Strengthening Oregon Families: Advancing Knowledge to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect

Report to the Children's Trust Fund of Oregon

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Child Abuse and Neglect, Risk Factors, and Prevention Program Services in Oregon Counties

Executive Summary

The Children's Trust Fund of Oregon contracted with Portland State University's Center for the Improvement of Child and Family Services to conduct a study to begin to identify areas of Oregon in which greater investments in effective prevention services may be particularly beneficial. To do this, PSU conducted a county-level assessment of rates of child abuse and neglect, risk factors for maltreatment, and level of implementation of 12 maltreatment prevention programs that had been highlighted in CTFO's 2013 report, *Preserving Childhood: Oregon's Leading Efforts to Prevent Child Abuse and Strengthen Families.* Information was collected for each of 36 Oregon counties to better understand the relationship between risk factors, maltreatment, and program "reach", and to provide insight about communities in need and potential gaps in services. Ultimately, findings from this report may help to inform CTFO's future investments in protecting children and strengthening Oregon's families.

Study Approach and Results
Child Abuse and Neglect Incidence and Risk Factor Prevalence

We summarized data at the county level for child maltreatment rates and 10 risk factors shown to be associated with children's risk for maltreatment. Financial risk factors included (1) poverty (children 0-17), (2) unemployment, and (3) food stamp usage. Other risk factors included (4) single parenthood, (5) low maternal/paternal education (less than high school), (6) teen pregnancy and (7) low infant birth weight; (8) domestic violence, (9) violent crime and (10) drug arrest rates. Other important risk factors observed in the literature, such as maternal depression, could not be included as appropriate data at the county level were not available. Using a cumulative risk approach, each county was ranked based on the rates of each of 10 risk factors and assigned a score of 0 (lowest 50th percentile for that risk) or 1 (upper 50th percentile for that risk). The number of risk factors on which a county was ranked in the top 50th percentile was then calculated as an indicator of cumulative risk. A county could have a total (summed) risk score of 0 (below the median on all) to 10 (above the median on all risk factors).

Results: Mapping the Relationship Between Risk and Maltreatment Rates

To examine the relationship between cumulative risk and maltreatment rates, we then mapped these risk scores with child abuse and neglect incidence rates by county. The overall Oregon state victimization rate was 11.6 per 1,000 children (county rates varied from 5 to 24.1 per 1,000). High rates of child abuse and neglect were seen in rural Oregon (especially eastern, coastal, and southern Oregon communities), whereas somewhat lower rates were seen in the upper I-5 corridor and some parts of central and northeastern Oregon. For the most part, as expected, those counties high in community risk (7-9 risk factors above the median) also had higher maltreatment incidence rates (Linn, Crook, Josephine, Jackson, Klamath, Malheur, and Baker) and those with lower risk scores (0 or 1-3 risk factors above the median) were in the lower range of maltreatment (Benton, Hood River, Yamhill, Curry, Washington, Polk, and Deschutes).

Maltreatment Prevention Program Reach

The next step in the project was to identify the presence, and numbers served, of each of the 12 programs highlighted in CTFO's *Preserving Childhood* report: C*ircle of Security, Effective Black Parenting Program Healthy Families Oregon Incredible Years, Make Parenting A Pleasure, Nurse Family Partnership, Nurturing Parenting Program, Parents Anonymous, Parents as Teachers, Period of PURPLE Crying, Positive Indian Parenting,* and *Relief Nursery Oregon*. Surveys were sent to 55 leaders in 3 major systems providing early intervention, parent education and support, and home visitation services to young children and families in Oregon as well as other key county-level stakeholders. 134 surveys were completed (approximately 85% of the initial pool) with responses from service providers in <u>all</u> of Oregon's counties. From the survey, 40 key program contacts were identified and asked to report on how many children 0-5 (or families) were served by the program (s). Data was provided by 35 sources and data collection involved contact with more than 250 leaders and practitioners across the state.

Results: Maltreatment Prevention Programs Operating in Oregon

Each of the 12 programs from CTFO's *Preserving Childhood* report was operating in at least one county in Oregon. One program (Period of Purple Crying) was omitted from our summary as reliable data on the number of families/children served were not available. The most commonly reported programs were *Healthy Families Oregon* (35), *Nurturing Parenting Program* (31),

Making Parenting a Pleasure (27) and *Parents as Teachers* (25). Multnomah County is the only county that was reported to provide all 11 programs. Not surprisingly, some of the smaller counties such as Lake, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler offer the fewest programs.

Results: Estimated Number of Children Served

To provide an estimate of program reach, we calculated the percentage of "at risk" children served using the total number of children served by the 11 programs in our survey divided by the number of children 0-5 living in poverty in each county. We found that approximately 28% of children ages 0-5 living in poverty appear to be served by the 11 programs of interest to CTFO. Six counties had greater than 40% missing program data and are noted in the text. Program reach at the county level ranged from 5%-80% of children living in poverty. These estimates, importantly, do not indicate the percentage of eligible children served by specific programs. Information provided through surveys provides a preliminary, high level *estimate* of program reach and should be interpreted with caution due to unavoidable issues in data collection (e.g., unreliable reporting, duplicated cases, varying eligibility criteria).

Maltreatment Prevention Program "Reach," Rates of Child Abuse and Neglect, and County Risk Factors

We then examined the association between the proportion of higher risk children served and the estimated number served by these programs for each county, as well as looked more closely at the patterns of service penetration (reach), risk, and rates of maltreatment. Figure A provides a geographical map showing these factors for each county.

Results: Generally, penetration rates for programs are relatively low, with only five counties serving more than 50% of children in poverty (for 4 of the 5 we used estimates for the 0-5 poverty population using the 0-17 in poverty population).

- At least 7 Oregon counties appear to serve fewer than 10% of potentially at risk children in any of these identified promising maltreatment programs; of these:
  - Two have high child maltreatment rates (Linn and Klamath), one a low rate (Washington); and, the remaining four had moderate victimization rates (Marion, Columbia, Union, Clatsop).

- There are several counties with high levels of risk and maltreatment but low penetration of prevention services (Klamath, Linn, Crook, and Josephine).
- Only one county appears to have both high risk and maltreatment, as well as a relatively high service rate (Coos, 39% reach rate); whether this reflects greater need in this community or challenges in implementing effective services is not known.
- Several counties have high rates of maltreatment, high or moderate risk, and moderate to low reach rate (Jackson, Baker, and Harney).
- Clackamas County, which has both relatively low rates of maltreatment and risk, also has a moderate, although not high, level of service penetration (29%).
- Several counties show both low maltreatment and risk scores, and have moderate reach (Hood River, Benton, and Deschutes).

It is important to keep in mind that high service levels may be found in counties with lower risk and maltreatment levels because those services are effective and pervasive; at the same time, service reach rates may be higher in counties with greater risk and more maltreatment because of the needs of those communities. These programs may be quite effective, but face formidable challenges due to the needs of families. Further, maltreatment rates may differ across counties due to differences in reporting and substantiation processes.

Summary
Areas for Investment

While results should be interpreted with caution, some preliminary recommendations can be drawn from these findings. In general, the percentage of children in poverty being served by these 11 maltreatment prevention programs was low; only 5 counties were estimated to serve more than 50% of children ages 0-5 in poverty with these prevention programs. Southern Oregon and rural communities are clearly at high risk and many have lower service penetration rates. Counties that have fewer than 10% of potentially at risk children being served may be especially in need of additional funding for services. Additionally, counties with higher penetration rates and lower maltreatment and/or risk rates may provide opportunities for learning about how to build effective systems for prevention maltreatment. A deeper understanding of both prevention systems and risk and protective factors in counties such as Clackamas and Douglas County may be useful.

Moreover, the process of conducting this study indicated the significant need for better data systems for tracking basic information about parenting and child abuse prevention services being provided at the state and county level. Such a system could also provide the foundation for longitudinal analyses that could better evaluate the relationships between service penetration, risk, and maltreatment.

Caveats & Limitations

Several caveats should be made in regards to results presented in this study. First, the data collected for this report reflect an estimate of the extent to which the 11 programs identified by CTFO are operating in each county; other evidence-based or promising prevention programs may be in place that were not captured in this analysis. Further, as noted, data were not obtained for 100% of the programs that were said to be operating in each county. The numbers served for programs that did not provide data in response to our requests could not be included, resulting in possible under-estimates of service penetration for each county. At the same time, to the extent that families participate in multiple prevention programs, there may be duplication across programs in the numbers reported. Finally, a variety of estimation decisions had to be made in the final calculations (e.g., number of children 0-5 in poverty for some counties, conversion of data reported at the family vs. child level, etc.). Additional investments into this or similar projects could help to provide more comprehensive and accurate data regarding program service implementation.

Figure A. Estimated Percentage of Children Ages 0-5 in Poverty Served in 11 Prevention Programs Mapped with Risk Factor Scores and Child Abuse & Neglect Rate by Oregon County
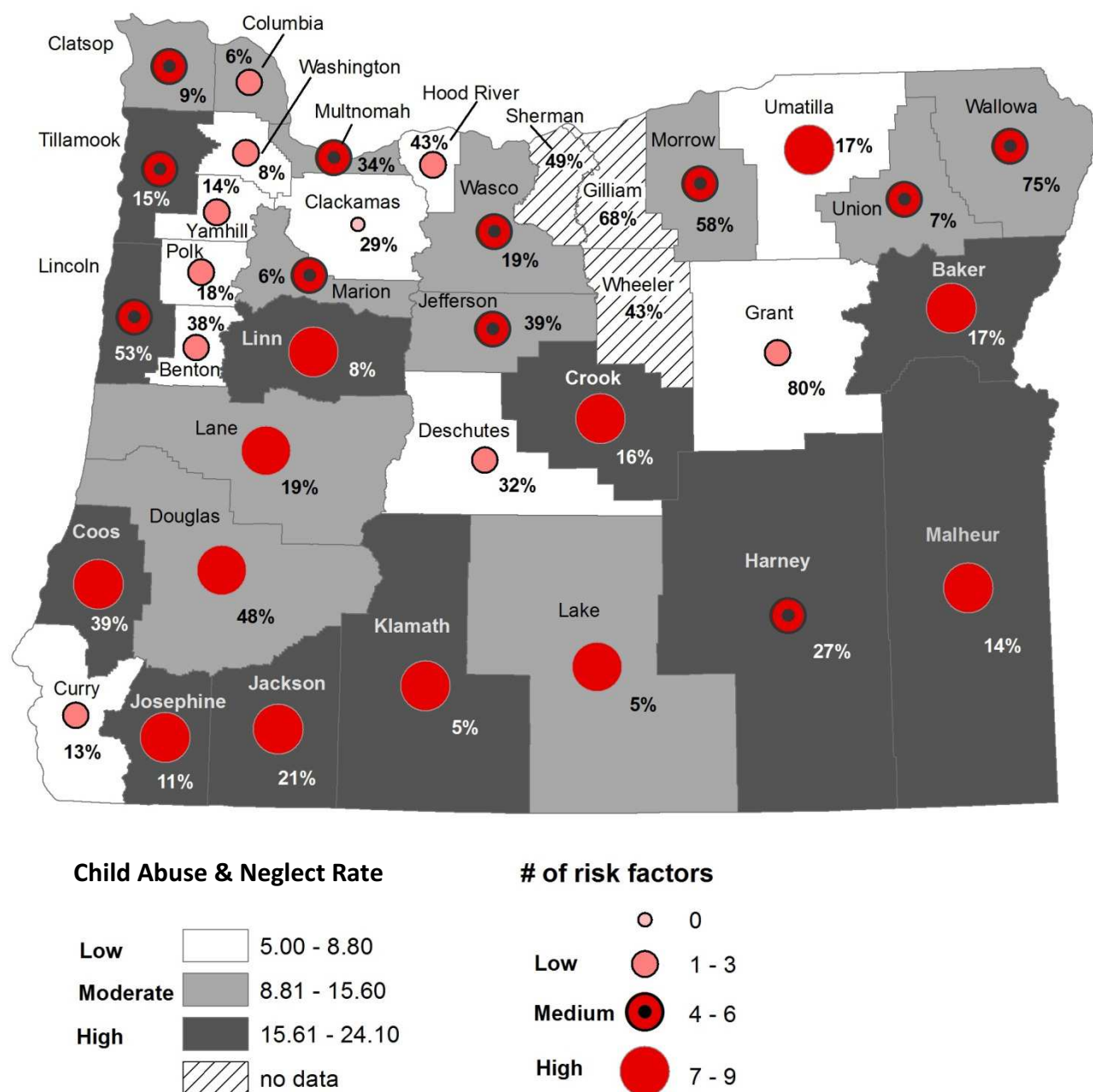
Notes: *Average program reach for all counties represented is 28%.*

Calculation of percentage of families reached by programs is the total number of children reported as being served by 10 programs divided by the population 0-5 in poverty (by county).

Reliable child welfare and risk factor data not available for Sherman, Gilliam and Wheeler counties.

10 counties have estimated 0-5 population living in poverty using 1/3rd of the 0-17 population in poverty: Baker, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Lake, Morrow, Sherman, Wallowa, and Wheeler.

6 counties had greater than 40% missing program data: Deschutes, Jefferson, Lincoln, Malheur, Polk, and Tillamook.

Total number of 10 risk factors for child maltreatment for which the counts ranked above the median or greater than the 50th percentile (possible range 0-10). Sources: 0-5 Population in Poverty: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey; 0-17 Population in Poverty: Oregon Department of Human Services. Child maltreatment rate (per 1,000 children), 2012 Child Welfare Data Book. http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/docs/2012%20Child%20Welfare%20Data%20Book.pdf.

Introduction

In April 2013, with support from Cambia Health Foundation and Oregon Health and Science University, the Children's Trust Fund of Oregon (CTFO) released its report, *Preserving Childhood: Oregon's Leading Efforts to Prevent Child Abuse and Strengthen Families.* The *Preserving Childhood* report highlighted nationally-recognized child abuse prevention and parent education programs currently being implemented in Oregon.

With continued support from Cambia Health Foundation, CTFO has partnered with Portland State University to expand this work. Specifically, the goals of the current project were to:

(1) Identify which of these best practice programs are being implemented in communities, and how many families and/or children were being served; and

(2) To examine the relationships, at the county level, of the level of implementation of these programs, risk factors for maltreatment, and maltreatment rates; and to

(3) Use this information to identify potential service gaps – that is, areas of Oregon in which risk factors for maltreatment are high, maltreatment rates, are high, but the proportion of children being served with evidence-based maltreatment prevention programs appears low.

Ultimately, findings from this report may help to inform CTFO's future investments in protecting children and strengthening Oregon's families.

Extent of the Problem

Maltreatment affects close to one million children in the United States each year and has negative emotional and physical consequences for children at every stage of development. In 2011, more than 3.5 million children in the U.S. received Child Protective Service (CPS) investigations, with fewer than 20% of investigations resulting in founded allegations. Substantiated abuse was found in over 670,000 of these cases, where at least one form of child abuse or neglect was documentable (USDHS, 2012). When compared to older children, those under 4 years old are more likely to be maltreated, and suffer more severe consequences – victims of maltreatment who are less than one year of age are the most likely to die as result of their maltreatment. The true incidence of maltreatment is generally recognized to be substantially greater than the documented numbers of victims reported through public child welfare reports.

In Oregon, the incidence and prevalence of maltreatment are similar to national statistics both overall and for the very young. In 2011, there were 26,261 unsubstantiated cases, and 12,214 substantiated cases of child maltreatment in Oregon. Fifty-four percent of maltreatment cases involved children ages birth to 6 (35% birth to age three), with 59% of fatalities occurring in children under age 5 (ODHS, 2012). The Oregon Department of Human Services also reports that there are typically multiple stress factors in families where children are maltreated. The three most frequently reported problems facing families of abused and neglected children in 2012 were drug and/or alcohol abuse, domestic violence, and parental involvement with law enforcement. In fact, 47% of families with child maltreatment substantiated cases had a parent or caregiver with an alcohol or drug use problem, 35% had an indication of domestic violence or parental relationship problems, and 26% involved with law enforcement. Financial stress (24%) and having a parent or caregiver with a history of child maltreatment as a child (13%) were also commonly occurring stressors associated with maltreatment reports.

The Role of Risk Factors

Infants and children need safe, stable, and nurturing environments and relationships to grow and thrive both physically and emotionally. Multi-level individual, family and community risk factors have negative effects on families which increase the likelihood for negative parenting behavior and risk of maltreatment (Belsky, 1993; Bronfenbrenner, 1979; Burchinal et al., 2008; Cabrera, Fagan, Wight, & Schadler, 2011). *Risk factors* are typically defined as conditions that are associated with higher likelihood of negative outcomes, specifically behaviors that counter health and well-being. Many studies including systematic reviews have documented multiple risk factors associated with different types of maltreatment (Stith et al., 2009; Black, Heyman, & Smith, 2001; Schumacher, Smith, & Heyman, 2001).

Individual child-level risk factors for maltreatment have included prematurity, medical conditions, disabilities, and difficult child disposition (Sidebotham, Heron, & ALSPAC Study Team, 2006; Stith et al., 2009; Strathearn, Gray, O'Callaghan, & Wood, 2001; Zhou, Hallisey, & Freymann, 2006). *Individual parent-level* risk factors are the most widely studied and have included young age of mother, maternal low education , maternal mental health issues, and parental substance abuse, lack of understating of child development, and history of child welfare involvement in the family of origin (Black et al., 2001; Brown, et al., 1998; Herrenkohl et al., 2008; Sedlak et al.,

2010; Schumacher et al., 2001; Timmer, Borrego, & Urquiza, 2002; Windam et al., 2004; Wolfe, 2006). *Family-level* risk factors for maltreatment have included poverty, unemployment, domestic violence, residential mobility, single marital status, and lack of social support (Black et al., 2001; Windam et al., 2004; Sedlak et al., 2010; Shook-Slack et al., 2011; Stith, et al., 2009). Poverty has been shown to be linked to greater child maltreatment rates (Sedlak et al., 2010); this relationship is especially strong in cases of neglect (Slack, Holl, McDaniel, Yoo, & Bolger, 2004). *Neighborhood-level* risk factors linked to child maltreatment are not as widely studied as individual child and parent or family level risk factors. Studies have shown that neighborhood violence and residential instability are linked to higher rates of child maltreatment (Coulton, et al., 2007; Eckenrode, Rowe, Laird, & Brathwaite, 1995; Garbarino & Kostelny, 1992; Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997; Stith et al., 2009).

Cumulative Risk

As the evidence has accumulated regarding the types of individual risk factors that may contribute to maltreatment risk, it has become apparent that no single risk factor alone can accurately identify children who are most likely to be maltreatment (MacKenzie, et al, 2011). Instead, the dominant paradigm suggests that it is the accumulation of multiple risk factors within a family that is most closely associated with actual maltreatment. Researchers and practitioners have found that as the number of risk factors increase in both intensity and number, so do rates of child maltreatment (Appleyard et al., 2005; Brown et al., 1998). For example, in a community sample in New York, only 3% of children were maltreatment in families who reported no risk factors, while 24% of children in families with four or more risk factors were victims of child abuse or neglect (Brown et al., 1998). Similarly, in a study of Oregon's Healthy Families home visitation program, families with just one risk factor were 6 times more likely to have a substantiated report of maltreatment, compared to those with no risk factors (Green, et al, 2009); children in families with four or more risk factors were more than 17 times more likely to be maltreated compared to those with no risk factors. Figure 1 illustrates how, as the number of family and social risk factors increase, so do negative consequences for children.

Figure 1. Likelihood of Victimization in Families with Varying Levels of Risk
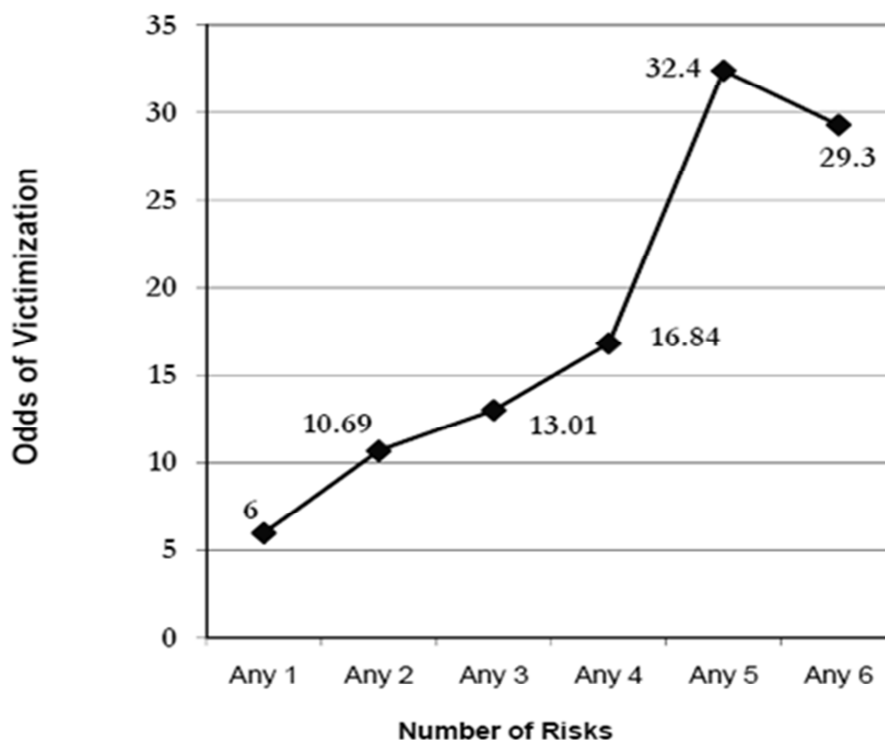
Risk factors and odds of victimization in 2009 HS/HFO evaluation study. Adapted from "Oregon's Healthy Start Maltreatment Prevention Report 2007-2008. A report to the Oregon Commission on Children and Families," by B. L. Green, C. H. Lambarth, J. M. Tarte, & A. M. Snoddy, A. M., 2009, Portland Oregon, Northwest Professional Consortium (NPC) Research. Reprinted with permission.

A recent report to state government in Oregon from the Early Childhood and Family Investment Transition Team estimated that a group of about 108,000 children aged 0-5 years will be in need of early childhood support due to their risk status:

> "*Approximately 40% of the 45,000 children born in Oregon each year are estimated to be "medium and high-risk." The number 108,000 equates to the sum of estimated medium and high-risk children ages 0-5 at any one point in time. This number also closely correlates with the numbers of young children at and below 150% Federal Poverty level (FPL) (National Center for Child Poverty, 2011)."* *Early Childhood and Family Investment Transition Report;* https://multco.us/file/8943/ *download*

A Note on Race/Ethnicity and Maltreatment Risk. Although often cited in the literature as a risk factor, race/ethnicity was not used in this work as an independent risk factor, for several reasons. The interaction of poverty, culture, and risk factors associated with child welfare involvement is complex (Macmillan & Wathen, 2005; Maxfield & Widom, 1996). There have been strong links found between poverty and child maltreatment and between non-dominant culture or foreign-born status and child welfare encounters and maltreatment. Children of the lowest income

groups are at highest risk of child maltreatment, compared to higher income groups. Higher percentages of persons of color live in poverty and in turn, less than optimal neighborhood conditions. The stress of poverty, greater surveillance of low income populations, racial discrimination, and cultural differences in child rearing practices may all be contributors to existence of institutional bias and disproportionality of children of color with child welfare encounters (Baumann, Dalgleish, Fluke, & Kern, 2011). In addition, socio-economic factors have been found to outweigh race/ethnicity in indicating highest levels of risk (Hill, 2006). Because of the confounding of these factors, as well as the varying evidence of disproportionality in child maltreatment reporting and substantiation based on children's racial/ethnic status, we elected to use poverty as a risk factor in the current analysis. However, we present information by county about racial/ethnic populations as context for the other information about risk, maltreatment, and service levels, recognizing the importance of understanding racial/ethnic variability in county populations. This information is clearly important to understanding community needs and planning appropriate programmatic interventions. Data by county for race/ethnicity can be found in *Appendix A*.

Taken together, the research literature suggests that understanding patterns of risk factors and maltreatment incidence is important for identifying areas where additional investments in prevention programs may be most needed. Additionally, information about how many children and families are currently being served through promising prevention programs provides more information about Oregon's community context through the lens of maltreatment prevention. Below we describe our approach to selecting, measuring, and mapping this information.

Approach and Findings

At the request of CTFO, we conducted a state-wide assessment of child maltreatment incidence, risk factors, and "reach" of the maltreatment programs highlighted in the *Preserving Childhood* report. It should be noted that these programs are not meant to represent an exhaustive list of the evidence based and/or promising maltreatment programs currently being implemented in Oregon; rather these are the programs targeted as potentially important for investments by CTFO and their affiliate, Prevent Child Abuse America. The study approach involved systematically collecting data at the county-level in these areas: (1) incidence of child abuse and neglect, (2)

prevalence of 10 risk factors for child abuse and neglect, and (3) the presence and numbers served by 12 different child abuse prevention programs in Oregon. Information was collected for each of 36 Oregon counties to better understand their intersection and provide insight on communities in need and potential gaps in services.

The results are presented in three sections. Section One describes the process used to identify, gather and compile county-level child abuse and neglect rates and risk factor prevalence information. Risk factor data were then used to calculate a cumulative risk score for each county. Section Two describes the methods and results for collecting information on how many children and families in Oregon counties are being reached by specific prevention programs. The final section looks at the intersection of risk, maltreatment, and program implementation at the county level using a mapping approach.

Section 1: Child Abuse and Neglect Incidence and Risk Factor Prevalence
Data Sources and Variable Identification
To collect data on child maltreatment rates and risk factors, we reviewed reliable publications and websites by national, state, and local organizations such as the Children's Bureau, the Oregon Department of Human Services, and Children's First for Oregon for background on work in documenting child abuse and neglect information for this report. Based on existing research, we compiled a list of potential risk factors that have been shown to be associated with children's risk for maltreatment. We then conducted a search for county-level data sources for these risk factors. Based on this process, we identified a set of individual and community risk factors for child abuse and neglect noted in the child welfare literature and available by county in Oregon. To further refine the list of risk factors for the present study, we then examined the county-level correlations between and among risk factors and child maltreatment rates. Based on these analyses, we identified 10 risk factors which were associated with child maltreatment rates. Financial risk factors included (1) poverty (children 0-17), (2) unemployment, and (3) food stamp usage. Other risk factors included (4) single parenthood, (5) low maternal/paternal education (less than high school), (6) teen pregnancy and (7) low infant birth weight were captured. We also included indicators of (8) domestic violence, (9) violent crime and (10) drug arrest rates. Other important risk factors observed in the literature, such as maternal depression, could not be included as appropriate data at the county level were not available.

The 2012 Child Welfare Data Book from the Oregon Department of Human Services (DHS) was used for county rates of child maltreatment. Risk factor data were identified from a variety of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau, Oregon DHS and Office of Forecasting, Research, & Analysis, Oregon Department of Employment, Oregon Health Authority's Center for Health Statistics and Department of Vital Statistics, and PSU's Population Research Center. These data represent various timeframes from 2011 to present, and vary in how information is calculated and reported. Members of PSU's Population Research Center and DHS' Business Intelligence Services also provided guidance in determining the most recent and reliable data sources. ***All original data by county and details on sources are documented in Appendices B and C.***

Results: Child Maltreatment Victimization Rates

Child abuse and neglect rates are shown based on the number of victims (children) per 1000 population. As can be seen, the rates for each county varied from 5 to 24.1 per 1,000 children. The overall Oregon state victimization rate was 11.6 per thousand. Figure 2 shows these rates mapped on the 36 Oregon counties. As can be seen, high rates of child abuse and neglect are seen in rural Oregon (especially eastern, coastal, and southern Oregon communities), whereas somewhat lower rates are seen in the upper I-5 corridor and some parts of central and northeastern Oregon. Data were not used at the county level for Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler counties because of the small sample sizes in those communities.

Figure 2. Child Abuse and Neglect Victim Rate by Oregon County (per 1000 children, 2012)
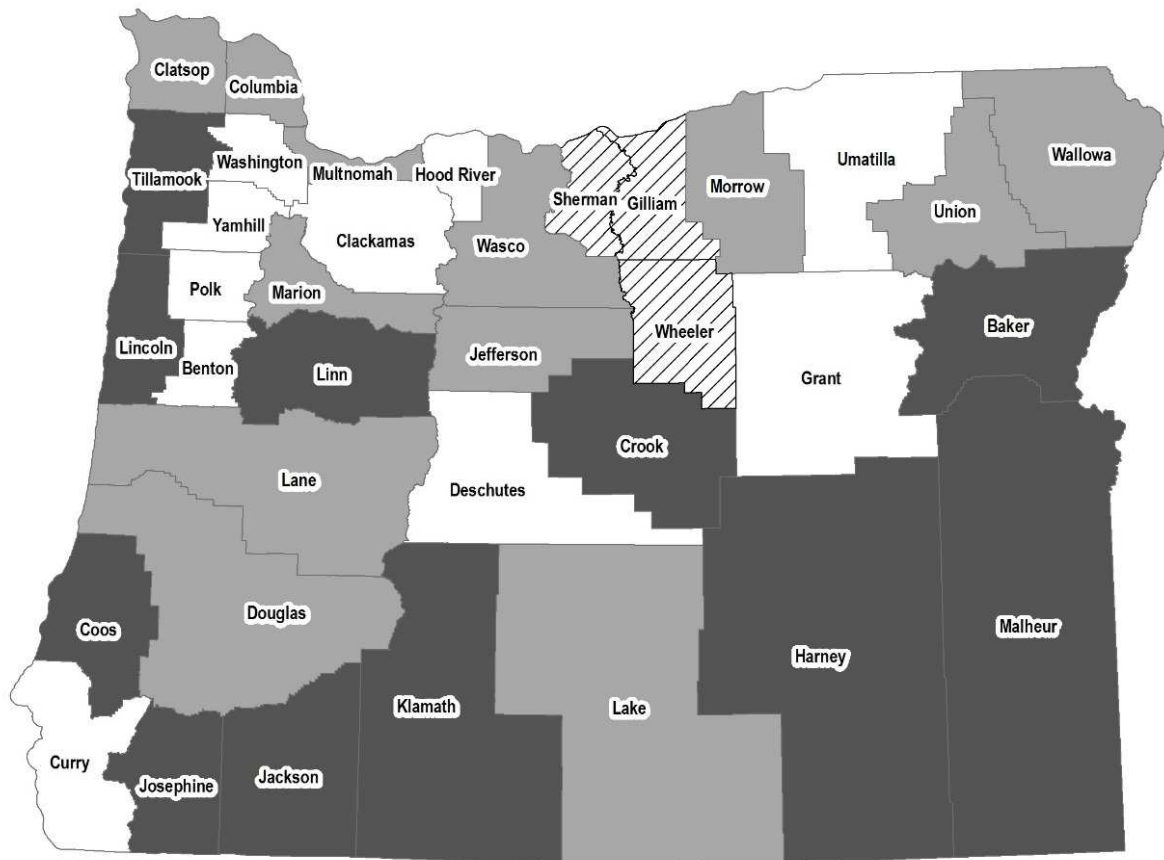
Child abuse & neglect rate

Low	☐	5.00 - 8.80
Moderate	▨	8.81 - 15.60
High	■	15.61 - 24.10
	▨	no data

County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate	County	Rate
Lincoln	24.1	Tillamook	17.6	Columbia	14.1	Jefferson	11.1	Umatilla	6.9
Malheur	24.1	Coos	17.3	Marion	13.1	Lake	10.9	Benton	6.4
Klamath	23.6	Linn	17.3	Morrow	12.8	Grant	8.8	Washington	6.3
Baker	21.5	Harney	16.9	Clatsop	12.2	Polk	8.6	Yamhill	6.3
Crook	20.8	Union	15.6	Douglas	12.2	Curry	8.2	Hood River	5.0
Jackson	19.2	Wallowa	15.5	Multnomah	12.0	Clackamas	7.1		
Josephine	19.1	Lane	15.3	Wasco	11.2	Deschutes	7.1		

Notes: Rates in descending order; Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler data not available.
Source: Per 1,000 children; Office of Business Intelligence, Oregon Department of Human Services. 2012 Child Welfare Data Book. http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/docs/2012%20Child%20Welfare%20Data%20Book.pdf.

Compiling County Level Risk Factors

Data for ten risk factors with links to child maltreatment were retrieved and compiled for each county (Table 1). Each county was then ranked based on the rates of each risk factor. For example, counties were ranked from highest to lowest in terms of rates of childhood poverty. Counties were then categorized as "higher" vs. "lower" risk on each risk factor based on whether they scored above or below the median (50th percentile) for all 36 counties on each risk factor. The counties above the median were considered "higher risk" on that indicator; counties below the median were considered "lower risk". Counties were then given a score of one point for each risk factor on which they were categorized as "higher risk" (see *Appendix D* for methodology details). The goal was to identify counties in which there were multiple risk factors operating that might influence children's risk for abuse, using a cumulative risk approach.

Table 1. Risk Factor Domains Used in Present Study

1. Poverty (0-17 years)	6. Less Than High School Education
2. Unemployment	7. Low Birth Weight (LBW)
3. Food Stamp Usage	8. Domestic Violence (DV) Calls
4. Births to Teen Mothers	9. Drug Related Arrests
5. Single Status	10. Violent Crime

Using this scoring system, the total number of risk factors for which a county was categorized as "high risk" was counted. Thus, a county could have a total (summed) risk score of 0 (no risk factors above the 50th percentile) to 10 (all risk factors above the 50th percentile). When summary scores were calculated, counties had an actual range of total risk factors from 0 to 9 using the 50th percentile cutoff. Table 2 shows the number of risk factors categorized as "high risk" by county in descending order from the highest number of risk factors to the lowest along with corresponding maltreatment rate by county. (*Appendix E* includes all individual and cumulative risk factor rankings; *Appendix F* provides an overview of risk summary scores by county using the 25th percentile (top 25% of the data) as the "cut-off" for creating "higher" vs. "lower" risk categories, showing those counties that are even higher in cumulative risk).

Table 2. County Risk Factor Score and Child Abuse and Neglect Rate

COUNTY	Risk Factor Score (# of factors above median)	Child Abuse & Neglect Rate (per 1,000)
Klamath	9	23.6
Malheur	8	24.1
Baker	8	21.5
Jackson	8	19.2
Josephine	8	19.1
Coos	8	17.3
Douglas	8	12.2
Lake	8	10.9
Umatilla	8	6.9
Crook	7	20.8
Linn	7	17.3
Lane	7	15.3
Lincoln	6	24.1
Tillamook	6	17.6
Marion	6	13.1
Multnomah	6	12
Jefferson	6	11.1
Wallowa	5	15.5
Morrow	5	12.8
Clatsop	5	12.2
Wasco	5	11.2
Harney	4	16.9
Union	4	15.6
Grant	3	8.8
Polk	3	8.6
Curry	3	8.2
Deschutes	3	7.1
Yamhill	2	6.3
Columbia	1	14.1
Benton	1	6.4
Washington	1	6.3
Hood River	1	5
Clackamas	0	7.1
Gilliam	--	--
Sherman	--	--
Wheeler	--	--

Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler could not be calculated reliably with available data.

Results: Mapping the Relationship Between Risk and Maltreatment Rates

Next, we mapped the degree of county-level total risk factor scores with child abuse and neglect incidence rates by county. Figure 3 provides a graphic representation of the summary risk scores of Oregon counties layered on the child abuse and neglect incidence rates. This county map gives an idea of the rate of maltreatment for counties with higher risks or lower total risk based on the symbols provided. For the most part, as expected, those counties high in community risk (7-9 risk factors) also have higher maltreatment incidence rates (Linn, Crook, Josephine, Jackson, Klamath, Malheur, and Baker) and those with lower risk scores (0 or 1-3 risk factors) were in the lower range of maltreatment (Benton, Hood River, Yamhill, Curry, Washington, Polk, and Deschutes). The same is true for the middle range for both risk scores and maltreatment rates. Clackamas County was the only county with 0 risk factors, and had an accompanying lower maltreatment rate. We also see from these maps that a few counties show high risk levels, but lower maltreatment (e.g. Umatilla), or the reverse – somewhat higher risk and lower maltreatment (e.g., Columbia).

Figure 3. Summary Risk Factor Scores and Rates of Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children) by Oregon County
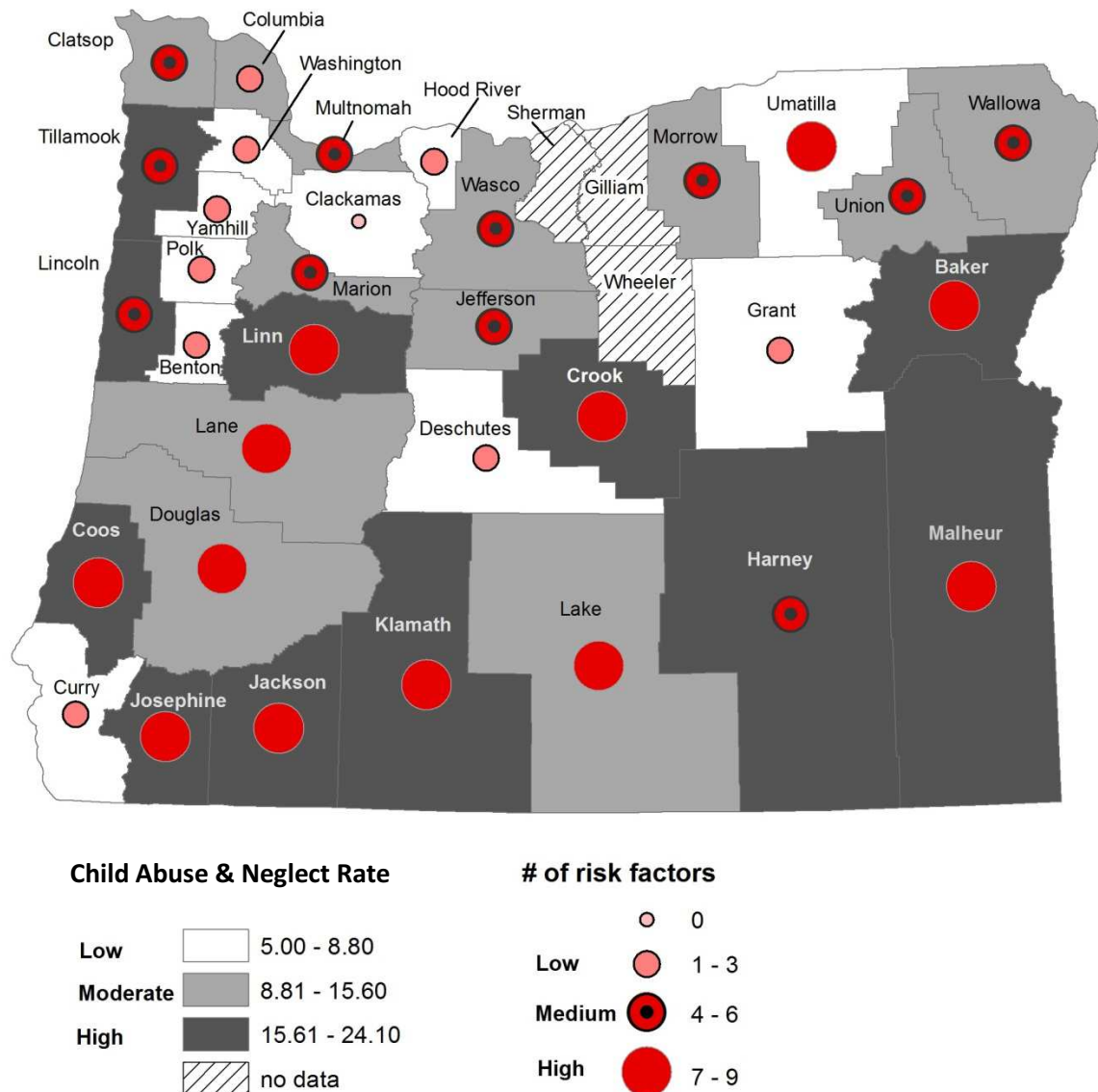
Notes. Total number of 10 risk factors for child maltreatment for which the counts ranked above the median or greater than the 50th percentile (possible range 0-10). Reliable child welfare and risk factor data not available for Sherman, Gilliam and Wheeler counties.

Source: Per 1,000 children; Office of Business Intelligence, Oregon Department of Human Services. 2012 Child Welfare Data Book. http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/docs/2012%20Child%20Welfare%20Data%20Book.pdf

Section II. Maltreatment Prevention Program Reach

The next step in the project was to identify the presence, and numbers served, for each of the 12 programs highlighted in CTFO's *Preserving Childhood* report (see Table 3). After determining that there was no existing source or repository of information that could provide this information, an electronic survey was developed using Qualtrics Survey Software.

Table 3. **Twelve Programs Included in CTFO *Preserving Childhood* Report**

1. Circle of Security
2. Effective Black Parenting Program
3. Healthy Families Oregon
4. Incredible Years
5. Make Parenting A Pleasure
6. Nurse Family Partnership
7. Nurturing Parenting Program
8. Parents Anonymous
9. Parents as Teachers
10. Period of PURPLE Crying
11. Positive Indian Parenting
12. Relief Nursery Oregon

The brief survey was intended to gather overview information on which programs were being implemented in each county. Respondents were asked to identify themselves and their organization, as well as to indicate their county (or counties) and which of the 12 CTFO programs were currently operating in their county. Respondents were asked whether they could

provide information about the number of children and/or families served for each program[1]. The survey was sent to 55 leaders in 3 major systems providing early intervention, parent education and support, and home visitation services to young children and families in Oregon as well as other key county-level stakeholders. They included coordinators and program managers of the Early Learning System Hubs (ELS; current and new); Oregon Parenting Education Collaborative Hubs (OPEC): Maternal, Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting Network (MCIECHV); Children's Levy, Oregon Community Foundation (OCF), and Relief Nurseries (OARN). The survey was sent out on June 23, 2014 and two reminder emails 3 weeks apart were sent to those who had not yet responded. Survey respondents were asked to forward the survey to members of each of their respective hubs as well as any other service providers in their communities who may be using or know about implementation of one of the 12 CTFO's highlighted programs.

Survey Respondents

134 surveys were completed. Respondents represented 6 major areas: School systems (22); state and public county agencies including DHS and local juvenile prevention programs (19); public health including Healthy Families- Oregon (14); early education including Head Start (10); local community colleges (4)*;* and, community-based organizations (39). The remainder of the surveys was completed by United Way, Early Learning, and OPEC Hub Coordinators and staff. Approximately 85% of these initial leaders completed the survey. We then examined representation of each county in terms of the survey responses, and conducted further follow up with any counties with 3 or fewer survey responses. Ultimately, responses were received from service providers in all of Oregon's counties. The majority of respondents showed a high degree of interest in this effort, and provided contact information and permission to contact them for more information on program reach. Several also asked for the survey data to be shared with them as it could be helpful in their own efforts to serve young children and families.

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[1] The exception to this was for Healthy Families Oregon and Oregon Relief Nurseries, the only programs for which reliable statewide data on the number of families served by each county were available.

Identifying Numbers Served for Each Program

Based on the survey results, approximately 40 key program contacts were identified and follow-up contact was made by email with them to collect data on program reach. Based on their individual survey responses as to which of the targeted programs were operating in their counties, they were asked to report how many children 0-5 (or families) were being served by the program, the reporting timeframe, and to note primary risk factors of families served. Respondents were also asked if the counts were estimates and/or potentially included duplicated counts (same family may be counted multiple times). Two follow-up emails were sent if there was no response. Phone calls were also made to key contacts to either collect the program reach data or identify the appropriate program contact.

For larger and more established programs like *Healthy Families Oregon (HFO), Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP), Oregon Relief Nurseries (OARN)*, state contacts were identified who provided the majority of the program county-level information. Data was also provided by leaders from the following organizations that systematically collect data on their initiatives: OPEC, the Portland Children's Levy, the Multnomah County Home Visiting Inventory, and the Morrison Child and Family Services.

For the six programs with national and/or regional offices, staff attempted to identify state or local representatives regarding state-based program data collection. None of these programs were collecting data at the state level. Some were willing to share contact information for the organizations in Oregon that had either purchased or had staff trained in their program materials. Follow-up was made with these contacts as well.

In all, data collection involved contact with more than 250 leaders and practitioners across the state. More than 35 organizations contributed detailed data on program reach. Organizations include CTFO, Early Learning and OPEC hubs, county agencies, educational services, Head Start agencies, community-based organizations, and private practitioners (see *Appendix K*). Information on programs was entered into an excel spreadsheet for summary statistics.

Results: Maltreatment Prevention Programs Operating in Oregon

Each of the 12 programs from CTFO's *Preserving Childhood* report was operating in at least one county in Oregon. *Period of Purple Crying* programs were omitted from our summary, however, as reliable data on the number of families/children served was not available. While some hospitals and counties track the number of *Period of Purple Crying* materials provided to new parents, there is currently no reliable system to follow-up with families to see if they have used the materials. In some cases, programs were reported in the survey to be operating in a county but further follow-up indicated that they were either no longer operating, or had been mistakenly identified as operating.

Table 4 catalogs the 11 remaining programs at the following two levels: (1) if a survey respondent noted that the program was operating in the county (✓) and (2) if any data on the number of children and/or families served was obtained for the program (✓+). *Across all counties reporting these 11 programs being operational, an average of 82% also provided data on how many families/children received services.*

Table 4. Catalog of 11 Prevention Programs Operating in 36 Oregon Counties*

County	COS	EBP	HFO	IY	MPP	NFP	NPP	PAT	PIP	RN	PA	% data provided
Baker			✓+		✓+		✓+	✓+				100%
Benton	✓+		✓+	✓+	✓+		✓+	✓	✓	✓+		75%
Clackamas	✓+		✓+	✓+	✓+		✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+		100%
Clatsop			✓+	✓+	✓+		✓+					100%
Columbia			✓+		✓+		✓+					100%
Coos			✓+	✓	✓+		✓+	✓+				80%
Crook			✓+	✓	✓+	✓+	✓+		✓			67%
Curry			✓+		✓		✓+	✓+				75%
Deschutes	✓		✓+	✓	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓	✓	✓+		56%
Douglas	✓+		✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+		✓+		100%
Gilliam			✓+					✓+				100%
Grant			✓+	✓+	✓			✓+				75%
Harney			✓+		✓+		✓+	✓+				100%
Hood River			✓+	✓+	✓+		✓+	✓+				100%
Jackson			✓+		✓+		✓+			✓+		100%
Jefferson	✓		✓+	✓	✓	✓+	✓+	✓	✓	✓+		44%
Josephine	✓		✓+		✓+		✓+					75%
Klamath			✓+				✓+					100%
Lake							✓+					100%
Lane	✓+		✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+			✓+		100%
Lincoln	✓		✓+		✓	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓			57%
Linn			✓+	✓+			✓+	✓	✓	✓+		67%
Malheur			✓+	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓+		33%
Marion	✓+		✓+		✓+			✓+				100%
Morrow	✓		✓+			✓+	✓	✓+				60%
Multnomah	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	✓+	100%
Polk	✓		✓+	✓+	✓		✓+		✓	✓+		57%
Sherman	✓		✓+					✓+				67%
Tillamook	✓		✓+				✓					33%
Umatilla	✓+		✓+	✓+		✓+	✓+			✓+		100%
Union	✓		✓+		✓+		✓+	✓				60%
Wallowa	✓+		✓+		✓+		✓+	✓+				100%
Wasco			✓+		✓+		✓+	✓+				100%
Wash	✓		✓+	✓+	✓+		✓+	✓+				83%
Wheeler			✓+					✓+				100%
Yamhill	✓+		✓+		✓+		✓+			✓+		100%

Notes: ✓ = reported as operating in county; ✓+ = known to be operating in county, data included in report; blank means no information was exchanged with respondents regarding this program.

*This list is not to be considered inclusive. It is possible that one or more of these programs may be operating despite our efforts to document program reach.

Abbreviations: COS=CIRCLE OF SECURITY, EBP=EFFECTIVE BLACK PARENTING PROGRAM, HFO=HEALTHY FAMILIES OREGON, IY=INCREDIBLE YEARS, MPP=MAKING PARENTING A PLEASURE, NFP=NURSE-FAMILY PARTNERSHIP, NPP=NURTURING PARENTS PROGRAM, PAT=PARENTS AS TEACHERS, PIP=POSITIVE INDIAN PARENTING PROGRAMS, RN =RELIEF NURSERY, PA=PARENTS ANONYMOUS.

As can be seen in Table 4, it is important to note that several counties may have under-reported the number of families served, as programs were indicated as being implemented but we were unable to obtain information about the numbers served. Specifically, in Tillamook, Malheur, and Jefferson counties data on numbers served were provided for *50% or less* of the programs identified as being operational. Moreover, respondents in some counties provided data for *just over half* of the programs identified (Deschutes, Lincoln, and Polk counties). Counties in which data were available for all of the programs identified as operational clearly represent a better estimate of the "reach" of these maltreatment programs in these areas.

The most commonly reported of the 11 programs was *Healthy Families Oregon* (35), *Nurturing Parenting Program* (31), *Making Parenting a Pleasure* (27) and *Parents as Teachers* (25). A number of counties reported having a *Circle of Security* (19), *Relief Nursery* (13), or *Nurse-Family Partnership* (10) program. The least common programs reported were those that target specific populations such as *Parents Anonymous*, *Effective Black Parenting*, and *Positive Indian Parenting* programs. The highest numbers of families served included the *Relief Nursery* and *Healthy Families Oregon*, however, some data was not available for programs thought to be operating.

Multnomah County is the only county that was reported to provide all 11 programs. Benton, Clackamas, Jefferson, Deschutes, Douglas, and Yamhill counties provide 8-9 of the programs. Not surprisingly, some of the smaller counties such as Lake, Gilliam, Sherman, and Wheeler offer the fewest programs.

Of the 11 programs, county survey respondents in the urban, rural, and frontier groupings reported the following number of programs to be present and operating:

1. **Urban (average of 7 per county):** Benton (8), Clackamas (8), Deschutes (9), Jackson (4), Lane (7), Linn (6), Marion (4), Multnomah (11), Polk (7), Washington (6), Yamhill (5).
2. **Rural (average of 5 per county):** Clatsop (4), Columbia (3), Coos (5), Crook (6), Curry (4), Douglas (8), Hood River (5), Jefferson (9), Josephine (4), Klamath (2), Lincoln (7), Tillamook (3), Umatilla (6), Union (5), Wasco (4).

3. **Frontier (average of 4 per county):** Baker (4), Gilliam (2), Grant (4), Harney (4), Lake (1), Malheur (6), Morrow (5), Sherman (3), Wallowa (5), Wheeler (2).

Results: Estimated Number of Children Served

The number of children served by the identified programs for each county is shown in Table 5. To provide an estimate of program reach, we calculated the percentage of "at risk" children served using the number of children served by the 11 programs in our survey divided by the number of children 0-5 living in poverty by county (Table 5). For 6 counties, reach data was missing for greater than 40% of those programs reported to be operating. County reach data for these 6 counties is provided, however, should be viewed with caution (bottom of Table 5).

Table 5. Estimated Percentage of Children 0-5 Living in Poverty Served by Identified Prevention Programs, Categories of Child Abuse and Neglect and Total Risk Scores by County

County	Estimated # of children served by programs*	Estimated % of children 0-5 in poverty served by programs**	Child abuse and neglect rate category$^\beta$	Total risk score category$^\Delta$	Estimated # of children 0-5 years in poverty
Grant	103	80%	Medium	Low	128 [§]
Wallowa	85	75%	Medium	Medium	114 [§]
Gilliam	15	68%	--	--	22 [§]
Morrow	140	58%	Medium	Medium	240 [§]
Sherman	11	49%	--	--	23 [§]
Douglas	1,218	48%	Medium	High	2,553
Hood River	132	43%	Low	Low	304
Wheeler	13	43%	----	--	30 [§]
Coos	358	39%	High	High	923
Benton	394	38%	Low	Low	1,027
Clackamas	962	29%	Low	Low	3,301
Harney	42	27%	High	Medium	156 [§]
Multnomah	4925	34%	Medium	Medium	14,431
Jackson	770	21%	High	High	3,734
Lane	1,048	19%	Medium	High	5,570
Wasco	110	19%	Medium	Medium	593
Baker	59	17%	High	High	340 [§]
Umatilla	350	17%	Low	High	2,078
Crook	73	16%	High	High	460
Yamhill	259	14%	Low	Low	1,846
Curry	40	13%	Low	Low	302 [§]

County	Estimated # of children served by programs*	Estimated % of children 0-5 in poverty served by programs**	Child abuse and neglect rate category[β]	Total risk score category[Δ]	Estimated # of children 0-5 years in poverty
Josephine	188	11%	High	High	1,715
Clatsop	65	9%	Medium	Medium	717
Linn	269	8%	High	High	3,551
Washington	620	8%	Low	Low	7,823
Union	34	7%	Medium	Medium	503
Columbia	65	6%	Medium	Low	1,031
Marion	534	6%	Medium	Medium	9,617
Klamath	80	5%	High	High	1,558
Lake	7	5%	Medium	High	144 [§]
Lincoln***	349	[53%]	High	Medium	662
Jefferson***	359	[38%]	Medium	Medium	923
Deschutes***	686	[32%]	Low	Low	2,130
Polk***	290	[18%]	Low	Low	1,609
Tillamook***	47	[15%]	High	Medium	304
Malheur***	135	[14%]	High	High	952

Notes.*The number of children served includes the sum total for all programs for each county. If only families or parents served were provided, we assumed that 1 family or parent = 1 child. This may underestimate children served, as one family may have more than 1 child 0-5 years old. Further, counts of children across programs are likely to include some duplication (families served by multiple programs).

** Calculation of percentage of families reached by programs is the total number of children reported as being served by 11 programs divided by the population 0-5 in poverty (by county).

[§]For 10 counties, we had to estimate the number of children aged 0-5 in poverty as this figure was not available. To do this, we used the number of children 0-17 in poverty population divided by three.

***For 6 counties, program reach data was missing for greater than 40% of programs [interpret with caution].

[β]Categories -- rate per 1,000 children (Low= 5 - 8, Medium = 9 - 15, High = > 16).

[Δ]Total risk score = # of 10 possible risk factors (possible range 0-10); (Low= 0-3, Medium = 4-6, High = 7-10).

Data not available '--'.

Sources: 0-5 Population in Poverty: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey; 0-17 Population in Poverty: Oregon Department of Human Services. 2012 Child Welfare Data Book.
http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/docs/2012%20Child%20Welfare%20Data%20Book.pdf.

Caveats and Notes Regarding "Program Reach" Estimates

It is important to note that the information provided through these surveys provides a preliminary, high level *estimate* of program reach, for a variety of reasons. First, not all programs track and reliably report the unduplicated numbers of children and/or families served. Moreover, counts are not unduplicated across programs; that is, it is likely that parents participate both in a home visiting program such as HFO or Nurse Family Partnership, as well as community based parenting education classes such as Nurturing Parenting Programs. To the extent that counts provided by the various program contacts represent the same families, the estimate of numbers served is likely to be inflated. As can be seen in Table 5, this may be especially the case in small communities. The lack of unduplicated maltreatment prevention

service information in regards to something as foundational as number of children being served at the county and/or state level is a significant problem in understanding the needs of Oregon's children and families.

Further, we calculated "reach rate" based on the number of children living in poverty –however, programs differ significantly in parameters for eligibility including age of children as well as specific risk criteria for service. For example, HFO, at least during the period these data were available, as well as Nurse Family Partnership, provide services only to first time parents; Relief Nurseries, on the other hand provide services to any family identified as at risk with a child up to age five or six. For more information on limitations and estimation issues for these data, please see *Appendix H*.

Taking into account these important caveats, it appears that approximately 28% of children ages 0-5 living in poverty, are served by the 11 programs that were the topic of this inquiry. Program reach at the county level ranged from 5-80% based on our calculations. This number, importantly, does not indicate the percentage of eligible children served by specific programs.

Section III. Maltreatment Prevention Program "Reach," Rates of Child Abuse and Neglect, and County Risk Factors

The final step in the process was to examine the association between the proportion of higher risk children served and the estimated number served by these programs for each county. Program reach estimates by county were therefore mapped with the child abuse and neglect county rates. Figure 4 provides an exploratory look at how incidence of maltreatment in counties looks next to our estimates of number of children served by the 11 identified prevention programs. Again, it is important to keep in mind the caveats described above in terms of estimates of program reach rates. A few points deserve mention, however:

- At least 7 Oregon counties appear to serve fewer than 10% of potentially at risk children in any of these identified promising maltreatment programs;
  - Two have both high risk status scores and high child maltreatment rates (Linn and Klamath); one was in the lowest risk status category and maltreatment rate

(Washington); the remaining four had moderate abuse rates (Marion, Columbia, Union, Clatsop).

- Only 5 counties appear to reach 50% or more of children in poverty with these programs.
- Of the counties with the highest maltreatment rates, few appear to be reaching more than approximately 20% of children in poverty (5-21%), except two: Coos County (39%) and Lincoln county (53%).
- Of the 6 counties reaching 40% or more of the children in poverty, only two were in the highest risk category for child maltreatment or risk factors (reliable maltreatment data were not available at the county level for 3 communities with greater than 40% reach rates).

Figure 4. Estimated Percentage of Children 0-5 in Poverty Served in 11 Prevention Programs Mapped with Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children) by Oregon County

Child Abuse & Neglect Rate
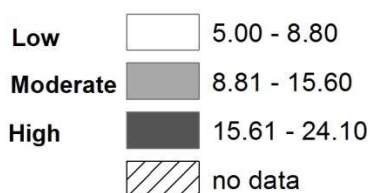
Low	☐	5.00 - 8.80
Moderate	▨	8.81 - 15.60
High	▉	15.61 - 24.10
	▨	no data

Notes: *Average program reach for all counties represented is 28%.*
Calculation of percentage of families reached by programs is the total number of children reported as being served by 11 programs divided by the population 0-5 in poverty (by county).
6 counties had greater than 40% missing program data: Deschutes, Jefferson, Lincoln, Malheur, Polk, and Tillamook (interpret with caution).
10 counties have estimated 0-5 population living in poverty using 1/3rd of the 0-17 population in poverty: Baker, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Lake, Morrow, Sherman, Wallowa, and Wheeler.
Reliable child welfare data not available for Sherman, Gilliam and Wheeler counties.
Sources: 0-5 Population in Poverty: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey; 0-17 Population in Poverty: Oregon Department of Human Services. 2012 Child Welfare Data Book.
http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/docs/2012%20Child%20Welfare%20Data%20Book.pdf.
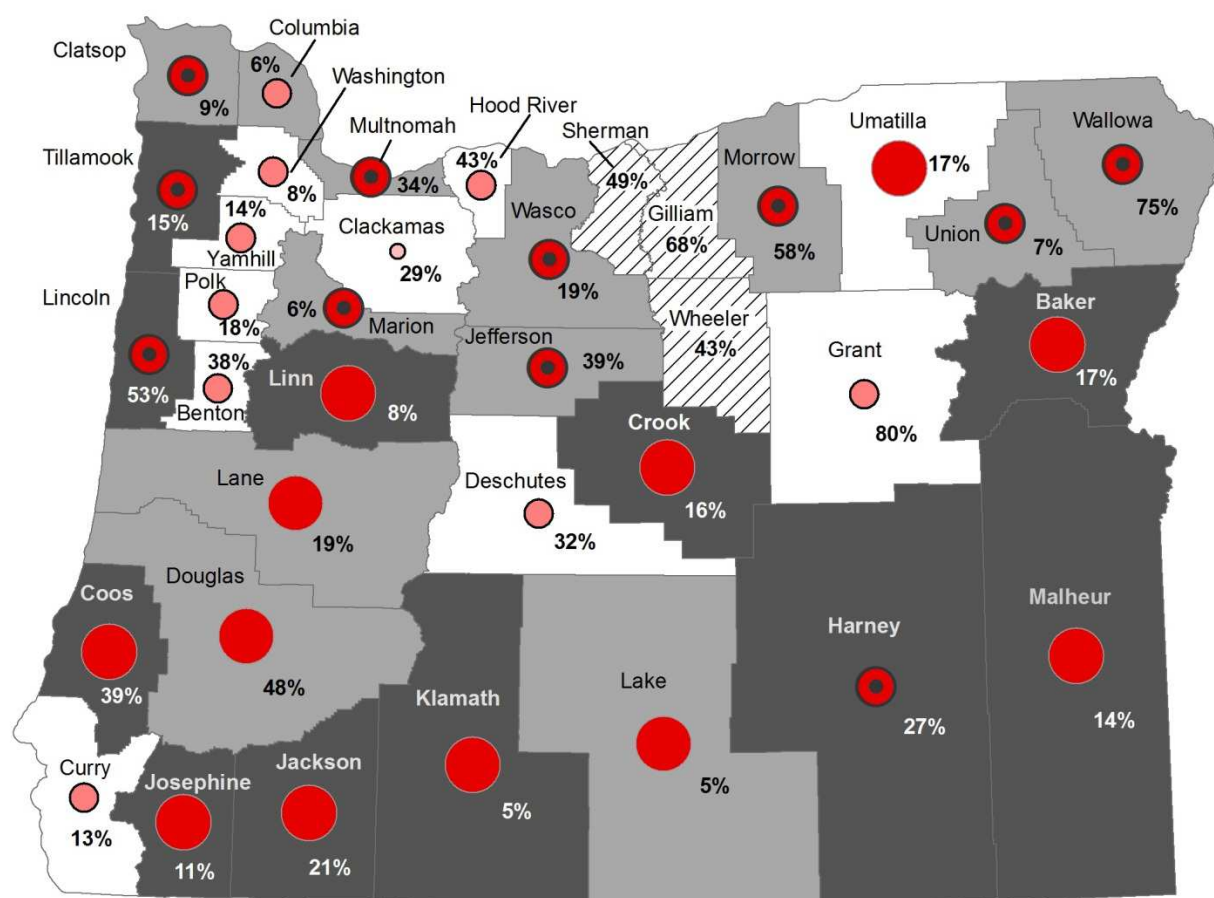
Figure 5 provides another way of looking at the relationships between these factors. Here we have included the risk factor categories discussed earlier (possible range 0-10), embedded and mapped with maltreatment rate and program reach percentages by county. From this map, it can be seen that there are a number of patterns of service penetration (reach), risk, and rates of maltreatment. When interpreting this information, it is important to keep in mind that high service levels may be found in counties with lower risk and maltreatment levels because those services are effective and pervasive; at the same time, service reach rates may be higher in counties with greater risk and more maltreatment because of the needs of those communities. These programs may be quite effective, but face formidable challenges due to the needs of families. Further, maltreatment rates may differ across counties due to differences in reporting and substantiation processes. In order to understand these potential causal relationships between service delivery, risk, and maltreatment, additional work to track these factors over time would be needed. With this in mind, the following statements can be made, based on Figure 5:

- There are several counties with high levels of risk and maltreatment but low penetration of prevention services (Klamath, Linn, Crook, Josephine, and possibly Malheur).
- Only one county appears to have both high risk and maltreatment, as well as a relatively high service rate (Coos, 39% reach rate); whether this reflects greater need in this community or challenges in implementing effective services is not known.
- Several counties also have high rates of maltreatment, high or moderate risk, and moderate to low reach rate (Jackson, Baker, Harney, and possibly Tillamook).
- Clackamas and Deschutes Counties, which has both relatively low rates of maltreatment and risk, also has a low-to moderate, level of service penetration (approximately 30%).
- Several counties show both low maltreatment and risk scores, and have moderate reach (Hood River, Benton, and Deschutes).
- Generally, penetration rates are relatively low, with only five counties serving more than 50% of children in poverty.

Figure 5. Estimated Percentage of Children 0-5 in Poverty Served in 11 Prevention Programs Mapped with Risk Factor Scores and Child Abuse and Neglect Rate (per 1,000 children) by Oregon County

Notes: *Average program reach for all counties represented is 28%.* Calculation of percentage of families reached by programs is the total number of children reported as being served by 11 programs divided by the population 0-5 in poverty (by county).
6 counties had greater than 40% missing program data: Deschutes, Jefferson, Lincoln, Malheur, Polk, and Tillamook (interpret with caution as these may be underestimated).
10 counties have estimated 0-5 population living in poverty using 1/3rd of the 0-17 population in poverty: Baker, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Harney, Lake, Morrow, Sherman, Wallowa, and Wheeler.
Total number of 10 risk factors for maltreatment for which the counts ranked above the median or greater than the 50th percentile (possible range 0-10).
Reliable child welfare and risk factor data not available for Sherman, Gilliam and Wheeler counties.
Sources: 0-5 Population in Poverty: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey; 0-17 Population in Poverty: Oregon Department of Human Services. 2012 Child Welfare Data Book.
http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/docs/2012%20Child%20Welfare%20Data%20Book.pdf.

Qualitative Findings: Voices from the Field

Discussions with key program stakeholders provided additional reflections into program implementation and a number of themes emerged, summarized briefly below.

Additional Parenting and Prevention Programs

Survey respondents identified 55 other parent education programs they provide through their organizations. The 5 most common included *Abriendo Puertas (Opening Doors)*, *Strengthening Families/Strengthening Rural Families*, *Parenting Now!, Darkness to Light*, and *Active Parenting* (see *Appendix G* for a complete list of reported programs). These programs represent varying degrees of research support. Some are evidence-based, others emerging, while still others may be an organization's own program. The wide spectrum of parent education programs being used throughout the state suggests that organizations are seeking the most effective way to engage parents and address their individualized needs.

Stakeholders talked about the many parent education related programs serving specific populations such as Spanish-speaking families, rural families, or those who have experienced trauma. Programs are also geared specifically to the age of specific children (ranging from infancy to late adolescence) such as *Parenting the First 3 Years*, *Living with your Middle Schooler*, or *Staying Connected with Your Teen*. There are also programs aimed at teen parents, those who are parenting the second time around, or couples going through a divorce ("*Kids Turn*" parent education is now mandated by the state). These programs may provide important targeted reach to families dealing with specific stressors and at risk for negative parenting outcomes.

Program Modification

We also heard that many programs blend or modify standard curriculum to better address the specific needs of parents and families. There is general acknowledgement that parents have limited time, and so educators want to make the most of the time they have. They also want parents to interact and engage with one another and the program material and for it not to feel like a "class" to them in which they are just receiving information. Program staff are aware of the barriers of time, transportation, child care, and mental health issues that parents face and must overcome to participate in a program. Program modification seems to be one way

organizations are addressing this. For example, one parent educator explained how they are using a model of one-time workshops on a single topic as opposed to a series. They provide a meal and child care on a parenting topic of interest to families with the goal of engaging them in several workshops throughout the year. Given the freedom to choose the workshops they would like to attend, they hope parents will be more engaged and less intimidated than by a class or series. This model has increased their outreach into the community, and they have found that many families attend several workshops throughout the year.

Working with High-Risk Families

Many spoke of the almost insurmountable challenges in serving the highest-risk families. Similar to the barriers to program participation mentioned above, the highest-risk families deal with multiple stressors in their lives that can make it difficult to consistently engage them over time. Extreme poverty, substance abuse, mental health needs, and domestic violence may affect a parent's capacity to engage in and an organization's ability to provide an effective program that not only prevents child maltreatment but promotes lasting change. Serving families involved with DHS and the criminal justice system who are mandated to attend parenting classes is another area of needed attention. Some respondents felt that there is a significant gap in services for the most challenged families. Research on what works best for the highest-risk families is needed as well as collaboration and communication among parent educators.

Important Risk Factors

Stakeholders were asked about what risk factors they feel are most important in working with and understanding families at risk of negative parenting behavior and child maltreatment. Not surprisingly, the four areas that emerged were discussed earlier and include poverty indicators, parent mental health issues, domestic violence, and involvement with DHS and the criminal justice system. A list of risk factors provided by practitioners and stakeholders includes the following:

- **Poverty**
    - Low Income
    - Unemployment or underemployment
    - Lack of Education
    - Housing Instability and Homelessness
    - Health – lack of medical and dental care

- **Individual Parent Factors**
  - Parental Mental Health Issues
    - Depression or Ante/Post-Partum Depression
    - Substance Abuse
    - Death of a Close Family Member
  - Parent with special needs
  - Lack of prenatal care
  - Teen parent
  - Single Parent
  - Lack of understanding of child development
  - Adverse childhood experience of parent (e.g., foster care, maltreatment)
  - Immigrant status or Spanish-speaker

- **Domestic Violence**
  - Relationship problems

- **Involvement with DHS and/or Criminal Justice System**

- **Individual Child Factors**
  - Special needs or medically fragile child
  - Child obesity

- **Community Risk Factors**
  - Isolation and lack of a support system for the parent
  - Oppression
  - Gang Violence in their communities

Discussion and Implications
Study Limitations

The data collected for this report reflect the extent to which the 11 programs identified by CTFO are operating in each county. Thus, this report only presents a limited snapshot of the provision of evidence-based and best-practice parent education programs in Oregon. The data cannot be generalized beyond the parameters of the 11 identified programs. Further, as noted previously, organizations reported information about the number of children and/or families served in different ways, with differences in terms of: types of data collected (children vs. families), varying timeframes (fiscal year vs. calendar or currently served), and accuracy of numbers (estimated vs. tracked data). For a full review of the parameters of program data received, see *Appendix I.* Program staff also talked about how they modify standard curriculum to the needs of families, and sometimes struggled with including some families in their counts when hybrid programs were operating. What constitutes as receiving service may vary by program as well. Completion of 75% of the program services was the parameter for this work, but many programs do not track that information. Lastly, given our approach, we may have duplicated numbers with multiple organizations providing data, however, attempts were made to mitigate this potentiality.

Modifications to the risk factor index could provide additional insights for this work. It would have been ideal to have included additional important risk factors that have been linked to maltreatment, however, reliable county were not available in some cases. Using different measures of drug abuse, criminality, domestic violence, and mental health indicators would be a natural next step for this work. In addition, neighborhood and community factors such as residential mobility and neighborhood violence would also provide deeper context. The current make-up of the index includes 3 indicators of financial stress (poverty, unemployment, and food assistance), weighting the index toward this particular risk factor. Additional work could combine these factors into 1 financial stress indicator.

Further work in this area would benefit from using different estimates for calculating the reach percentages for each county. For instance, if we use the overall 0-5 child population in the county verses those children ages 0-5 in poverty, the reach rate for these 11 programs goes down substantially. For example, in Multnomah County, we report that the 11 programs we surveyed reached 34% of those 0-5 in poverty, however, using the estimate of all children 0-5 in the

general population (as the denominator), our reach rate is only 11% (*Appendix J*). If the goal is to work toward universal parenting/maltreatment programs to all young children and their families, using the total population in estimates of program reach would be beneficial.

Areas for Investment: Services for Children

While the data collected for this study provide some information that can be used to guide investments moving forward, it is important to consider the limitations and caveats described previously when interpreting findings. Some preliminary recommendations can be drawn, however, including:

1. Generally, the percentage of children in poverty being served by Oregon counties is low; only 5 counties were estimated to serve more than 50% of children ages 0-5 in poverty with these prevention programs.

2. Southern Oregon and rural communities are clearly at high risk and many have lower service penetration rates.

3. At least 7 Oregon counties appear to serve fewer than 10% of potentially at risk children in any of these identified promising maltreatment programs; these counties may be especially in need of additional funding for services.

4. Counties with higher penetration rates and lower maltreatment and/or risk rates may provide opportunities for learning about how to build effective systems for prevention maltreatment. Clackamas County, for example, has both relatively low rates of maltreatment and risk, also has a moderate, although not high, level of service penetration (29%). When looking at the individual risk factor data, Clackamas County is the *very lowest* on child poverty, unemployment, domestic violence calls, and others. Douglas County, similarly, has a relatively high penetration rate and moderate rates of maltreatment, despite the presence of multiple risk factors. Deeper understanding of how the prevention systems works in these geographic areas, as well as a closer look at risk and protective factors in the context of cumulative risk may be useful.

5. Many counties are providing additional services that may reduce family risk and help prevention maltreatment. Programs that leverage their curriculum along with flexible service provisions to target specific risk factors are essential. Additional work to understand the existing evidence base for how existing programs are being

implemented, as well as the number of children and families served, may be important to building a more comprehensive picture of prevention work in Oregon.

Areas for Investments: Data Systems

1. There is a significant need for better data systems for tracking basic information about parenting and child abuse prevention services being provided at the state and county level. Such a system could also provide the foundation for longitudinal analyses that could better evaluate the relationships between service penetration, risk, and maltreatment.

2. Additional investments into this or similar projects could help to provide more comprehensive and accurate data regarding program service implementation.

One of the major challenges in conducting this research was the lack of information about prevention programs in Oregon. Currently, there is not a state-wide system for collecting data on child maltreatment prevention programs. The challenges encountered in this study in answering the seemingly simple question of "how many children are being served?" and the lack of information in regards to this foundational question presents a significant problem in understanding the needs of Oregon's children and families. As has been recognized at both the state and local level, this underscores the need to establish a state-wide repository for the systematic collection of parenting and early childhood prevention program data. This would involve establishing guidelines for defining type, unit, and timeframe of service and identifying the most important data elements to be collected for each family. In developing such a system, promoting and modeling based on county systems that are working and operational may provide an important framework for statewide efforts. While there are some significant efforts to systematically collect data on at-risk families through OPEC and the Early Learning Division (emerging), their aims are broader than child maltreatment prevention programming. They include child maltreatment prevention, but also school readiness, academic achievement, and long-term outcomes related to health and well-being. Integration across these systems will be important to provide accurate information at the county and state level.

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Appendix A. Percent Race/Ethnicity by Oregon County

COUNTY	WHITE (non-Hispanic)	HISPANIC	AFRICAN AMERICAN	NATIVE AMERICAN	OTHER
Baker	92.6	3.3	.4	1.1	3
Benton	83.6	6.4	.9	.7	9
Clackamas	84.5	7.7	.8	.8	7.1
Clatsop	87.2	7.7	.5	1.0	4.2
Columbia	90.3	4.0	.4	1.3	4.5
Coos	87.0	5.4	.4	2.5	5.5
Crook	89.4	7.0	.2	1.4	2.6
Curry	88.7	5.4	.3	1.9	4.5
Deschutes	88.4	7.4	.4	.9	3.5
Douglas	89.5	4.7	.3	1.8	4.3
Gilliam	92.2	4.7	.2	1.0	2.4
Grant	93.4	2.8	.2	1.2	2.7
Harney	89.6	4.0	.3	3.1	3.5
Hood River	65.8	29.5	.5	.8	4.8
Jackson	83.7	10.7	.7	1.2	5
Jefferson	61.8	19.3	.6	16.9	4.3
Josephine	88.6	6.3	.4	1.4	4.2
Klamath	81.1	10.4	.7	4.1	5.1
Lake	87.1	6.9	.5	2.1	4.1
Lane	84.7	7.4	1.0	1.2	6.8
Lincoln	84.4	7.9	.4	3.5	4.9
Linn	87.1	7.8	.5	1.3	4.4
Malheur	63.6	31.5	1.2	1.2	4.7
Marion	68.7	24.3	1.1	1.6	6.5
Morrow	64.6	31.3	.5	1.2	3.6
Multnomah	72.1	10.9	5.6	1.1	11.6
Polk	80.5	12.1	.6	2.1	6
Sherman	91.6	5.6	.2	1.6	2.1
Tillamook	86.7	9.0	.3	1.0	3.5
Umatilla	69.4	23.9	.8	3.5	4.1
Union	90.9	3.9	.5	1.1	4
Wallowa	94.5	2.2	.4	.6	2.4
Wasco	77.6	14.8	.4	4.4	3.9
Washington	69.7	15.7	1.8	.7	13.4
Wheeler	90.7	4.3	0	1.2	3.8
Yamhill	79.1	14.7	.9	1.5	5
OREGON	**78.5**	**11.7**	**1.8**	**1.4**	**7.8**

Source: Index Mundi (2014). U.S. Bureau of the Census. County Population Estimates by Race and Hispanic Origin, 2010. http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/united-states/quick-facts/Oregon.

Appendix B. Child Maltreatment by County: Data and Sources

COUNTY	VICTIM RATE[1] (per 1,000 children)	% OF VICTIMS 0-5[2]	% OF VICTIMS 6-12[2]	% OF VICTIMS 13-18[2]
Baker	21.5	46.8	34.2	19
Benton	6.4	42.6*	44.7	12.8
Clackamas	7.1	42.8	36	21.2
Clatsop	12.2	42	39.5	18.5
Columbia	14.1	49	35.8	15.2
Coos	17.3	51.7	35.6	12.7
Crook	20.8	59.3	28.8	11.9
Curry	8.2	50	38.7	11.3
Deschutes	7.1	44.4	37.5	18.1
Douglas	12.2	51.7	37.7	10.6
Gilliam	79.8	52.4	23.8	23.8
Grant	8.8	62.5*	18.8	18.8
Harney	16.9	45	25	30
Hood River	5.0	41.9*	41.9	16.3
Jackson	19.2	57.4*	30.2	12.5
Jefferson	11.1	58.5	25.5	16
Josephine	19.1	49.7	37.3	12.9
Klamath	23.6	48.8	38.9	12.3
Lake	10.9	42.1	42.1	15.8
Lane	15.3	46.6*	35.6	17.9
Lincoln	24.1	47.7	33.5	18.8
Linn	17.3	47.6	34.2	18.2
Malheur	24.1	48.4	36.8	14.8
Marion	13.1	53.7*	31.6	14.6
Morrow	12.8	32.7	42.3	25
Multnomah	12.0	49.3	33.1	17.6
Polk	8.6	46.8	35	18.2
Sherman	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tillamook	17.6	46.2*	39.6	14.3
Umatilla	6.9	53.4*	31.2	15.3
Union	15.6	49.6*	36.8	13.5
Wallowa	15.5	30	40	30
Wasco	11.2	51.5	31.8	16.7
Washington	6.3	42.5	38.6	18.9
Wheeler	N/A	42.8	28.6	28.6
Yamhill	6.3	44.2*	43.8	11.9
OREGON	**11.6**	**48.3**	**35.2**	**16.5**

Sources:

[1] Office of Business Intelligence, Oregon Department of Human Services (April 2014). 2012 Child Welfare Data Book. http://www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/docs/2012%20Child%20Welfare%20Data%20Book.pdf.

[2] Children First for Oregon (2012). 2012 Status of Oregon's Children County Data Book. http://cffo.convio.net/site/ DocServer/2012_Oregon_County_Data_Book_v07.

Appendix C. Risk Factors by County: Data and Sources*

COUNTY	Child Poverty	Unemploy-ment	Food Stamps	Birth Teens	Single Status	< High School	LBW	DV Calls	Drug Arrests	Crime
Baker	32.7	10.5	22.8	8.1	33	11.9	7.9	2.81	215.9	33
Benton	17.1	5.8	11.3	3.5	26	6	5.5	2.85	523.1	130
Clackamas	15.9	6.8	13.4	2.8	24	7.6	5.7	0.57	155.1	118
Clatsop	27.6	7.2	22.1	2.4	38	8.2	6	6.27	769	137
Columbia	17.4	8.3	19.3	4.9	28	11.1	6	1.82	442.8	92
Coos	29.2	9.9	27.5	3.7	37	12.2	6.7	1.26	787.1	218
Crook	28.3	12.8	24.5	5	28	14.6	6.3	0.87	392.3	235
Curry	26.3	12.3	20.8	5.1	33	9.2	5.9	2.12	610	134
Deschutes	20.2	9.7	19.9	3.1	25	7	6.1	0.87	724.4	298
Douglas	28.1	11.1	26	6	36	13.2	6.5	1.54	1361.4	114
Gilliam	18.4	7.8	14.3	na	32	10.4	na	14.84	3526.3	36
Grant	27.9	13.6	17	3	27	11.2	5.6	3.15	617.4	18
Harney	29.7	14.8	20.3	2.8	22	10.6	5.6	3.15	2706.8	74
Hood River	23.2	6.2	15.4	2.3	21	17.7	4.9	0.62	498.4	70
Jackson	27.3	9.8	25.2	5.9	36	10.7	6.1	1.06	1189.5	272
Jefferson	33.3	11.8	32.8	4.2	43	16.3	6.8	0.87	487.7	106
Josephine	31.8	11.1	30.2	8	34	11.8	5.7	4.5	474.8	167
Klamath	30.8	11.4	27.1	4.2	35	12.8	8.3	4.56	776.1	248
Lake	30.1	12.1	20.7	5.4	30	13.6	7.9	4.56	1628.8	329
Lane	23.5	11.1	22.5	5.4	34	9.4	6.3	1.7	812.5	291
Lincoln	26.9	8.7	24.7	8.1	34	10.7	5.2	2.33	628.6	336
Linn	27.7	9.6	25.5	4.3	34	11.3	6.4	2.85	601.5	123
Malheur	35.1	9.3	27.7	8.2	30	20.2	6.6	0.77	888.7	193
Marion	30.6	8.2	25.3	6.9	34	16.9	5.8	1.62	304.2	242
Morrow	23	8.4	23	8.2	34	21.7	5.9	0.45	230.1	217
Multnomah	26.1	6.7	21.4	5.2	33	10.5	6.5	4.59	487.7	497
Polk	18.7	7.3	15.9	3.5	25	10.1	5.6	5.9	719.1	247
Sherman	21.3	8	17.4	na	37	9.8	na	14.84	7875.4	na
Tillamook	25.1	7.5	20.6	6.4	37	11.5	7.1	3.6	691.6	88
Umatilla	25.9	9.3	22.2	5.5	37	17.8	6.3	0.45	696.3	269
Union	20.5	8.7	20.9	1.6	28	10.7	6.9	3.81	802.3	143
Wallowa	26.8	12.1	16	3.4	37	7.7	7.9	3.81	171.1	24
Wasco	25.8	8.2	22.5	6.2	32	16.7	4.5	14.84	930	78
Washington	16	6.3	12.6	3.5	24	9.3	5.9	0.96	290.3	162
Wheeler	35.9	8.4	16.1	na	32	12.8	na	14.84	na	na
Yamhill	20.3	7.6	20.6	3.8	28	12.8	5.6	1.24	668.3	134

*Data Limitations/Disclaimer: Counties vary significantly in population, size, and geography and this variance should be considered when interpreting differences among counties. Small counties may have a small number of events that can cause rates to vary considerably; such variations may not reflect significant differences in the indicators. The data presented in this report have been used to present a generalized picture of overall risk, but are not appropriate for use in statistical modeling and other analyses.

Data Sources
Number Children 0-5 in Poverty (3 Year Estimates 2010-2013). "POVERTY STATUS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS BY FAMILY TYPE BY AGE OF RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS U.S." Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml.

Unemployment Rate (January 2014, per 1,000)- Oregonlive Interactive Maps (2014). A Picture of Poverty in Oregon. http://projects.oregonlive.com/maps/poverty.

Food Stamps Rate (January 2014, per 1,000)- Oregonlive Interactive Maps (2014). A Picture of Poverty in Oregon. http://projects.oregonlive.com/maps/poverty.

Teen Births (average for April 2013-March 2014, % of all live births) – Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division, Center for Health Statistics (2014). Oregon Teen Pregnancies (Ages 10-17) by County of Residence, Moving Total, Rolling Rate, and 2014 Year-to-Date. https://public.health.oregon.gov/BirthDeathCertificates /VitalStatistics/TeenPregnancy/Documents/2014_10-17roll.pdf.

Single Parents (average 2008-2012 from American Community Survey, per 1,000 households) – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Center for Health Statistics and Division of Behavioral Surveillance (2014). Children in Single Parent Households, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/oregon/2014/measure/factors/82/data.

Less than High School Education (average for 2008-2012 from American Community Survey, per 1,000). USA.com (2014). Oregon Less than a High School Education Percentage County Rank. http://www.usa.com/rank/oregon-state--less-than-a-high-school-education-percentage--county-rank.htm.

Low Birth weight (average 2005-2011, % of all live births) – Oregon Center for Health Statistics (2014). Health Outcomes – Low Birth weight, County Health Rankings and Roadmaps. www/countyhealthrankings.org/app/ Oregon/2014/measure/outcomes/ 37/data.

Domestic Violence (2013, # of hotline calls divided by county population) - DHS Child Safety Unit (2014). Striving to Meet the Need: Summary of Services Provided by Sexual and Domestic Violence Programs in Oregon. www.oregon.gov/dhs/abuse/domestic/docs/dv-sa2013summary.pdf.
> Counties were grouped together for domestic violence (hotline calls & population): Benton/Linn; Deschutes/Crook/Jefferson; Harney/Grant; Klamath/Lake; Umatilla/Morrow; Union/Wallowa; Wasco/Gilliam/Wheeler/Sherman.

Drug Arrests (2012, per 100,000) – State of Oregon, Criminal Justice Center (2014). Drug Arrest Rate, 2012. http://navigator.state.or.us/cjc.

Violent Crime (average 2009-2011, per 100,000) – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Center for Health Statistics and Division of Behavioral Surveillance (2014). County Health Rankings and Roadmaps, Violent Crime Rate. http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/oregon/2014/measure/factors/43/data.

Used to calculate 0-5 children in poverty numbers for 10 counties:
0-17 Poverty Rate (2011, per 1,000) - Children First for Oregon (2012). 2012 Status of Oregon's Children County Data Book. http://cffo.convio.net/site/DocServer/2012_Oregon_County_ Data_Book_v07.

Appendix D. Method for Calculating Summed Risk Scores for Mapping in ArcGIS

1. Data for each of 10 risk factors for each county was inputted into SPSS. These included:

   1. Poverty (0-17 years)
   2. Unemployment
   3. Food Stamp Usage
   4. Birth to Teen Mothers
   5. Single Status
   6. Less Than High School Education
   7. Low Birth Weight (LBW)
   8. Domestic Violence (DV) Calls
   9. Drug Related Arrests
   10. Violent Crime

2. Quartiles for each risk factor were calculated so that each factor was given a score for each county.

   Risk levels as follows for each variable: $1 = \leq 25$th percentile
   $2 = 26$ -50th percentile
   $3 = 51$-75th percentile
   $4 = > 75^{th}$ percentile

3. Each county received a count for high risk status (# of factors > 50percentile) and highest risk (# of factors > 75 percentile). A county had to have 80% (at least 8 of 10 risk factors) of their data to be given a summary score (e.g., Sherman county was not given a score as 3 of the 10 risk factor data points were not available). Counts could range from 0- 10 for both summed scores.

   [Higher numbers indicated higher rates on each risk factor, indicating worse circumstances.]

4. Using ArcGIS, mapping software, risk factor count data for each county was linked to county shape files. These risk factor counts were layered with child maltreatment incidence rates by county. The program created cut-points for # of risk factors in specific groups based on the distribution of risk factors. [See in text figures for categories and graphics].

Appendix E. Risk Level for Each Risk Factor and Total # Risk Factors (0-10) by County*

COUNTY	RISK 1 Child Poverty	RISK 2 Un-employ	RISK 3 Food Stamps	RISK 4 Birth-Teens	RISK 5 Single Status	RISK 6 < High	RISK 7 LBW	RISK 8 DV Calls	RISK 9 Drug Arrests	RISK 10 CRIME	# in Top 50%	# in Top 25%
Baker	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	1	1	8	3
Benton	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	0
Clackamas	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0
Clatsop	3	1	3	1	4	1	2	4	3	2	5	2
Columbia	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0
Coos	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	2	3	3	8	3
Crook	3	4	3	3	2	4	3	1	1	3	7	2
Curry	2	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	1
Deschutes	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	4	3	1
Douglas	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	8	3
Gilliam	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Grant	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1
Harney	4	4	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	4	3
Hood River	2	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1
Jackson	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	2	4	4	8	4
Jefferson	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	1	2	2	6	6
Josephine	4	3	4	4	3	3	2	4	2	3	8	4
Klamath	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	9	6
Lake	4	4	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	8	7
Lane	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	2	4	4	7	2
Lincoln	3	2	3	4	3	2	1	3	2	4	6	2
Linn	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	7	1
Malheur	4	3	4	4	2	4	3	1	4	3	8	5
Marion	4	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	1	3	6	4
Morrow	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	1	1	3	5	2
Multnomah	2	1	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	4	6	2
Polk	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	3	3	3	1
Sherman	2	2	2	na	4	2	na	4	4	na	na	na
Tillamook	2	1	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	1	6	3
Umatilla	2	3	3	3	4	4	3	1	3	4	8	3
Union	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	4	1
Wallowa	3	4	1	1	4	1	4	3	1	1	5	3
Wasco	2	2	3	4	2	4	1	4	4	1	5	4
Washington	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	0
Wheeler	4	2	1	na	2	3	na	4	na	na	na	na
Yamhill	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	0

Note: DV=domestic violence; LBW=Low birth weight; higher total # of risk factors = worse risk scores

*Risk levels as follows for each variable:
        1 = ≤ 25th percentile (lowest numbers)
        2 = 26 -50th percentile
        3 = 51-75th percentile
        4 = > 75th percentile (highest numbers)

Appendix F. Number of Risk Factors by County in Highest Risk 25th Percentile with Child Abuse and Neglect Rate

COUNTY	# Risk Factors (# at Top 25th percentile)	Child Abuse & Neglect Rate (per 1,000)
Lake	7	10.9
Klamath	6	23.6
Jefferson	6	11.1
Malheur	5	24.1
Jackson	4	19.2
Josephine	4	19.1
Marion	4	13.1
Wasco	4	11.2
Baker	3	21.5
Tillamook	3	17.6
Coos	3	17.3
Harney	3	16.9
Wallowa	3	15.5
Douglas	3	12.2
Umatilla	3	6.9
Lincoln	2	24.1
Crook	2	20.8
Lane	2	15.3
Morrow	2	12.8
Clatsop	2	12.2
Multnomah	2	12
Linn	1	17.3
Union	1	15.6
Grant	1	8.8
Polk	1	8.6
Curry	1	8.2
Deschutes	1	7.1
Hood River	1	5
Columbia	0	14.1
Clackamas	0	7.1
Benton	0	6.4
Washington	0	6.3
Yamhill	0	6.3
Gilliam	na	na
Sherman	na	na
Wheeler	na	na

Appendix G. Other Parenting Programs in Use as Reported by Survey Respondents

1. Abriendo Puertas – Opening Doors (22)	29. Positive Discipline (1)
2. Parenting Now (20)	30. Ready for K Strategies (1)
3. Strengthening Families (9)	31. 1 2 3 Magic (1)
4. Darkness to Light (6)	32. Babies First (1)
5. Strengthening Rural Families (6)	33. Safe Communities (1)
6. Active Parenting (6)	34. Collaborative Problems Solving (1)
7. Parenting Inside Out (5)	35. Parenting Today (1)
8. CaCoon (4)	36. Parenting Together (1)
9. Love & Logic (3)	37. Live and Learn with baby (1)
10. Parenting the First 3 Years (3)	38. Live and Learn with Children (1)
11. Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (3)	39. Creative Development (1)
12. Maternity Connections (2)	40. Living with your Middle Schooler (1)
13. Growing Great Kids (3)	41. Positive Behavior (1)
14. Babies First (2)	42. Effective Parenting (1)
15. ABC House (2)	43. Caring for Children who have experienced Trauma (1)
16. Conscious Discipline (2)	
17. Children in Between (2)	44. Parenting your Teen (1)
18. Live and Learn with your Toddler (2)	45. Every Child Ready to Read (1)
19. Parenting the Second Time Around (2)	46. Los ninos bien educados (1)
20. Family Support and Connections (2)	47. Common sense parenting (1)
21. Parent Enhancement Program (2)	48. Staying Connected with your Teen (1)
22. Family Access and Visitation (2)	49. Kids Turn Family Law Education Program (1)
23. ABC's of Parenting (2)	50. Communities that Care (1)
24. Mothers & Babies Post/Ante Partum Depression Program (2)	51. Keeping Families Together (1)
	52. For the Children (1)
25. Milestones Family Recovery (1)	53. Haga de la Paternidad un Placer (1)
26. Teen Parent Program (1)	54. Incredible Infants (1)
27. Triple P (1)	55. Responsive Teaching Model (1)
28. Parent Stress Management Groups (1)	

Appendix H. Limitations on Interpretation of Program Reach Data

1. **Type of Data Collected** – About half of the organizations collected data for number of children served and half collected number of parents and/or families served. For those that collected data by parents, they did not track how many of the parents represented a family or how many children were represented by a parent/family. This makes it difficult to make comparisons across programs. A second issue related to differences in the type of data organizations collect is that many do not track by specific parenting program. Grantees submitting data to CTFO or OPEC may break out their numbers by program, but other agencies indicated that they track families by type of service – parent education, home visits, child services, etc. rather than specific parent education program.

2. **Timeframes** – Organizations differed in their timeframes of their data. While most presented data for fiscal year 2013, some also presented calendar year or point-in-time data (number being served right now). Again, this affects the reliability of cross-site comparisons.

3. **Estimates/Tracked Numbers** – Approximately half of the respondents gave estimates for their data as opposed to actual numbers tracked. Appropriate for a "snapshot" but not complex statistical analyses.

4. **Program Modifications** – Many program staff indicated that they use a blend of programs or modify them for the particular parents of each session or home visiting. Ultimately, each program staff decided whether they felt the program they used conformed enough to the standard program to be counted. In general, staff were conservative and chose not to count a family as being served if they felt it was too different. Using a combination of parent education programs and/or having adapted programs to the specific needs of parents and families is seen as a needed individualization service and as more effective in engaging parents with the material and increasing their involvement in the program. Many staff also reported that they use parts of a program or modify it to be used in their home visiting or individual counseling programs. In these cases, if they felt the program we were asking about was too 'watered down', they did not count it as being offered by their organization.

5. **Definition of Service** – Programs also may count service rates differently. We recommended that they count the participant if they completed 75% of the program, but ultimately the individual practitioner made the decision as to whether they felt a parent had participated to a degree that positive change could be expected. Lacking a shared definition of "service," there is a degree of variability in the results.

6. **Outreach** – The approach to data collection involved beginning with high-level state and county leaders and working our way down to program staff at the local level. This approach takes time to identify the appropriate contacts at each level. The summer holidays and then end-of-fiscal year reporting affected the availability of some of our key contacts. As a result, we may have missed some of the key program contacts at the local level and our findings may under-represent the actual number of children and families being served. However, now that contact have been made picking back up at the local level would be a good place to start in future efforts.

7. **Data Overlap and Duplication** – Given our pyramid approach to the data collection, we may have duplicated numbers for some organizations that were contacted at the local level and also included in their funding agencies' data. Efforts were made to avoid duplication of data shared from individual agencies that would have been also included in CTFO, OPEC, Relief Nurseries data, or from a Hub Coordinator. However, it is possible that some families were counted twice, but not likely.

8. **Emerging Programs** – Both OPEC and ELS have newly funded programs that were included in our data collection. Since these programs were just awarded grants in the spring and early summer, they don't currently have data available and could not be included in our analysis (they are reflected in the report as having the program but no data). Also, it was harder to identify contacts in emerging counties like Tillamook and Klamath that have not previously been part of a hub. Links to broader community and regional systems seem to be in the early stages.

Appendix I: Details on Program Reach Data Parameters

Some organizations reported for more than one county. In these cases, data were divided comparably among counties or presented as recommended by data source. Data are presented in the aggregate and may reflect several sources. Efforts were made to exclude duplicated counts from different sources.

Circle of Security
- All data represent # of families served in FY 2013, except for Marion County which has presented # of children served, and Douglas County which has presented # of parents served.
- This number includes an estimate of the number of families served by the Responsive Teaching Model of the Family Nurturing Center in Jackson County with the Circle of Security and Nurturing models serving as a guide for services. It does not reflect a breakdown of families in each of the Circle of Security and Nurturing Parents programs.

Effective Black Parenting Initiative (EBPI)
- Numbers are from the EPBI website (www.thebpi.org) and represent an annual estimate without a specific timeframe.

Healthy Families of Oregon (HFO)
- Data represent # of families for FY 2012-2013 who received at least one home visit during this time period regardless of when they entered HFO.

Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)
- Data represent # of families for 7/1/2012 - 6/30/2013.
- Umatilla and Morrow counties are combined (17 total for both counties).

Incredible Years (IY)
- Data represent # parents served FY2013, except for Washington County in which a general annual estimate is provided.

Making Parenting a Pleasure (MPAP)
- Data represent # of parents served FY2013, except for Marion County which provided # of children served.
- Clackamas County combines their MPAP and NPP programs and has not broken out numbers served between the two. Numbers reflect # served by both programs.

Nurturing Parents Program (NPP)
- Data represent # parents served in FY 2013.
- Clackamas County combines their MPAP and NPP programs and has not broken out numbers served between the two. Numbers reflect # served by both programs.
- This number includes an estimate of the number of families served by the Responsive Teaching Model of the Family Nurturing Center in Jackson County with the Circle of Security and Nurturing models serving as a guide for services. It does not reflect a breakdown of families in each of the Circle of Security and Nurturing Parents programs.

Parents Anonymous (PA)
- Data represent # of children served in FY 2013; Parent Support Groups, Multnomah County.

Parents as Teachers (PAT)
- Data represent # of families served in FY 2013, except for Douglas County which provided # of parents served for FY 2013.
- Harney, Lincoln, and Washington counties presented # of families served to date for calendar year 2014.
- Clackamas County switched from PAT to a new program, Growing Great Kids, in March 2014, and their numbers include families served with this program as well.

Positive Indian Parenting (PIP)
- Multnomah county data are from NARA (calendar year 2013), Multnomah Home Visiting Inventory (FY 2013), and OPEC (FY 2013). This number may be an over-estimate as NARA and HV didn't break out their data by home visits and group trainings, so there may be some overlap.

Relief Nurseries (RN)
- Data represent # of children 0-5 for FY 2013. The following counties are grouped together: Deschutes/Jefferson. Cottage Grove #'s are included in Douglas County.

Oregon Parenting Education Collaborative (OPEC)
- Data represent number of parents served in 2013-14 by the following programs: Circle of Security, Incredible Years, Making Parenting a Pleasure, Nurturing Parents, and Positive Indian Parenting.
- OPEC data are from both OPEC and CTFO funded organizations and include non-OPEC funded parent education and support programs administered by these organizations. For example, for some hubs, data from community partners might also be included. In addition, some of the counties are newly added to the Hubs (as of July 1) so their data would not be in the online reporting or the county is not in the OPEC Hub system at all. These include: Josephine, Malheur, Tillamook, Sherman, and Union.
- The following OPEC counties are grouped together: Deschutes/Crook/Jefferson, Wasco/Hood River, Coos/Curry, Linn/Benton, Wallowa/Baker, Clatsop/Columbia, Umatilla/Morrow.

Portland Children's Levy
- Data represent estimated # of children to be served for FY 2014.

Multnomah County Home Visiting Inventory
- Numbers represent annual estimate of # families served based on current funding.
- Interpret with caution because although some programs may have identified one of these curricula as primary, they might have also identified other curricula and the breakout between them is not known.

Portland State University, Relationship-Based Visitation (based on Nurturing Parents program)
- Data represent number of parents who completed their Family Nurturing Plan.
- Data were combined for some counties and breakdowns among counties were estimated based on service patterns.

Appendix J. Estimates of the Percentage Children Served by 11 Programs by County Using Both 1) Ages 0-5 in poverty, and 2) Ages 0-5 total population

County	% Served 0-5 Poverty	% Served 0-5 Total Population
Baker	17	7
Benton	38	10
Clackamas	29	4
Clatsop	9	3
Columbia	6	2
Coos	39	11
Crook	16	6
Curry	13	5
Deschutes	32	7
Douglas	48	22
Gilliam	68	16
Grant	80	30
Harney	27	10
Hood River	43	9
Jackson	21	6
Jefferson	39	23
Josephine	11	4
Klamath	5	2
Lake	5	2
Lane	19	6
Lincoln	53	16
Linn	8	4
Malheur	14	6
Marion	6	2
Morrow	58	18
Multnomah	34	11
Polk	18	6
Sherman	49	12
Tillamook	15	3
Umatilla	17	6
Union	7	2
Wallowa	75	23
Wasco	19	7
Washington	8	2
Wheeler	43	19
Yamhill	14	4

Appendix K. Sources for Program Reach Data

Circle of Security (COS)
- CTFO
- OPEC
- Albertina Kerr
- Options Counseling and Family Services
- Mid-Willamette Valley Community Action (MWVCAA)
- Clackamas County Children, Youth, and Families & Early Learning Hub
- Clackamas Healthy Start/Healthy Families
- Umatilla-Morrow County Head Start (UMCHS)
- COS certified trainer – Linn/Benton
- Lutheran Community Services Northwest
- Family Nurturing Center
- Family Development Center
- The Next Door

Effective Black Parenting Initiative (EBPI)
- From the Black Parenting Initiative Website. http://thebpi.org/.

Healthy Families of Oregon (HFO)
- Green, Beth L., Tarte, Jerod M., Aborn, Jennifer A., Croome, Jade T. (February 2014). *"Statewide Evaluation Results, 2012-2013: Healthy Families of Oregon A Summary of Findings."* NPC Research.

Incredible Years (IY)
- OPEC
- CTFO
- Portland Children's Levy
- Multnomah County Home Visiting Inventory
- Washington County Commission on Children and Families
- Condon Child Care
- UMCHS
- The Next Door

Making Parenting a Pleasure (MPAP)
- OPEC
- CTFO
- Multnomah County Home Visiting Inventory
- Options Counseling and Family Services
- MWVCAA
- Metropolitan Family Services
- Salem/Keizer Coalition for Equality

MPAP Continued
- Clackamas County Children, Youth, and Families & Early Learning Hub
- Harney ESD
- Lutheran Community Services Northwest
- The Next Door
- Southern Oregon Head Start
- Chehalem Counseling Center
- Southern Oregon Goodwill
- Families First
- Crook County Human Services
- Building Healthy Families

Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP)
- Maternal Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

Nurturing Parents Program (NPP)
- CTFO
- OPEC
- Portland Children's Levy
- Metropolitan Family Services
- Clackamas County Children, Youth, and Families & Early Learning Hub
- UMCHS

NPP Continued
- Washington County Commission on Children and Families
- Southern Oregon Head Start
- Willamette Education Services District (WESD)
- Douglas ESD
- Harney ESD
- Marion County Health Department
- Family Nurturing Center
- Family Development Center
- The Next Door
- Building Healthy Families
- Portland State University, Center for Improvement of Child and Family Services, Relationship-Based Visitation Program.

Parents Anonymous (PA)
- Morrison Child and Family Services, Ruth Taylor

Parents as Teachers (PAT)
- Portland Children's Levy
- Home Visiting Inventory
- Morrison Family Services
- Lincoln County HFO
- Clackamas Cnty Children, Youth, and Families & Early Learning Hub

PAT Continued
- Coos County Health Dept.
- Curry County HFO.
- North-Central ESD
- Family Development Center
- UMCHS
- Clackamas County HFO
- The Next Door
- Harney County HFO
- Families First
- Insights Teen Parent Program
- Washington County Community Action Head Start

Positive Indian Parenting (PIP)
- OPEC
- CTFO
- Multnomah County Home Visiting Program
- Native American Youth and Family Center (NAYA)
- Native American Rehabilitation Association of the Northwest (NARA)

Relief Nurseries
- Oregon Association of Relief Nurseries

* In addition to these organizations, we are grateful to the many others that provided contact information and guidance.

There may be overlap between some of the organizations reported above. Efforts were made to avoid duplication in the final numbers used for analysis.