82%)	59 (89%)	63 (96%)	65 (99%)	62 (95%)
Douglas	55 (80%)	67 (97%)	66 (96%)	62 (90%)	64 (93%)	64 (93%)	69 (100%)	68 (99%)
Gilliam	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Grant	4 (50%)	7 (88%)	8 (100%)	6 (75%)	6 (75%)	6 (75%)	7 (88%)	7 (88%)
Harney	6 (75%)	8 (100%)	7 (88%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)	7 (88%)	8 (100%)	8 (100%)
Hood River	27 (100%)	27 (100%)	27 (100%)	27 (100%)	27 (100%)	27 (100%)	27 (100%)	27 (100%)
Jackson	63 (83%)	71 (93%)	72 (95%)	68 (90%)	68 (90%)	72 (95%)	75 (99%)	75 (99%)
Jefferson	21 (75%)	27 (96%)	26 (96%)	22 (79%)	26 (93%)	23 (82%)	27 (96%)	25 (89%)
Josephine	42 (82%)	49 (96%)	47 (98%)	43 (84%)	49 (96%)	48 (94%)	51 (100%)	49 (96%)
Klamath	15 (60%)	24 (96%)	23 (96%)	21 (84%)	20 (80%)	23 (92%)	24 (96%)	24 (96%)
Lake	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

⁵¹ 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 25. Cultural Competency & Strength Orientation of Home Visitors⁵¹ 2011-12

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
Lane	108 (66%)	155 (94%)	153 (95%)	136 (82%)	144 (87%)	153 (93%)	159 (96%)	153 (93%)
Lincoln	49 (67%)	69 (95%)	69 (95%)	68 (93%)	69 (95%)	72 (99%)	73 (100%)	73 (100%)
Linn	31 (61%)	46 (90%)	50 (98%)	35 (69%)	44 (86%)	49 (96%)	49 (96%)	49 (98%)
Malheur	19 (91%)	21 (100%)	21 (100%)	19 (91%)	18 (86%)	19 (91%)	21 (100%)	21 (100%)
Marion	120 (70%)	165 (97%)	160 (96%)	138 (80%)	152 (89%)	161 (95%)	167 (98%)	166 (98%)
Morrow	10 (91%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)	11 (92%)	12 (100%)	12 (100%)
Multnomah	320 (73%)	422 (96%)	388 (91%)	372 (85%)	394 (90%)	422 (96%)	434 (99%)	426 (97%)
Polk	21 (78%)	26 (96%)	26 (96%)	22 (82%)	26 (96%)	26 (96%)	27 (100%)	26 (100%)
Sherman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tillamook	17 (68%)	26 (100%)	26 (100%)	23 (89%)	24 (92%)	26 (100%)	25 (96%)	25 (96%)
Umatilla	19 (63%)	27 (90%)	28 (97%)	19 (63%)	25 (83%)	27 (90%)	30 (100%)	29 (97%)
Union	12 (67%)	17 (94%)	14 (82%)	16 (89%)	15 (83%)	17 (94%)	18 (100%)	18 (100%)
Wallowa	8 (89%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)
Wasco	19 (76%)	25 (100%)	24 (100%)	22 (88%)	25 (100%)	25 (100%)	24 (96%)	25 (100%)
Washington	177 (68%)	253 (97%)	253 (98%)	217 (83%)	230 (88%)	241 (92%)	257 (98%)	250 (97%)
Wheeler	2 (40%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)	3 (60%)	4 (80%)	4 (80%)	5 (100%)	5 (100%)
Yamhill	18 (42%)	38 (86%)	41 (93%)	30 (68%)	36 (84%)	34 (77%)	42 (98%)	39 (89%)
State	1,407 (70%)	1,925 (96%)	1,889 (96%)	1,687 (84%)	1,796 (89%)	1,886 (94%)	1,976 (98%)	1,939 (97%)

⁵¹ 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 25. Cultural Competency & Strength Orientation of Home Visitors 2011-12⁵¹

	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
<i>Regional Programs</i>								
Clatsop/Columbia	27 (77%)	35 (100%)	35 (100%)	29 (83%)	29 (83%)	32 (91%)	34 (97%)	33 (94%)
Columbia Gorge	46 (89%)	52 (100%)	51 (100%)	49 (94%)	52 (100%)	52 (100%)	51 (98%)	52 (100%)
Gilliam/Sherman/Wheeler	3 (50%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)	4 (67%)	5 (83%)	5 (83%)	6 (100%)	6 (100%)
NE Oregon	20 (80%)	23 (92%)	25 (100%)	24 (96%)	24 (96%)	25 (100%)	24 (96%)	25 (100%)

⁵¹ 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."

**APPENDIX B: STATEWIDE DATA FOR
FY 2011-2012 STATUS REPORT**

Statewide Data for FY 2011-2012 Status Report

Table A: Number of Risk Factors on NBQ for Screened Families

	Number of Families with Risk Factor (RF) Information ⁵²	Number (%) of Families Screened with 0 RFs	Number (%) of Families Screened with any 1 RF (except depression or substance use)	Number (%) of Families Screened as "Higher Risk"	Number (%) of Families Screened with either Depression or Substance Use RF Only ⁵³	Number (%) of Families Screened with any 2 RFs	Number (%) of Families Screened with any 3 RFs	Number (%) of Families Screened with any 4 RFs	Number (%) of Families Screened with any 5 or more RFs
State	8,547	2,509 (29%)	1,624 (19%)	4,414 (52%)	70 (1%)	1,703 (20%)	1,246 (15%)	777 (9%)	618 (7%)

Table B: Demographics of Screened Families: Race/Ethnicity⁵⁴

	Number of Screened Families with Race/Ethnicity Information ⁵⁵	Number (%) African American	Number (%) Hispanic/Latino	Number (%) Asian/Pacific Islander	Number (%) American Indian	Number (%) Caucasian	Number (%) Multiracial ⁵⁶	Number (%) Other	Number (%) Unreported
State	8,547	213 (3%)	1,066 (13%)	318 (4%)	50 (1%)	5,714 (67%)	461 (5%)	89 (1%)	638 (8%)

⁵² Risk information is assessed on the New Baby Questionnaire at screening and entered into Family Manager.

⁵³ The risk indicators for depression and substance use are the only single indicators allowing a family to be eligible for Intensive Service.

⁵⁴ Demographic information is compiled from primary caregiver's race/ethnicity on the New Baby Questionnaire.

⁵⁵ Only families who agreed to share information with the evaluation are included in these analyses.

⁵⁶ Families categorized as "Multiracial" identified more than one race/ethnicity on the New Baby Questionnaire.

Table C: Demographics⁵⁷ of Screened Families: Language, Teen, Single Mothers, & Education Level⁵⁸

	Number (%) of English Speaking Households	Number (%) of Spanish Speaking Households	Number (%) of Other Language Households	Number (%) Teen Mothers (17 or younger)	Number (%) Single Mothers	Number (%) with Less Than a High School Education
State	5,628 (89%)	462 (7%)	252 (4%)	614 (8%)	4,428 (52%)	1,338 (16%)

Table D: Health Insurance & Health Care at Screening⁵⁹

	Number (%) of Mothers with No Health Insurance	Number (%) of Babies with No Health Insurance	Number (%) with Late Prenatal Care (More Than 12 Weeks or Not at All)	Number (%) with Fewer Than Five Prenatal Care Visits
State	243 (3%)	279 (4%)	881 (11%)	176 (2%)

Table E: Risk Factors at Screening: Employment, Income, Mental Health, Substance Use, & Family Relationships⁶⁰

	Number (%) of Mothers and Partners: Both Unemployed	Number (%) of Mothers who Have Difficulty Most or Some of the Time Paying for Basic Expenses	Number (%) of Parents with Depression Symptoms	Number (%) of Parents Who Felt the Need to, or Had Been Asked to Cut Down on Drug/Alcohol Use	Number (%) of Parents with Some or Serious Relationship Problems
State	1,885 (22%)	4,183 (50%)	736 (9%)	207 (3%)	903 (11%)

⁵⁷ Demographic information is compiled from primary caregiver's responses on the New Baby Questionnaire.

⁵⁸ Percentages are based on the number of families screened with complete information for each item.

⁵⁹ Percentages are based on the number of families screened with complete information for each item on the NBQ.

⁶⁰ Percentages are based on the number of families screened with complete information for each item on the NBQ.

Table F: Demographic Characteristics of Intensive Service Families: Race/Ethnicity

	Total Number of Intensive Service Families with Race/Ethnicity Information⁶¹	Number (%) African American	Number (%) Hispanic/Latino	Number (%) Asian	Number (%) American Indian	Number (%) Caucasian	Number (%) Multiracial	Number (%) Other	Number (%) Unreported
State	3,181	74 (2%)	922 (29%)	118 (4%)	24 (1%)	1,388 (44%)	172 (5%)	27 (1%)	456 (14%)

Table G: Demographic⁶² Characteristics of Intensive Service Families: Language, Teen, Single Mothers, and Education & Poverty Level

	Number (%) of English Speaking Households	Number (%) of Spanish Speaking Households	Number (%) of Other Language Households	Number (%) Teen Mothers (17 or younger)	Number (%) Single Mothers	Number (%) of Mothers with Less Than High School Education	Number (%) of Families At or Below Poverty Level (Fed 2012)⁶³
State	1,704 (67%)	699 (28%)	133 (5%)	420 (15%)	2,187 (76%)	1,016 (36%)	1,807 (88%)

⁶¹ Not all families reported race/ethnicity information.

⁶² Demographic information is compiled from responses on the NBQ.

⁶³ Number of families at or below poverty level is determined by comparing family income and family size (from the Family Intake), compared to the federal poverty rate calculations for 2012 (<http://www.ocpp.org/cgi-bin/display.cgi?page=poverty>).

Table H: Health Insurance & Health Care at Screening⁶⁴ of Intensive Service Families

	Number (%) with Late Prenatal Care (After 12 Weeks or Not at All)	Number (%) with Less Than 5 Prenatal Visits	Number (%) of Mothers with No Health Insurance	Number (%) of Babies with No Health Insurance	Number (%) of Mothers on OHP	Number (%) of Babies on OHP
State	676 (24%)	113 (4%)	239 (8%)	183 (7%)	2,102 (73%)	2,057 (81%)

Table I: NBQ Risk Factors of Intensive Service Families: Employment, Income, Mental Health, Substance Use, & Family Relationships

	Number (%) of Mothers and Partners Both Unemployed	Number (%) of Mothers that Have Difficulty Most or Some of the Time Paying for Basic Expenses	Number (%) of Mothers with Depression Symptoms	Number (%) of Mothers Who Felt the Need to, or Had Been Asked to Cut Down on Drug/Alcohol Use	Number (%) of Mothers with Some or Serious Relationship Problems
State	1,129 (40%)	2,351 (82%)	793 (28%)	155 (5%)	675 (24%)

Table J: Connection to Essential Resources for Intensive Service Families (at 6 months)⁶⁵

	Needing and Connected to Dental Insurance	Needing and Connected to Drug/Alcohol Services	Needing and Connected to Domestic Violence Services	Needing and Connected to Education Assistance	Needing and Connected to Housing Assistance	Needing and Connected to Job Training	Needing and Connected to Mental Health Services	Needing and Connected to Medicaid/OHP Services	Needing and Connected to Public Health Nursing Services	Needing and Connected to TANF
	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)	(% Connected)
State	69 (54%)	15 (80%)	28 (80%)	82 (70%)	97 (77%)	59 (65%)	83 (71%)	81 (61%)	20 (91%)	59 (71%)

⁶⁴ Health information is reported on the NBQ.

⁶⁵ Numbers refer to home visitor ratings of (1) whether or not the family had a need for the resource during the prior 6 months as indicated on the 6-month Family Update form completed during FY 2011-12, and (2) whether or not the home visitor reported she/he connected the family to the service.