

**Educational Opportunities for Children and Families (EOCF)**

**Educational Service District 112 (ESD 112)**

**Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP**

Vancouver, Washington

## **2014 COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT**

Prepared by

Essential Elements, LLC



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# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY FOR EOCF**

**Written by Carol Foster, Executive Director, EOCF**

This Community Assessment was conducted in collaboration with the two grantees, Educational Opportunities for Children and Families (EOCF) and Educational Service District 112 (ESD) administering the Early Head Start and Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) services in the same service area, combining resources to conduct a single regional report. Input was sought from all agency programs—Early Head Start, Head Start and ECEAP.

The region covered in this Community Assessment remains unchanged from 2013 and includes the recruitment and service areas of the two grantees serving the area, in addition to the rest of the Southwest Washington region. The region is comprised of six counties: Clark, Cowlitz, Pacific, Klickitat, Skamania and Wahkiakum. EOCF serves Clark and Pacific Counties, and the Woodland School District in Cowlitz County. ESD 112 serves these counties in addition to parts of Klickitat, Skamania and Wahkiakum Counties.

Data was gathered beginning in March 2014 and continued into the writing phase through July 2014. Qualitative and quantitative data was gathered through a variety of sources, both internal and external, and analyzed to comprise this assessment.

## **MAJOR ISSUES, TRENDS, AND CONCERNS**

### **Overall Impact of the Recession Begins to Lessen Slightly**

Southwest Washington has been hit hard by the economic downturn that began in 2008. The area is just beginning to see an upturn in the economy. A translatable indicator of poverty for our families is the number of free and reduced lunches, on the increase for both Evergreen and Vancouver School Districts. The five rural counties have free and reduced lunch application rates that are much higher than the state average of 42%, and higher rates of child poverty.

Major challenges facing local communities remain a consistent theme with lack of sustainable family wage jobs, affordable housing, homelessness, mental health issues, substance abuse and lack of transportation. Although in 2013-14 unemployment slowed a bit, housing continues to be a challenge for our families. This contributes to a high mobility rate for our families which impacts enrollment and attendance in our early learning classes. Child poverty continues to be high, specifically in the under-6-

year-old population. More households are at or below poverty level, including many “new poor” who have recently fallen into and/or remain in poverty due to economic conditions and unemployment.

Gas prices continue to be high, averaging nearly \$4.00 per gallon as of July 2014. This increase, combined with severe weather again during this past year nationally impacts the cost of food and transportation, both public and personal, as well as general costs of living. Many families are very limited in their ability to travel to a location farther away than their local neighborhood to receive child care and education services.

Many families throughout the region no longer qualify for state child care subsidies, or cannot sustain qualification for consecutive months or have had their co-pay portion rise beyond their ability to pay. Additionally, working parents often have “on call” jobs with shifts in the evenings and on weekends, necessitating that they find “patchwork” care for their children, especially infants and toddlers. The connections that children have with communities and neighborhoods through family participation in schools and the workforce are likely to be negatively impacted by declines in enrollment of young children in pre-kindergarten programs.

Feedback from parents, staff, the Parent Policy Council and Board of Directors, and community agencies consistently confirms an increase in the number of children with health issues, nutrition and mental health needs, non-English speaking children, children with disabilities and grandparents as the primary caregivers.

Families continue to consistently access community resources for priority issues: dental care, as well as health care and prescription assistance; employment; food and other emergency assistance; housing, rental assistance, utilities assistance and emergency shelter; money management and budgeting; transportation; and information and referral. State social services and human resource budgets continue to be underfunded, adversely impacting community mental health services and services to children in foster care, resulting in fewer services available to eligible families.

## **Child Well-being**

Obesity continues to be a concern both nationally and locally. High percentages of children enrolled in Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP programs are overweight or obese, and this has steadily maintained or increased over the past several years, even with nutrition education and the implementation of physical activity education and intervention (ChildPlus, 2014). Children's overall health is expected to continue to decline due to obesity. Families cannot necessarily travel to grocery stores and farmers' markets to obtain fresh fruits and vegetables, which are typically higher priced. Thus they rely more and more on low-cost fast food or filling, but less nutritious, food.

EOCF participates with the Clark County Food Bank in the "Growing Healthy Futures" program that includes establishing gardens at some of our early learning sites, as well as cooking and nutrition activities and education for children and families.

## **Family Well-Being**

When polled for this assessment, the majority of families indicated a need for Parenting and Health Education. The data for the areas that our programs serve support this request. Thirty-five percent of the parents in the Early Head Start program have less than a high school diploma and in 20% of households with both parents, neither is employed. In single parent families in the Early Head Start Program 76.4% are not employed, and of this total group only three (3) are in some sort of job training or school. The majority of the families utilize WIC and SNAP benefits to meet their basic needs.

Major challenges facing local communities remain a consistent theme with lack of jobs, affordable housing, homelessness, substance abuse and lack of transportation. Families that reside in the rural counties have to deal with transportation issues and lack of any available services. Many of these families have to travel many miles for doctor and dental visits.

## **Affordable and available Child Care and Preschool Services**

Families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. In the last year, the cost of child care increased at up to eight times the rate of increases in family income making child care an increasingly difficult financial burden for working families to bear. Families are spending approximately 13% - 18% of their median income on child care. The average cost of infant care in a center increased 2.7%, while the average cost of infant care in a family child care home increased 3.7%. Over three quarters of families enrolled in our programs utilize relatives for child care. Most cannot afford the costs of child care, as they cannot maintain the requirements for child care subsidies. There is a need

for affordable and quality child care and preschool programs in high poverty neighborhoods. Parents, staff and board members polled for this assessment all cite the need for more facilities offering early education services.

EOCF and ESD 112 families consistently access community resources such as housing assistance, WIC, TANF, WorkFirst, low or no cost dental care, urgent care clinics and other services that take Medicaid coupons and childcare subsidies. Drastic cuts due to the state and national budget climate are impacting many of these programs, resulting in fewer services available to fewer families.

The need for the services that both ESD 112 and EOCF provide continues to increase. The need for funding for these programs has increased as well, specifically the need for a diversified portfolio of unrestricted and restricted funds. Unrestricted funds are critically important for the nonprofit sector of the economy, particularly given the reality of sequestration budget reductions and government shutdowns. Programs with specific grants from the Administration of Children and Families, such as Office of Head Start Grants, must secure unrestricted funds to provide a percentage of a Non-Federal Share match (as well as to contribute to service delivery). Acquiring donor funds within this continued depressed local economy translates to heavy competition for scarce funds in this challenging environment.



## RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRIORITIES FOR EOCF

The following recommendations are based on the work compiled in this Community Assessment, the findings listed previously, and recent discussions among EOCF staff, management, EOCF Board of Directors, Parent Policy Council and community stakeholders.

1. Continue efforts to ensure that services to those most in need are occurring, including children in extreme poverty, children with disabilities, children in foster care, and families who are homeless. Continue to evaluate and emphasize services and activities that address these needs of eligible families.
2. Continue to evaluate classrooms to address the needs of our children and families:
  - a. To further support child and family services for Dual Language Learners (DLL):
    - i. Provide additional training for existing staff to increase knowledge of how to specifically work with DLL children.
    - ii. Explore offering various levels of second language training to current staff.
    - iii. Continue staff recruitment efforts in selection of bilingual staff.
  - b. Continue to closely monitor classroom health and safety using the current procedures and tracking via the ChildPlus data system.
3. Promote and establish activities to sustain healthy behaviors for children, families and staff. Data from local sources, as well as our own child outcome aggregated data, reveals the need for more focus on physical activity and nutrition. Food and nutrition are of great importance to our families who often have limited access to fresh foods, as well as limited experience with and knowledge of preparing inexpensive and nutritious meals. EOCF continues collaboration with the Clark County Food Bank and the “Growing Healthy Futures” program. Families receive nutrition education, access to site-based and community gardens and other related services and activities, resulting in positive benefits and outcomes.
4. Continue to review the aggregated data that has been compiled for all children attending Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP for intentional program improvements in the areas of science

and math education. Continue to explore possibilities for collaborating in mutual, reciprocal teacher training with school districts.

5. Continue to enhance; a) school readiness goals in alignment with the Head Start Early Learning Framework, the Washington State Early Learning Guidelines and local kindergarten program initiatives and; b) family engagement activities via implementation of the Parent and Community Engagement Framework in all aspects of our early learning programs and activities with families.
6. Explore expanding partnerships with non-traditional and new potential partners to increase collaboration and services for dual-language families, as well as establishing services within neighborhoods for increased accessibility for families.
7. Continue to increase and grow partnerships with training and employment programs, physicians and medical groups and potential “wrap-around one-stop-shop” services for families.
8. Continue with and grow coalition work in Southwest Washington to unify systems and efforts on behalf of the children and families we serve, including Support for Early Learning & Families (SELF), Southwest Washington Early Learning Regional Coalition (SWEL), Healthy Learning Collaborative, etc.
9. Continue to analyze the need to revise program offerings such as possibly reducing full-day slots and increasing Home-Based slots, particularly for Early Head Start.
  - a. Data indicates a reduction in numbers of families who are eligible for subsidies, as well as continuing high unemployment leading to decreased need for full-day care.
  - b. Data also indicates a reduction in numbers of licensed full-day facilities in the service area, and slot vacancies in 2008 and 2009 (included in 2009 and 2010 Community Assessment Addenda).
  - c. Data indicates potential transportation challenges for families: rising gas prices, decreased bus service, and limited public transportation in rural areas.

10. Continue to examine service saturation inequities between counties in the region in partnership with grantors and discuss increasing equity in slot distribution.
  
11. Continue collaboration with school districts, leveraging combined resources to move early learning sites into neighborhood schools in those areas of greatest need whenever possible. Maintain and update a strategic plan and ongoing discussions with school district personnel and community leadership to sustain a proactive approach that includes budget projections and realistic timeframes.
  
12. Continue to access Office of Head Start Region X Training and Technical Assistance to further implement Head Start Family Engagement Framework and increase opportunities for father/male engagement, integrating the cultural diversity of our families. Our strategy is to build strong and resilient families and parent advocacy skills, resulting in long-term family success and academic success of children.

***End of Executive Summary for EOCF***

# OVERVIEW OF WASHINGTON STATE

## Poverty by Demographics

- Child poverty rate:
- Senior poverty rate: 9%
- Women in poverty: 13.5%
- Percent of single-parent families with related children that are below poverty: 32%
- Number of Hispanic children below 200% poverty: 201,000

## Economic Well-being

- Poverty rate: 13.5%
- Extreme poverty rate: 6.3%
- Unemployment rate: 7.1%
- Food insecurity: 14.6%
- Low-income families that work: 26.4%
- Minimum Wage: \$9.32
- Percent of jobs that are low-wage: 9.7%
- Percent of individuals who are uninsured: 14%
- Number of Hispanic children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment: 136,000

## Family

- Teen birth rate per 1,000: 26.7
- Children living in single parent families: 29%
- Children in foster care: 10,136
- Percent of children in immigrant families: 27%
- Number of grandparents raising grandchildren: 25,580

## Assets

- Asset poverty rate: 25.3%
- Unbanked households: 4.5%
- Average college graduate debt: \$23,293

## Education

- Individuals with a high school degree: 89.8%
- Individuals with a four year college degree: 31.7%
- Teens ages 16 to 19 not attending school and not working: 8%
- Percent of college students with debt: 56%
- High school graduation rate: 77.2%

## Housing

- Total households: 2,602,568
- Renters: 36%
- Households paying more than 30% of income on housing: 439,897
- Homeless people: 20,504
- Home foreclosure rate: 2.65%

## Justice System

- Number of youth residing in juvenile justice and correctional facilities: 1,382

## Participation in Federal Programs

- Adults and children receiving welfare (TANF): 116,042
  - Children receiving food stamps (SNAP): 385,000
  - EITC recipients: 453,000
  - Households receiving federal rental assistance: 86,680
  - Families receiving child care subsidies: 22,700
  - Number of children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP: 815,683
  - Number of women and children receiving WIC (Women, Infants and Children supplemental nutrition program): 191,753
  - Households receiving LIHEAP (Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program): 84,090;
- Population of Washington - 6,971,406

## METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary data was obtained from a variety of sources. The sources included the following: The Annie E. Casey 2013 Kids Count Data Book, Wikipedia, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Child Care Aware, State of Washington office of Financial Management, Department of Social and Health Services, County Health Rankings, US Census Bureau Quick Facts American Community Survey 2008-2012, Washington Kids Count Data Center, Bureau of Economic Analysis, State of Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State Department of Early Learning, Washington Health Benefit Exchange, Washington Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Health Care Authority, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, Food Research and Action Center, Washington State Uniform Crime Reporting System, Employment Security Department, National Head Start Association, Washington Homeless Point-In-Time Census Report (2013), National Center for Children in Poverty, Head Start/Early Head Start Program Information Reports (PIR), and a survey of Head Start/Early Head Start parents, staff, Policy Council members, Board members and community organizations.

Relevant data was researched and collected regarding the State of Washington, Clark County, Cowlitz County, Woodland, Klickitat County and Pacific County. This was accomplished by accessing websites of a multitude of local agencies and organizations, by e-mail inquiries and by telephone. The data gathered pertains to general demographics and economics, education attainment, disabilities, health, nutrition, social service issues, transportation, housing and child care. Most of the data comes from published sources available online or in a draft form from the originating public agencies. The information was used to frame a report that defines the number of Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP eligible children living in the service area, analyze what are the greatest needs for the families and community, and determine what our programs can do to meet those needs.

A total of four surveys were developed and administered through Survey Monkey: The first survey targeted Head Start/Early Head Start and ECEAP Parents and Policy Council members. The second survey targeted Board members. The third and fourth surveys targeted local community organizations and staff members. Questions in the surveys were tailored to gather data not found in other data sources. Results of the surveys were compiled and analyzed to determine future needs and direction of the Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP Programs.

## **Purpose of the Community Assessment**

According to the Head Start Performance Standard 1305.3 and Early Childhood Education and Assistance Program (ECEAP) Standard A-7, a comprehensive community assessment is conducted every three years. The purpose of the community assessment is to determine relevant community information regarding the demographic make-up of eligible children and their families; other child development and child care programs available to serve eligible children; the estimated number of children with disabilities, types of disabilities, and available community services and resources; the education, health, nutrition and social service needs of eligible children and their families; and community resources that could address the needs of these children and families.

Based on this information, decisions regarding program design and services are made for the coming three-year period. The agency uses the information from the Community Assessment to:

- Determine the agency's philosophy and long-range and short-term program objectives
- Determine whether limitations in the amount of resources in community make it impossible to serve the entire service area, and to determine the recruitment area
- Determine appropriate locations for centers and the areas to be served by Home-Based programs
- Set criteria that define the types of children and families who will be given priority for recruitment and selection

## SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

**Klickitat County** is located in south central Washington. The county is named after the Klickitat tribe of the Yakama Native Americans. It was once home to the Klickitat and Wishram tribes. The county has a total area of 1,904 square miles of which 1,871 square miles is land and 33 square miles (1.7%) is water. Cities in Klickitat County are Bingen, Goldendale and White Salmon. The economic history of the county includes sheep and cattle-raising, wheat, orchards, timber, and aluminum. Klickitat County has three distinct economic regions. The western third of the county relies on advanced manufacturing, orchards and fruit packing, and wood products. The eastern third is dominated by vegetable farming and increasing numbers of wineries, as well as the Roosevelt regional landfill. The central third boasts the county seat, Goldendale, the Maryhill Museum, windsurfing and kite boarding beaches as well as the now-shuttered aluminum smelter. Klickitat County will likely continue to experience slow but steady growth in population and jobs over the near term. The actual employment statistics might appear stronger than that as jobs are relocated from adjacent counties into the county. The reality is that the county is part of a larger Columbia Gorge labor shed and the movement of jobs from Skamania and Hood River to Klickitat will have only a marginal effect on the county economy. The challenge for the county is to develop more middle-wage jobs to provide the opportunity for more residents to work their way out of poverty (*Employment Security Department, 2013*).

**Clark County** is located in southwest Washington on the Columbia River, roughly 100 miles upstream from the Pacific Ocean. It is the fifth most populous county in the state. Clark County is part of the Portland Metropolitan Area. Its economy can be understood only in that context: one-third of the county's labor force, over 50,000 workers, commutes to Portland on a daily basis, while only 11,000 commute in the opposite direction. Clark County has excellent transportation linkages, including proximity to Portland International Airport, location on east-west and north-south rail lines and immediate access to Interstate 5 north-south and Interstate 84 heading east. Clark County is included in the Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metropolitan Statistical Area. Clark County is surrounded on two sides by the Columbia River and on the north by the North Fork of the Lewis River. The East Fork of the Lewis River and the Washougal River cut across the county. The largest stream arising solely within the county is Salmon Creek, which terminates at Vancouver Lake before eventually flowing into the Columbia River. Cities and towns in Clark County are Vancouver, Camas, Battle Ground, Washougal, Woodland (partly in Clark County, mainly in Cowlitz County), Ridgefield, La Center and Yacolt. In 2013, Clark County's labor market was unquestionably improving, but still in a deep hole. That improvement will likely continue well into 2014. At the end of 2013, most sectors were adding jobs. This kind of broad-



based growth will likely characterize 2014 as well. Also, more high-wage jobs in the financial sector are likely when Fisher Investments complete its new office building in June. Some job growth in 2014 will look good on paper but won't represent real growth because the jobs are shifting from the Portland metro area. One example is Integra, which is slated to shift about 700 telecom jobs across the river to Clark County in 2014. In any case, it will still likely be a number of years before the county approaches anything like full employment (*Employment Security Department, 2013*).

**Cowlitz County** is located on the Columbia River, adjacent to the Portland metropolitan area. The county seat is Kelso and its largest city is Longview. The county was formed on April 21, 1854. Its name derives from the Anglicized version of the Cowlitz Indian term, Cow-e-liske, meaning either "river of shifting sands" or "capturing the medicine spirit." Cowlitz comprises the Longview, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area, which is also included in the Portland-Vancouver-Salem, OR-WA combined statistical area. Cities in Cowlitz County are Longview, Kelso, Woodland (partly in Clark County), Kalama and Castle Rock. The county has two active ports, a highly productive wood-products industry, two paper mills, a diverse manufacturing base and good rail and interstate highway linkages. In 2013, one-sixth of Cowlitz County's employment base was in manufacturing, including two paper mills, several sawmills, a large chicken processor, as well as numerous smaller producers in machinery, fabricated metals, chemicals and other segments. The county has excellent transportation connections, including two active ports, rail connections and Interstate 5. In 2013, unemployment remained high and the county lost jobs. Hopefully the county labor market has hit bottom; the question is how fast it will recover. There are some rays of hope, but they may be a few years out. In particular, the announcement that a joint venture between China and BP (the former British Petroleum) is planning to build up to four methanol plants in the area (two in Kalama, two across the river in Clatskanie, Oregon, but well within the Cowlitz labor market) holds the promise of creating many construction jobs as the plants are built and up to 480 manufacturing jobs after completion. Until then (plant completion scheduled for 2018), the pace of improvement may be slow (*Employment Security Department, 2013*).

**Pacific County** is located in the southwestern part of the state with the Pacific Ocean on its western border. Pacific County is centered on the Willapa Bay, a region that provides twenty-five percent of the United States oyster harvest although forestry, fishing, and tourism are also important elements of the county's economy. It was established as a county in 1851, and its boundaries were adjusted multiple times from 1860 to 1925. Its county seat is South Bend and its largest city is Raymond. Cities in Pacific County are Ilwaco, Long Beach, Raymond and South Bend. Climbing out of the recession has been a slow process for many of the rural counties in the state and Pacific County has been no

exception. The situation has been a “wait and see” attitude as most sectors of the economy have suffered losses that will take some time to regain. The county’s reliance on tourism has been hurt by high gas prices and the recession in general. The outlook is for slow improvement. The county is much less diverse than the state in terms of race and ethnicity, with over 90 % white and just 0.7 % black. Only American Indians and Alaskan Natives are more common here than in the State (*Employment Security Department, 2013*).

## **PROGRAM SUMMARY**

EOCF and ESD 112 operate three programs serving children and prenatal women from birth to age 5, the federally-funded Head Start program and the Washington State-funded ECEAP. The goal of these programs is to prepare children for entry into public schools. These programs actively recruit low-income families and children with disabilities and/or special needs. Head Start offers part-day part-year, full-day full-year, and Home-Based options, while ECEAP offers a part-day, part-year option. Programs provide education for children and families, ongoing assessments, comprehensive healthcare, family involvement activities, access and referrals to social services, and 1/3-2/3 of children’s daily nutritional needs. Most ECEAP children are 4-years-olds from families at or below 110% of the federal poverty level, though about 14% of enrolled students were 3 years old in the 2012-2013 year. Up to 10% of enrolled children may be over the income cut-off if they have other specific risk factors that affect school success. Children who qualify for special education services are eligible regardless of income. ECEAP provides comprehensive nutrition, health, education, and family support services to the most at-risk children. Parents are also involved in the classroom, program governance, and other volunteer roles.

Washington State continues to integrate early learning programs. All ECEAP contractors now use Teaching Strategies GOLD, the same child assessment system used in the state’s kindergarten transition process, WaKIDS. Washington State implemented the Early Achievers quality rating and improvement system statewide for licensed child care, ECEAP contractors, and Head Start grantees. CLASS and ECERS-R are used as part of this system. In 2013, the state completed a pilot evaluation of nine ECEAP and Head Start programs to form a reciprocity plan for participation in Early Achievers. All ECEAP contractors will join by July 2015, to ensure a common quality framework across early learning programs. The state released its Early Learning Management System in 2012, to improve accuracy and reporting ability of ECEAP data, and link with the P20 data warehouse. The state is working towards implementing ECEAP as a statutory entitlement for eligible children as of fall 2018. Washington State

has taken steps towards this goal, adding 367 slots for children in the 2011-2012 school year, and 1,700 more in the 2013-2015 biennium. Beginning in the fall of 2014, expansion slots will support innovative models such as full-day programming, integration with Early Achievers, evidence-based curriculum, and flexible comprehensive services based on family needs (*Washington State Department of Early Learning, 2014*).

EOCF's Head Start Program provides high quality comprehensive services for 497 children and families, and 86 infants and toddlers are served through Early Head Start. In Early Head Start there are 36 in full-day direct serve classrooms and 50, including prenatal, receiving Home-Based services. Three hundred eighty-three (383) children were served in part-day classrooms and 34 in full-day direct serve classrooms, with a total of 66 in full-day, direct serve and partner classrooms. There are 48 children receiving Head Start Home-Based services. Of the children enrolled in Head Start, 96% received physical exams and dental screenings. EOCF's ECEAP Program also provides high quality comprehensive services to 467 children and families in Vancouver. Eighty-four (84) children were served through ECEAP part-day partners and 383 children were served through ECEAP part-day direct serve classrooms.

The ESD 112 Early Head Start program continues to provide high quality services to families in Clark and Pacific counties. ESD 112's Early Head Start Home-Based program connects with partners and professionals to deliver comprehensive services for 60 infants, toddlers and pregnant women in Southwest Washington and Pacific County communities. Services were provided to 10 families in Pacific County from Ocean Beach School District and 50 families in Clark County from Battle Ground School District, Hockinson School District, La Center School District, Ridgefield School District, and Vancouver School District. The ECEAP program provides high quality comprehensive services to 122 children and families in Vancouver, Battle Ground, White Salmon, Naselle and Long Beach.

# MAP OF WASHINGTON STATE



## SITE LOCATIONS

### ESD 112 Center Locations

ECEAP						Enrollment
Hough Elementary	ECEAP	1900 Daniels Street	Vancouver	WA	98660	18
Washington Elementary	ECEAP	2908 S Street	Vancouver	WA	98663	20
VHA Rise and Stars	ECEAP	500 Omaha Way	Vancouver	WA	98661	36
Maple Grove K-8	ECEAP	610 BSW Eaton Blvd	Battle Ground	WA	98604	9
White Salmon Early Learning Center	ECEAP	553 NW Loop Road	White Salmon	WA	98672	12
Naselle-Grays River Valley Elementary School	ECEAP	793 SR4	Naselle	WA	98638	9
Ocean Beach Early Learning Center	ECEAP	305 5th Street SE	Long Beach	WA	98613	18
<b>Total Slots for ECEAP</b>						###
<b>Early Head Start is Home-Based. No Center Address</b>						
Clark County	EHS					50
Pacific County	EHS					10
<b>Total Early Head Start Slots</b>						60

ECEAP Waitlist- 15 total	
Hough Elementary	3
Washington Elementary	2
VHA Rise and Stars	2
Maple Grove K-8	2
White Salmon Early Learning Center	1
Naselle-Grays River Valley Elementary School	1
Ocean Beach Early Learning Center	3
Early Head Start Waitlist	15

## Educational Opportunities for Children and Families

### Center Locations – Waitlist 238

2013-2014 ECEAP			
			<b>Total Enrollment: 467</b>
<b>BURTON (ECEAP PARTNER)</b>			
14405 NE 28TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98682	Phone: (360) 256-3340 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 36</b>
<b>ELLSWORTH (ECEAP)</b>			
512-B SE ELLSWORTH RD VANCOUVER	WA 98664	Phone: (360) 567-0923 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 36</b>
<b>EVERGREEN ECEAP</b>			
14405 NE 28TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98682	Phone: (360) 567-2215 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 36</b>
<b>FRUIT VALLEY (ECEAP)</b>			
2700 NW 119TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98660	Phone: (360) 313-1945 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 36</b>
<b>LACC (ECEAP PARTNER)</b>			
5701 MACARTHUR BLVD VANCOUVER	WA 98661-	Phone: (360) 694-4411 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 36</b>
<b>RIVERVIEW (ECEAP)</b>			
12601 SE RIVERRIDGE DR VANCOUVER	WA 98683	Phone: (360) 604-6625 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 36</b>
<b>ROOSEVELT (ECEAP)</b>			
2921 FALK RD VANCOUVER	WA 98661	Phone: (360) 313-2600 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 37</b>
<b>SIFTON (ECEAP)</b>			
7301 NE 137TH AVE VANCOUVER	WA 98682	Phone: (360) 604-6675 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 38</b>
<b>SILVERSTAR (ECEAP)</b>			
10500 NE 86TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98662	Phone: (360) 604-6775 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment: 36</b>
<b>Y'S CARE (ECEAP PARTNER)</b>			
3609 MAIN ST VANCOUVER	WA 98660	Phone: (360) 695-3010 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment: 12</b>
<b>LAKESHORE (ECEAP)</b>			
9300 NW 21ST AVE	WA	Phone: (360) 567-2720 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment: 18</b>

<b>SUNSET (ECEAP)</b>				
9001 NE 95TH ST	WA	Phone: (360) 567-2720	<b>Funded</b>	
		Classrooms: 2	<b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>PIONEER (ECEAP)</b>				
7212 NE 166 AVE	WA	Phone: (360) 567-2720	<b>Funded</b>	
		Classrooms: 2	<b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>NORTH SIDE AT EVERGREEN (ECEAP)</b>				
	WA	Phone: (360) 567-2720	<b>Funded</b>	
		Classrooms: 2	<b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>36</b>

<b>2013-2014 EARLY HEAD START</b>				
			<b>Total Enrollment:</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>ELLSWORTH (EHS)</b>				
512-C SE ELLSWORTH RD VANCOUVER	WA 98664	Phone: (360) 882-4686	<b>Funded</b>	
		Classrooms: 4	<b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>FAMILY CENTER (EHS)</b>				
10411 NE 4TH PLAIN RD STE VANCOUVER	WA 98662	Phone: (360) 828-1624	<b>Funded</b>	
		Classrooms: 2	<b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>HOMEBASED (EHS)</b>				
17800 SE MILL PLAIN BLVD VANCOUVER	WA 98683	Phone: (360) 896-9912	<b>Funded</b>	
		Classrooms: 5	<b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>50</b>

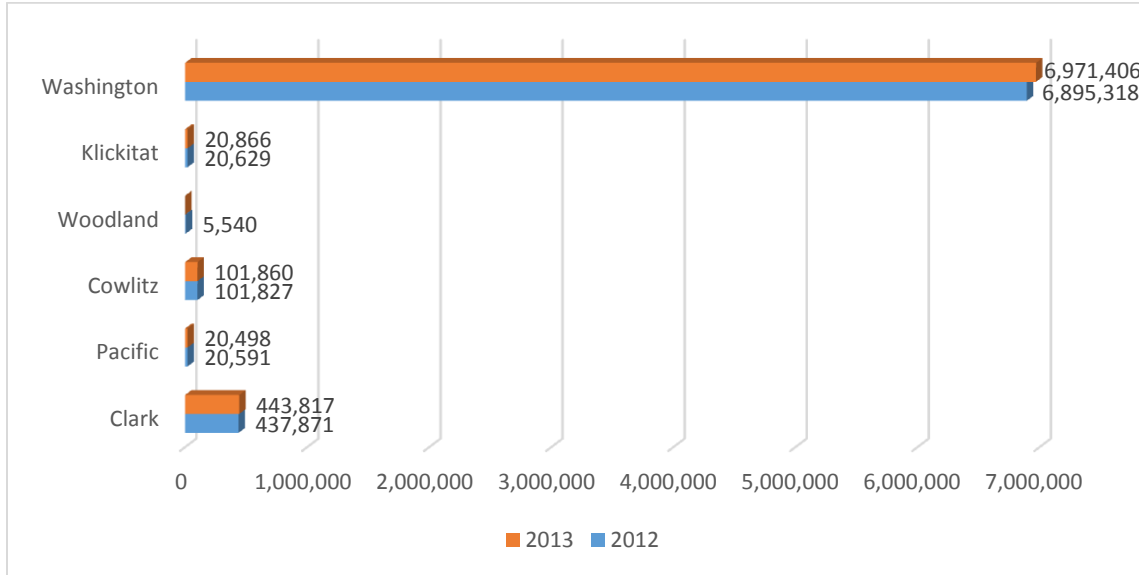
<b>2013-2014 HEAD START</b>				
				<b>Total Enrollment: 497</b>
<b>BATTLE GROUND (H/S)</b>				
10300 B NE 199TH ST BATTLE	WA 98604	Phone: (360) 567-2789 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>CLARK COLLEGE (H/S PARTNER)</b>				
1800 E MCLOUGHLIN BLVD VANCOUVER	WA 98663	Phone: (360) 992-2393 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>ELLSWORTH (H/S F/D)</b>				
512 SE ELLSWORTH #B VANCOUVER	WA 98664	Phone: (360) 567-0923 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>EVERGREEN (H/S)</b>				
14405 NE 28TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98682	Phone: (360) 567-2215 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>FAMILY CENTER (H/S F/D)</b>				
10411 NE FOURTH PLAIN RD VANCOUVER	WA 98662	Phone: (360) 828-1624 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>HATHAWAY (H/S)</b>				
630 24TH ST WASHOUGAL	WA 98671	Phone: (360) 954-3801 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>HAZEL DELL (H/S)</b>				
511 NE ANDERSON RD VANCOUVER	WA 98665	Phone: (360) 567-2794 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>HOME-BASED (H/S)</b>				
17800 SE MILL PLAIN BLVD VANCOUVER	WA 98683	Phone: (360) 896-9912 Classrooms: 5	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>INNOVATIVE SERVICE (H/S PARTNER)</b>				
9414 NE FOURTH PLAIN VANCOUVER	WA 98662	Phone: (360) 823-5152 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>LACC (HS PARTNER)</b>				
5701 MACARTHUR BLVD VANCOUVER	WA 98661	Phone: (360) 694-4411 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>LAKESHORE</b>				
9300 NW 21ST AVE	WA	Phone: (360) 567-2720 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>LONG BEACH (HS)</b>				
2611 PACIFIC HWY N LOMG BEACH	WA 98631	Phone: (360) 642-5471 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded Enrollment:</b>	<b>34</b>



<b>MCKENZIE (H/S)</b>				
14300 NE 18TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98684	Phone: (360) 567-0873 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>ORCHARDS (H/S)</b>				
11405 NE 69TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98662	Phone: (360) 213-2608 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>PRAIRIE VIEW (H/S)</b>				
12611 NE 99TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98682	Phone: (360) 567-2781 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>RIVERVIEW (H/S)</b>				
12601 SE RIVERRIDGE DR VANCOUVER	WA 98683	Phone: (360) 896-9912 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>SARAH J (H/S)</b>				
2215 NE 104TH ST VANCOUVER	WA 98665-	Phone: (360) 313-1515 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>ST JOHNS (H/S)</b>				
1904 ST JOHNS VANCOUVER	WA 98663	Phone: (360) 567-0873 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>WOODLAND (H/S)</b>				
600 BOZARTH @ 5TH WOODLAND	WA 98674	Phone: (360) 225-6907 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>YACOLT (H/S)</b>				
406 W YACOLT RD YACOLT	WA 98675	Phone: (360) 567-2788 Classrooms: 1	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>ZAC (H/S)</b>				
822 SIXTH ST WASHOUGAL	WA 98671	Phone: (360) 854-5445 Classrooms: 2	<b>Funded</b> <b>Enrollment:</b>	<b>36</b>

# GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMICS

## Total Resident Population

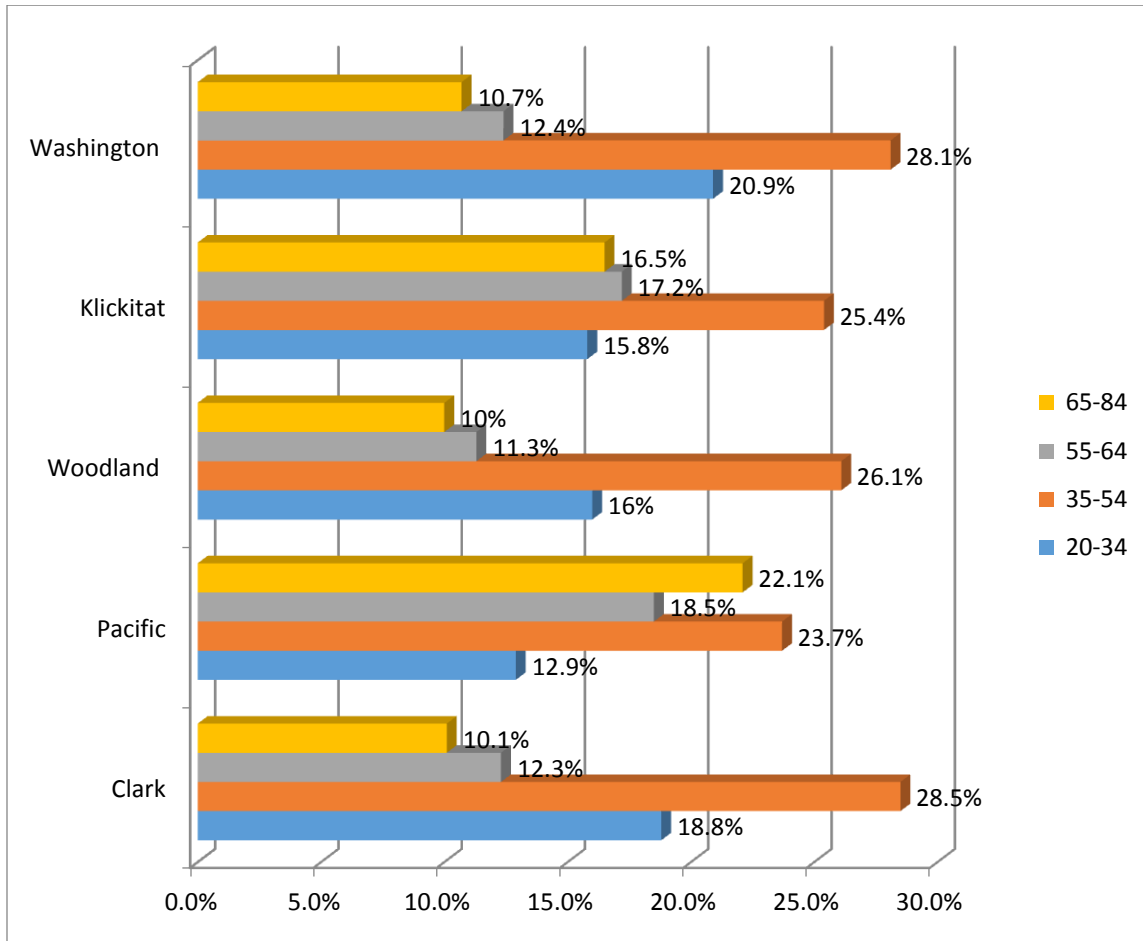


Location	2012	2013	Population Percent change April 1, 2010- July 1, 2013
Washington	6,895,318	6,971,406	-3.7%
Klickitat	20,629	20,866	-2.7%
Woodland	5,540	*	-0.2%(2012)
Cowlitz	101,827	101,860	-0.5%
Pacific	20,591	20,498	-2.0%
Clark	437,871	443,817	4.3%

**Source:** *US Census Bureau Quick Facts, 2013* \*reflects unavailable data

**Key Findings:** The 2013 and 2012 population for Clark County shows a small decrease in population. However, according to US Census Bureau Quick Facts and population estimate from 2010-2013, Clark County has experienced an overall 4.3% increase in population since 2010. Overall population growth for Pacific, Cowlitz, Woodland and Klickitat Counties has experienced a decrease in population since 2010. The State of Washington has also experienced an overall decrease since 2010 although there was an increase in population for the State from 2012 to 2013.

## Adult Population by Ages



Location	20-34	%	35-54	%	55-64	%	65-84	%
Washington	1,409,649	20.9%	1,893,102	28.1%	837,669	12.4%	722,881	10.7%
Klickitat	3,208	15.8%	5,184	25.4%	3,525	17.2%	3,368	16.5%
Woodland	1,680	16.0%	2,750	26.1%	1,186	11.3%	1,053	10.0%
Pacific	2,696	12.9%	4,976	23.7%	3,862	18.5%	4,634	22.1%
Clark	80,165	18.8%	121,693	28.5%	52,410	12.3%	43,422	10.1%

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-year estimates

**Key Findings:** Adult population in all of the counties indicates that the largest population age category is 35 to 54 years of age, which represents approximately 71.1% of the 35-54 age categories for Washington. Pacific County has the largest population of older adults age 65-84 with 22.1% and 55-64 at 18.5%.

## **Total population by Race/Ethnicity**

Location	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	2 or More Races	Hispanic
Clark	87.9%	2.1%	1.0%	4.4%	0.7%	3.8%	8.1%
Pacific	90.5%	0.8%	2.8%	2.2%	0.1%	3.6%	8.6%
Woodland	86.4%	3.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	2.7%	16.6%
Klickitat	92.9%	0.5%	2.8%	0.7%	0.2%	2.9%	11.5%
Washington	77.3%	3.6%	1.5%	7.2%	0.6%	4.7%	11.2%

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau Quick Facts (2012)**

**Key Findings:** The majority of the race population of Washington State is White. Population by race for 2012 shows that Pacific (2.8%) and Klickitat (2.8%) Counties have the largest population of American Indians, which is above the State rate of 1.5%. Woodland has a large percentage of Hispanic individuals representing (16.6%) of the population. Clark County has the largest percentage of Asian individuals at 4.4%. The State of Washington has an Asian population at 7.2% and the Hispanic population stands at 11.2% for 2012.

## Child population by Race/Ethnicity for Washington State

Location	Race	Data Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Washington	Non-Hispanic White alone	Number	984,244	973,140	961,592	950,219	942,620
		Percent	63%	62%	61%	60%	59%
	Non-Hispanic Black alone	Number	62,087	62,754	62,054	62,388	62,588
		Percent	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
	Non-Hispanic American Indian and Alaskan Native alone	Number	25,080	24,655	24,192	23,856	23,586
		Percent	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Non-Hispanic Asian alone	Number	97,378	100,896	103,499	105,946	108,883
		Percent	6%	6%	7%	7%	7%
	Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	Number	11,160	11,848	12,335	12,399	12,474
		Percent	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Non-Hispanic Two or More Race Groups	Number	106,093	111,523	116,677	118,371	121,030
		Percent	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%
	Hispanic or Latino	Number	274,260	289,587	300,547	307,136	313,786
		Percent	18%	18%	19%	19%	20%
	Total less than 18	Number	1,560,302	1,574,403	1,580,896	1,580,315	1,584,967
		Percent	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

**Source:** *Washington Kids Count Data Center, April 2014*

**Key Findings:** The Non-Hispanic White Child population for the State of Washington has decreased 2% from 2010 to 2012. Non-Hispanic Two or More Race Group (7.0%-8.0%), Non-Hispanic Black alone (4.0%) and Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (1.0%) have remained constant from 2008 – 2012 for Washington State. The Hispanic or Latino child population have increased only (1.0%) from 2010 – 2012.

## **County Child Population by Race/Ethnicity**

Location	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Two or more Races
Clark	77.0%	2.0%	1.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%
Cowlitz	79.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%	13.0	4.0%
Klickitat	69.0%	5.0%	5.0%	2.0%	20.0%	4.0%
Pacific	69.0%	0.0%	3.0%	5.0%	19.0%	4.0%

**Source:** *Washington Kids Count Data Center, April 2014*

**Key Findings:** Klickitat County experienced the largest overall percentage of diversity in Race/Ethnicity. Klickitat County has the largest percentage of Hispanics, 20%, which is comparable to the 2012 State rate of 20%. Klickitat County also has the largest percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native (5.0%) and Black children (5.0%). The White population for the State of Washington has decreased 2% from 2011 to 2012. Two or more races (7.0%-8.0%), Black (4.0%) and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (1.0%) have remained constant from 2008 – 2012 for Washington State. (See chart-Child Population for Washington State)

## **Child Population Ages 0-4 and 5 -19**

Location	0-4	%	5 -19	%
Clark	27,744	6.4%	93,866	22%
Pacific	962	0.2%	3,208	15.3%
Woodland (Cowlitz)	730	0.1%	3,029	28.8%
Klickitat	1,054	0.2%	3,627	17.8%
Washington	437,194	6.5%	1,323,095	19.7%

**Source:** *State of Washington, Office of Financial Management, Nov. 2013*

**Key Findings:** Clark (27,744) and Klickitat (1,054) Counties have the largest child population age 0-4. Clark County's 0-4 child population (6.4%) is slightly lower than Washington State rate (6.5%). Children age 0-4 will have a marginal increase in the upcoming years. Pacific County has the smallest 0-4 population of the Counties with only 0.1% of the population. The City of Woodland has 730 children ages 0 – 4, slightly lower than the entire Pacific County's 0 – 4 child population.

## **World Region of Birth of Foreign-Born, 2012**

Location	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	Northern America
Clark	36.6%	32.1%	2.3%	2.2%	22.1%	4.7%
Cowlitz	16.5%	22.9%	1.1%	1.3%	48.6%	9.6%
Woodland	5.8%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%	65.7%	4.9%
Klickitat	7.6%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	81.0%	3.4%
Pacific	7.8%	23.6%	1.6%	0.3%	61.4%	5.3%
Washington	17.0%	39.8%	5.0%	1.5%	31.3%	5.4%

**Source: American Community Survey 5 year estimate, 2008-2012**

**Key Finding:** All of the counties have the largest percentages of Birth of foreign-born individuals from Asia, Latin America and Europe.

## **Nativity Status for Children in Families (3-year average)**

Location	Nativity	Data Type	2009 - 2011	2010 - 2012
Washington	Foreign Born	Number	70,116	68,028
		Percent	5%	4%
	Native	Number	1,437,028	1,443,940
		Percent	95%	96%
Clark	Foreign Born	Number	4,875	4,072
		Percent	5%	4%
	Native	Number	102,319	103,612
		Percent	95%	96%
Cowlitz	Foreign Born	Number	540	621
		Percent	2%	3%
	Native	Number	23,132	22,696
		Percent	98%	97%
Klickitat	Foreign Born	Number	70	55
		Percent	2%	1%
	Native	Number	4,210	4,328
		Percent	98%	99%
Pacific	Foreign Born	Number	28	69
		Percent	1%	2%
	Native	Number	3,471	3,347
		Percent	99%	98%

***Source: Washington Kids Count, 2012***

**Key Findings:** The State of Washington has experienced a small decrease in nativity status for children from 5% to 4% from 2011 - 2012. Clark and Klickitat Counties has also experienced a marginal decrease in nativity status for children. Cowlitz and Pacific Counties has experienced a 1% increase in nativity status for children.



## **State of Washington Population Projections 2015-2030 (gender)**

Projected Year	Total Population	Males	Females
2015	7,023,968	3,500,298	3,523,670
2020	7,404,391	3,688,013	3,716,378
2025	7,791,702	3,877,660	3,914,042
2030	8,153,740	4,054,400	4,099,340

**Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, Nov. 2013**

**Key Findings:** The total population for Washington State is projected to increase from 2015 to 2030 by approximately 13.8%. The female population is expected to increase by 575,670 individuals and the male population is forecast to increase by 554,102 individuals by 2030.

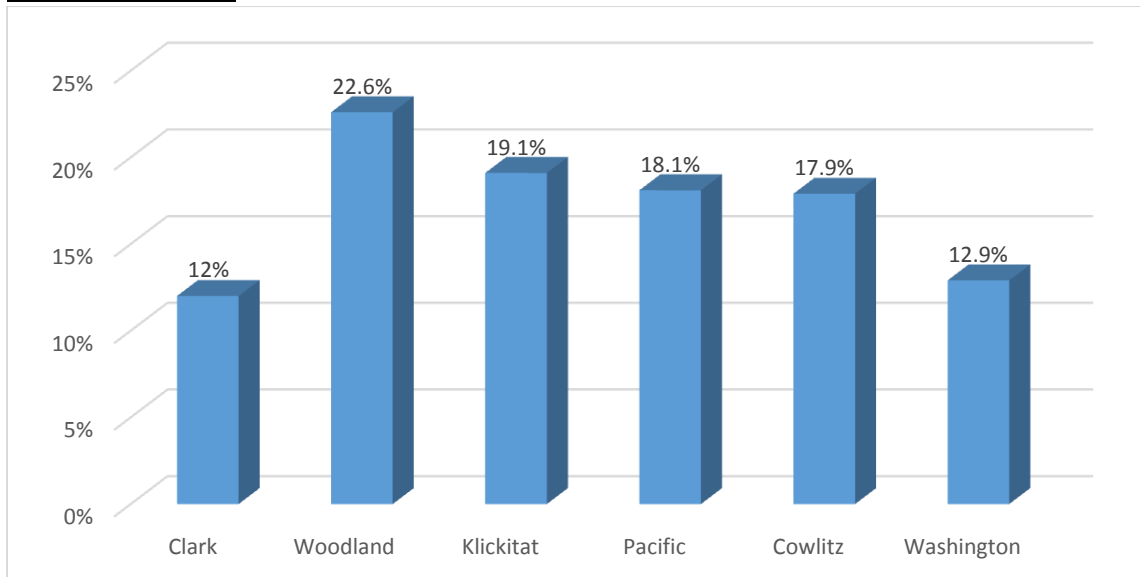
## **State of Washington Population Projections 2015-2030 (age)**

Projected Year	0 - 4	5 – 19	24 - 34	35 -49	50 - 69	70+
2015	441,248	1,333,361	1,443,655	1,369,223	1,780,987	655,514
2020	465,220	1,377,036	1,470,686	1,425,593	1,841,294	824,562
2025	487,305	1,443,571	1,499,558	1,497,592	1,839,886	1,023,790
2030	499,314	1,504,160	1,527,579	1,584,734	1,821,239	1,216,714

**Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management, November 2013**

**Key Findings:** Children ages 0-4 will have a marginal increase from 2015 to 2030 by 58,066 individuals. This represents an increase of approximately 12% in the 0-4 population for the year 2030. Age category 35-49 will anticipate growth of approximately 215,511 individuals, while the 70 and over population will experience the largest growth of 561,200 individuals. The number of women at child-bearing age will continue to grow due to migration. Therefore the number of births will continue to increase in the future, with forecasted annual births likely to reach approximately 99,700 per year by 2030.

## Poverty Rate



Location	2012 %
Clark	12.0%
Woodland	22.6%
Klickitat	19.1%
Pacific	18.1%
Cowlitz	17.9%
Washington	12.9%

**Source:** U.S. Census Quick Facts, 2008-2012

**Key Findings:** The poverty rates for each of the Counties are higher than the State rate (12.9%) except Clark County, which stands at 12.0%. Woodland has a poverty rate of 22.6%, while Klickitat has the highest percentage (19.1%) of all the Counties. Poverty rates for Pacific (18.1%) and Cowlitz (17.9%) Counties are very close with only a minimal 0.2% difference.

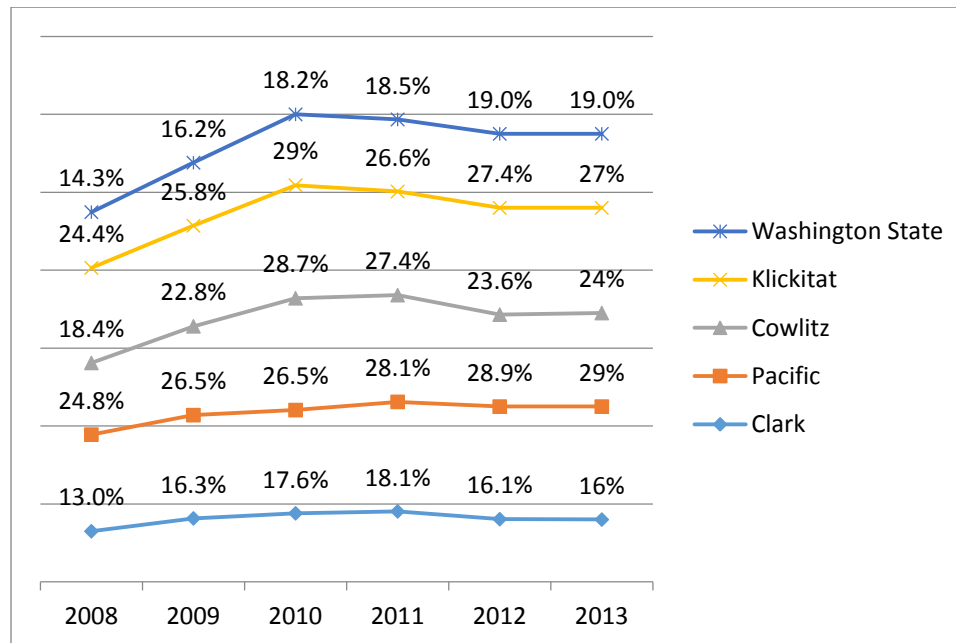
## Poverty Rate for City/CDP (Census Designated Place)

Location	Salmon Creek	Battle Ground	Five Corners	Hazel Dell
Poverty Rate	14.8%	12.3%	16.4%	13.5%

**Source:** U.S. Census Quick Facts, 2008-2012

**Key Findings:** Smaller Cities and CDPs in Clark County have high poverty rates, at or above the County rate (12%) and State rate (12.9%). Also, other rural cities and census designated places in Pacific County (Goldendale, White Salmon, Dallesport) and Klickitat County (Raymond, South Bend, Long Beach, Ocean Park) have high poverty rates that may indicate a need for program services.

## Child Poverty Rate 0-5



County/State	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Clark	13.0%	16.3%	17.6%	18.1%	16.1%	16.0%
Pacific	24.8%	26.5%	26.5%	28.1%	28.9%	29.0%
Cowlitz	18.4%	22.8%	28.7%		23.6%	24.0%
Klickitat	24.4%	25.8%	29%	27.4%	27.4%	27.0%
Washington	14.3%	16.2%	18.2%	18.5%	19.0%	19.0%

**Source:** *Washington Kids Count Data Center, 2014*

**Key Findings:** The child poverty rate has increased by 4.7% from 2008 to 2013 for Washington State. Pacific County has the highest poverty rate at 29% which is significantly higher than the State rate of 19.0%. Clark County has the lowest poverty rate at 16%, which is slightly below the State rate. Even though Cowlitz County has experienced a decline in poverty rate, it still remains significantly higher than the State rate.

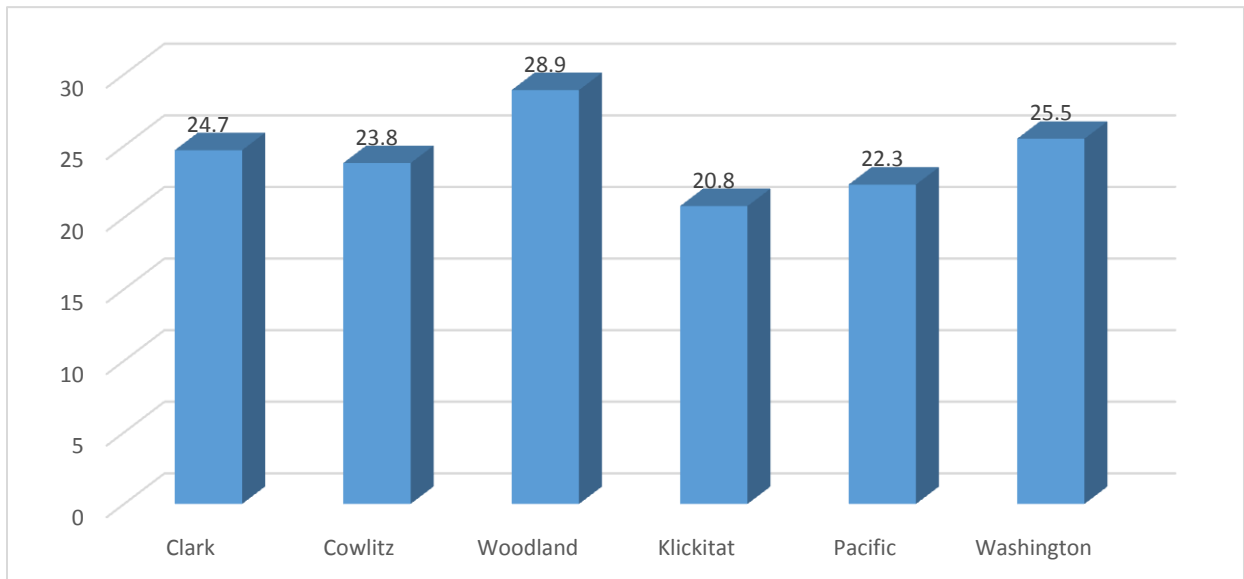
## **Median Household Income**

County/State	2011	2012	2013
Clark	\$54,951	\$56,054	\$54,643
Cowlitz	\$41,406	\$42,752	\$43,847
Klickitat	\$43,104	\$44,825	\$45,643
Woodland	\$52,843	\$58,542	\$58,542
Pacific	\$37,420	\$38,018	\$39,144
Washington	\$56,835	\$56,444	\$59,374

***Source: Washington Kids Count 2013 and Bureau of Economic Analysis***

**Key Findings:** Median household income for the State is \$59,374. The median income of each of the counties, including Woodland, is below the State average. Pacific County has the lowest median income of \$39,144, while the City of Woodland in 2012 has a median income comparable with the 2013 State rate.

## Average Commuting Distance

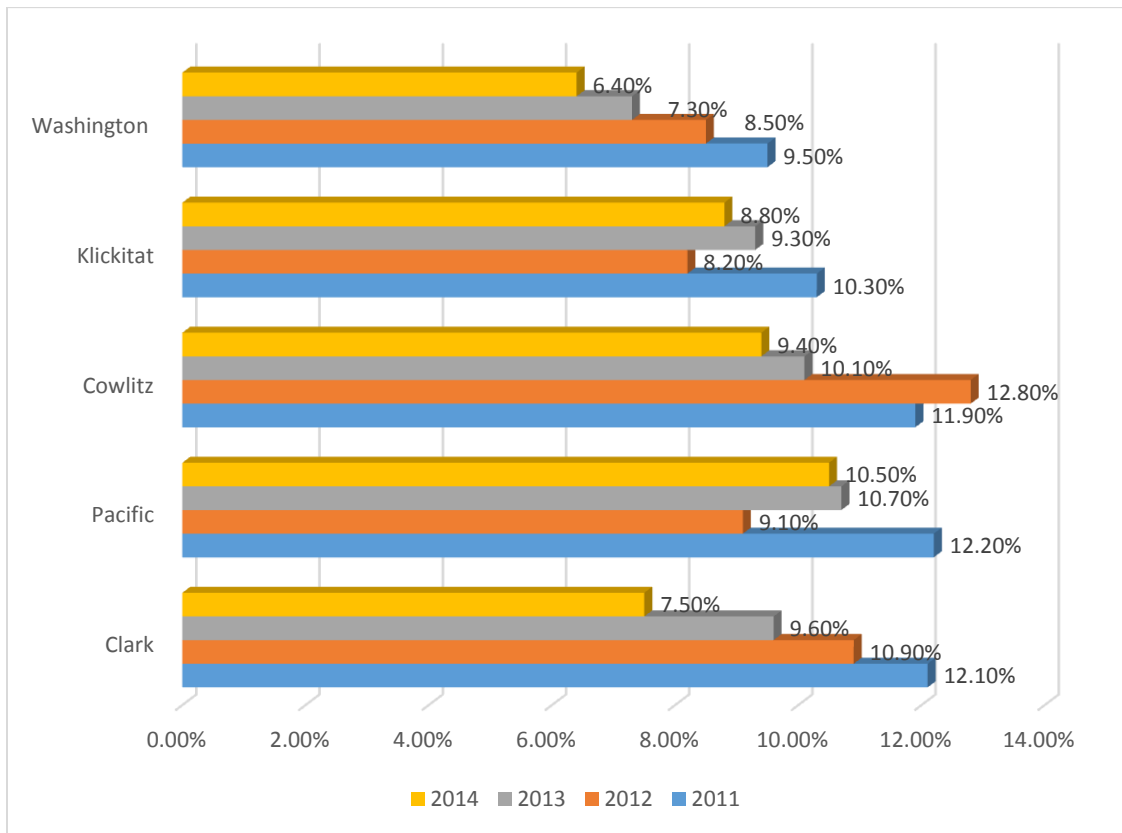


Location	Minutes
Clark	<b>24.7</b>
Cowlitz	<b>23.8</b>
Woodland	<b>28.9</b>
Klickitat	<b>20.8</b>
Pacific	<b>22.3</b>
Washington	<b>25.5</b>

**Source:** *U.S. Census Quick Facts 2013*

**Key Findings:** There are no significant differences in average commuting distance to the place of employment among the cities. Commute time ranges from approximately 21- 29 minutes in all Counties as well as the State. The City of Woodland has the highest average time to work with 28.9 minutes.

## Unemployment Rate

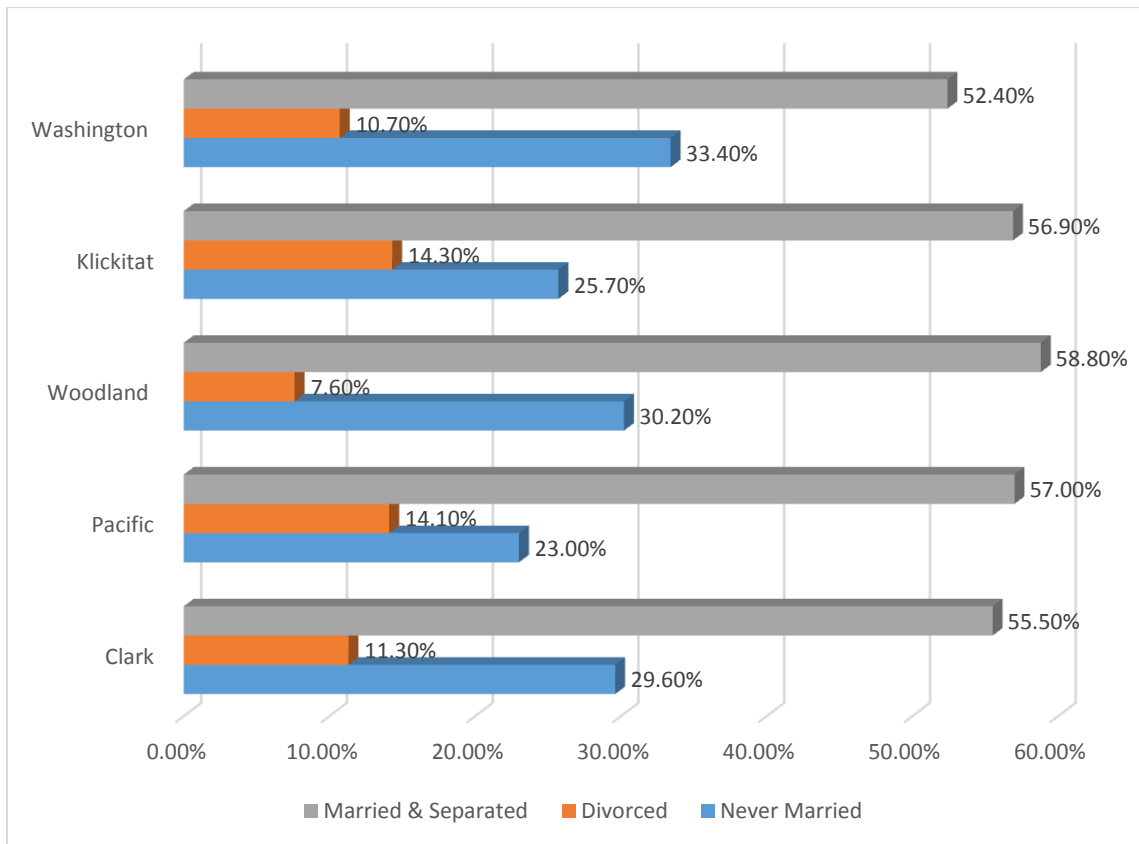


Location	2011	2012	2013	2014
Clark	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>7.5%</b>
Pacific	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>
(Woodland) Cowlitz	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
Klickitat	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>
Washington	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

**Source:** Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2014

**Key Findings:** The average unemployment rate has decreased over the past four years for Washington State to 6.4% in 2014. Each of the Counties has an unemployment rate higher than the State rate. Even though unemployment rates for Pacific County have experienced a decline from 2011 to 2012, the unemployment rate increased in 2013 and has remained relatively stable. Pacific County now has the highest rate with 10.5% in 2014.

## Marital Status Males 15 Years and Older

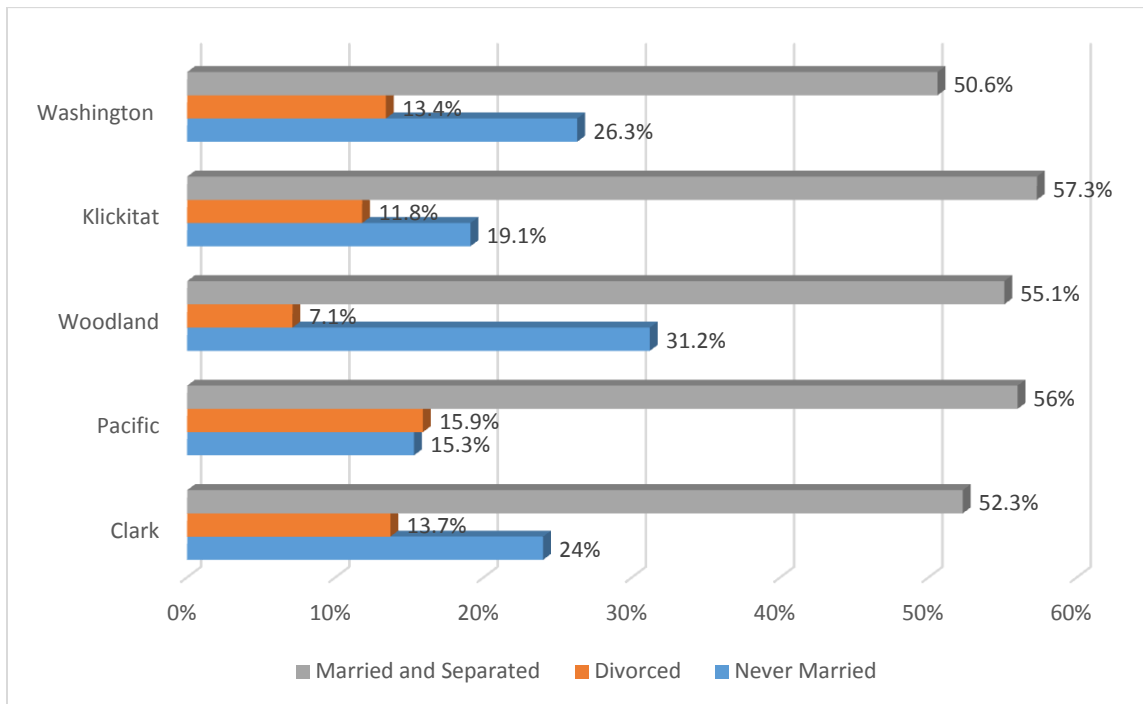


Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married & Separated
Clark	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>55.5%</b>
Pacific	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>57.0%</b>
Woodland	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>58.8%</b>
Klickitat	<b>25.7%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>56.9%</b>
Washington	<b>33.4%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>

**Source:** *U.S. Census Bureau Community Survey 2012*

**Key Findings:** The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in Klickitat (14.3%) and Pacific Counties (14.1%) are both higher than the State rate of 10.7%. Divorce rate is lowest in the City of Woodland with 7.6%. The Counties of Klickitat and Clark have the highest percentages of single males that have never married.

## Marital Status Females 15 Years and Older



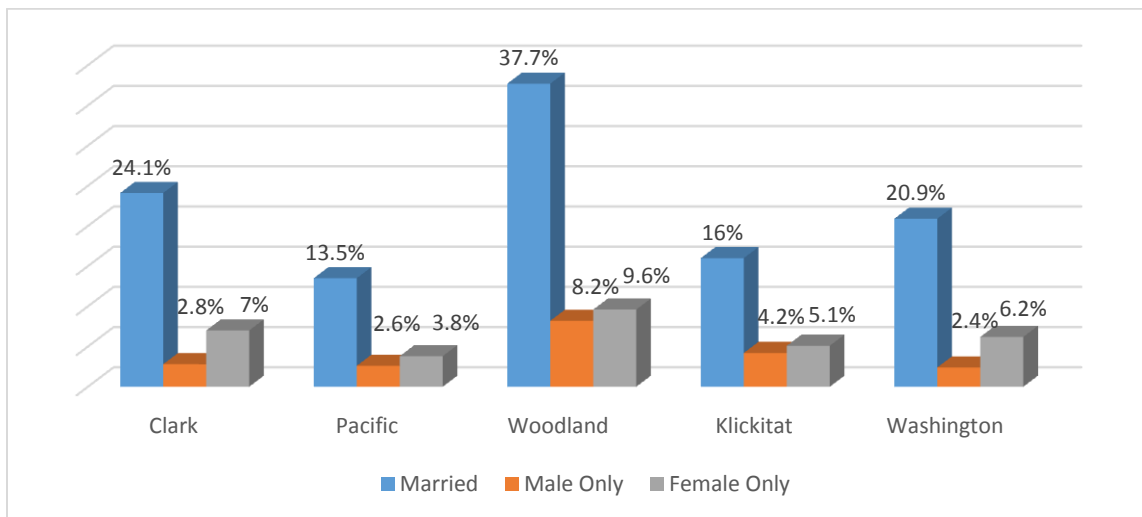
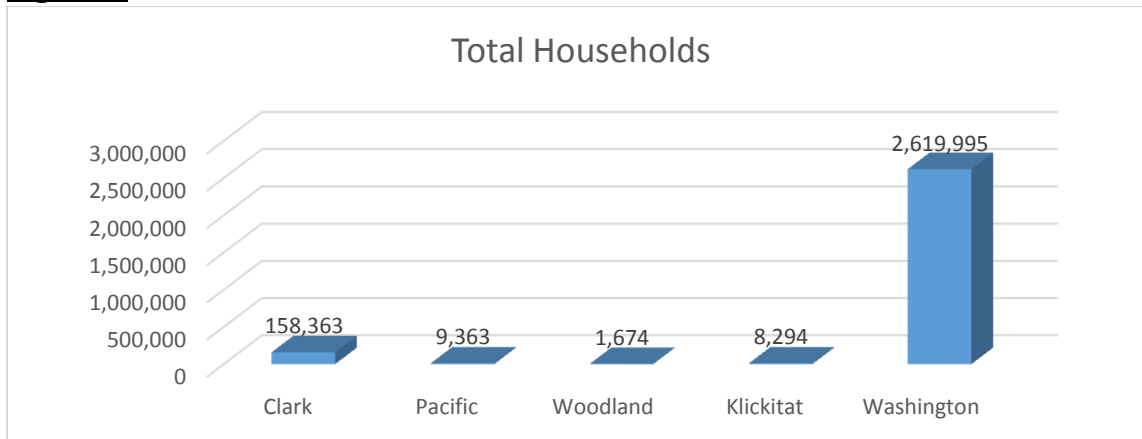
Location	Never Married	Divorced	Married and Separated
Clark	24.0%	13.7%	52.3%
Pacific	15.3%	15.9%	56.0%
(Woodland) Cowlitz	31.2%	7.1%	55.1%
Klickitat	19.1%	11.8%	57.3%
Washington	26.3%	13.4%	50.6%

**Source:** *U.S. Census Bureau Community Survey 2012*

**Key Findings:** The divorce rate for the State for females 15 years and older stands at 13.4%. The female divorce rate is highest in Clark and Pacific County which is above the State rate. The City of Woodland has a high rate of female who has never married (31.2%) which is well above the State rate of 26.3%.



## Single Males/Females and Married Households with Children under Age 18

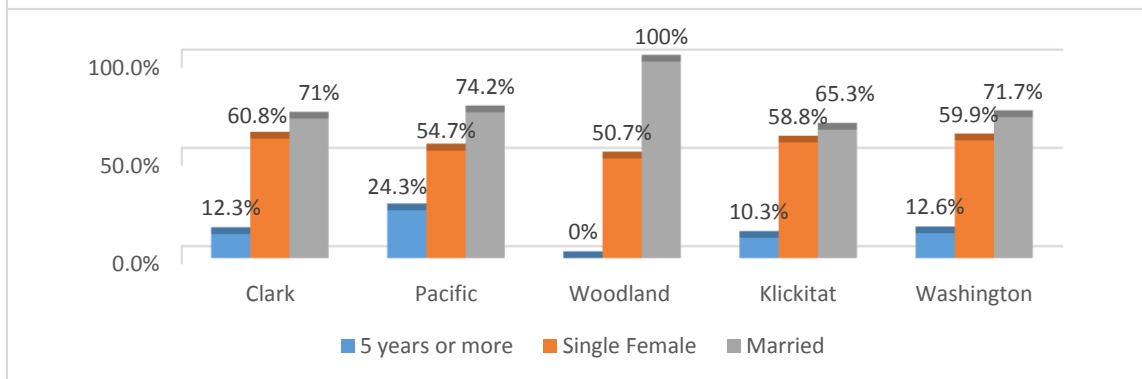
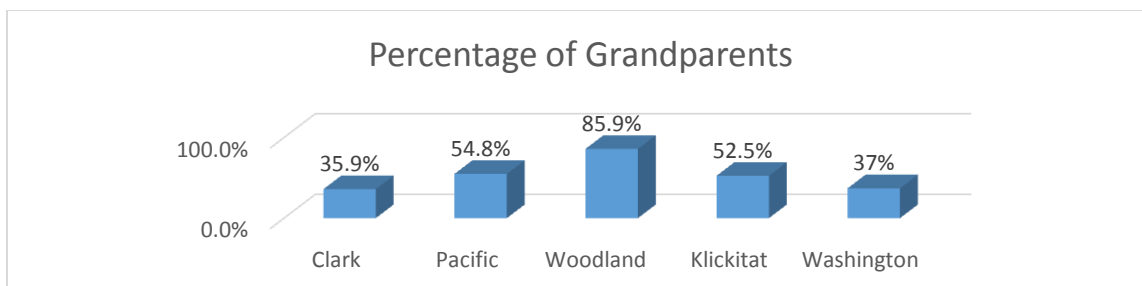
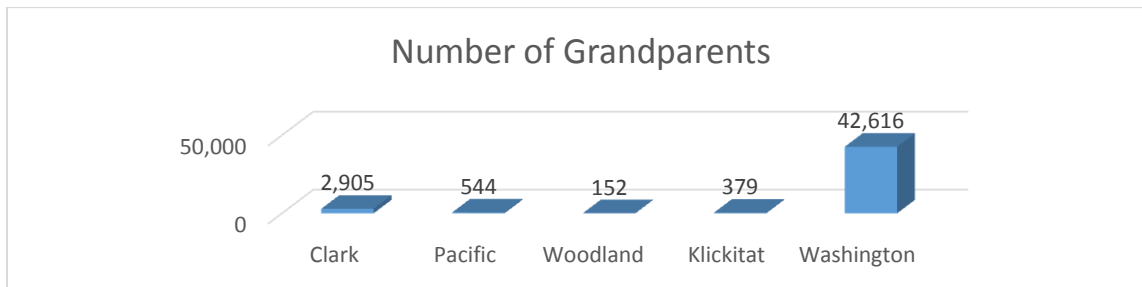


Location	Total Households	Married	Male Only	Female Only
Clark	158,363	24.1%	2.8%	7.0%
Pacific	9,363	13.5%	2.6%	3.8%
(Woodland) Cowlitz	1,674	37.7%	8.2%	9.6%
Klickitat	8,294	16.0%	4.2%	5.1%
Washington	2,619,995	20.9%	2.4%	6.2%

**Source:** U.S. Census Community Survey 2012

**Key Findings:** Married households, with children under age 18 stand, at 20.9% in Washington State. Woodland has a high percentage of married households with children at 37.7%. Female-only households are 7% in Clark County which is slightly above the State rate of 6.2%. Klickitat County has male-only households with 4.2%, which is above the State rate of 2.4%.

## Grandparents Responsible for Raising their Grandchildren



Location	Number of Grandparents	%	5 years or more	Single Female	Married
Clark	2,905	35.9%	12.3%	60.8%	71.0%
Pacific	544	54.8%	24.3%	54.7%	74.2%
Woodland	152	85.9%	0.0%	50.7%	100%
Klickitat	379	52.5%	10.3%	58.8%	65.3%
Washington	42,616	37%	12.6%	59.9%	71.7%

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau Community Survey 2012

**Key Findings:** The number of grandparents raising their grandchildren for Washington State is 37%. Klickitat (52.5%) and Pacific County (54.8%) have the largest number of grandparents raising grandchildren. Klickitat and Clark Counties have the largest percentages of single, female grandparents who are raising their grandchildren. Pacific and Clark Counties have the highest rate of grandparents raising grandchildren for 5 years or more, at 24.3% and 12.3%.

## **Poverty Status of Grandparents Responsible for Grandchildren under 18 Years (3-year average)**

Location	Data Type	2005 - 2007	2006 - 2008	2007 - 2009	2008 - 2010
Washington State	Number	5,649	6,124	6,363	6,429
	Percent	14.6%	14.9%	15.1%	15.0%

**Source:** *January 2012 by Washington KIDS COUNT (latest data available)*

**Key Findings:** The percentage of grandparents in poverty stands at approximately 15.0% for a three year average from 2008 – 2010. This represents a 0.4% increase in poverty over the past seven years.

According to the State Data Center, the assumption is that the poverty rate for grandparents has continued to increase at a marginal rate for the years 2011 to present.

## **Foster Care Placement Youths 0-17**

Location	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	720	0.6%
Pacific	42	1.1%
Woodland	8	0.5%
Cowlitz	167	0.7%
Klickitat	28	0.6%
Washington State	10,068	2.5%

**Source:** *Department of Social and Health Services, June 2012*

**Key Findings:** The number of Foster Care placements for Clark County was 720, which represented 0.6%. Cowlitz County has the next largest number of placements at 167. Washington State has 10,068 children in foster care. Approximately 2,167 of these children are waiting for adoptive families.

## **Foster Care Support Services Youths 0-17**

Location	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	309	0.3%
Pacific	26	0.7%
Woodland	6	0.4%
Cowlitz	87	0.4%
Klickitat	19	0.4%

**Source:** *Department of Social and Health Services, June 2012*

**Key Findings:** The percentage of Foster Care Support services provided for youths remain consistent for Cowlitz and Klickitat Counties as well as Woodland at 0.4%. There were 26 youths served in Pacific County (0.7%) and 309 youths served in Clark County (0.3%).

## **Children in Kinship Care**

Location	Data Type	2010 - 2012	2011 - 2013
United States	Number	2,603,000	2,485,000
	Percent	3%	3%
Washington	Number	54,000	51,000
	Percent	3%	3%

**Source:** *Washington Kids Count Data Center, 2013*

**Key Findings:** Approximately 3% of Washington’s children are in kinship care, which is comparable to the National rate. During the past decade, the number of children in foster care has steadily declined, with approximately 400,000 kids in care in 2012. Of these, 47% were placed in nonrelative foster homes, 27% in state-supervised homes with kin caregivers and 15% in group homes or institutions. In 2012, nationally, a total of 240,940 children exited the foster care system. Of those, 44% were White, 25% African-American and 20% Latino. Two out of three (66%) of those exiting care were either reunified with their parents or primary caregivers, other relatives or guardians; and 21% were adopted. Unfortunately, 10% of kids exiting did so without legal permanence, either emancipating or aging out of the system.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - DEMOGRAPHIC AND**

### **ECONOMICS:**

- ❖ The 2013 and 2012 population for Clark County shows a small decrease in population. However, according to US Census Bureau Quick Facts and population estimate from 2010 -2013, Clark County has experienced an overall increase of 4.3% in population since 2010. Overall population growth for Pacific, Cowlitz, Woodland and Klickitat Counties has experienced a decrease in population since 2010. The State of Washington has also experienced an overall decrease since 2010 although there was an increase in population from 2012 to 2013.
- ❖ The adult population in all of the counties indicates that the largest populated age category is thirty-five to fifty-four years of age, which represents approximately 71.1% of the 35-54 age categories for Washington. Pacific County has the largest population of older adults age 65-84 with 22.1% and 55-64 at 18.5%.
- ❖ The majority of the race population of Washington State is White. Population by race for 2012 shows that Pacific (2.8%) and Klickitat (2.8%) Counties have the largest population of American Indians, which is above the State rate of 1.5%. Woodland has a large percentage of Hispanic individuals representing (16.6%) of the population. Clark County has the largest percentage of Asian individuals at 4.4%. The State of Washington has an Asian population at 7.2% and the Hispanic population stands at 11.2% for 2012.
- ❖ Klickitat County experienced the largest percentage of diversity in Race/Ethnicity. Klickitat County has the largest percentage of Hispanics, 20%, which is comparable to the 2012 State rate of 20%. Klickitat County also has the largest percentage of American Indian/Alaska Native and Black children. The White population for the State of Washington has decrease 2% from 2011 to 2012. Two or more races, Black and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander has remained constant from 2008 – 2012.
- ❖ Clark (27,744) and Klickitat (1,054) Counties have the largest child population age 0-5. Clark County's 0-4 child population (6.4%) is slightly lower than Washington State rate (6.5%). Children age 0-4 will have a marginal increase in the upcoming years. Pacific County has the smallest 0-4 population of the Counties with only 0.1% of the population.
- ❖ All of the Counties have the largest percentages of Birth of foreign-born individuals from Asia, Latin America and Europe. The majority of the 18 million children in immigrant families in the United States are children of color. These children face obstacles to opportunity that include

poverty, lack of health insurance, parents with lower levels of educational attainment, substandard housing and language barriers. Most vulnerable are the 5.5 million children who reside with at least one unauthorized immigrant parent. Children in these families have less access to public programs that benefit children's development because of their parents' legal status or English language ability. They must often overcome school interruption and economic hardship if parental income is lost because of immigration enforcement and deportation. Recent bipartisan proposals for meaningful immigration reform offer opportunities to improve the lives of these vulnerable children and their families. If implemented, they would help remove significant roadblocks to the future success of children in immigrant families (*Annie E. Casey Foundation, Race for Results 2013*).

- ❖ The State of Washington has experienced a small decrease in nativity status for children from 5% to 4% from 2011 -2012. Clark and Klickitat Counties has also experienced a marginal decrease in nativity status for children. Cowlitz and Pacific Counties has experienced a 1% increase in nativity status for children.
- ❖ The poverty rates for each of the Counties are higher than the State rate (12.9%) except Clark County, which stands at 12.0%. Woodland has a poverty rate of 22.6%, while Klickitat has the highest percentage (19.1%) of all the Counties. Poverty rates for Pacific (18.1%) and Cowlitz (17.9%) Counties are very close with only a minimal 0.2% difference.
- ❖ Smaller Cities and CDPs in Clark County have high poverty rates, at or above the County rate (12%) and State rate (12.9%). Also, other rural cities and census designated places in Pacific County (Goldendale, White Salmon, Dallesport) and Klickitat County (Raymond, South Bend, Long Beach, Ocean Park) have high poverty rates that may indicate a need for program services.
- ❖ The child poverty rate has increased by 4.7% from 2008 to 2013 for Washington State. Pacific County has the highest poverty rate at 29% which is significantly higher than the State rate of 19.0%. Clark County has the lowest poverty rate at 16%, which is slightly below the State rate. Even though Cowlitz County has experienced a decline in poverty rate, it still remains significantly higher than the State rate.
- ❖ Median household income for the State is \$59,374. Each of the County's median income is below the State. Pacific County has the lowest median income with \$39,144, while the City of Woodland in 2012 has a median income comparable with the 2013 State rate.

- ❖ There are no significant differences in average commuting distance to the place of employment among the cities. Commute time ranges from 21- 29 minutes in all Counties as well as the State. The City of Woodland has the highest average time to work with 28.9 minutes.
- ❖ The average unemployment rate has decreased over the past four years for Washington State to 6.4% in 2014. Each of the Counties has an unemployment rate higher than the State rate. Even though unemployment rates for Pacific County have experienced a decline from 2011 to 2012, unemployment rate increased in 2013 and has remained relatively stable. Pacific County now has the highest rate with 10.5% in 2014. Local employers often seek employees from the Portland or Seattle areas because they can't find the skills or education they need in the local workforce.
- ❖ The divorce rate for males 15 years and older in Klickitat (14.3%) and Pacific Counties (14.1%) are both higher than the State rate of 10.7%. The divorce rate is lowest in the City of Woodland with 7.6%. The Counties of Klickitat and Clark have the highest percentages of single males that have never married
- ❖ The divorce rate for the State for females 15 years and older stands at 13.4%. The female divorce rate is highest in Clark and Pacific County which is above the State rate. The City of Woodland has a high rate of female who has never married (31.2%) which is above the State rate of 26.3%.
- ❖ Married households with children under age 18 stands at 20.9% in Washington State. Woodland has a high percentage of married households with children at 37.7%. Female-only households are 7% in Clark County which is slightly above the State rate of 6.2%. Klickitat County has male-only households with 4.2%, which is above the State rate of 2.4%. Single parent households are steadily increasing and services should be considered to address issues such as economic hardship, quality of parenting, stress, poor academic performance of children and delinquent and risky behaviors.
- ❖ The number of grandparents raising their grandchildren for Washington State is 37%. Klickitat (52.5%) and Pacific County (54.8%) have the largest number of grandparents raising grandchildren. Klickitat and Clark Counties have the largest percentages of single female grandparents who are raising their grandchildren. Pacific and Clark Counties have the highest rate of grandparents raising grandchildren for 5 years or more, at 24.3% and 12.3%. Grandparents may need assistance with legal difficulties related to obtaining guardianship, enrolling their grandchildren in school, and accessing medical care for their grandchildren. They

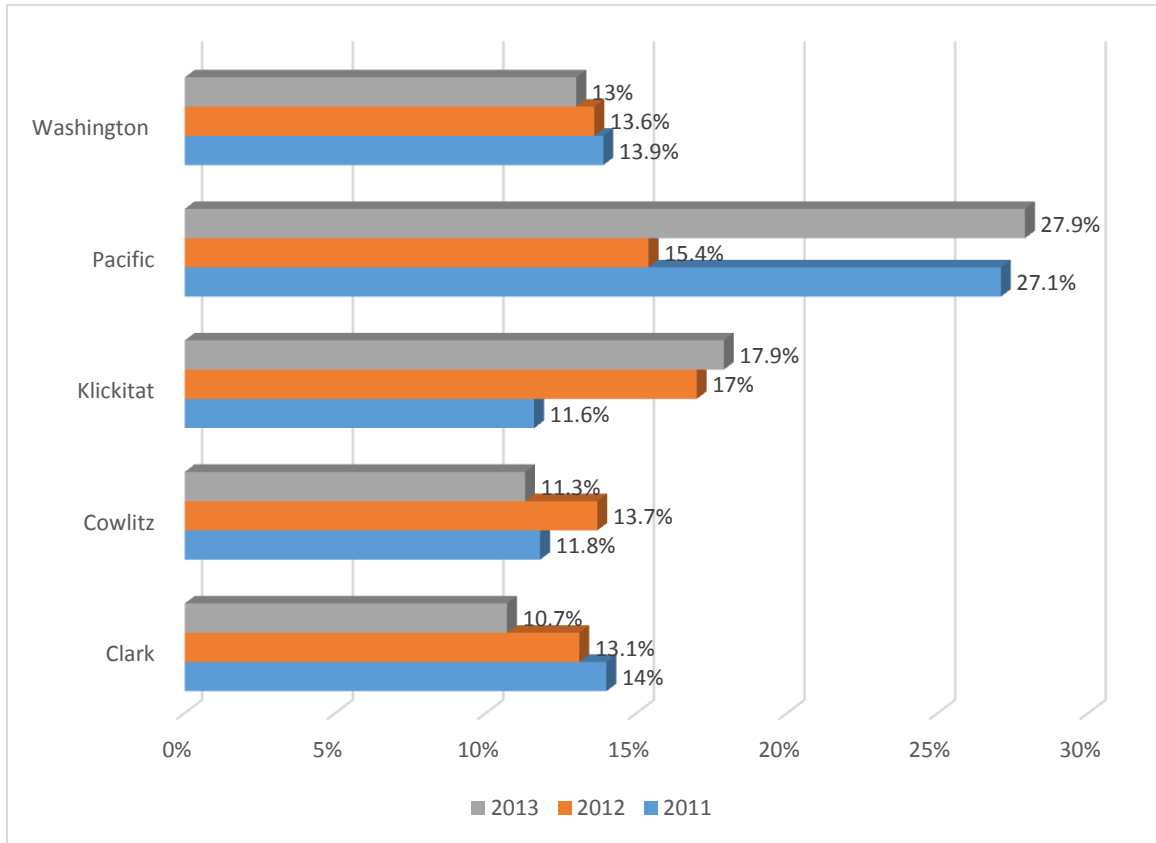
often have limited financial resources and may experience difficulty providing adequate housing, food, and clothing. Grandparents may need current information about discipline, child development, and childhood problems.

- ❖ The percentage of grandparents in poverty stands at approximately 15.0% for a three year average from 2008 – 2010. This represents a 0.4% increase in poverty over the past seven years. According to the State Data Center, the assumption is that the poverty rate for grandparents has continued to increase at a marginal rate for the years 2011 to present.
- ❖ The number of foster care placements for Clark County was 720, which represented 0.6%. Cowlitz County has the next largest number of placements at 167. Washington State has 10,068 children in foster care. Approximately 2,167 of these children are waiting for adoptive families.
- ❖ Children in foster care are more likely to have serious emotional problems, chronic medical problems and developmental delays. Approximately 3% of Washington’s children are in kinship care, which is comparable to the National rate. During the past decade, the number of children in foster care has steadily declined, with approximately 400,000 kids in care in 2012. Of these, 47% were placed in non-relative foster homes, 27% in state-supervised homes with kin caregivers and 15% in group homes or institutions. In 2012, nationally, a total of 240,940 children exited the foster care system. Of those, 44% were white, 25% African-American and 20% Latino. Two out of three (66%) of those exiting care were either reunified with their parents or primary caregivers, other relatives or guardians; and 21% were adopted. Unfortunately, 10% of kids exiting did so without legal permanence, either emancipating or aging out of the system.



# EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

## High School Drop-Out Rates



Location	2011	2012	2013
Clark	14.0%	13.1%	10.7%
Cowlitz	11.8%	13.7%	11.3%
Klickitat	11.6%	17.0%	17.9%
Pacific	27.1%	15.4%	27.9%
Washington	13.9%	13.6%	13.0%

**Source:** *State of Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014*

**Key Findings:** The high school drop-out rate is 13% for Washington State, a marginal decrease (0.9%) since 2011. The high school drop-out rate for Pacific County has risen significantly since 2012 by 12.5%, which is significantly above the state rate. Clark County has the lowest drop-out rate of 10.7%.

## **Drop-Out Rates for the Homeless**

Location	2013
Clark	31.9%
Cowlitz	24.6%
Klickitat	33.3%
Pacific	45.9%
Washington	31.2%

**Source:** *State of Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014*

**Key Findings:** The drop-out rate for the homeless for 2013 is highest in Pacific County with 45.9%, which is significantly above the State rate of 31.2%. Cowlitz County has the lowest drop-out rate for the homeless at 24.6%.

## **Drop-Out Rates for Children in Foster Care**

Location	2013
Clark	44.6%
Cowlitz	75.0%
Klickitat	50.0%
Pacific	63.6%
Washington	41.6%

**Source:** *State of Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014*

**Key Findings:** The drop-out rate for children in foster care for 2013 is highest in Cowlitz County with 75%, which is significantly higher than the State rate of 41.6%. Clark County has the lowest drop-out rate of 44.6%. Each of the Counties has a drop-out rate higher than the State rate.

## **Drop-Out Rates for Low-income Children**

Location	2011	2012	2013
Clark	19.1%	19.1%	16.3%
Cowlitz	17.0%	20.3%	15.6%
Klickitat	16.3%	21.0%	16.3%
Pacific	31.3%	18.1%	34.5%
Washington	20.7%	20.0%	19.3%

**Source:** *State of Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014*

**Key Findings:** The drop-out rate for low-income children for the State in 2013 is 19.3%. Pacific County has the highest drop-out rate of 34.5%, which is significantly higher than the State rate. Cowlitz has the lowest percentage drop-out rate of 15.6%.

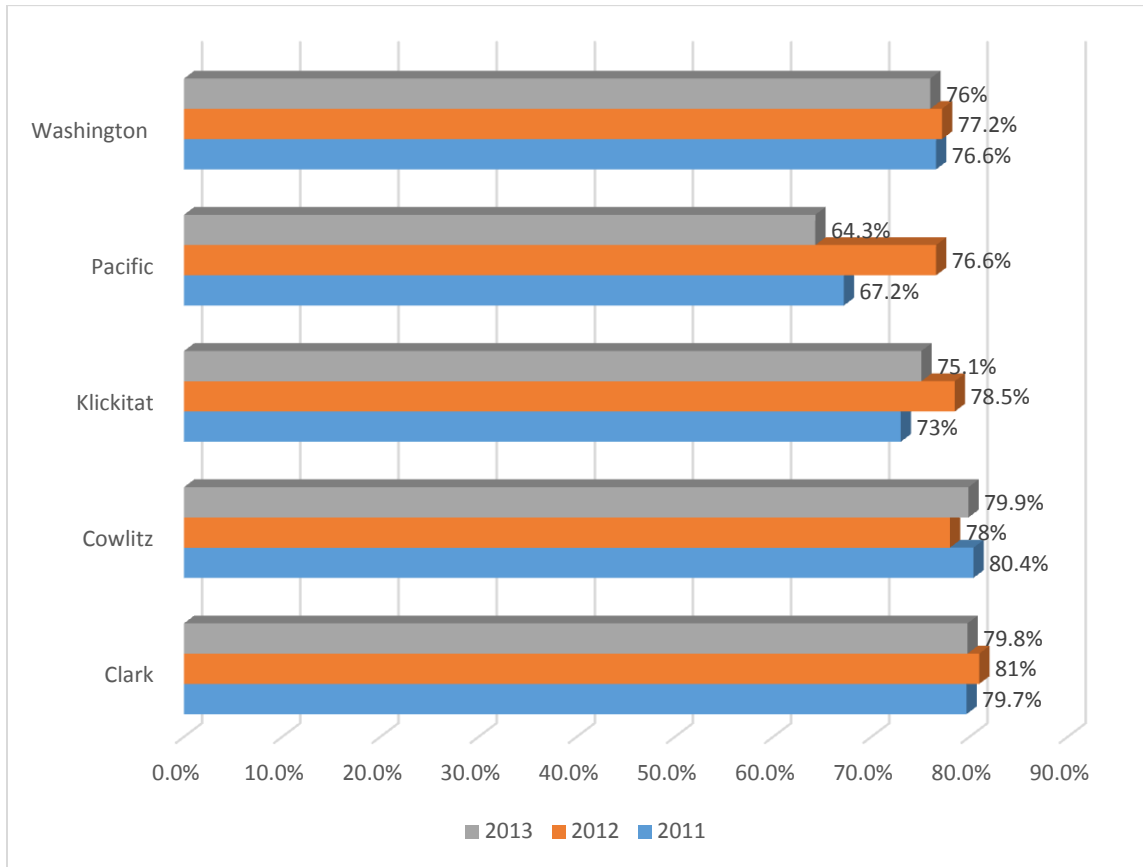
## Annual Drop-Out Rates by Programs at Public Schools

Location	Program	Data Type	2006 - 2007	2007 - 2008	2008 - 2009	2009 - 2010	2010 - 2011
Washington	English Language Learners (ELL)	Percent	8.5%	10.2%	8.3%	7.5%	6.9%
	Special Education	Percent	7.0%	6.8%	6.3%	5.2%	5.0%
	Free and Reduced Price Lunch	Percent	7.1%	7.6%	6.6%	5.6%	5.4%
	Total	Percent	5.5%	5.6%	5.1%	4.6%	4.4%
Clark	English Language Learners (ELL)	Percent	9.4%	10.2%	7.2%	8.8%	8.8%
	Special Education	Percent	6.0%	6.0%	5.4%	5.1%	4.1%
	Free and Reduced Price Lunch	Percent	8.3%	7.5%	6.7%	5.0%	4.8%
	Total	Percent	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%	3.7%	3.6%
Cowlitz	English Language Learners (ELL)	Percent	9.6%	11.9%	S	8.7%	8.7%
	Special Education	Percent	6.3%	5.8%	6.6%	5.2%	5.0%
	Free and Reduced Price Lunch	Percent	9.0%	S	7.8%	4.7%	5.7%
	Total	Percent	6.5%	5.3%	5.3%	3.3%	4.3%
Klickitat	English Language Learners (ELL)	Percent	S	S	S	S	S
	Special Education	Percent	7.7%	5.7%	9.0%	1.7%	3.3%
	Free and Reduced Price Lunch	Percent	8.0%	S	8.4%	4.8%	2.9%
	Total	Percent	5.8%	5.1%	5.9%	3.8%	1.8%
Pacific	English Language Learners (ELL)	Percent	S	S	S	S	S
	Special Education	Percent	18.2%	15.2%	14.0%	14.3%	9.5%
	Free and Reduced Price Lunch	Percent	17.2%	S	17.9%	13.2%	6.9%
	Total	Percent	12.4%	12.8%	12.1%	9.1%	8.8%

**Source:** *Washington State Kids Count, 2012*

**Key Finding:** The annual drop-out rates for all school programs have shown an overall average decrease in the past five years.

## High School Graduation Rate

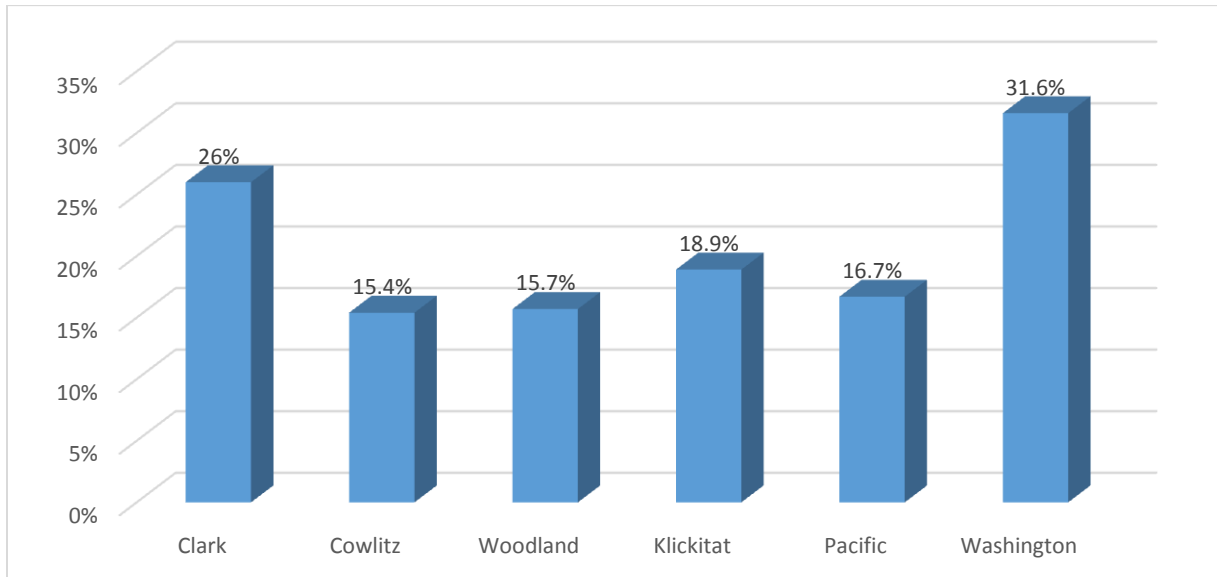


Location/Percentages	2011	2012	2013
Clark	79.7%	81.0%	79.8%
Cowlitz	80.4%	78.0%	79.9%
Klickitat	73.0%	78.5%	75.1%
Pacific	67.2%	76.6%	64.3%
Washington	76.6%	77.2%	76.0%

**Source:** *State of Washington, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2014*

**Key Findings:** The graduation rate for Washington State has shown only a modest decrease from 77.2% in 2012 to 76% in 2013. This represents a decline of 1.2% in individuals graduating from high school. Graduation attainment is still below the State rate in Pacific County (64.3%). Both Cowlitz and Clark have graduation rates that are approximately 3.9% higher than the State rate.

## **Bachelor's Degree or Higher 2012**

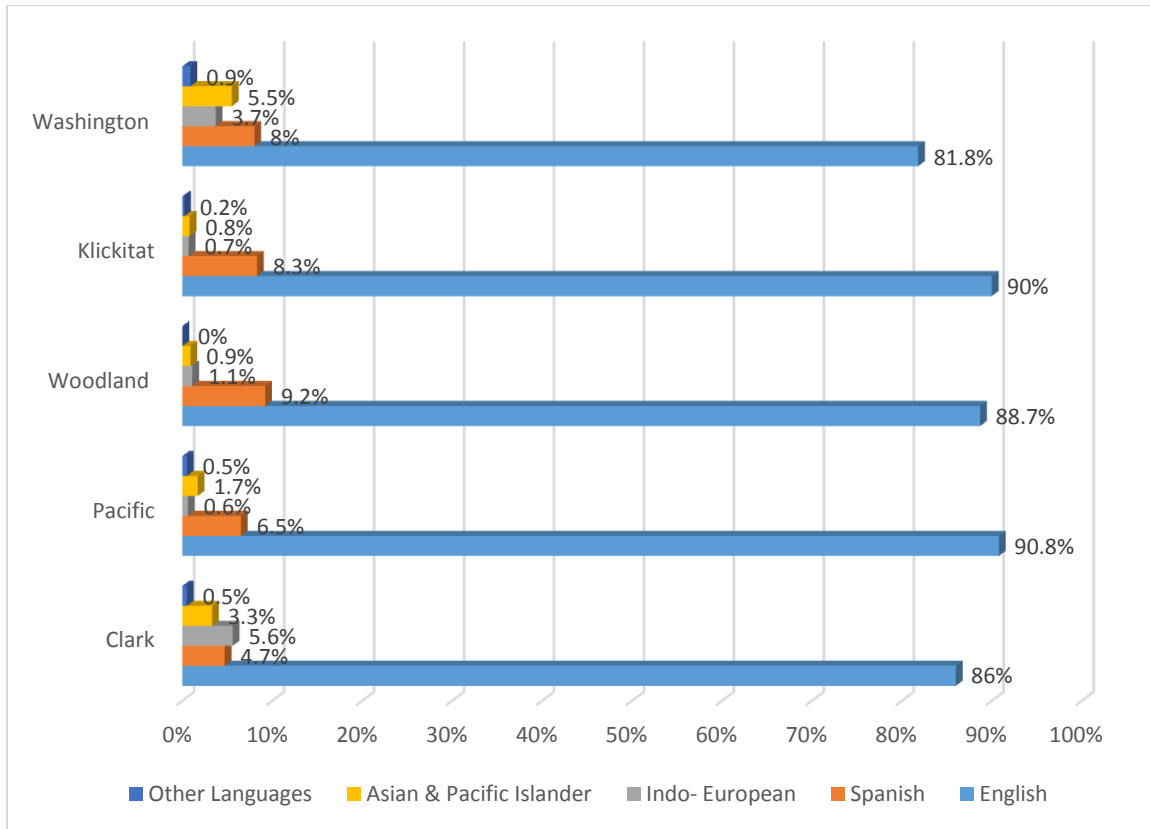


Location	Percentage 2012
Clark	26.0%
Cowlitz	15.4%
Woodland	15.7%
Klickitat	18.9%
Pacific	16.7%
Washington	31.6%

***Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quick Facts, 2008-2012***

**Key Findings:** Individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher is 31.6% for Washington State, which is significantly higher than all of the Counties in the service areas. Clark and Klickitat Counties have the highest percentage of individuals with Bachelor's degree or higher.

## Percentage of Language Spoken at Home

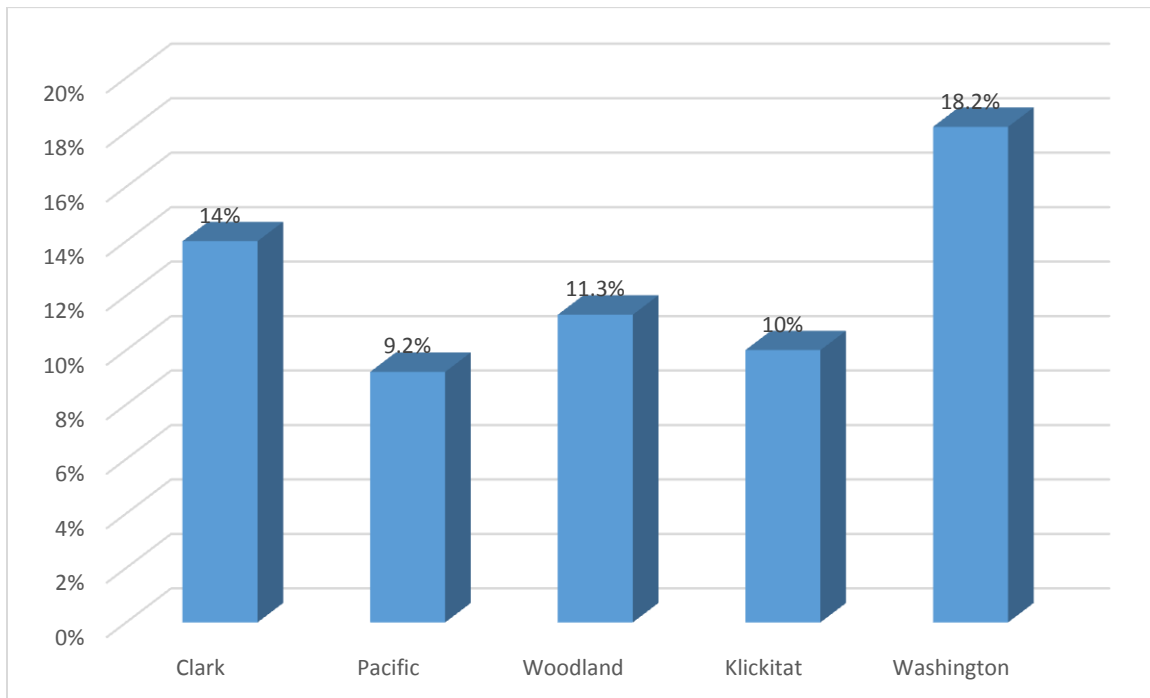


Location	English	Spanish	Indo- European	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other Languages
Clark	86.0%	4.7%	5.6%	3.3%	0.5%
Pacific	90.8%	6.5%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%
Woodland	88.7%	9.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.0%
Klickitat	90.0%	8.3%	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%
Washington	81.8%	8.0%	3.7%	5.5%	0.9%

**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau Community survey 5-year estimate

**Key Findings:** Even though English is the primary language spoken in homes and throughout each County, the City of Woodland has 9.2% of individuals who speak Spanish, which is above the State rate of 8.0%. Clark County has the smallest percentage of individuals speaking Spanish at 4.7%. Clark County also has the largest percentage of Indo-European and Asian and Pacific Islander languages spoken than each of the other Counties.

## Total Percentage Other than English Spoken



Location	2012
Clark	14.0%
Pacific	9.2%
Woodland	11.3%
Klickitat	10.0%
Washington	18.2%

**Source:** *U.S. Census Bureau Community Survey 5 year estimate, 2008-2012*

**Key Finding:** Households where languages other than English are spoken are highest in the Counties of Clark and Klickitat as well as the City of Woodland.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – EDUCATION:**

- ❖ The high school drop-out rate is 13% for Washington State, a marginal decrease (0.9%) since 2011. The high school drop-out rate for Pacific County has risen significantly since 2012 by 12.5%, which is significantly above the state rate. Clark County has the lowest drop-out rate of 10.7%.
- ❖ The Drop-Out rate for the homeless for 2013 is highest in Pacific County with 45.9%, which is significantly above the State rate of 31.2%. Cowlitz County has the lowest homeless drop-Out rate of 24.6%.
- ❖ The Drop-Out rate for children in foster care for 2013 is highest in Cowlitz County with 75%, which is significantly higher than the State rate of 41.6%. Clark County has the lowest drop-out rate of 44.6%. Each of the Counties has a drop-out rate higher than the State rate.
- ❖ The Drop-Out rate for low-income children for the State in 2013 is 19.3%. Pacific County has the highest drop-out rate of 34.5%, which is significantly higher than the State rate. Cowlitz has the lowest percentage drop-out rate of 15.6%.
- ❖ The Drop-out rate for English Language Learners' (ELL) has consistently decreased in the last five years.
- ❖ The graduation rate for Washington State has shown only a modest decrease from 77.2% in 2012 to 76% in 2013. This represents a decline of 1.2% in individuals graduating from high school. Graduation attainment is still below the State rate in Pacific County (64.3%). Both Cowlitz and Clark have graduation rates that are approximately 3.9% higher than the State rate.
- ❖ Individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher is 31.6% for Washington State, which is significantly higher than all of the Counties in the service areas. Clark and Klickitat Counties have the highest percentage of individuals with Bachelor's degree or higher. While the community is beginning to see the benefits of early childhood education and improving literacy to strengthen health and economic security, the community continued to lag in a college-educated workforce. Lower Columbia College has taken the lead to develop a university center which offers 4-year college degrees in Cowlitz County and will not require students to travel far to find the education they need. Beginning in the fall of 2013, LCC's University Center will be offering 4-year degrees through Eastern Washington University. Other programs will follow giving students the opportunity to stay at home and be engaged in family and work while beginning or continuing their college education. Educational attainment is the tide that floats the health of the community.



- ❖ Even though English is the primary language spoken in homes in throughout each County, the City of Woodland has 9.2% of individuals who speak Spanish, which is above the State rate of 8.0%. Clark County has the smallest percentage of individuals speaking Spanish at 4.7%. Clark County also has the largest percentage of Indo-European and Asian and Pacific Islander languages spoken than each of the other Counties.
- ❖ Households where languages other than English are spoken are highest in the Counties of Clark and Klickitat and the City of Woodland. Consider the importance of offering both culturally and linguistically appropriate services. Language barriers were also identified through the Staff, Policy Council and Community Partner's survey.

# DISABILITIES

## Special Needs by Type for Children Ages 3- 5, 2013

Types of Disabilities	Clark	Pacific	Woodland	Klickitat	Washington
Intellectual Disability	1	0	0	0	15
Hearing Impaired	6	0	0	0	118
Deafness	0	0	0	0	38
Communication Disorder	210	26	10	27	3,987
Visually Impaired	3	0	0	0	38
Emotionally/ Behavioral Disabilities	2	0	0	0	13
Orthopedically Imp.	5	1	0	0	84
Health Imp.	21	1	1	0	523
Specific Learning Dis.	0	0	0	0	4
Deaf/Blind	1	0	0	0	1
Multiple Dis.	7	1	0	0	94
Autism	47	0	1	0	979
Traumatic Brain Injury	1	0	0	0	20
Developmental Delay	406	26	4	35	8,753
<b>Total</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>14,667</b>

***Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Special Education November, 2013***

**Key Findings:** As of school year 2013 -2014, there were approximately 14,667 children with special needs in Washington State. These children have a variety of disabilities and special needs. The developmental delay, speech and autism categories have the largest number of children for the State, as well as the local Counties. Total disabilities from each County represent approximately 5.7% of the number of children being served by the State.

## Children Receiving Services from Early Support for Infants and Toddlers (ESIT) Program

Location	2012			2013		
	Number of Referrals	Number determined eligible	Total Number of active IFSPs E.O.Y	Number of Referrals	Number Determined Eligible	Total Number of active IFSPs E.O.Y.
Clark	326	300	301	495	307	326
Cowlitz	251	139	100	238	141	112
Klickitat	17	14	17	27	20	21
Pacific	5	25	35	10	21	28
Washington	5,092	4,813	5,788	6,676	5,509	6046

**Source:** *Washington State Department of Early Learning, 2014*

**Key Findings:** The total number of infants and toddlers eligible for services from ESIT for the State in 2013 was 5,509. The total number from each County was 489. This represents approximately 8.8% of the number of children determined eligible by the State. Clark and Cowlitz Counties have the largest number of referrals in 2013.

### HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – DISABILITIES:

- ❖ As of school year 2013 -2014, there were approximately 14,667 children with special needs in Washington State. These children have a variety of disabilities and special needs. The developmental delay, speech and autism categories have the largest number of children for the State, as well as the local Counties. Total disabilities from each County represent approximately 5.7% of the number of children being served by the State.
- ❖ The total number of infants and toddlers eligible for services from Early Support for Infants and Toddlers for the State in 2013 was 5,509. The total number from each County was 489. This represents approximately 8.8% of the number of children determined eligible by the State. Clark and Cowlitz Counties have the largest number of referrals in 2013.

# HEALTH CARE

## Uninsured Children 18 Years Old and Under

Location	Without Health Insurance Coverage
Clark	6.8%
Pacific	7.5%
Cowlitz	8.2%
Woodland	13.0%
Klickitat	3.1%
Washington	6.5%

**Source:** *American Community Survey 2008-2012*

**Key Findings:** The percentage of uninsured children in Klickitat County (3.1%) is lower than the State rate of 6.5%. Clark, Pacific and Cowlitz Counties have uninsured rates above the State rate. The City of Woodland has an uninsured children rate 6.5% higher than the State rate.

## Adults with/without Insurance Coverage

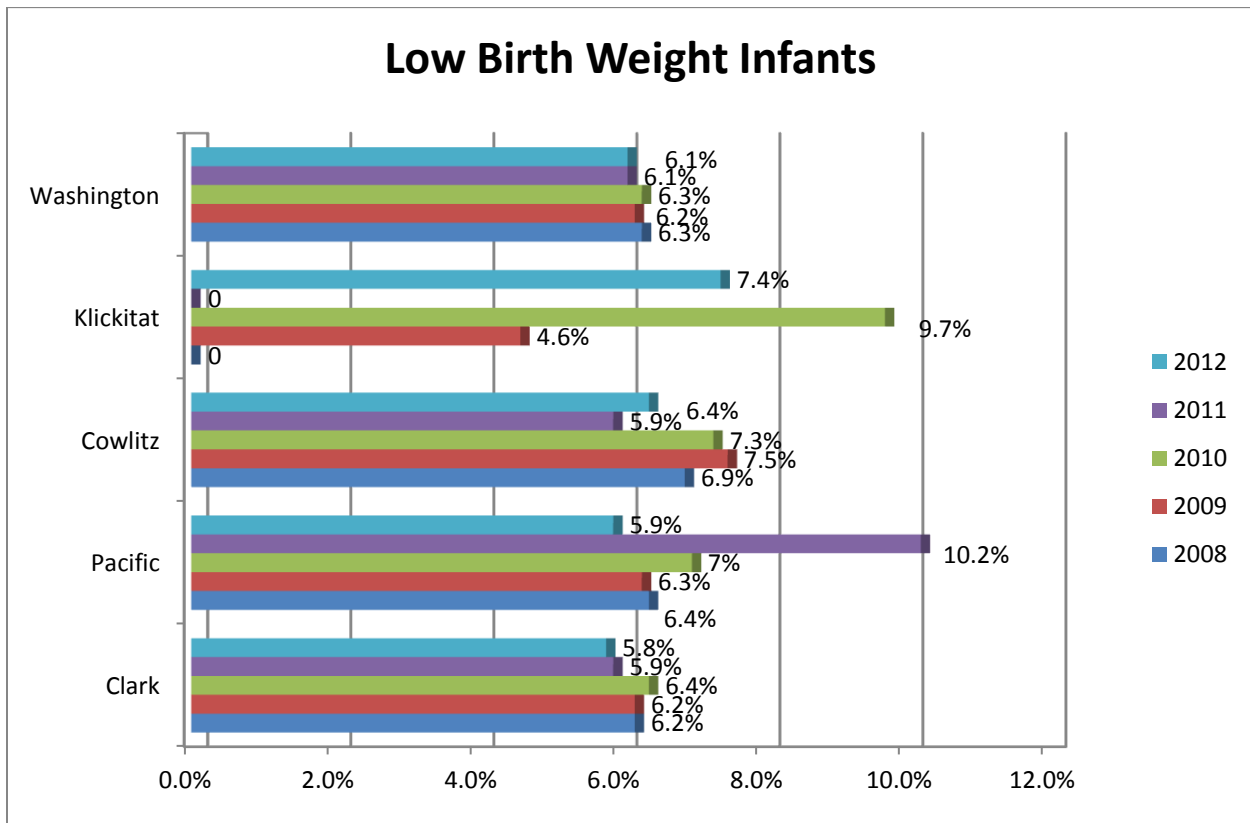
Location 2008-2012	With Health Insurance Coverage	Without Health Insurance Coverage
Clark	86.9%	13.1%
Pacific	84.1%	15.9%
Cowlitz	80.8%	19.2%
Woodland	79.8%	20.2%
Klickitat	84.7%	15.3%
Washington	86.5%	13.5%

**Source:** *American Community Survey 2008-2012*

**Key Findings:** The number of adults without insurance coverage is 20.2% in the City of Woodland. Washington State has uninsured adults at a rate of 13.5%. Cowlitz County has the highest rate of uninsured adults at 19.2%, which is 5.7% above the State rate.

The Office of the Insurance Commission (OIC) and the Washington Health Benefit Exchange recently released the results of the 2014 open enrollment in Washington State. In an April 16 press release, the OIC reported that the individual health insurance market had grown to more than 324,900 people in Washington State. The Washington Health Benefit Exchange reported that number has expanded to include an additional 17,000 residents. The overall enrollment numbers demonstrate the growing demand for expanded access to healthcare in Washington State (*Washington Health Benefit Exchange, 2014*).

## Low Birth Weight Infants



Location	Data Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clark	Number	365	346	350	325	313
	Percent	6.2%	6.2%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%
Pacific	Number	14	11	14	21	12
	Percent	6.4%	6.3%	7%	10.2%	5.9%
Cowlitz	Number	92	98	87	74	72
	Percent	6.9%	7.5%	7.3%	5.9%	6.4%
Klickitat	Number	8	11	22	8	15
	Percent	X	4.6%	9.7%	X	7.4%
Washington	Number	5,723	5,576	5,460	5,343	5,353
	Percent	6.3%	6.2%	6.3%	6.1%	6.1%

**Source:** Annie E. Casey Kids Count Data Center/Washington Department of Health (x-data unavailable)

**Key Findings:** The rate of low birth weight infants for Washington State stands at approximately 6.1% in 2012. Low birth weight babies have remained consistent in the State for the past five years. Klickitat and Cowlitz Counties have the highest low birth weight rate at 7.4% and 6.4%, which is above the State rate. The percentage of low birth weight infants decreased significantly for Pacific County from 2011 (10.2%) to 2012 (5.9%).

## Women Receiving Prenatal Care-Late or Not at all

Location	Group	Data Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Washington	First Trimester Prenatal Care	Number	64,561	65,138	64,955	64,975	66,222
		Percent	72%	73%	75%	75%	76%
	Late or No Prenatal Care	Number	4,871	4,694	3,870	4,216	3,817
		Percent	5%	5%	4%	5%	4%
Clark	First Trimester Prenatal Care	Number	4,333	4,095	4,104	4,203	4,191
		Percent	74%	73%	75%	77%	78%
	Late or No Prenatal Care	Number	230	233	215	216	180
		Percent	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Cowlitz	First Trimester Prenatal Care	Number	1,032	1,014	938	1,026	888
		Percent	77%	78%	79%	81%	79%
	Late or No Prenatal Care	Number	50	52	41	41	44
		Percent	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%
Klickitat	First Trimester Prenatal Care	Number	151	189	177	163	154
		Percent	74%	80%	78%	80%	76%
	Late or No Prenatal Care	Number	4	13	9	10	9
		Percent	S	5%	S	S	S
Pacific	First Trimester Prenatal Care	Number	169	143	151	155	157
		Percent	77%	81%	75%	75%	77%
	Late or No Prenatal Care	Number	6	2	4	7	9
		Percent	S	S	S	S	S

**Source:** Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Birth Data. 2014

**Key Findings:** Approximately 4% of women received prenatal care, late or not at all, in the first trimester in Washington State for 2012. Cowlitz and Clark Counties' rates are consistent with the State rates for the past five years.

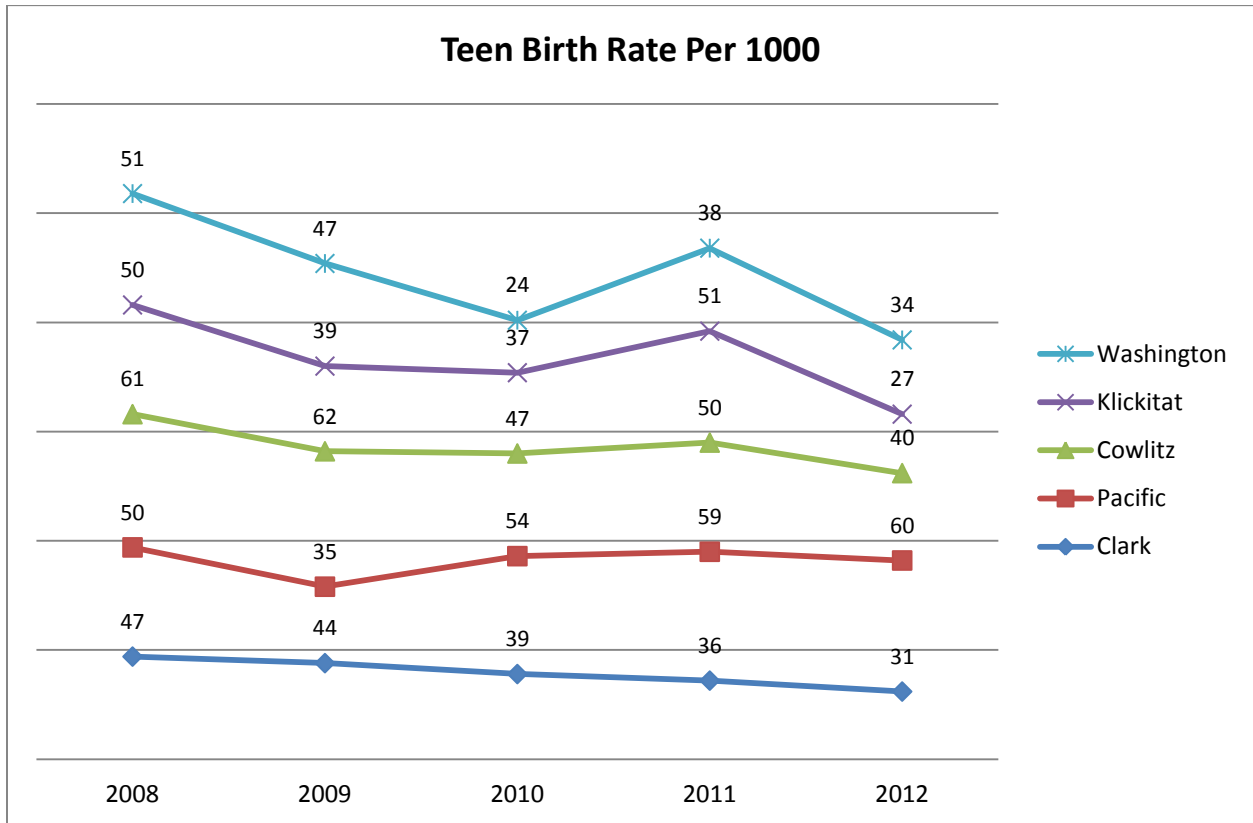
## Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy

Location	2011	Percentage	2012	Percentage
Clark	630	11%	640	12%
Pacific	53	26%	41	20%
Cowlitz	313	25%	275	25%
Klickitat	27	13%	26	13%
Washington	8,188	9.0%	8,179	9.0%

**Source:** Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health, 2014

**Key Findings:** Women who smoked during pregnancy in Washington State stand at 9.0% in 2012. Pacific (20%) and Cowlitz (25%) Counties have the highest rates. Both Counties' rates are significantly higher than the State rate. Cowlitz and Klickitat rates have remained consistent since 2011.

## Teen Birth Rate, Females age 15-19 (Rate per 1000)

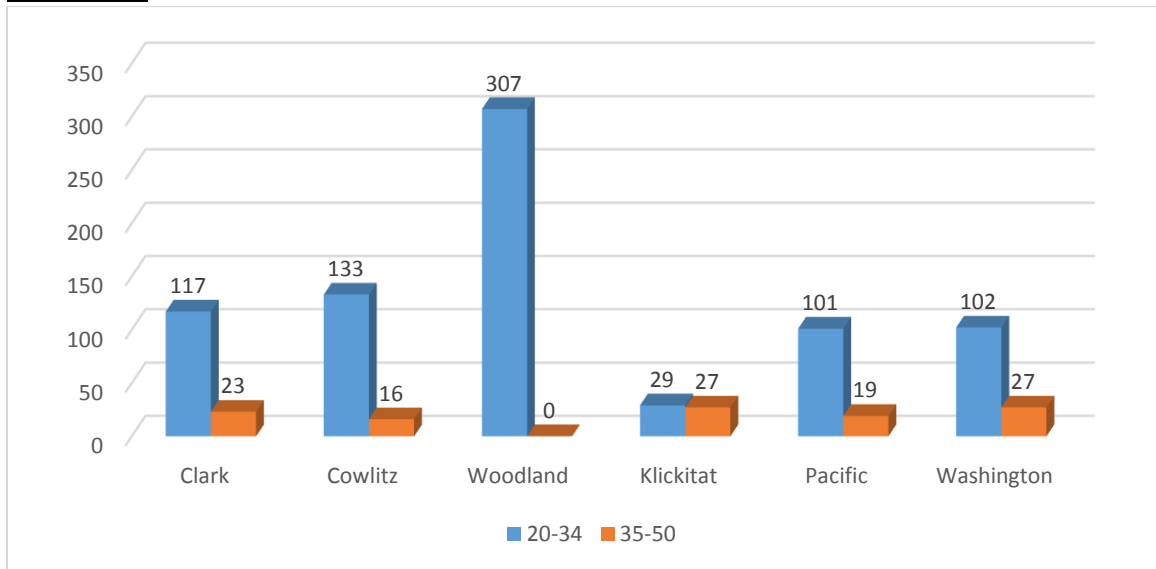


Location	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Clark	47	44	39	36	31
Pacific	50	35	54	59	60
Cowlitz	61	62	47	50	40
Klickitat	50	39	37	51	27
Washington	51	47	24	38	34

**Source:** *Washington State Kids Count, 2013*

**Key Findings:** The teen birth rate has decreased overall for Washington State in 2012, as well as for each of the Counties except Pacific County. Pacific County has experienced an increase in birth rate since 2010 and has the highest teen birth rate of 60 per 1000. Klickitat has the lowest teen birth rate of 27 which is lower than the State rate of 34 per 1000 women.

## **Birth Rate for Women ages 20 – 50 (Last Twelve Months) per 1,000 Women**



Location	20-34	35-50
Clark	117	23
Cowlitz	133	16
Woodland	307	0
Klickitat	29	27
Pacific	101	19
Washington	102	27

***Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2008-2012***

**Key Findings:** Births to women ages 20-34 for 2012 is higher per 1000 than the 35-50 age groups for all Counties including the City of Woodland. There will be a larger concentration of younger mothers for the EOCF and ESD 112 service areas.



## Infant Mortality

Location	Data Type	2010 - 2012
Washington	Number	406
	Rate per 1,000	4.7
Clark	Number	31
	Rate per 1,000	5.8
Cowlitz	Number	4
	Rate per 1,000	S
Klickitat	Number	1
	Rate per 1,000	S
Pacific	Number	2
	Rate per 1,000	S

**Source:** Center for Health Statistics, Washington State Department of Health (DOH), Infant Death Data, 2014

**Key Findings:** The infant mortality rate in Washington State was 4.7 per 1,000 live births from 2010–2012. Clark County has an infant mortality rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births, which is higher than the State rate.

## Enrollment in Apple Health for Kids (Medicaid and CHIP) and Family Medical, 2013

Location 2013	Apple Health For Kids	Family Medical Pregnant & Disabled Children	Family Planning	Total
Clark	39,242	10,275	1,635	51,153
Cowlitz	9,075	4,147	626	13,848
Klickitat	2,018	522	77	2,617
Pacific	1,693	509	70	2,272
Washington	567,426	150,480	24,142	742,048

**Source:** Washington State Health Care Authority, February 2014

**Key Findings:** Children enrolled in Apple Health for Kids for the State stands at 567,426 participants. Total enrollment for the service areas was 52,028, which represents 9.1% of the total State enrollment. Total percent of enrollment in Family Medical - pregnant and disabled children is 10.2% of the State’s participants, and total participants in family planning represent 9.9%.

## Chronic Health Concerns for Residents in EOCF/ESD 112 Service Areas

Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Mental Health	Excessive Drinking	Substance Abuse
Asthma	Diabetes	Smoking	Physical Inactivity
Cardiovascular Disease	Overweight and obesity	Asthma	Stroke
Breast Cancer	Colorectal Cancer	Diabetes	Oral Health

*Source: County Health Rankings, 2014*

**Key Findings:** Chronic health issues are major concerns for residents and are consistent throughout all of the Counties within the EOCF/ESD 112 service areas. Health status, binge drinking and obesity in Washington State are relatively consistent with the nationwide average. Diabetes and smoking percentages in Washington are slightly lower than the Nation’s average. Exercise percentage for the State is also slightly below the Nation’s average (Center for Disease Control, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2012).

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - HEALTH TRENDS:**

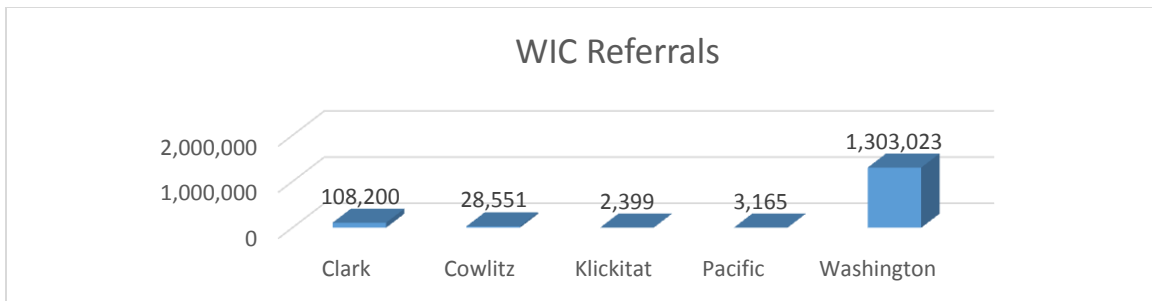
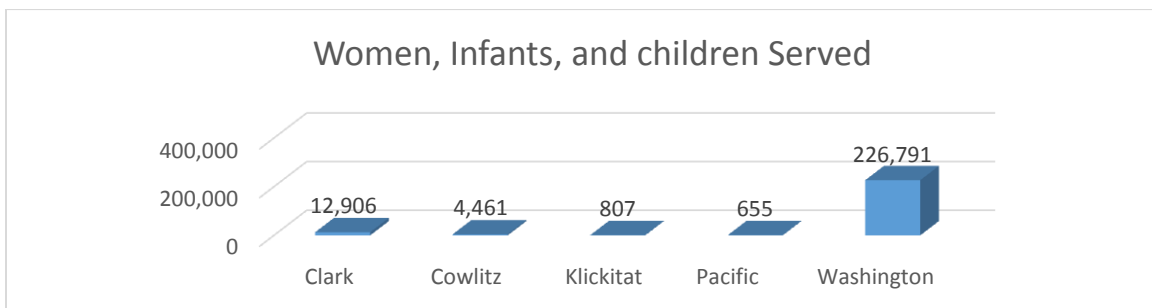
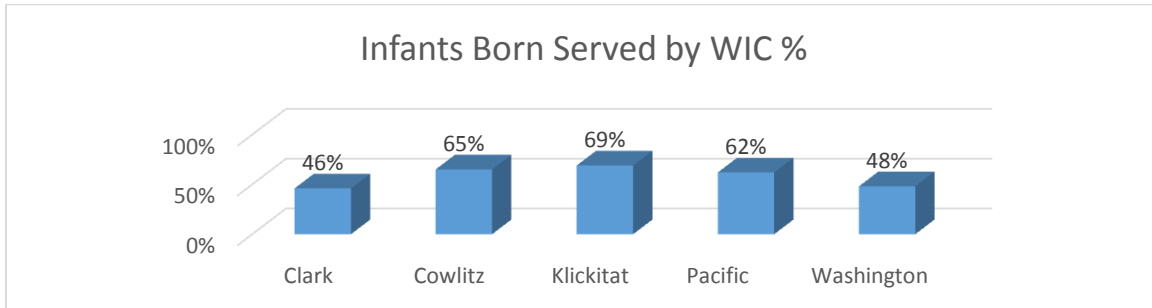
- ❖ The rate of low birth weight infants for Washington State stands at approximately 6.1% in 2012. Low birth weight babies have remained consistent in the State for the past five years. Klickitat and Cowlitz Counties have the highest low birth weight rate at 7.4% and 6.4%, which is above the State rate. Low birth weight infant rate decreased significantly for Pacific County from 2011 (10.2%) to 2012 (5.9%).  
Babies who are premature and low birth weight may have organs that are not fully developed. This can lead to breathing problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding in the brain, vision loss and serious intestinal problems. Very low birth weight babies (less than 3 1/3 pounds) are more than 100 times as likely to die, and moderately low birth weight babies (between 3 1/3 and 5½ pounds) are more than 5 times as likely to die in their first year of life, than babies of normal weight.
- ❖ Approximately (4%) percent of women received late or no prenatal care in the first trimester in Washington State for 2012. Cowlitz and Clark Counties' rates are consistent with the State rates for the past five years. Babies who are premature and low birth weight may have organs that are not fully developed. This can lead to breathing problems, such as respiratory distress syndrome, bleeding in the brain, vision loss and serious intestinal problems.
- ❖ Women who smoked during pregnancy in Washington State stand at 9.0% in 2012. Pacific (20%) and Cowlitz (25%) Counties have the highest rates. Both Counties' rates are significantly higher than the State rate. Cowlitz and Klickitat rates have remained consistent since 2011.
- ❖ The teen birth rate has decreased overall for Washington State in 2012, as well as for each of the Counties except Pacific County. Pacific County has experienced an increase in birth rate since 2010 and has the highest teen birth rate of 60 per 1000. Klickitat has the lowest teen birth rate of 27 which is lower than the State rate of 34.
- ❖ Births to women ages 20-34 for 2012 is higher per 1000 than the 35-50 age groups for all Counties including the City of Woodland. There will be a larger concentration of younger mothers for the EOCF and ESD 112 service areas.
- ❖ The infant mortality rate in Washington State was 4.7 per 1,000 live births from 2010–2012. Clark County has an infant mortality rate of 5.8 per 1,000 live births, which is higher than the State rate.
- ❖ Children enrolled in Apple Health for Kids for the State stands at 567,426 participants. Total enrollment for the service areas was 52,028, which represents 9.1% of the total State

enrollment. The total percent of enrollment for Family medical pregnant and disabled children is 10.2% of the State's participants and total participants in family planning represent 9.9%.

- ❖ The health of individuals is a result of behaviors, environment, and access to resources. While it is important to practice healthy behaviors, an important part of the health equity picture is the access to health services, medical and dental. Without access to health care an individual can miss employment and schooling, be unable to function on a daily basis, which can impact their economic security and opportunities for a healthy life.
- ❖ Insurance coverage has rebounded since the end of the Great Recession (December 2007 – June 2009), mostly because of increases in Medicaid coverage. Employer coverage stabilized after the recession, but mostly because of policies allowing young adults to stay on parents' coverage. For other age groups, employer coverage rates are still falling. Ongoing shifts in employment status, industry type, income, demographics, and region have affected changes in coverage nationally.

# NUTRITION

## Women Infants and Children Program



Location	Infants Born Served by WIC %	Women, Infants and children Served	WIC Referrals
<b>Clark</b>	46%	12,906	108,200
<b>Cowlitz</b>	65%	4,461	28,551
<b>Klickitat</b>	69%	807	2,399
<b>Pacific</b>	62%	655	3,165
<b>Washington</b>	48%	226,791	1,303,023

**Source:** *Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and children 2013*

**Key Findings:** WIC participation is greater than the State rate in all Counties except Clark County, which has the lowest percentage of infants served by WIC. The total number of women, infants and children served represents approximately 17.4% of the State participation rate.

## **Household SNAP Participation**

Washington State	Number of Households
February 2013	1,117,832
February 2014	1,088,175

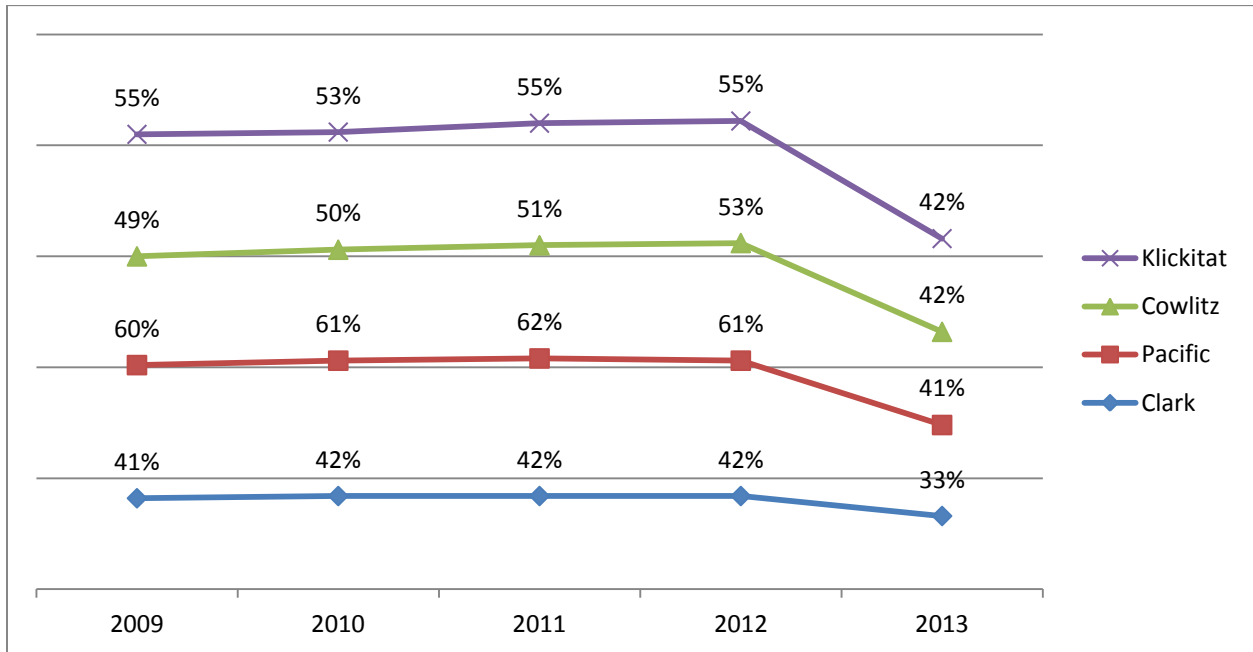
**Source: Food Research and Action Center**

Location/ Percentage	Married Households	Male Only	Female Only
Clark	18.9%	40.3%	56.7%
Cowlitz	28.8%	48.0%	67.4%
Klickitat	Data not available		
Pacific	Data not available		
Washington	16.7%	34.0%	50.8%

**Source: Food Research and Action Center, 2014**

**Key Findings:** Families participating in SNAP (Food Supplement Program) has decreased in Washington State by 29,657 households from 2013-2014. However households receiving Public Assistance is above the State rate of 16.7%. Female households have a higher utilization of public assistance. Clark (56.7%) and Cowlitz (67.4%) Counties' participation rates are significantly higher than the State rate of 50.8%. Data was not available for Klickitat and Pacific Counties.

## Students Receiving Free and Reduced School Meals



Location/Percentage	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Clark	41%	42%	42%	42%	33%
Pacific	60%	61%	62%	61%	41%
Cowlitz	49%	50%	51%	53%	42%
Klickitat	55%	53%	55%	55%	42%

**Source:** *Washington Kid Count 2013*

**Key Findings:** Children participating in the free and reduced lunch program have decreased in all of the Counties. Pacific County has experienced the largest decrease from 2012-2013 of approximately 20%.

## Washington Public Schools Free and Reduced-Price Meal Eligibility, 2012

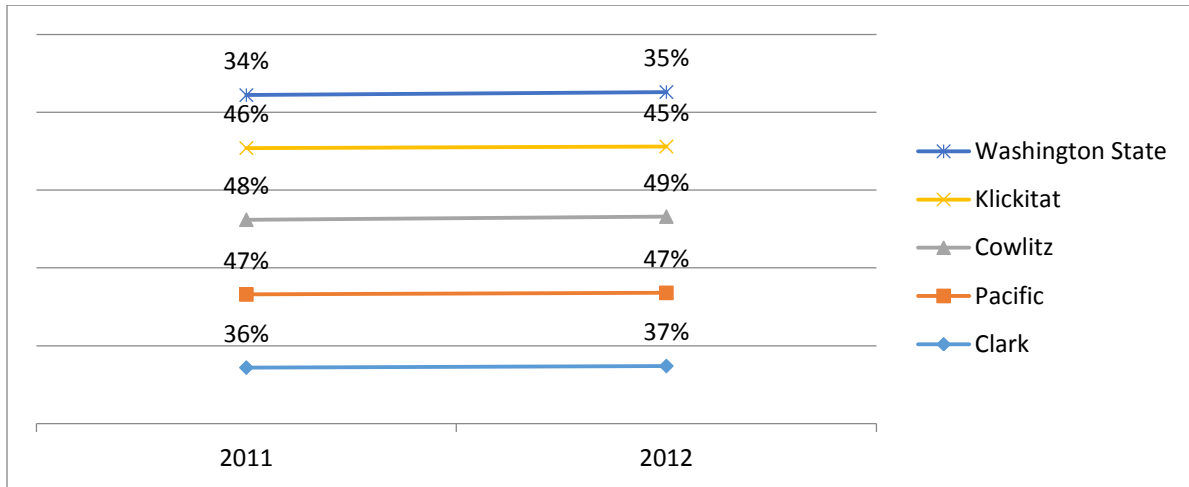
		Applications				
Co/ Dist.	Public	Oct-13	Oct-13	Oct-13	Total	%
No.	School Districts	Enrollment	Free	Reduced	Applications	Appl/Enroll
<b>06-037</b>	Vancouver School District	22,828	9,765	1,352	11,117	0.4870
<b>06-098</b>	Hockinson School District	1,937	277	119	396	0.2044
<b>06-101</b>	La Center School District	1,638	354	117	471	0.2875
<b>06-103</b>	Green Mountain School District	164	55	22	77	0.4695
<b>06-112</b>	Washougal School District	3,119	1,055	200	1,255	0.4024
<b>06-114</b>	Evergreen School District	25,877	9,440	2,014	11,454	0.4426
<b>06-117</b>	Camas School District	6,390	918	184	1,102	0.1725
<b>06-119</b>	Battle Ground School District	12,089	3,429	980	4,409	0.3647
<b>06-122</b>	Ridgefield School District	2,208	516	111	627	0.2840
<b>Total Clark Co.</b>		<b>76,250</b>	<b>25,809</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>30,908</b>	<b>0.4054</b>
<b>8-122</b>	Longview School District	6,739	3,439	352	3,791	0.5625
<b>08-130</b>	Toutle Lake School District	673	187	78	265	0.3938
<b>08-401</b>	Castle Rock School District	1,276	597	93	690	0.5408
<b>08-402</b>	Kalama School District	917	348	64	412	0.4493
<b>08-404</b>	Woodland School District	2,286	898	148	1,046	0.4576
<b>08-458</b>	Kelso School District	4,853	2,247	352	2,599	0.5355
<b>Total Cowlitz Co.</b>		<b>16,744</b>	<b>7,716</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>8,803</b>	<b>0.5257</b>
<b>0-094</b>	Wishram School District	93	68	9	77	0.8280
<b>20-401</b>	Glenwood School District	76	21	7	28	0.3684
<b>20-402</b>	Klickitat School District	96	53	10	63	0.6563
<b>20-404</b>	Goldendale School District	963	466	75	541	0.5618
<b>20-405</b>	White Salmon Valley School District	1,323	563	110	673	0.5087
<b>20-406</b>	Lyle School District	222	113	22	135	0.6081
<b>Total Klickitat Co.</b>		<b>2,849</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>0.5441</b>
<b>25-101</b>	Ocean Beach School District	980	531	84	615	0.6276
<b>25-116</b>	Raymond School District	694	397	39	436	0.6282
<b>25-118</b>	South Bend School District	566	324	42	366	
<b>25-155</b>	Naselle-Grays River Valley School District	308	156	24	180	0.5844
<b>25-160</b>	Willapa Valley School District	355	128	56	184	0.5183
<b>25-200</b>	North River School District	55	27	8	35	0.6364
<b>Total Pacific Co.</b>		<b>2,958</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>0.6139</b>

**Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2013

**Key Findings:** Approximately 61% of students in Pacific County were participating in the Free and Reduced Meal Program in 2012. Klickitat and Cowlitz Counties had approximately 52% - 54% enrollment. Clark County and Woodland ISD had approximately 40% - 45% of students participating in the Program. Participation rates reduced in the 2013-2014 school year.



## Children Participating in Basic Food Program



Location/Percentage	2011	2012
Clark	36%	37%
Pacific	47%	47%
Cowlitz	48%	49%
Klickitat	46%	45%
Washington	34%	35%

**Source:** *Kid Count Data Center 2013*

**Key Findings:** Children participating in the basic food program for the State of Washington in 2012 stand at 35%. Each of the Counties has participation rates that are higher than the State. Cowlitz County has the highest participation rate with 49%.

## **Overweight and Obese Children 2013**

Location	2013
Clark	24%
Pacific	29%
Cowlitz	33%
Klickitat	20%
Washington	23%

**Source:** *Washington State Department of Health, MCH Data Report September 2013*

**Key Findings:** The obesity rate for each of the Counties is higher than the State rate (23%) except Klickitat County (20%). Cowlitz County has the highest obesity rate at 33% which is significantly higher than the State rate.

## **Childhood Obesity Facts**

- In 2012, about 25 percent of children ages 2-4 years old who were receiving WIC services were overweight or obese.
- In 2012, about 23 percent of 10th graders in Washington’s public schools were overweight or obese. About 10 percent were obese and 13 percent were overweight.
- Rates for 10th grader obesity and overweight have remained about the same for the past decade.
- Among 10th graders, American Indian/Alaska Native, black, Hispanic and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander populations were more likely to be overweight or obese than whites or Asians (*Washington State Department of Health*).

## **Adult Obesity Rates**

Location	2011	2012	2013
Clark	29%	29%	29%
Pacific	31%	33%	35%
Cowlitz	36%	37%	37%
Klickitat	28%	27%	28%
Washington	27%	27%	28%

**Source:** *County Health Ranking 2014*

**Key Findings:** The obesity rate in 2013 for adults is highest in Cowlitz County at 37%, which is significantly higher than the State rate of 28%. Klickitat has an obesity rate at 28%, which is the same at the State rate and has remained relatively stable in the past three years. Pacific County’s obesity rate has increased approximately 4% from 2011-2013. Obesity contributes to a host of chronic diseases and causes a greater likelihood of premature death.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - NUTRITION TRENDS:**

- ❖ WIC participation is greater in all Counties than the State rate except Clark County, which has the lowest percentage of infants served by WIC.
- ❖ Children participating in the Free and Reduced Lunch Program have decreased in all of the Counties. Pacific County has experienced the largest decrease from 2012-2013 of approximately 20%.
- ❖ The obesity rate for children in each of the Counties is higher than the State rate (23%) except Klickitat County (20%). Cowlitz County has the highest obesity rate at 33% which is significantly higher than the State rate. Childhood obesity has both immediate and long-term effects on health and well-being. Children and adolescents who are obese are likely to be obese as adults and are therefore more at risk for adult health problems such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, several types of cancer, and osteoarthritis. One study showed that children who became obese as early as age 2 were more likely to be obese as adults.
- ❖ Overall, economic improvements are expected to slow SNAP participation, but economic hardship and need for food assistance remain relatively high.
- ❖ The obesity rate for adults is highest in Cowlitz County at 37%, which is significantly higher than the State rate of 28%. Klickitat has an obesity rate at 28%, which is the same as the State rate. Obesity contributes to a host of chronic diseases and causes a greater likelihood of premature death. Obesity is epidemic in Washington and the nation.

# SOCIAL SERVICES

## Child Abuse and Neglect Types 2012-2013

Location/Percentage	Physical abuse	Sexual abuse	Negligent/Maltreatment
Washington State	27.3%	4.8%	62.7%

**Source:** *Department of Social and Health Services*

**Key Findings:** In Washington State, the highest incidence of abuse is the negligent/maltreatment category at 62.7%.

## Child Protective Services Case Management Youths 0 – 17, 2012

Location	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	4,379	3.9%
Pacific	283	7.5%
Woodland	70	4.4%
Cowlitz	1,692	6.8%
Klickitat	259	5.8%

**Source:** *Department of Social and Health Services*

**Key Findings:** Cowlitz and Pacific Counties have the highest rate of child protective services clients at 6.8% and 7.5%. Clark County has the lowest percentage of children served at 3.9%.

## Alcohol and Substance Abuse Youths 0-17, 2012

Location	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	480	0.4%
Pacific	44	1.2%
Woodland	4	0.3%
Cowlitz	209	0.8%
Klickitat	16	0.4%

**Source:** *Department of State and Health Services*

**Key Findings:** The number of youths being served for alcohol and substance abuse is highest in Pacific County with 1.2%.

## **Homeless Count**

Location 2013	Total Homeless (Sheltered and Unsheltered) Households with only Minors	Chronically Homeless Individuals (Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven and Unsheltered)
Clark	351	81
Cowlitz	150	39
Klickitat	20	1
Pacific	80	14
Washington	7,142	1,925

**Source:** *Washington State Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons, 2013*

**Key Findings:** The State of Washington has identified approximately 7,142 homeless individuals with minor children. The total of the four Counties represents approximately 8.4% of the State's total homeless. There are a total of approximately 135 individuals who are chronically homeless within Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat, and Pacific Counties.

## **Behavioral Rehabilitation Services, Youths 0-17**

Location	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	63	0.1%
Pacific	2	0.1%
Woodland	X	X
Cowlitz	6	0.0%
Klickitat	5	0.1%

**Source:** *Department of State and Health Services June 2012* (X = data not available)

**Key Findings:** Behavioral rehabilitation services for youths have continued to be relatively low at 0.1% for all Counties.

## **Mental Health Services Youths 0-17**

Location	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	3,156	2.8%
Pacific	195	5.2%
Woodland	64	4.0%
Cowlitz	1,673	6.8%
Klickitat	157	3.5%

**Source:** *Department of State and Health Services, June 2012*

**Key Findings:** Mental health services for youths are highest for Cowlitz County at 6.8%, which is significantly above the State rate of 3.5%. Clark County has the lowest percentage of youths receiving mental health services.

## **Domestic Violence Incidences Reported 2013**

Location	Total Domestic Violence Offenses
Clark	1053
Cowlitz	239
Klickitat	77
Pacific	86
Washington	46,657

Relationship of Victim to Offender	Percentage
Family Relationship	41.6%
Acquaintance	18.5%
Otherwise Known	17.4%
Friend	4.2%
Intimate Partner	2.3%
Stranger/Unknown Relationship	16%

***Source: Washington State Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Crime in Washington 2013 Annual Report***

**Key Finding:** Total domestic violence offenses are greater in Clark County with approximately 1,053 offenses reported. Domestic Violence offenses made up 53% of all crimes against persons in the State of Washington. Data indicates that 41.6% of domestic violence offenders are related to the victim.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – SOCIAL SERVICES:**

- ❖ Washington State has the highest incidence of abuse in the negligent/maltreatment category at 62.7%.
- ❖ Cowlitz and Pacific Counties have the highest rate of child protective services' clients at 6.8% and 7.5%. Clark County has the lowest percentage of children served at 3.9%.
- ❖ The number of youths being served for alcohol and substance abuse is highest in Pacific County with 1.2%.
- ❖ The State of Washington has identified approximately 7,142 homeless individuals with minor children. The total of the four Counties represents approximately 8.4% of the State's total. There are approximately 1,925 homeless individuals who are chronically homeless.
- ❖ Behavioral rehabilitation services for youths have continued to be relatively low at 0.1% for all Counties.
- ❖ Mental health services for youths are highest for Cowlitz County at 6.8%, which is significantly above the State rate of 3.5%. Clark County has the lowest percentage of youths receiving mental health services.
- ❖ Total domestic violence offenses are greater in Clark County with approximately 1,053 offenses reported. Domestic Violence offenses made up 53% of all crimes against persons in the State of Washington. Data indicates that 41.6% of domestic violence offenders are related to the victim.

# TRANSPORTATION

## Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)

Location	2012
Clark	24.7
Pacific	22.3
Woodland	28.9
Klickitat	20.8
Washington	25.5

**Source:** *American Community Survey, 5 year estimates 2008-2012*

**Key Findings:** Average travel time to work ranges from approximately 20 -29 minutes. Woodland has the longest average time to work at 28.9 minutes.

## Commute to Work

Location	Number of Workers Commuting to Work	Drove Alone	Carpooled	Public Transportation	Walked	Other Means
Clark	186,158	78.3%	10.1%	2.5%	1.6%	1.6%
Pacific	7,681	74.7%	12.8%	0.3%	5.6%	1.8%
Woodland	2,033	78.3%	17.1%	0.0%	2.7%	1.0%
Klickitat	7,548	76.8%	10.4%	0.2%	5.9%	1.2%
Washington	3,127,950	72.4%	11.1%	5.7%	3.5%	2.1%

**Source:** *American Community Survey, 5-year estimates 2008-2012*

**Key Findings:** Each of the Counties is largely auto-oriented communities. Clark County has the largest percentage of users of public transportation at 2.5%. Klickitat (5.9%) and Pacific (5.6%) counties have the largest percentages of workers who walk to work. Woodland has the largest percentage (17.1%) of individuals who carpooled to work. On the other hand, approximately 2.1% of the workers in Washington State are utilizing other means to work.



## **Transit/Public Transportation**

C-TRAN is a Public Transportation Benefit Authority and serves the southwest region of Washington State. C-TRAN provides fixed route bus, demand response and vanpool services to residents in or near the cities of Vancouver, Washougal, Battle Ground, Yacolt, Ridgefield and La Center. Buses are vehicles operated by a paid transit driver over a fixed route. Bus routes can be located in dense urban cores or over long distances connecting population centers. Vanpools are vans that are operated by a volunteer driver and passengers who share a common origin and destination. Vanpools generally serve intercity commuters traveling to and from employment. Demand Response is transit vehicles operated by a paid transit driver that can be requested by passengers and do not operate over a fixed route. Passengers sometimes have to meet certain criteria, such as low income or physical disabilities, to qualify for Demand Response service. C-TRAN also provides some transit connections to downtown Portland, Ore., across the Columbia River Bridge. The entire service area includes a population of about 367,000 residents, which makes C-TRAN the sixth largest transit service area in Washington.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – TRANSPORTATION:**

- ❖ Average travel time to work ranges from approximately 20 -29 minutes. Woodland has the longest average time to work at 28.9%.
- ❖ Each of the Counties is largely auto-oriented communities. Clark County has the largest percentage of users of public transportation at 2.5%. Klickitat (5.9%) and Pacific (5.6%) counties have the largest percentages of workers who walk to work. Woodland has the largest percentage (17.1%) of individuals who carpooled to work. On the other hand, approximately 2.1% of the workers in Washington State are utilizing other means to work.

# HOUSING

## Vacant Houses

Location	Data Type	2012
Clark	Number	9,047
	Percent	5.4%
Pacific	Number	6,175
	Percent	39.7%
Woodland	Number	166
	Percent	9%
Klickitat	Number	1,480
	Percent	15.1%
Washington	Number	264,191
	Percent	9.2%

## Home Ownership Rate

Location	Percentage
Clark	65.9%
Pacific	73.9%
Cowlitz	66.2%
Woodland	63.4%
Klickitat	67.9%
Washington	63.8%

**Source:** *American Community Survey Estimate, 2012*

**Key Findings:** The home ownership rate in Pacific County is at 73.9%, which is above the State rate of 63.8%. Homeownership rates for all of the Counties are higher than the State rate. The City of Woodland has a home ownership rate of 63.4%, which is slightly below the State rate of 63.8%.

## Vacancy Rates and Occupied Units

Location/Percentage	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate	Occupied Housing Units
Clark	1.9%	4.7%	94.6%
Pacific	3.8%	7.1%	60.3%
Woodland	0.0%	0.0%	91.0%
Klickitat	2.2%	8.1%	84.9%
Washington	2.1%	5.4%	90.8%

**Source:** *American Community Survey Estimate, 2012*

**Key Findings:** The homeowner vacancy rate is highest in Pacific County at 3.8%, which is higher than the State rate of 2.1%. The City of Woodland has 0% homeowner vacancy rate. Rental vacancy rate is highest in Klickitat County at 8.1% which is significantly higher than the State rate of 5.4%. Clark County has the largest percentage of occupied housing units at 94.6%, which is above the State rate of 90.8%. Pacific County has the lowest percentage of occupied housing units at 60.3%.

## **Gross Rent (occupied units paying rent)**

Location	Less than \$200	\$200 - \$299	\$300 - \$499	\$500 - \$749	\$750 - \$999	\$1000 - \$1,499	\$1500 or more
Clark	1.2%	1.8%	3.6%	19.8%	33.2%	30.8%	9.7%
Pacific	4.6%	4.9%	11.5%	37.3%	29.2%	11.2%	1.3%
Woodland	0.0%	3.8%	13.7%	25.6%	21.4%	34.1%	1.5%
Klickitat	1.8%	0.6%	11.9%	36.1%	29.8%	18.9%	0.9%
Washington	1.6%	2.4%	5.8%	18.7%	26.5%	29.8%	15.3%

**Source:** American Community Survey 2008-2012

**Key Findings:** Gross rent ranging from \$500 – \$1,000 is highest in Pacific and Klickitat. Both Counties gross rent is above the State rate for the same rental units. Gross rent ranging from \$1,500 or more stands at 9.7% and 1.5% respectively for Clark County and Woodland, significantly lower than the State average percentage of 15.3%.

## **Occupied Housing Units with/without Vehicles Available**

Location	Occupied Housing Units	No Vehicle Available	1 Vehicle Available	2 Vehicles Available
<b>Clark</b>	158,365	7,977	46,761	63,523
<b>Cowlitz</b>	39,683	2,689	11,770	14,257
<b>Woodland</b>	1,674	46	362	599
<b>Klickitat</b>	8,294	252	2,163	3,311
<b>Pacific</b>	9,363	519	2,696	3,663
<b>Washington</b>	2,619,995	174,452	810,573	996,778

**Source:** American Community Survey, 2008-2012

**Key Findings:** Cowlitz, Pacific and Clark Counties collectively have approximately 11,185 households that do not have a vehicle available.

## **Selected Housing Characteristics**

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities		Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities		No Telephone Service Available	
<b>Clark</b>	158,365	490	0.3%	1,713	1.1%	3,096	2.0%
<b>Cowlitz</b>	39,683	209	0.5%	291	0.7%	801	2.0%
<b>Woodland</b>	1,674	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	1.3%
<b>Klickitat</b>	8,294	115	1.4%	77	0.9%	35	0.4%
<b>Pacific</b>	9,363	90	1.0%	29	0.3%	106	1.7%
<b>Washington</b>	2,619,995	14,146	0.5%	25,862	1.0%	55,000	2.1%

**Source:** *American Community Survey 2008-2012*

**Key Findings:** Klickitat and Pacific Counties have the highest percentages for housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, slightly above the State rate. Approximately 1.1% of housing units in Clark County are lacking complete kitchen facilities. Homes with no telephone service are about consistent with the State rate of 2.1% except Klickitat County at 0.4% and Woodland at 1.3%.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – HOUSING:**

- ❖ Home ownership rate in Pacific County is at 73.9% which is above the State rate of 63.8%. Homeownership rates are higher in all of the Counties than the State rate. The City of Woodland has a home ownership rate of 63.4%.
- ❖ The homeowner vacancy rate is highest in Pacific County at 3.8%, which is higher than the State rate of 2.1%. The City of Woodland has 0% homeowner vacancy rate. Rental vacancy rate is highest in Klickitat County at 8.1% which is significantly higher than the State rate of 5.4%. Clark County has the largest percentage of occupied housing units at 94.6%, which is above the State rate of 90.8%. Pacific County has the lowest percentage of occupied housing units at 60.3%.
- ❖ Gross rent ranging from \$500 – \$1,000 is highest in Pacific and Klickitat. Both Counties gross rent is above the State rate for the same rental units. Gross rent ranging from \$1,500 or more stands at 9.7% and 1.5% respectively for Clark County and Woodland, which is significantly lower than the State average of 15.3%.
- ❖ Cowlitz, Pacific and Clark Counties collectively have approximately 11,185 households that do not have a vehicle available.
- ❖ Klickitat and Pacific Counties have the highest percentages for housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities, slightly above the State rate. Approximately 1.1% of housing units in Clark County are lacking complete kitchen facilities. Homes that are without telephone service is about consistent with the State rate of 2.1% except Klickitat 0.4% and Woodland 1.3%.

# CHILD CARE

## AVAILABLE AND ELIGIBLE BIRTH-TO-FIVE CHILDREN

Location	Total Children ages 0-5	Available Children 0-3	Eligible Children 0-3	Available Children 3-5	Eligible Children 3-5
Clark	27,744	16,646	2,663	11,097	1,775
Woodland	730	438	61	292	41
Klickitat	1,054	632	170	421	114
Pacific	962	577	167	384	111

**Key Findings:** EOCF Head Start program serves approximately 26% of eligible 3-5 year old children within the designated service area, and Early Head Start serves only .05% of eligible children within the ESD 112 and EOCF’s service areas. The number of eligible children indicates possible expansion opportunities for the ECEAP and Head Start programs.

## Child Care Services Provided for Youths 0-17

	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	492	0.4%
Pacific	28	0.7%
Woodland	4	0.3%
Cowlitz	124	0.5%
Klickitat	6	0.1%

**Source:** *Department of Social and Health Services, June 2012*

**Key Findings:** Clark County had the largest number of youths receiving child care services from the Department of Social and Health Services in 2012 with 492 children. Cowlitz County had 124 children, while Woodland only had four (4) children who received child care services from the Department of Social and Health Services.

## **Work Connection Child Care-Youths 0-17**

	Number of Clients Served	Percentage
Clark	4,387	3.9%
Pacific	126	3.4%
Woodland	63	4.0%
Cowlitz	1,555	6.3%
Klickitat	82	1.8%

**Source:** *Department of Social and Health Services, June 2012*

**Key Findings:** Work Connection provided services for 4,387 children in Clark County and 1,555 in Cowlitz County. Woodland had the smallest number of children receiving Work Connection services at 63 children.

## **Children ages 3 to 5 not enrolled in Preschool or Nursery School**

Location	Data Type	2009 - 2011	2010 - 2012
United States	Number	4,325,000	4,307,000
	Percent	54.0%	54.0%
Washington	Number	103,000	103,000
	Percent	59.0%	59.0%

**Source:** *U.S. Census Bureau Community Survey Estimate 2012*

**Key Findings:** Children, ages 3 to 5 that are not in a nursery school, preschool or kindergarten rank at 59% for Washington State both for the years 2009-2011 and 2010-2012. The percentage of children not attending a nursery school, preschool or kindergarten in Washington (59%) is slightly higher than the national average of 54%.

## **Child Care Subsidy Programs (CCSP)**

The Child Care Subsidy Programs help families to pay for child care through either:

### **Working Connections Child Care, or**

- The Working Connections Child Care program pays for child care subsidies to eligible households with parents who are working or are participating in a DSHS approved work activity and whose children meet citizenship requirements.
- The Seasonal Child Care program pays for child care subsidies to eligible seasonally employed agricultural families who live in designated counties and are not receiving TANF benefits.

For **Working Connections Child Care**, DSHS can help pay for:

- Licensed or certified child care centers
- Licensed or certified family child care homes
- Relatives who provide care in their own homes
- Adults who come to your home to provide care

For **Seasonal Child Care**, DSHS can help pay for:

- Licensed or certified child care centers
- Licensed or certified family child care homes

**Source: Washington State Department of Social and Health Services, 2013**

**Early Achievers** is Washington's new Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), which gives training, technical assistance, coaching, awards, scholarships, and other benefits to child care providers to improve the quality of their care.

## Cost of Child Care

Monthly Median Cost of Center Based Care 2013 Location	Infants	Toddlers	Pre-School
Clark	\$1,044	\$888	\$719
Cowlitz	\$693	\$607	\$542
Klickitat	NA	NA	NA
Pacific	\$585	\$540	\$368

***Source: Child Care Aware of Washington, February 2014***

Location		State Subsidy Rate Center Based Care	Median Cost of Child Care as % of Median Income
Klickitat County	Infants	\$707	NA
	Toddlers	\$607	NA
	Pre-school	\$530	NA
Pacific County	Infants	\$707	18%
	Toddlers	\$607	17%
	Pre-school	\$530	12%
Clark County	Infants	\$707	22%
	Toddlers	\$607	19%
	Pre-school	\$530	15%
Cowlitz County	Infants	\$707	19%
	Toddlers	\$607	17%
	Pre-school	\$530	15%

***Source: Child Care Aware of Washington, February 2014***

**Key Findings:** The cost of child care for infants, toddlers and pre-school children continues to increase and takes approximately 12% - 22% of family's income within the service areas. Child Care subsidies assist with payment of child care if families are eligible.



Monthly Median Cost of Family Child Care 2013/ Location	Infants	Toddlers	Pre-School
Clark	\$650	\$650	\$585
Cowlitz	\$641	\$607	\$542
Klickitat	\$650	\$585	\$531
Pacific	\$585	\$542	\$511

**Source:** *Child Care Aware of Washington, February 2014*

Location		State Subsidy Rate Family Child Care	Median Cost of Child Care as % of Median Income
Klickitat County	Infants	\$596	17%
	Toddlers	\$518	16%
	Pre-school	\$518	14%
Pacific County	Infants	\$596	18%
	Toddlers	\$518	17%
	Pre-school	\$518	16%
Clark County	Infants	\$596	14%
	Toddlers	\$518	14%
	Pre-school	\$518	13%
Cowlitz County	Infants	\$707	18%
	Toddlers	\$607	17%
	Pre-school	\$530	15%

**Source:** *Child Care Aware of Washington, February 2014*

**Key Findings:** The cost of child care is less expensive in a family child care home in Clark and Cowlitz Counties than in center-based care. Pacific County's rate is consistent at \$585 for an infant in both a center-based setting and a family home setting. Families are spending approximately 13% - 18% of their median income on child care. The average cost of infant care in a center increased 2.7%, while the average cost of infant care in a family child care home increased 3.7%. The average cost of care for a 4-year-old in a center increased 2.6% while the average cost of care for a 4-year-old in a family child care home increased 4.8%.

## **Child Care Provider’s Salary Comparison**

### **Average Child Care/Family Child Care/Public School Average Salary**

<b>Comparison of Average Annual Salary</b>	<b>2012</b>
Child Care Center Teacher	\$23,580
Child Care Center Director	\$27,288
Family Child Care Provider (Gross Earnings)	\$32,951
Pre-K-12 Teacher (with 0 years of service)	\$34,048

**Source: *Child Care Aware of Washington, 2014***

### **Average Head Start Teacher Salaries**

\$22,300 with a CDA
\$26,000 with an Associate Degree
\$29,300 with a Baccalaureate Degree

**Source: *National Head Start Association***

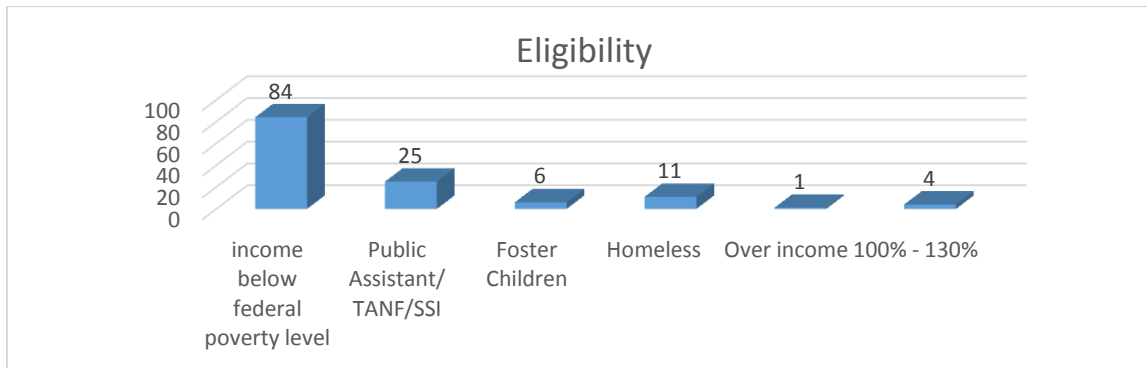
**Key Findings:** Head Start teachers earn less than a public school preschool teacher with a Bachelor’s Degree. Head Start teacher average salary with a Bachelor’s Degree is \$29,300 while a public Pre-K teacher’s starting salary is estimated at \$34,048 with 0 years of service. Day care center teachers also make less (\$23,580) than Head Start teachers with an Associate Degree.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - CHILD CARE:**

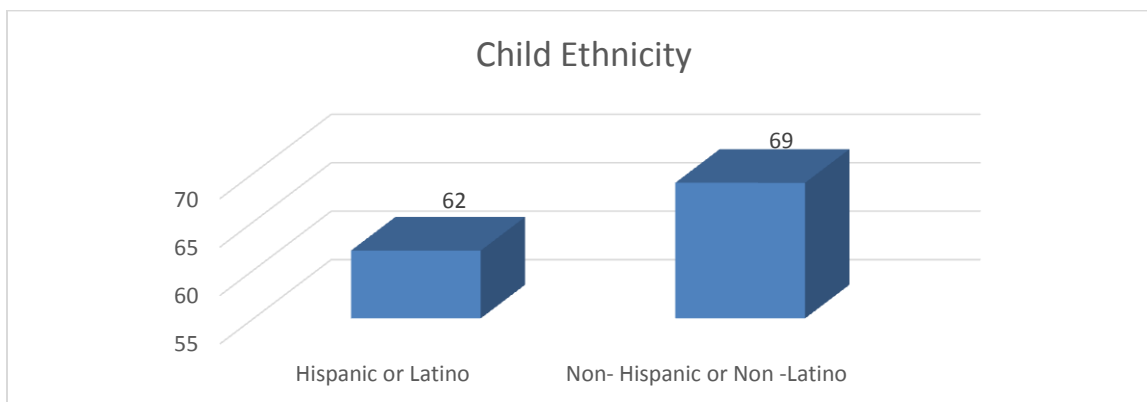
- ❖ Children, ages 3 to 5 that are not in a nursery school, preschool or kindergarten rank at 59% for Washington State both for the years 2009-2011 and 2010-2012. Children not attending a nursery school, preschool or kindergarten in Washington is higher than the National average of 54%.
- ❖ The cost of child care is less expensive in a family child care home in Clark and Cowlitz Counties than in center-based care. Pacific County's rate is consistent at \$585 for an infant in both a center-based setting and a family home setting. Families are spending approximately 13% - 18% of their median income on child care. The average cost of infant care in a center increased 2.7 percent, while the average cost of infant care in a family child care home increased 3.7 percent. The average cost of care for a 4-year-old in a center increased 2.6 percent while the average cost of care for a 4-year-old in a family child care home increased 4.8 percent.
- ❖ Child care is a significant cost for families. Family child care homes in Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat and Pacific Counties are more affordable than child care centers for both infants and preschoolers.
- ❖ Families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. In the last year, the cost of child care increased at up to eight times the rate of increases in family income making child care an increasingly difficult financial burden for working families to bear.
- ❖ Subsidized child care is a critical component of the overall child care market in Clark, Cowlitz, Klickitat and Pacific Counties. This type of care assists low-income families in paying for child care. To receive subsidized care, parents must be employed, seeking employment, in school, homeless, or referred by a health professional. Children with an open child welfare case, or those that are at risk of abuse or neglect, are given priority for subsidized care.
- ❖ In most parts of Washington, the number of child care providers and the total capacity for children in care has dropped over the past few years. However, 63 percent of 3-and 4-year olds in low-income families were not attending a preschool program, compared with 45 percent of their more affluent counterparts. Families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. In the last year, the cost of child care increased at up to eight times the rate of increases in family income, making child care an increasingly difficult financial burden for working families to bear.  
*(Source: Child Care Aware of Washington February, 2014)*
- ❖ Head Start teachers earn less than a public school preschool teacher with a Bachelor's Degree. Head Start teacher average salary with a Bachelor's Degree is \$29,300 while a public Pre-K teacher's starting salary is estimated at \$34,048 with 0 years of service. Day care center teachers also make less (\$23,580) than Head Start teachers with an Associate Degree.

# PROFILE OF HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVED

## ESD 112 Early Head Start



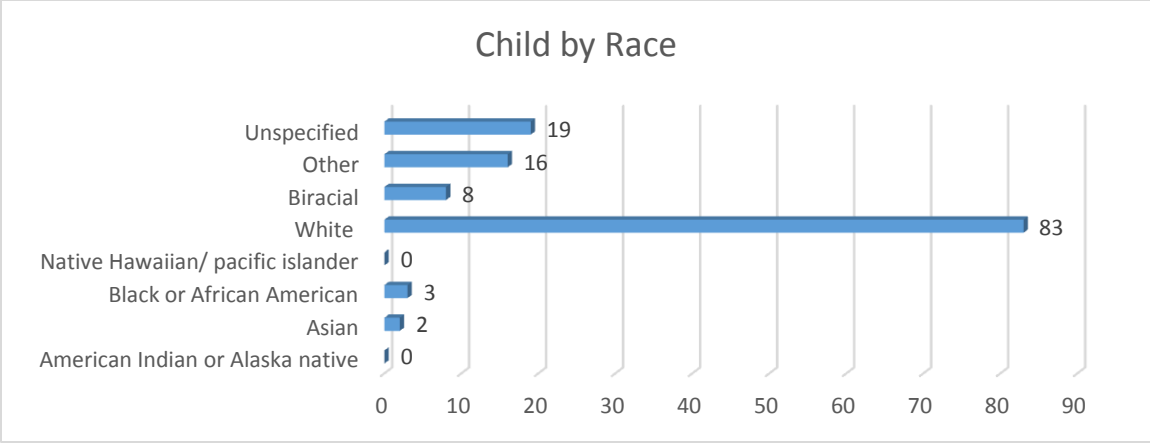
Early Head Start Eligibility	
Income below Federal Poverty Level	84
Public Assistance/ TANF/SSI	25
Foster Children	6
Homeless	11
Over Income	1
100% - 130%	4



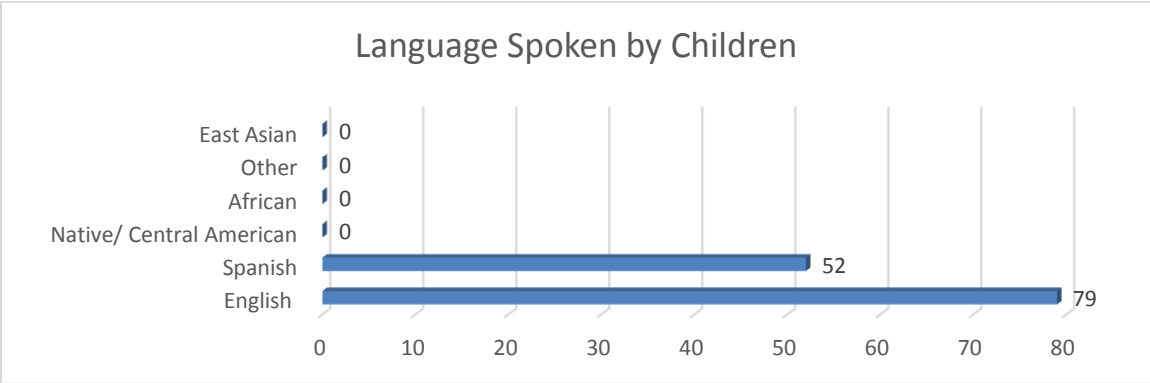
Child Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	62
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	69

**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key findings:** The majority of Early Head Start families and children being served have income below the Federal Poverty Level. Only four families were between 100 – 130% of the federal poverty level. The majority of the Early Head Start children are Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino, but only by seven (7) children.



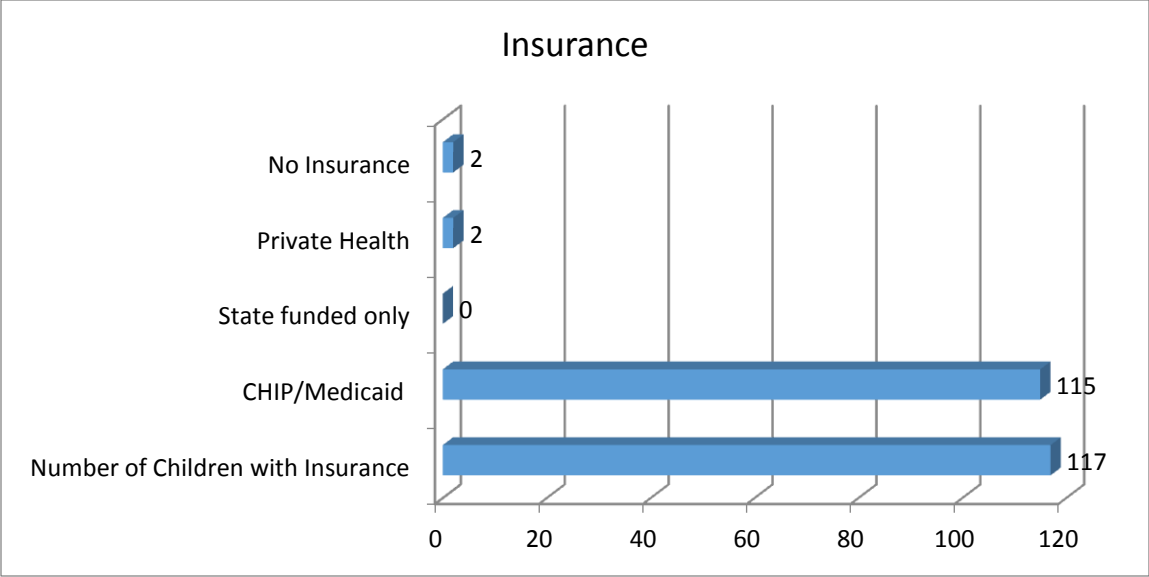
Child by Race	
American Indian or Alaska native	0
Asian	2
Black or African American	3
Native Hawaiian/ pacific islander	0
White	83
Biracial	8
Other	16
Unspecified	19



Language Spoken	
English	79
Spanish	52
Native/ Central American	0
African	0
Other	0
East Asian	0

**Source:** Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013

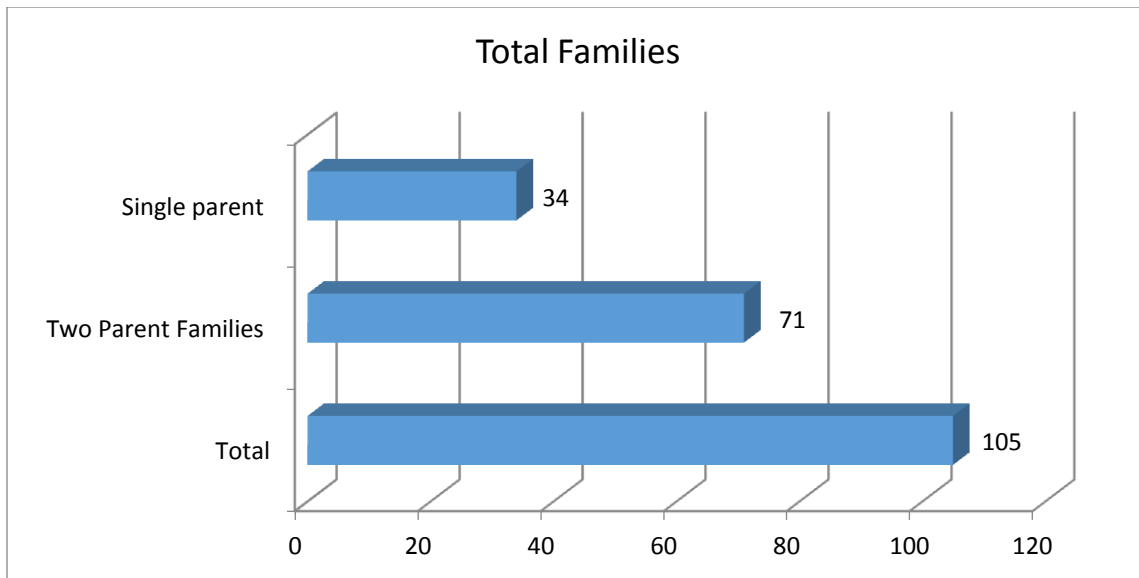
**Key finding:** 63.3% of the cumulative enrollment of Early Head Start children are White and approximately 40% of the children speak Spanish.



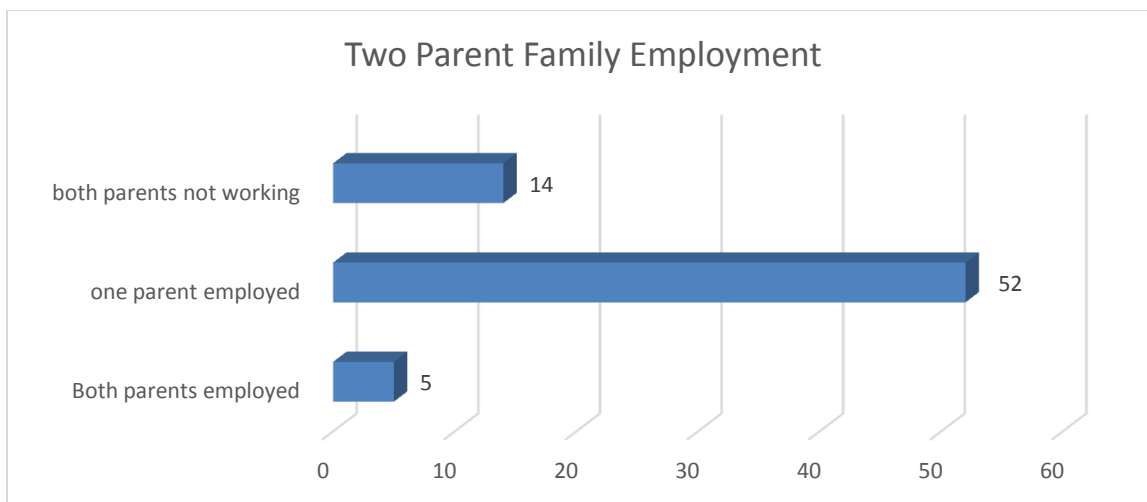
Children's Insurance	
Number of Children with Insurance	117
CHIP/Medicaid	115
State funded only	0
Private Health	2
No Insurance	2

**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Findings:** 89.3% of Early Head Start children have insurance. 87.7% of the children have CHIP/Medicaid. Only two children did not have insurance.



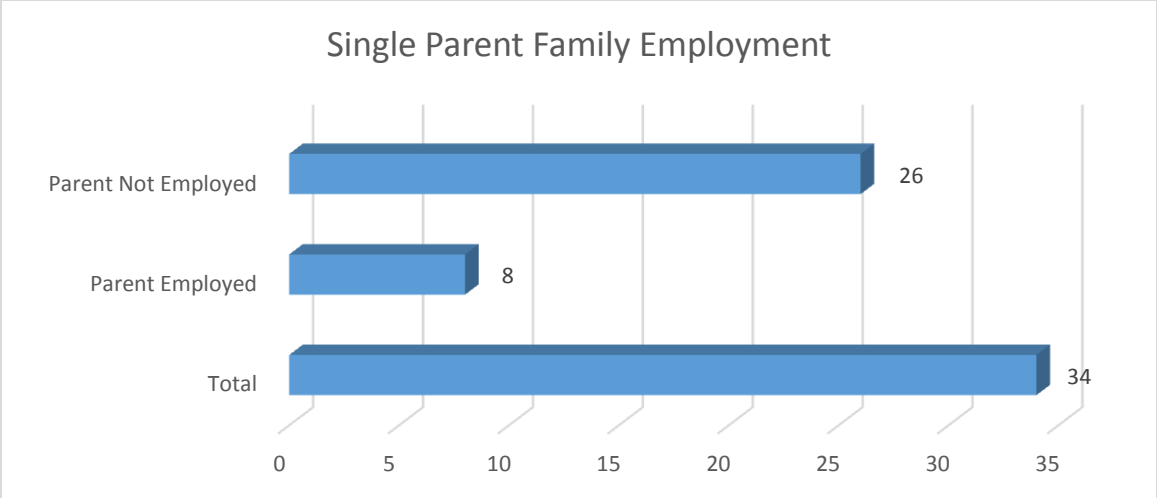
Early Head Start Families	
Total	105
Two Parent Families	71
Single parent	34



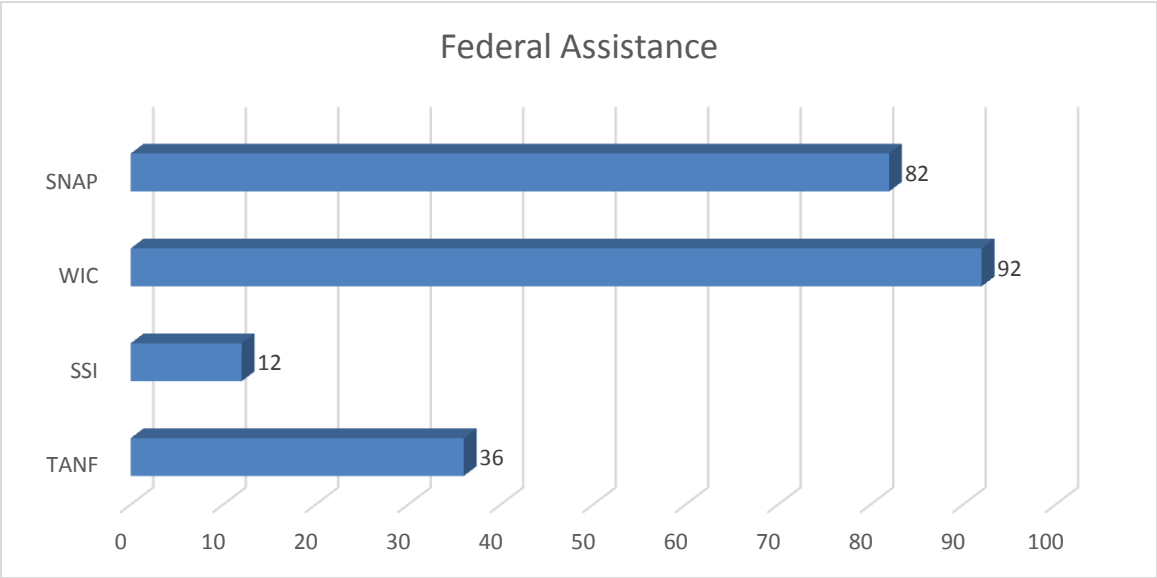
Two Parent Family Employment	
Both Parents Employed	5
One Parent Employed	52
Both Parents not Working	14

**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information, Report 2012-2013*

**Key Findings:** 67.6% of Early Head Start families are two parent families and 32.3% are single parent families. 73.2% of the two parents families only have one parent employed. In approximately 20% of households, neither parent is working.



Single Parent Family Employment	
Total	34
Parent Employed	8
Parent not Employed	26

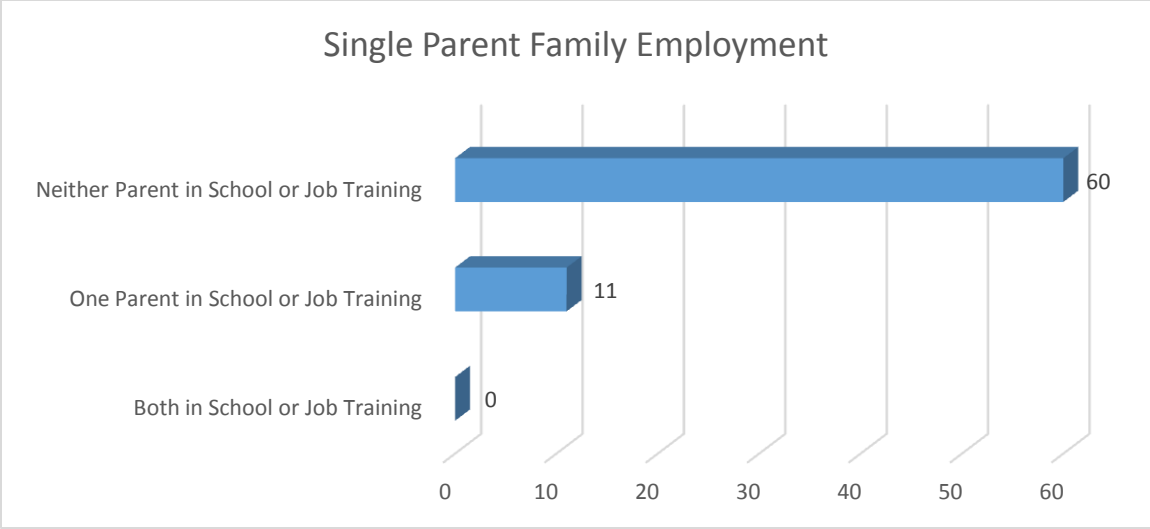


Federal Assistance	
TANF	36
SSI	12
WIC	92
SNAP	82

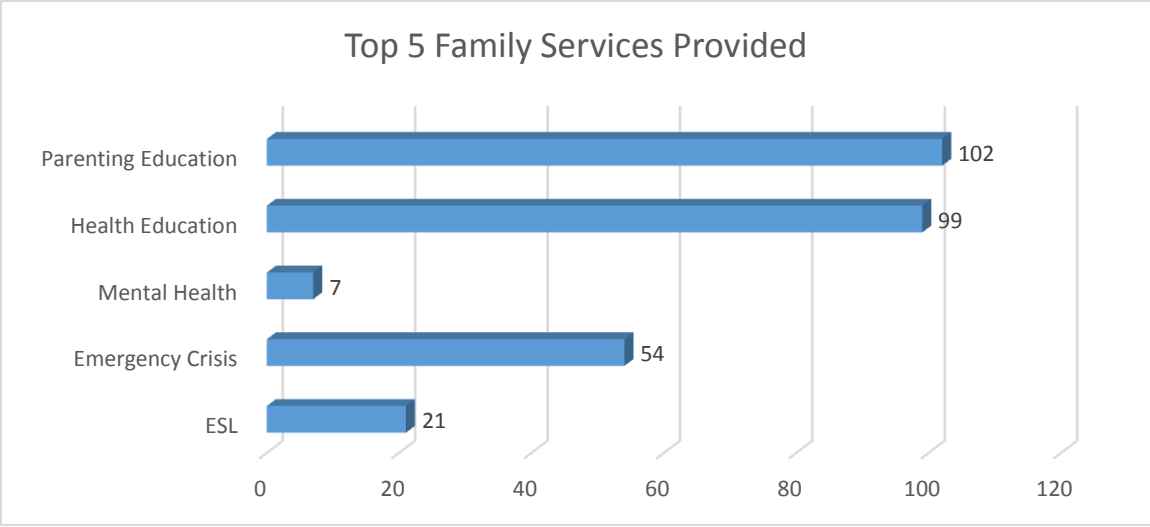
**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Findings:** 76.4% of Early Head Start single families are not employed. The majority of families are utilizing WIC and SNAP (food stamps) services.





Two Parent Family School/Job Training	
Both in School or Job Training	0
One Parent in School or Job Training	11
Neither Parent in School or Job Training	60

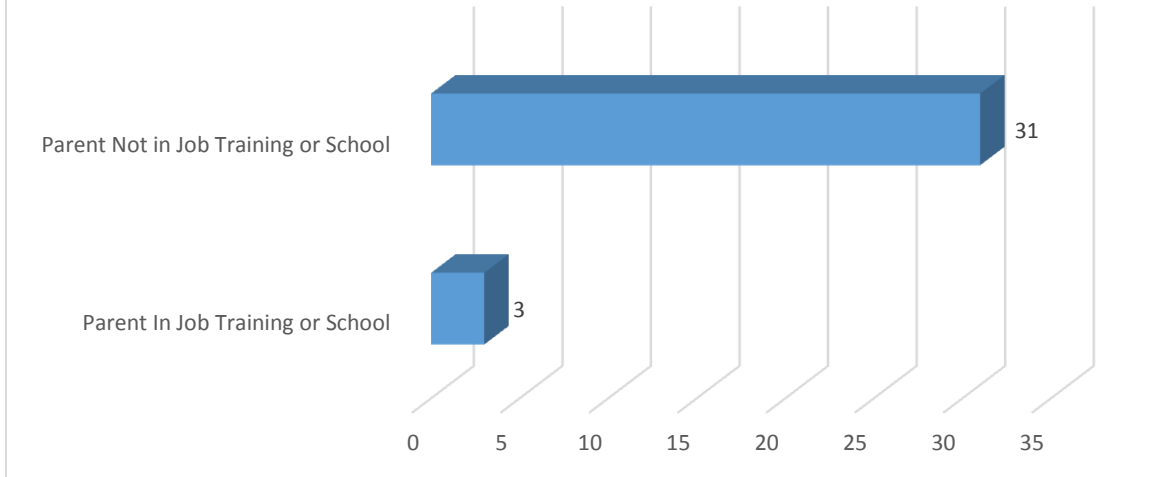


Top 5 Family Services Provided	
ESL	21
Emergency Crisis	54
Mental Health	7
Health ED	99
Parenting ED	102

**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

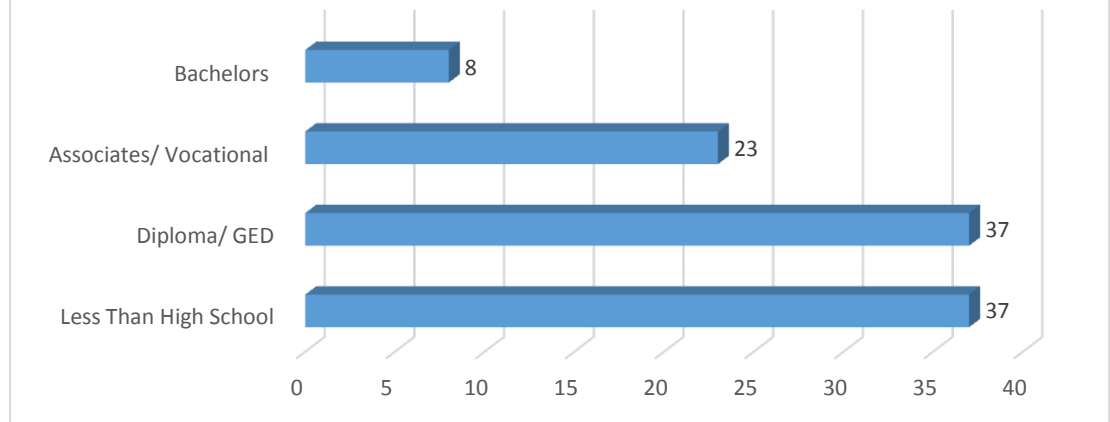
**Key Findings:** 84.5% of two-parent Early Head Start families are neither in school or job training. The top two services requested and received by families were parenting and health education.

### Single Parent Families in Job Training or School



Single Parent Families Job Training/School	
Parent in Job Training or School	3
Parent not in Job Training or School	31

### Parent Highest Level of Education



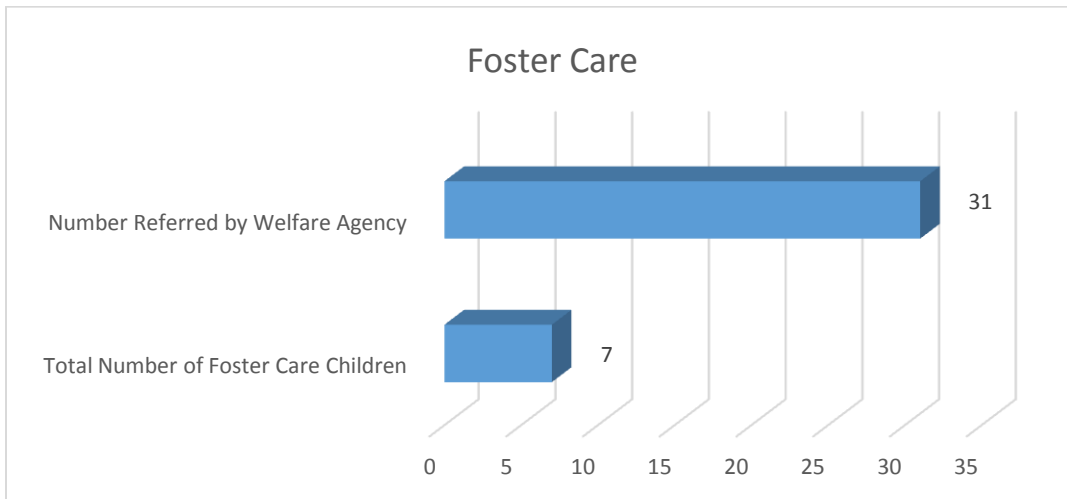
Parent Highest Level of Education	
Less than High school	37
Diploma/GED	37
Associates/Vocational	23
Bachelors	8

**Source:** Program Information Report 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** 91.1% of Early Head Start single families are not in job training or school; 35.2% of Early Head Start families have less than a high school diploma.



Total Homeless	
Total Families Homeless	7
Total acquiring housing	1

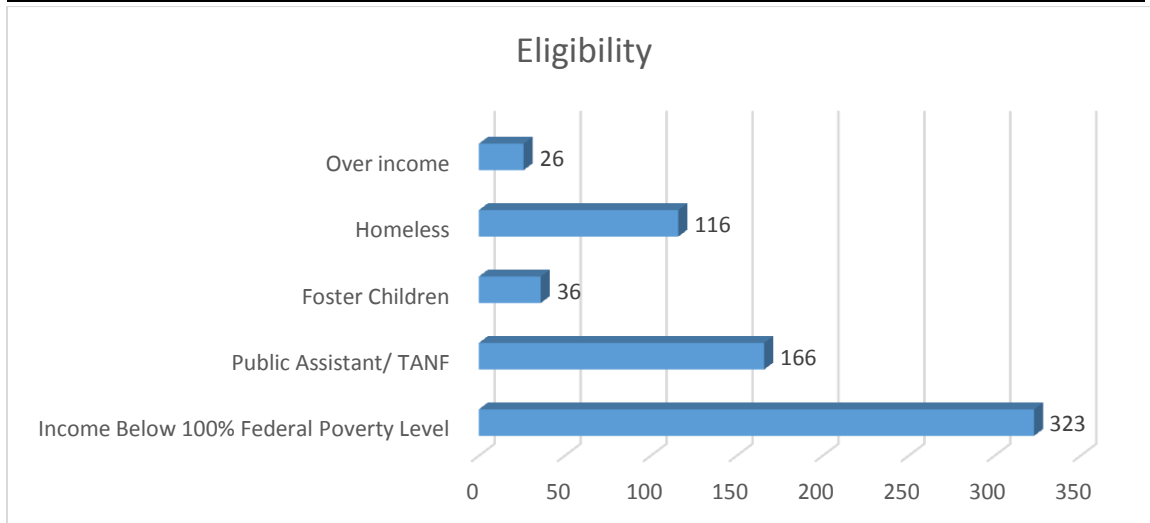


Foster Care	
Total Number of Foster Care Children	7
Number referred by Welfare Agency	31

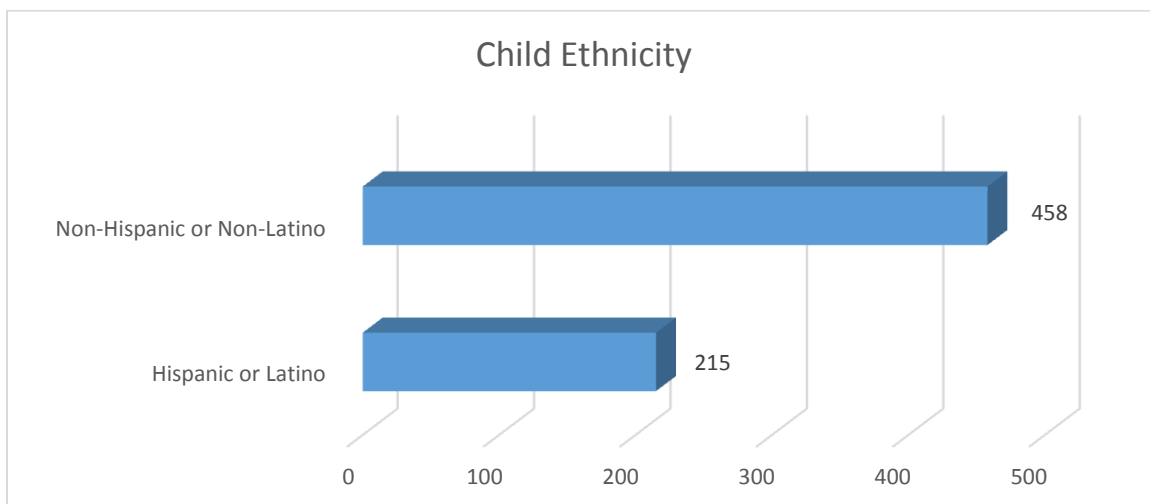
**Source:** Program Information Report, 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** Approximately 6% of Early Head Start families were homeless during the program year, which represents seven (7) families. Only one family acquired housing. ESD 112 served seven (7) children who were in foster care and received 31 referrals.

## Educational Opportunities for Children and Families - Head Start



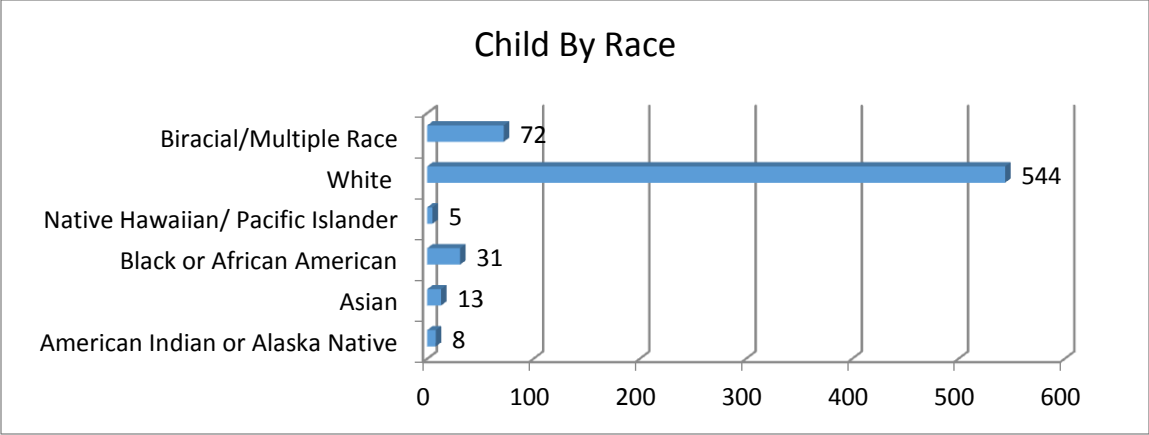
Children Eligibility	
Income below 100 % Federal Poverty Level	323
Public Assistance/TANF	166
Foster Children	36
Homeless	116
Over Income	26



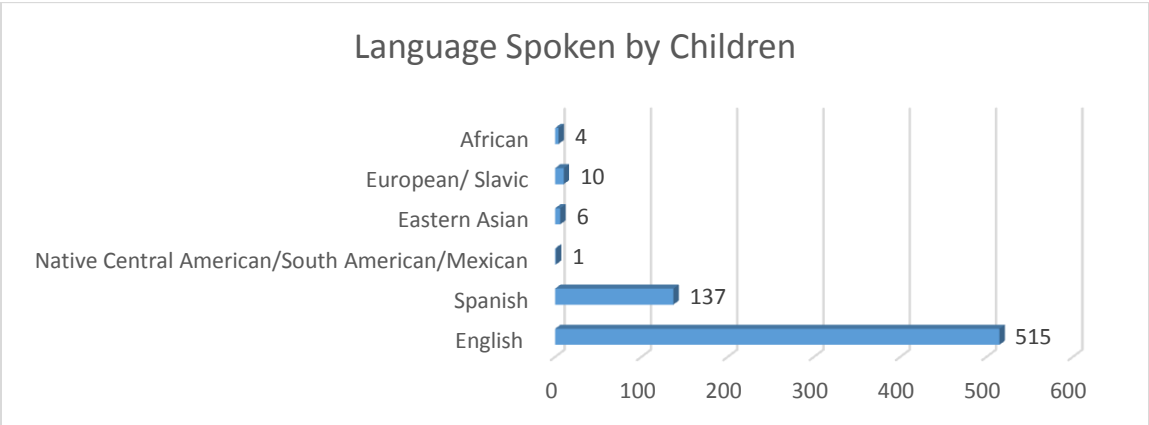
Children Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	215
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	458

**Source:** *Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Findings:** Approximately 48% of the children served are below the federal poverty level. 32% of the children being served are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.



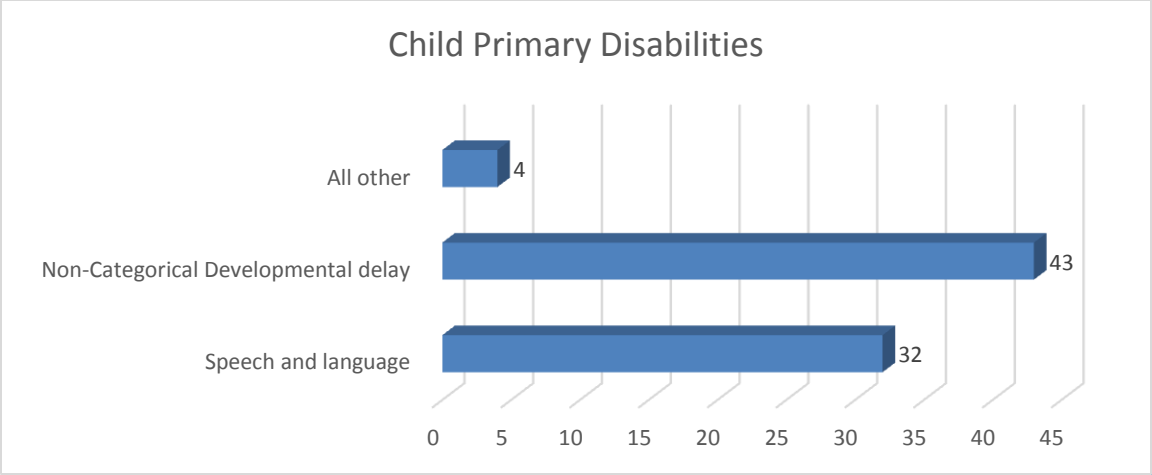
Race/Ethnicity	
American Indian or Alaska Native	8
Asian	13
Black or African American	31
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	5
White	544
Biracial/Multiple Race	72



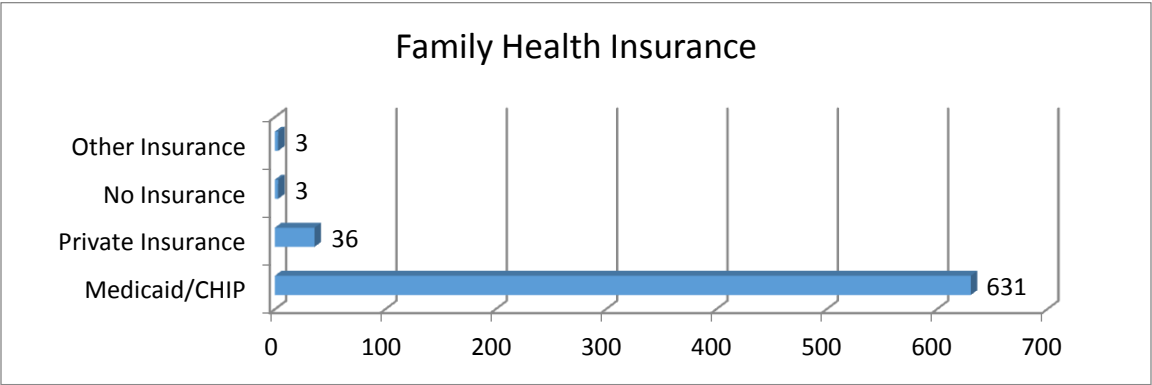
Primary Language Spoken	
English	515
Spanish	137
Native Central American/South American/Mexican	1
Eastern Asian	6
European/ Slavic	10
African	4

**Source:** Program Head Start Information Report 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** 81% of the children in Head Start receiving services were White. Approximately 11% were Biracial and .05% were Black or African American. The majority of the children spoke English, although 20% spoke Spanish.



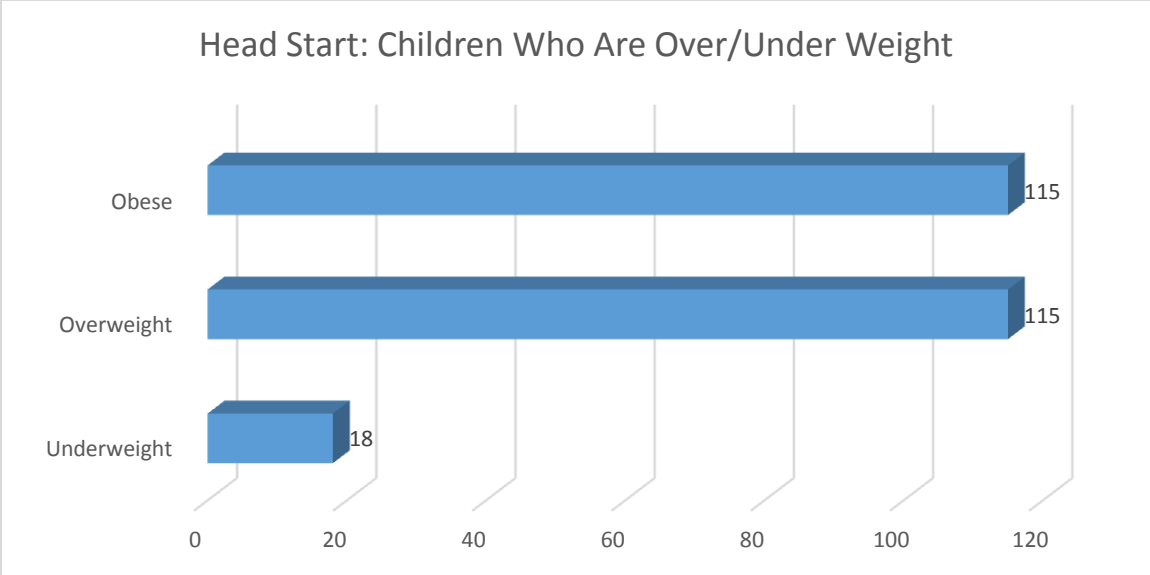
Types of Disabilities	
Speech and language	32
Non-Categorical Developmental Delay	43
All Other	4



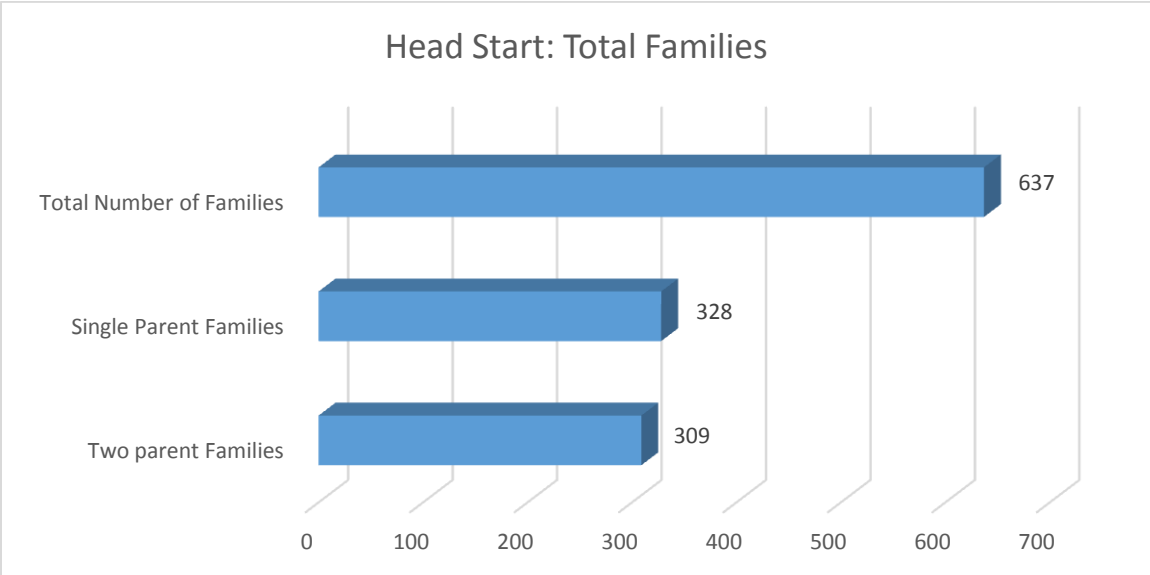
Health Insurance	
Medicaid/CHIP	631
Private Insurance	36
No insurance	3
Other insurance	3

**Source:** 2012 -2013 Program Head Start Information Report

**Key Findings:** Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, the EOCF Head Start program accommodate a total of 79 children with identified disabilities, approximately 15% percent of the program’s 533 enrollees. Most of those with diagnosed disabilities have either a speech or language impairment or developmental delays. Approximately 94% of children had Medicaid/CHIP.



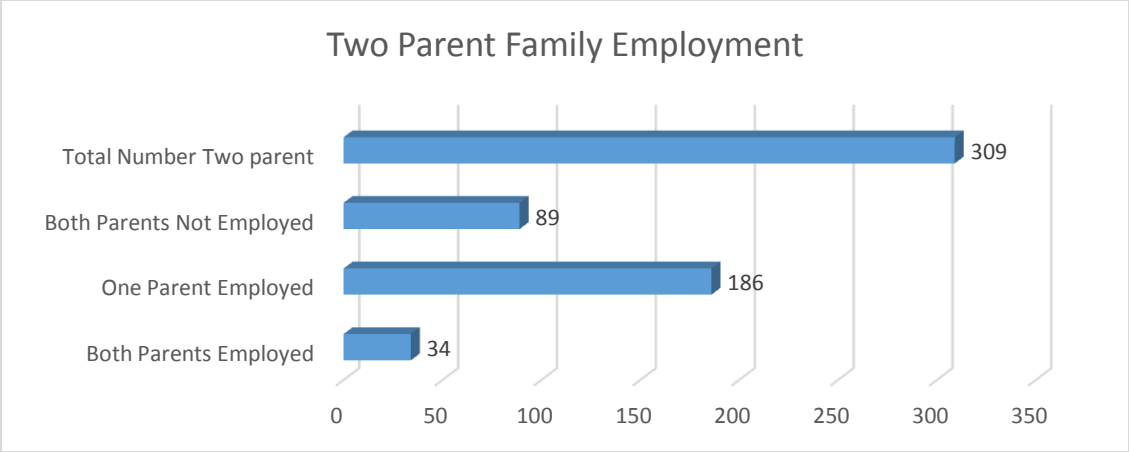
Overweight/Obese	
Underweight	18
Overweight	115
Obese	115



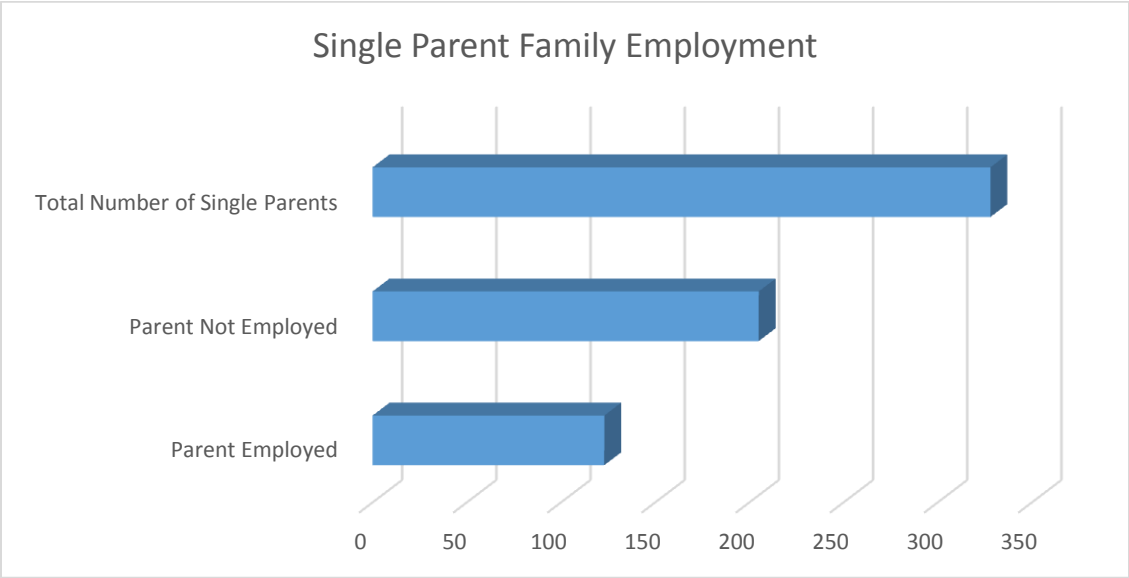
Total Families	
Two parent Families	309
Single Parent Families	328
Total Number of Families	637

**Source:** Program Information Report 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** Approximately 17% of Head Start children were overweight or obese. 51.4% of Head Start children are from single parent families.



Employment Two-Parent Families	
Both parents employed	34
One parent employed	186
Both parents not employed	89
Total Number Two parent	309

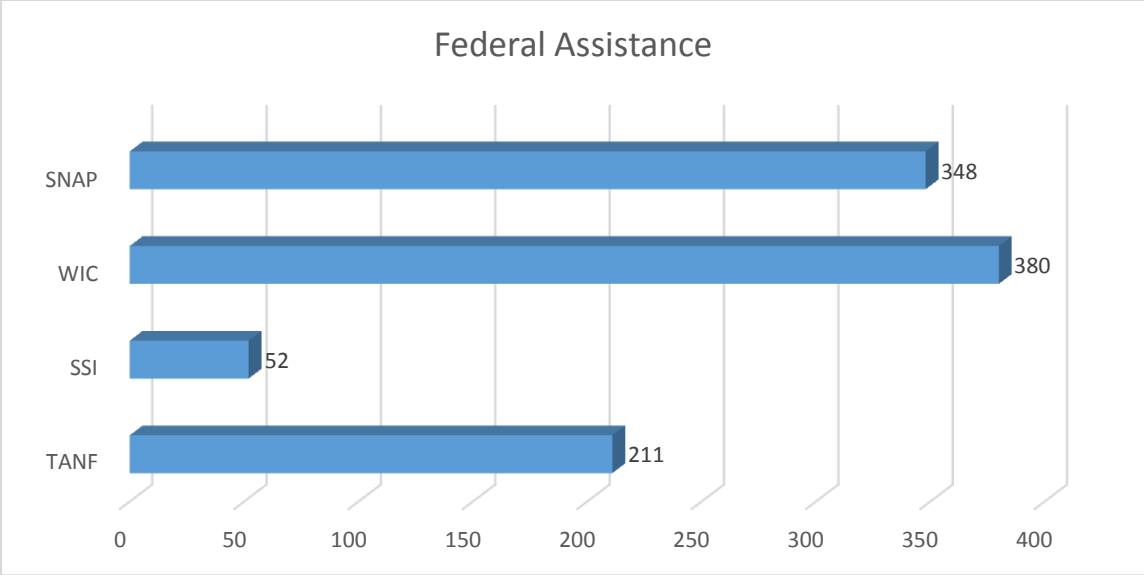


Employment Single Parent Families	
Parent employed	123
Parent not employed	205
Total Number of Single Parents	328

**Source:** Program Information Report 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** In two parent families, 60% have one parent that is employed. Approximately 29% of two-parents households, neither parent was employed. Out of the single parent families, approximately 62% of parents were not employed.



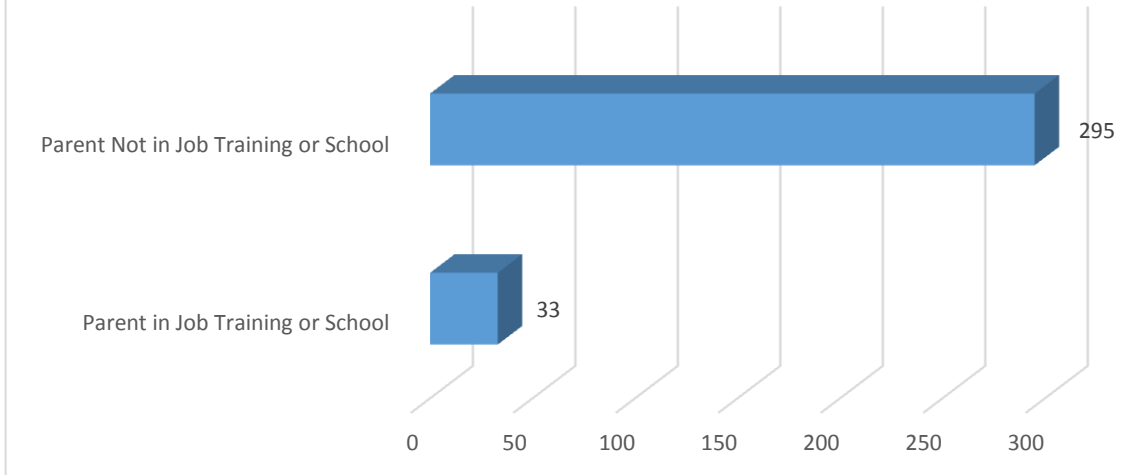


Federal Assistance	
TANF	211
SSI	52
WIC	380
SNAP	348

**Source:** *Program Information Report 202-2013*

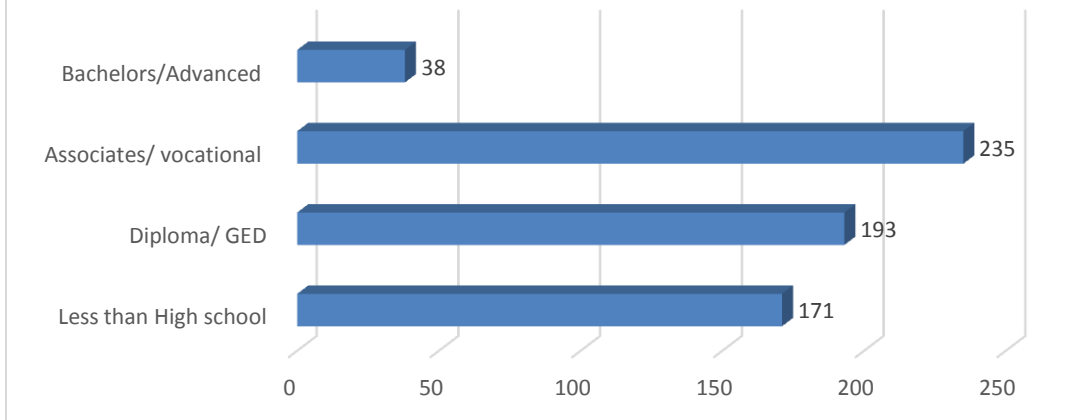
**Key Finding:** Families are utilizing WIC and SNAP programs, whereas TANF and SSI show lower utilization by families.

### Single Parent Families in Job Training



Single Parents in Job Training/School	
Parent in Job Training or School	33
Parent not in Job Training or School	295

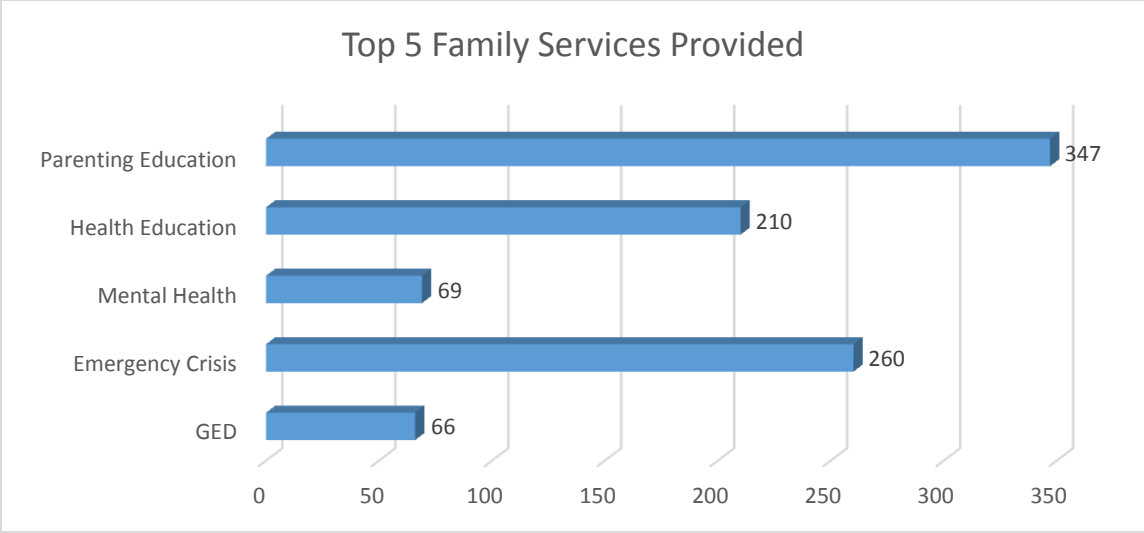
### Parent Highest Level of Education



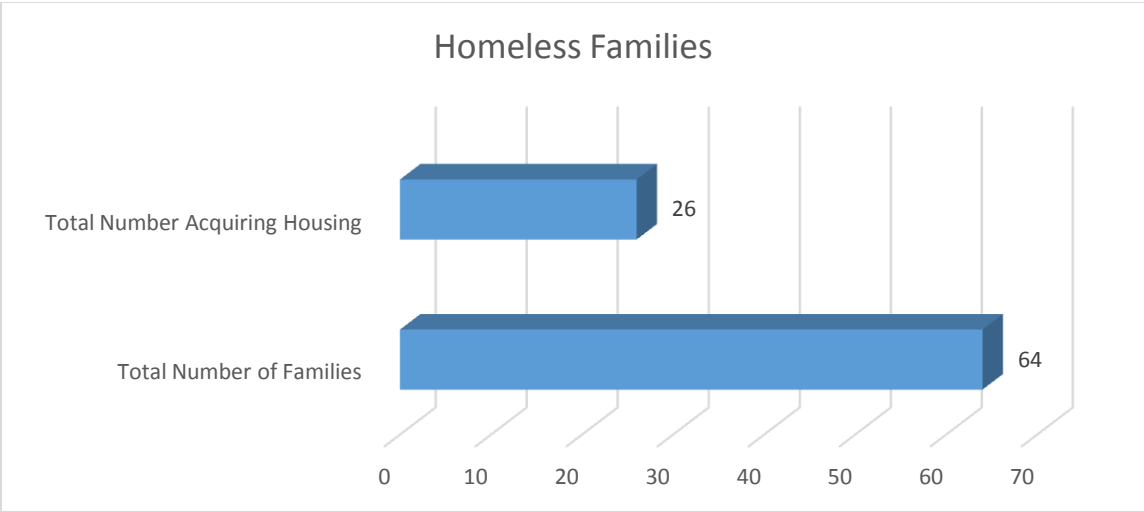
Level of Education	
Less than High School	171
Diploma/GED	193
Associates/Vocational	235
Bachelors/Advanced	38

**Source:** Program Information Report 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** 90% of single-parent families are not in job training or school; 32% of families have less than a high school diploma or GED. 44% of families have an Associates or Vocational degree.



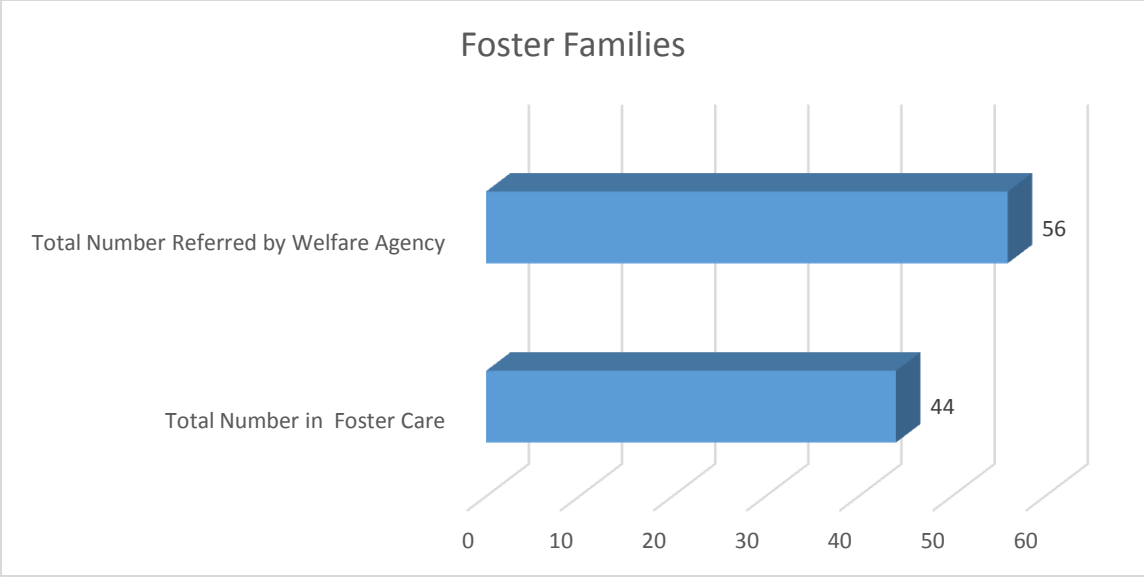
Top 5 Family Services Provided	
GED	66
Emergency Crisis	260
Mental health	69
Health ED	210
Parenting ED	347



Homeless Families	
Total Number of Families	64
Total Number acquiring Housing	26

**Source:** Program Information Report 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** Parenting Education and Emergency Crisis are the two top services requested and provided for Head Start families. Sixty-four (64) families were determined homeless in 2012-2013, approximately 12%. 41% of homeless families were able to acquire housing.

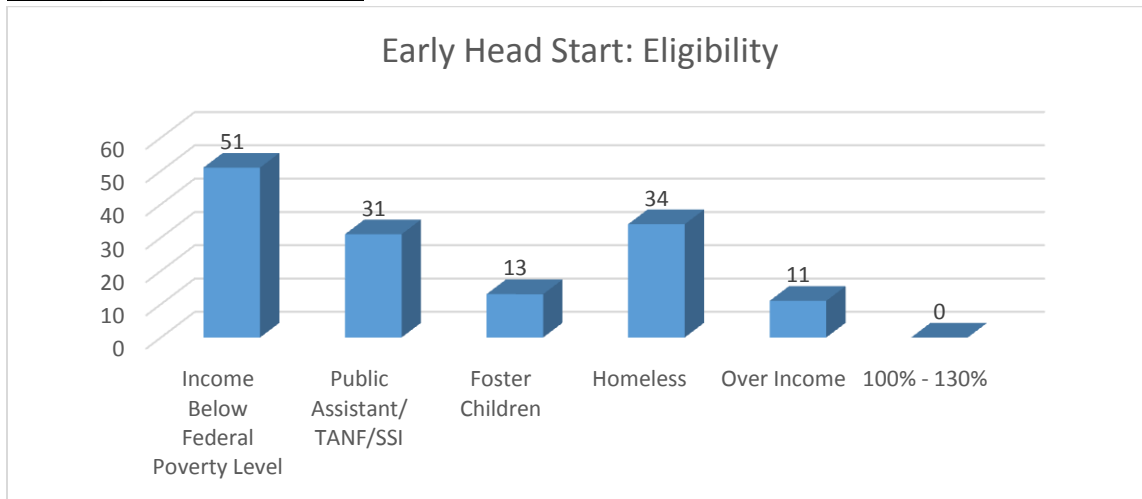


Children enrolled in Foster Care	
Total Number in Foster Care	44
Total Number referred by Welfare Agency	56

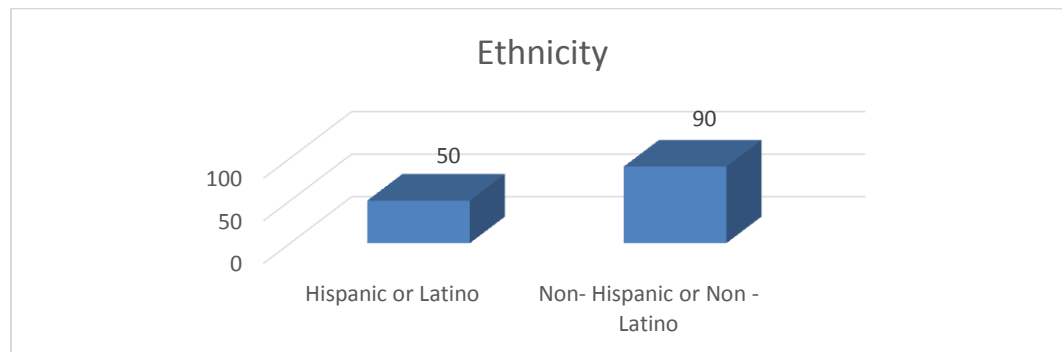
**Source:** *Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Finding:** Services were provided to 44 children that were in the foster care system.

# Educational Opportunities for Children and Families - Early Head Start



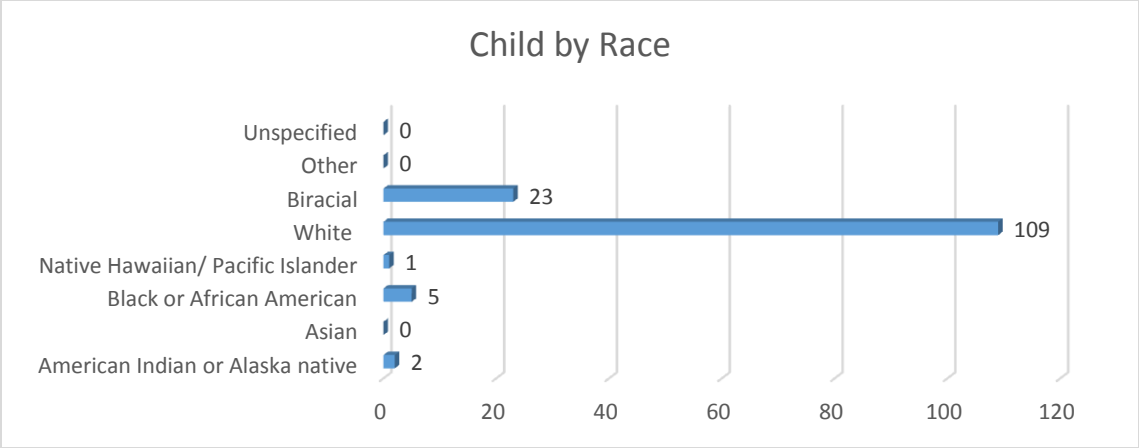
Types of Eligibility	
Income below Federal Poverty Level	51
Public Assistance/TANF/SSI	31
Foster Children	13
Homeless	34
Over-income	11
100% - 130%	0



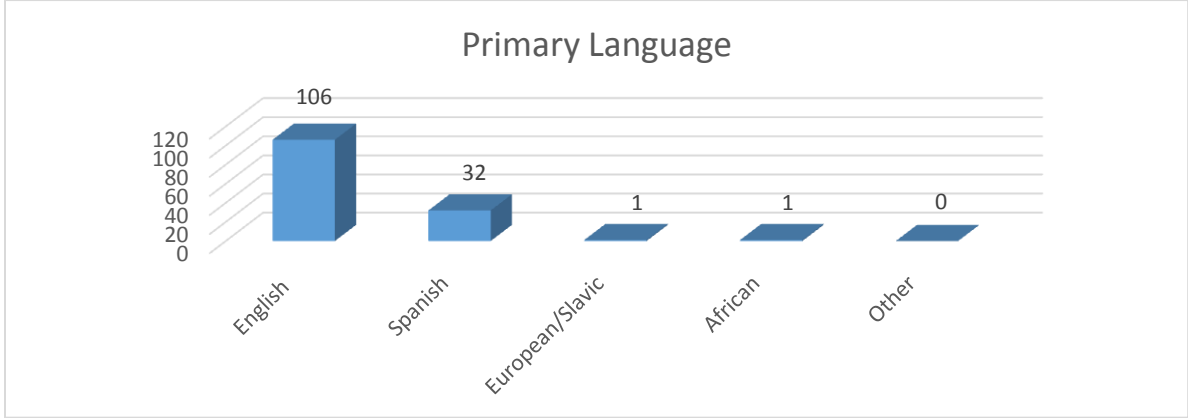
Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	50
Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino	90

**Source:** Program Information Report, 2012-2013

**Key findings:** The majority of Early Head Start families and children being served have income below the Federal Poverty Level. The majority of the Early Head Start children are Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino.



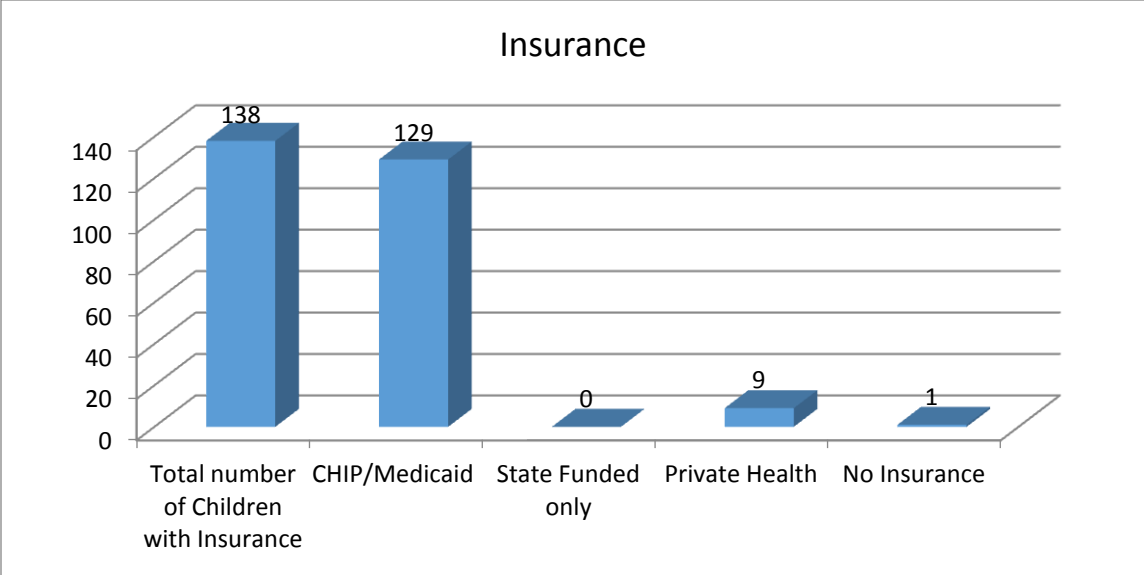
Child by Race	
American Indian or Alaska Native	2
Asian	0
Black or African American	5
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1
White	109
Biracial	23
Other	0
Unspecified	0



Primary Language	
English	106
Spanish	32
European/Slavic	1
African	1
Other	0
African	1

**Source:** Program Information Report, 2012-2013

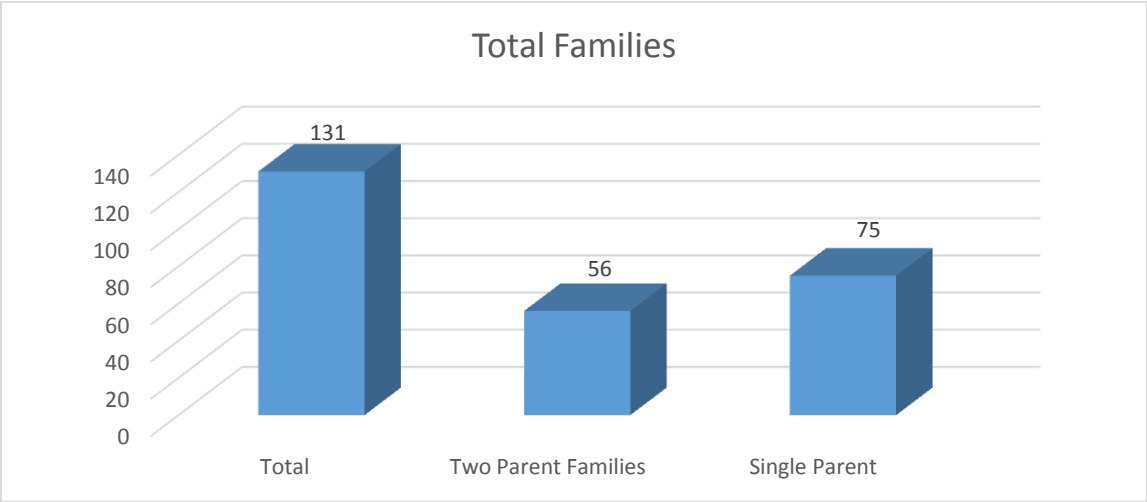
**Key findings:** 77.8% of Early Head Start children are White. 16% of the children are Biracial. The majority of the children speak English. Approximately 23% of the children speak Spanish.



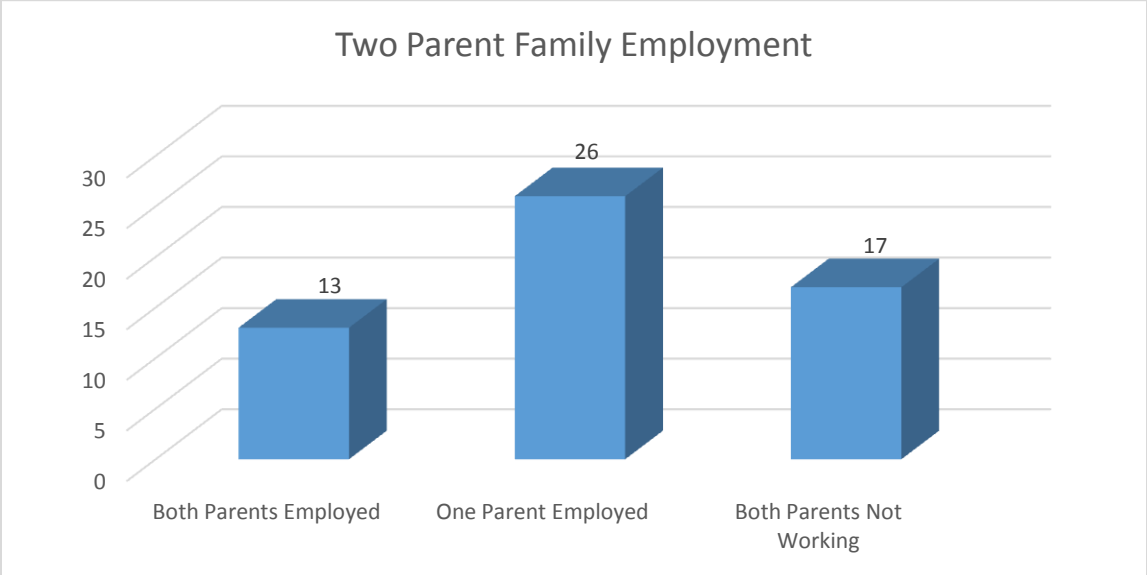
Children Insurance	
Total number of Children with Insurance	138
CHIP/Medicaid	129
State Funded only	0
Private Health	9
No Insurance	1

**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Finding:** 93.4% of Early Head Start children have insurance. Only one (1) child did not have insurance.



Total Families	
Total	131
Two Parent Families	56
Single Parent	75

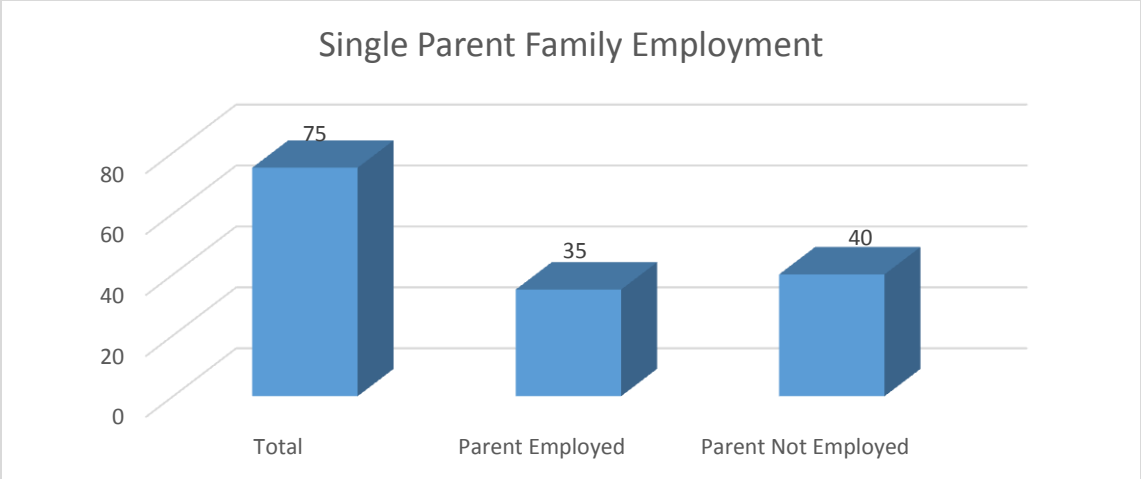


Two Parent Family Employment	
Both Parents Employed	13
One Parent Employed	26
Both Parents not Working	17

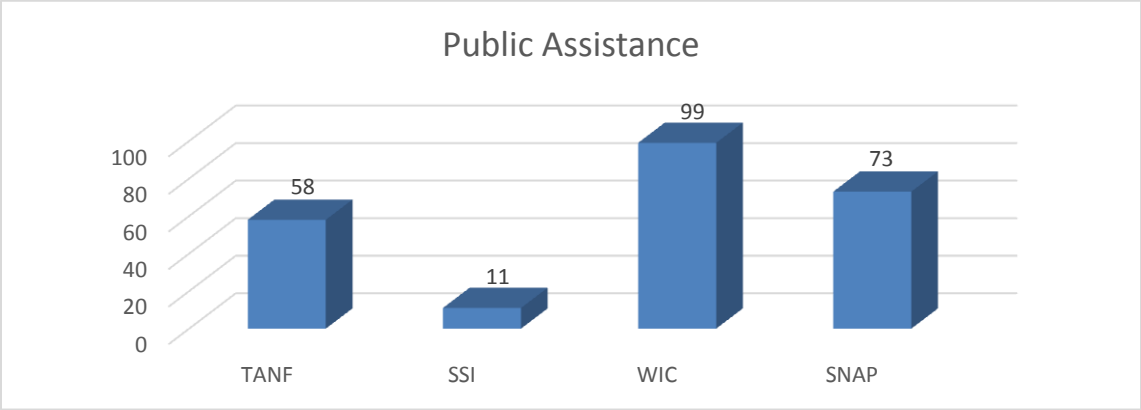
**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Finding:** 57% of Early Head Start families are single parents and 43% are two parent families.





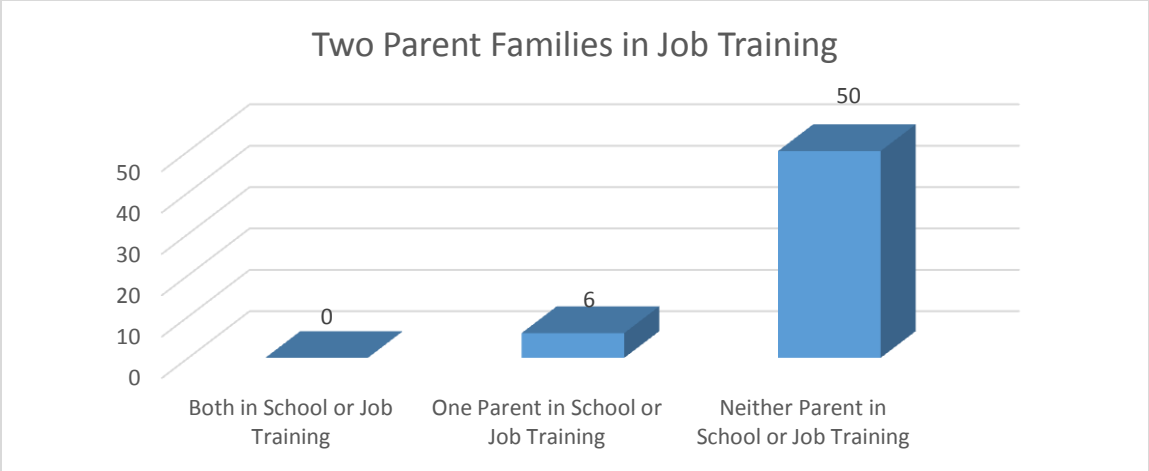
Single Parent Family Employment	
Total	75
Parents Employed	35
Parents not Employed	40



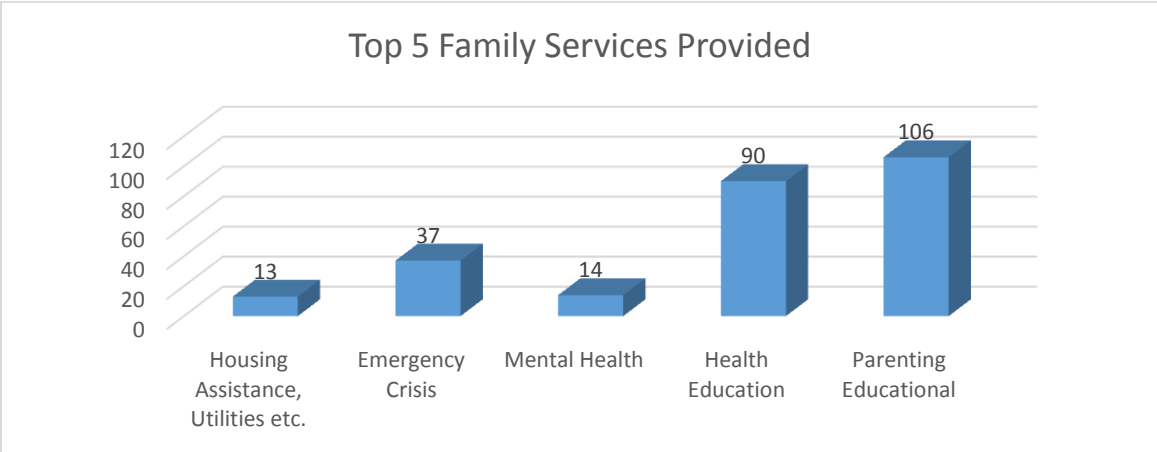
Public Assistance	
TANF	58
SSI	11
WIC	99
SNAP	73

**Source:** Program Information Report, 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** 53.3% of single parents are not employed. WIC and SNAP programs are being utilized by families, while SSI and TANF have lower family participation.



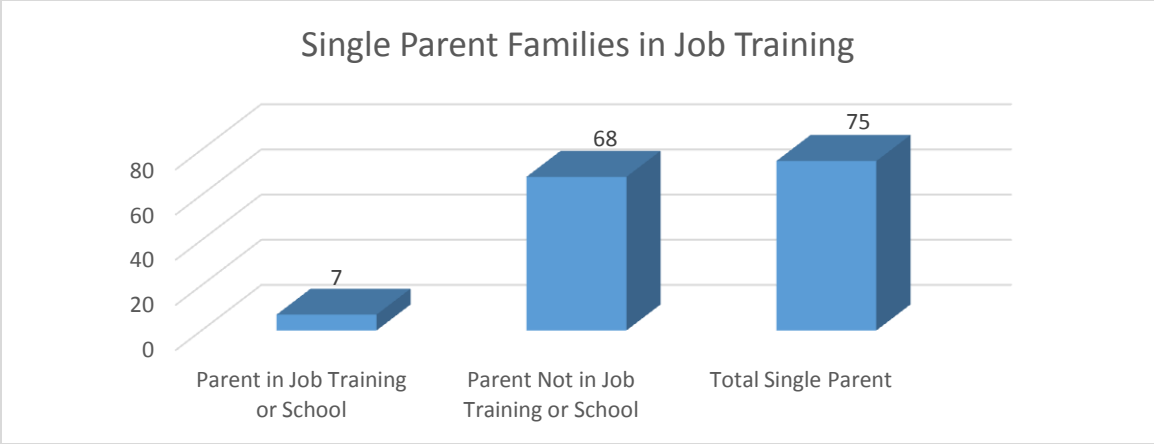
Two Parent Job Training/School	
Both in School or Job Training	0
One parent in School or Job Training	6
Neither Parent in School or Job Training	50



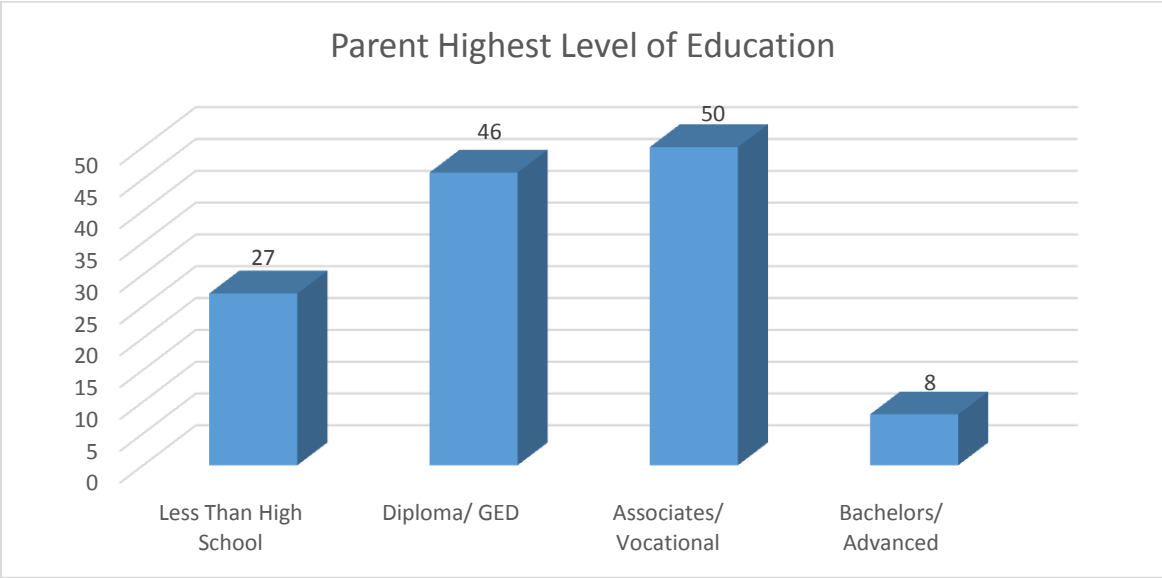
Top 5 Family Services Provided	
Housing Assistance, Utilities etc.	13
Emergency Crisis	37
Mental Health	14
Health ED	90
Parenting ED	106

**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Findings:** 89.9% of two-parent Early Head Start families are neither in school or job training. The top two services requested and received by families were parenting and health education.



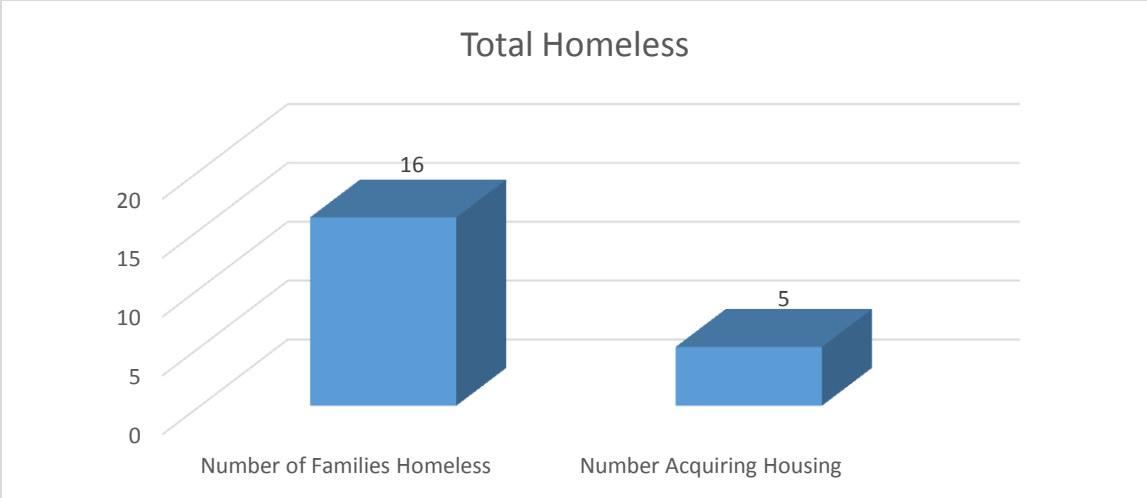
Single Parent Job Training or School	
Parents in Job training or School	7
Parents not in Job Training or School	68
Total Single Parents	75



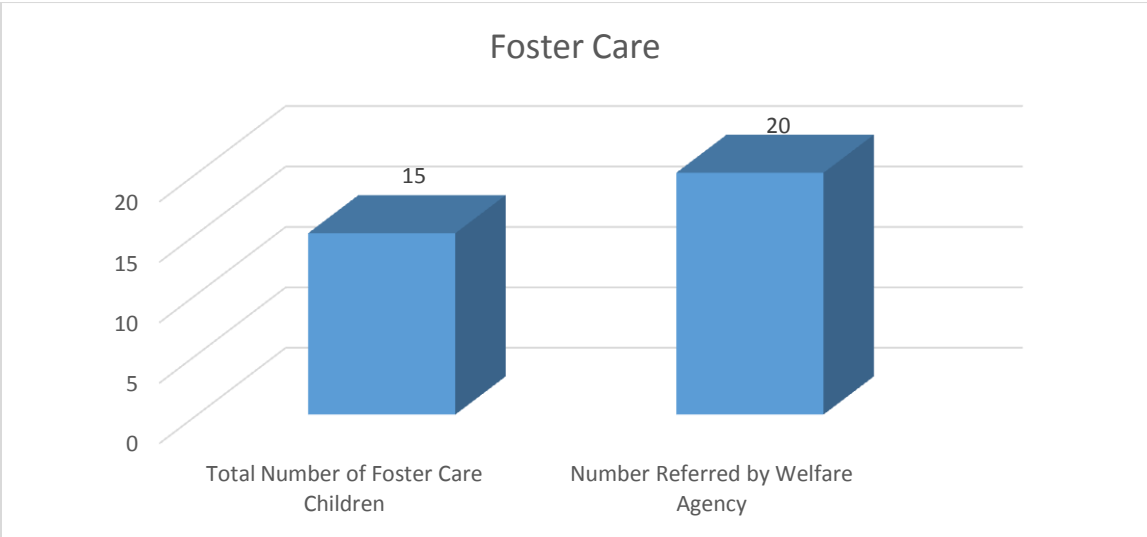
Parent Highest Level of Education	
Less than High School	27
Diploma/GED	46
Associates/Vocational	50
Bachelors /Advanced	8

**Source:** *Early Head Start Program Information Report 2012-2013*

**Key Findings:** 91% of Early Head Start families are not in job training or school. 21% of Early Head Start families have less than a high school diploma.



Homeless Families	
Number of Families Homeless	16
Number Acquiring Housing	5



Foster Care	
Total Number of Foster Care Children	15
Number referred by Welfare Agency	20

**Source:** Program Information Report 2012-2013

**Key Findings:** 12% of families served were homeless. Only five (5) families acquired housing. There were twenty (20) children referred by the Welfare Agency, and fifteen (15) of those children were served by the program.

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – PIR PROFILE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVED BY EOCF AND ESD 112:**

### **EDUCATIONAL SERVICES DISTRICT 112 – EARLY HEAD START**

- ❖ The majority of ESD 112 Early Head Start families and children being served have income below the federal poverty level. Only four families were between 100 – 130% of the federal poverty level. The majority of the Early Head Start children is Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino.
- ❖ Parenting, health education and emergency crisis are the three top social services requested and provided for Early Head Start and Head Start families.
- ❖ 63.3% of the cumulative enrollment of ESD 112 Early Head Start children are White and approximately 40% of the children speaks Spanish.
- ❖ 67.6% of ESD 112 Early Head Start families are two-parent families and 32.3% are single parent families. 73.2% of the two-parent families only have one parent employed. In approximately 20% of two-parent households, neither parent is working.
- ❖ 76.4% of ESD 112 Early Head Start single families are not employed.
- ❖ 84.5% of two-parent ESD 112 Early Head Start families are neither in school or job training.
- ❖ 91.1% of ESD 112 Early Head Start single families are not in job training or school; 35.2% of Early Head Start families have less than a High School diploma
- ❖ Approximately 6% of ESD 112 Early Head Start families were homeless during the program year. Only one family acquired housing. ESD 112 served seven (7) children who were in foster care.

### **EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES – HEAD START**

- ❖ Approximately 48% of the EOCF Head Start children served are below the federal poverty level. 32% of the children being served are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.
- ❖ The majority of the EOCF Head Start children spoke English, although 20% spoke Spanish.
- ❖ Approximately 17% of EOCF Head Start children were overweight or obese.
- ❖ 51.4% of EOCF Head Start children are from single parent families. Out of the single parent families, approximately 62% of parents are not employed.
- ❖ In two-parent EOCF Head Start families, 60% have one parent that is employed. Approximately 29% of two-parent households, neither parent was employed.
- ❖ 90% of EOCF Head Start single parent families are not in job training or school. 32% of families have less than a high school diploma or GED. 44% of families have an Associates or Vocational degree.

- ❖ Based on current Program Information Report (PIR) data, the EOCF Head Start program serves a total of 79 children with identified disabilities, approximately 15% percent of the program's 533 enrollees. Most of those with diagnosed disabilities have either a speech/language impairment or developmental delays.
- ❖ Sixty-four (64) EOCF Head Start families were determined homeless in 2012-2013, which was approximately 12%. Forty-one (41) percent of those homeless families were able to acquire housing.
- ❖ EOCF provided services to forty-four ( 44) Head Start children that were in the foster care system.

## **EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES – EARLY HEAD**

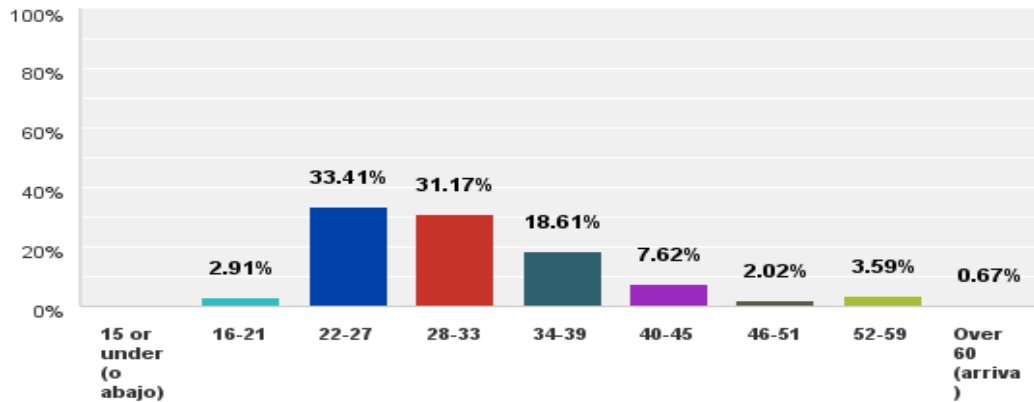
### **START**

- ❖ The majority of Early Head Start families and children being served have income below the Federal Poverty Level. The majority of the Early Head Start children are Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino.
- ❖ 77.8% of Early Head Start children are White. 16% of the children are Bi-racial. The majority of the children speak English. Approximately 23% of the children speak Spanish.
- ❖ 93.4% of Early Head Start children have insurance. Only one (1) child did not have insurance.
- ❖ 57% of Early Head Start families are single parents and 43% are two parent families.
- ❖ 53.3% of single parents are not employed. WIC and SNAP program is being utilized by families.
- ❖ 89.9% of two-parent Early Head Start families are neither in school or job training.
- ❖ The top two services requested and received by families were parenting and health education.
- ❖ 91% of Early Head Start families are not in job training or school. 21% of Early Head Start families have less than a High School diploma.
- ❖ 12% of families served were homeless. Only five (5) families acquired housing. There were twenty (20) children referred by the Welfare Agency, and fifteen (15) of those children were served by the program.

# HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS OF HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START/ECEAP FAMILIES – PARENTS AND POLICY COUNCIL SURVEY RESULTS

**Q1 How old are you? (Cuantos años tienes?)**

Answered: 446 Skipped: 2



**Key Findings:** The majority of the respondents were between the ages of 22-33 and educational attainment was high school diploma or higher. The top five major issues or problems that families identified as concerns for their community were:

- Difficult to get needed services or resources -85%
- Lack of Affordable Health Care – 72%
- Transportation – 63%
- Lack of Jobs – 45%
- Child Nutrition – 40%

## **Health, Education and Social Service Needs of Families were:**

<b>Employment</b>	<b>Housing assistance</b>	<b>Emergency rent and utility assistance</b>	<b>Help managing my child's behavior</b>	
<b>Counseling</b>	<b>Nutrition-related services/obesity, high blood pressure, diabetes</b>	<b>Immigration and citizenship</b>	<b>English as a second language</b>	<b>Budgeting</b>
<b>ADHD</b>	<b>Help for my child with disabilities</b>	<b>Additional Education</b>	<b>Gas to go to work/find employment</b>	<b>Help with children homework</b>
<b>Health –related services</b>	<b>Transportation</b>	<b>Affordable health care</b>	<b>Quality and Affordable child care</b>	<b>Child nutrition</b>

## **Demographics of Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP Families that completed surveys (446 surveys completed):**

### **Housing**

- Approximately 62.7 % of families rent apartment/housing
- Approximately 15% of families own their home
- 21% of families live with other people
- 0.7% of families are homeless

### **Education**

- 33% of respondents are High School graduates
- 9% have some High School Education
- 34% of respondents have some college
- 11% of respondents have an Associate Degree or higher
- 4% of respondents have a Bachelor's degree
- 1.9% of respondents have some graduate school
- 0.8% of respondents have Master's Degree



## Employment

- 62.2% of respondents are employed
- 22.3% of respondents are not working
- 21.5% of respondents are employed part time

## Use of Child Care

- 75.1% of families use relatives for child care
- 11.8% of families use a babysitter
- 3.9% of families use Pre-K or Child Care Center
- 3.9% of families use older siblings for child care
- 5.0% of families use Family Child Care

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS - SOCIAL SERVICES NEEDS OF FAMILIES:**

- ❖ Child care continues to be a major issue for low-income families. Approximately 75% of families use relatives for child care, and 11% of families use a babysitter.
- ❖ Transportation continues to be an issue for many families.
- ❖ Families continue to face challenges with locating affordable housing and employment opportunities.

# BOARD, STAFF AND COMMUNITY PARTNERS SURVEY RESULTS

## EOCF ESD 112 Board of Directors' Survey

**Q1 From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase", "Decrease" Or "No change" in each of the items below:**

Answered: 6 Skipped: 0

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know	Total
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of families over your income guidelines	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>16.67%</b> 1	<b>83.33%</b> 5	6
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	<b>66.67%</b> 4	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>33.33%</b> 2	6
Job availability in local community	<b>33.33%</b> 2	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>16.67%</b> 1	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	<b>33.33%</b> 2	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>16.67%</b> 1	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of teen parents	<b>16.67%</b> 1	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>16.67%</b> 1	<b>66.67%</b> 4	6
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of children with health issues	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of children with nutrition issues	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of children with mental health issues	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of families with social service needs	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>16.67%</b> 1	<b>33.33%</b> 2	6
Available and accessible modes of transportation	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>0.00%</b> 0	<b>50.00%</b> 3	<b>50.00%</b> 3	6

## EOCF and ESD 112 Board of Director's Survey (6 Responses)

**Key Findings:** Board of Directors staff survey identified observing increases in the items listed below:

- Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers
- Number of low income families and homeless families
- Number of non-English speaking families and diverse ethnic groups
- Children with mental health, nutrition, and health issues
- Number of grandparents as caregivers
- Number of families needing social services
- Number of children with autism or severe disabilities

## **What are the major issues and challenging facing your community?**

- Drugs, Crime and Homelessness
- Single Parent Families; Low income
- Transportation to and from programs; English Language Learners (Children and Families)
- Slow responding systems (takes a long time and many hoops to jump through to receive services)
- Finding full time employment; finding affordable child care, transportation availability for work

## **What can we do to better serve Head Start/Early Head Start children and families?**

- Need to find more facilities to offer early education services

## **STAFF SURVEY - EOCF, ESD 112 and ECEAP Staff Survey**

**Q2 From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase",  
"Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:**

Answered: 83 Skipped: 0

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know	Total
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	26.83% 22	6.10% 5	13.41% 11	53.66% 44	82
Number of families over your income guidelines	7.41% 6	3.70% 3	28.40% 23	60.49% 49	81
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	32.53% 27	4.82% 4	21.69% 18	40.96% 34	83
Job availability in local community	17.28% 14	27.16% 22	20.99% 17	34.57% 28	81
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	21.95% 18	2.44% 2	34.15% 28	41.46% 34	82
Number of teen parents	14.81% 12	9.88% 8	37.04% 30	38.27% 31	81
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	41.98% 34	3.70% 3	28.40% 23	25.93% 21	81
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	34.15% 28	1.22% 1	32.93% 27	31.71% 26	82
Number of children with health issues	43.90% 36	4.88% 4	26.83% 22	24.39% 20	82
Number of children with nutrition issues	48.75% 39	2.50% 2	25.00% 20	23.75% 19	80
Number of children with mental health issues	43.90% 36	0.00% 0	30.49% 25	25.61% 21	82
Number of families with social service needs	51.22% 42	1.22% 1	23.17% 19	24.39% 20	82
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	41.98% 34	4.94% 4	20.99% 17	32.10% 26	81
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	40.24% 33	10.98% 9	28.05% 23	20.73% 17	82
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	35.80% 29	3.70% 3	35.80% 29	24.69% 20	81
Available and accessible modes of transportation	10.98% 9	24.39% 20	39.02% 32	25.61% 21	82

EOCF, ESD 112, ECEAP Staff Survey, May 2014 (83 responses)

**Key Findings:** Head Start and Early Head Start staff survey identified observing increases in the top five issues below:

- Number of children with health, nutrition and mental health issues
- Number of families with social services' needs
- Families that are homeless
- Non-English speaking families and diverse ethnic groups in local communities
- Number of grandparents as the primary caretaker.

### **What other programs and services can we offer to better serve Head Start/Early Head Start children and families?**

- Employment, mental health and ESL classes
- Transportation Services
- Home-Based services for Head Start ages 3-5
- Provide child care for all center events/meetings (utilize non-teaching staff)
- Playgroups throughout the community
- Provide family get-togethers
- Expand partnerships with physician or medical groups to provide well child exams and required labs
- Extra enriching activities and experiences to promote learning (museums, wildlife viewings etc.)
- Educate parents to get out of poverty; provide clothing closet
- Literacy programs
- Provide evening family activities that are not linked to Policy Council meetings
- Relevant trainings for staff regarding needs of families
- Part time EHS; part-time child care
- More slots
- Full day and full year at other locations
- Engaging families to attend classes and activities that are offered by the program
- Increase the number of staff in the classroom to address behavioral concerns
- Develop closer connections with DCFS with families who have active CPS cases
- Wrap around community services, one stop shop
- Low cost sports/recreation for children and families

- Offer training in banking, credit, resume and computer skills
- More qualified staff to handle children with special needs
- Gas vouchers for families
- GED/ ESL classes and Immigration support
- More parenting classes

## **What are the biggest challenges in working with and serving children and families?**

- Engaging families in socialization and committing to home visits
- Dealing with challenges children and families face such as drug, poverty, homelessness
- Lack of transportation and no availability of low income housing
- Lack of parent involvement
- Finding bilingual resource
- Lack of resources that families can use
- Communication/language barriers
- Adequate facilities/more head start centers
- Immigrant services
- Attendance
- Health and dental requirements
- Child care for after school hour
- Children behavioral issues
- Lack of diversity
- Less respect for teachers
- Lack of staff, especially bilingual staff
- Budget constraints
- Scheduling home visits
- Resources for auto repair
- Children and families eating habits
- Families securing and keeping child care subsidies

**Additional comments that will assist us in providing better services for children and families:**

- Increase staff wages/earnings
- Local support for caregivers
- Reduce paperwork
- More Head Start and ECEAP slots in the Vancouver School District
- More knowledgeable staff and staff trainings
- Sign posted at the schools that Head Start classroom is on site
- Cultural diversity/awareness
- More classrooms in the downtown Fourth Plain corridor and Hazel Dell area
- Succession planning
- Offer a community resource fair
- Expansion to areas where low income children live – help with transportation issues

## EOCF ESD112 COMMUNITY PARTNER'S SURVEY

**Q3 From your observations in the last year, have you seen an "Increase",  
"Decrease" or "No change" in each of the items below:**

Answered: 5 Skipped: 0

	Increase	Decrease	No change	Don't know	Total
Number of low-income families contacting your agency	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Number of families over your income guidelines	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	50.00% 2	4
Need for licensed childcare or early childhood education providers	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Job availability in local community	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	5
Number of families with an incarcerated parent or an incarcerated adult	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Number of teen parents	25.00% 1	0.00% 0	25.00% 1	50.00% 2	4
Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	5
Number of children with autism or other severe disabilities	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	5
Number of children with health issues	100.00% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
Number of children with nutrition issues	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Number of children with mental health issues	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Number of families with social service needs	80.00% 4	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	5
Number of homeless individuals/families in the local community	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Number of non-English speaking individuals and families	80.00% 4	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	5
Number of diverse ethnic groups in local community	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	40.00% 2	0.00% 0	5
Available and accessible modes of transportation	20.00% 1	20.00% 1	40.00% 2	20.00% 1	5



EOCF and ESD 112 Head Start/Early Head Start Survey of Community Partners May 2014 (5 responses)

**Key Findings:** Community partners identified seeing an increase in the following items at their agencies in the list below:

- Number of children with health issues
- Number of children with nutrition and mental health needs
- Number of homeless families and families with social services needs
- Number in non-English speaking individuals and diverse ethnic groups
- Number of grandparents as the primary caregiver
- Number of children with autism or severe disabilities

### **Community partners identified major issues and challenges facing their local community:**

- Economy and lack of educations
- Jobs and poverty
- Substance abuse by parents/guardians
- Homelessness hence high mobility rate
- Lack of support at home for children and kids starting school below benchmark
- Lack of affordable housing
- Drugs and alcohol abuse
- Lack of jobs with wages that allow families to move beyond living “paycheck to paycheck”

### **Community partners identified the major challenges with working and serving clients:**

- Funding
- Language barriers; access to resources
- Lack of stability; hard to access other services
- Mental health issues often make people unreasonable
- Collecting payments on time; maintaining attendance for DSHS supported families and keeping that subsidy for the year.

**Community partners also stated that in order to better serve children in the local communities, EOCF and ESD 112 should consider the following:**

- Provide more access for early learning for families not only in poverty but above the poverty
- Extend the age requirement to include 3 year olds in ECEAP and extending the time and days of service.

**HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – All SURVEYS:**

- ❖ According to survey results, parents, staff, Policy Council and Board members have consistently observed an increase in the number of children with health issues, nutrition and mental health needs, homeless families, non-English speaking children, children with disabilities and grandparents as the primary caregiver. Possible options would be to expand partnerships opportunities to non-traditional and new partners and share survey results with local community partners and new potential partners. Parents are not aware of existing resources and services and must travel long distances to service providers. Ensure that parents are aware of all existing resources, rules and eligibility criteria, hours of operation, etc.
- ❖ Major challenges facing local communities remain a consistent theme with lack of jobs, affordable housing, homelessness, substance abuse and lack of transportation. The staff surveys suggest that partnerships with employment programs, physicians or medical groups, wrap-around one-stop shop services, expansion of Home-Based services among other suggestion would possible assist with the challenges facing the local communities.
- ❖ Recurring suggestions from survey respondents who identified challenges with working with children and families were language barriers, access to referral services, substance abuse, homelessness, transportation issues and parent involvement. Possible ideas to address these challenges could to be explore expansion of child care services, provide transportation services in areas where there is no transportation, provide on-site ESL classes for parents and foreign language classes for staff additional social services/case management training for family services staff.

# COMMUNITY RESOURCES

## Translation and Interpretation Services

HCA Interpreter Services is an optional program to assist providers in assuring eligible Medicaid clients who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) or Deaf and Hard of Hearing have access to needed services.

The HCA Interpreter Services program is currently operating in two service areas with one contractor. The contractor reviews HCA contracted provider requests for interpreter services and arranges for an interpreter when the client is eligible and HCA covers the service.

The provider is responsible for determining the need for and scheduling an interpreter for eligible Medicaid clients. This includes the use of telephonic, video remote interpreting (VRI), American Sign Language (ASL), and spoken language interpreters for onsite appointments. (DSHS, 2014)

Other interpretation agencies are also available in the community, for fee-based interpretation and translation services.

- Columbia Language Services provides superior translation and language support for business and organizations, with over 170 different languages and dialects represented. (Columbia Language, 2014)
- CTS Language Link offers telephonic, on-site, audiovisual interpretation as well as translation services in more than 240 languages and dialects. (CTS Language Link, 2014).
- Northwest Interpreters, Inc. offers on-site and over-the-phone interpretation, as well as translation services in more than 175 languages and dialects, and has a special focus on health and government interpretation (Northwest Interpreters, 2014).
- Evergreen Interpreting Services offers on-site and telephone interpretation and translation services in over 100 languages and dialects, specializing in court, medical and social interpretation (Evergreen Interpreting Services, 2014).

EOCF and ESD 112 have in-house interpreters for Spanish, Russian and Vietnamese available for limited translation to families enrolled or applying for Head Start, Early Head Start or ECEAP services (EOCF, 2014).

## **Local Community Resources**

### **G RESOURCES**

#### **Vancouver Housing Authority**

2500 Main Street

360-694-2501 Subsidized and affordable housing

[www.vhausa.com](http://www.vhausa.com)

#### **Affordable Community Environments**

360-597-0088

Rental communities in Clark County

[www.acecommunities.org](http://www.acecommunities.org)

#### **Oxford Houses**

Shared housing for adults in recovery for info, directory and application go to:

[www.oxfordhouse.us](http://www.oxfordhouse.us)

### **OTHER HOTLINES**

#### **Safe Choice (English, Español)**

360-695-0501. Support for men and women fleeing abuse/domestic violence

#### **Mental Health Crisis Line**

360-696-9560 or 1-800-626-8137

#### **Janus Youth**

1-888-979-4357

Resources for youth up to age 24

#### **Tenant Union of WA-Tenant Rights Hotline**

1-206-723-0500

[www.tenantsunion.org](http://www.tenantsunion.org)

**WA State Drug & Alcohol Hotline**

24 Hour Helpline 1-800-562-1240

**Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Hotline**

360-695-0501; 1-800-695-0167

**Senior Info & Assistance**

201 NE 73rd St., Suite 201

360-694-8144

[www.helpingelders.org](http://www.helpingelders.org)

Energy assistance; case management; dental; transportation; prescriptions

**Children's Home Society**

Vancouver 360-695-1325

Washougal 360-835-7802

[www.chs-wa.org](http://www.chs-wa.org)

**Y's Care Child Care Program**

360-696-0167

3609 Main St.

Licensed pre-school (2.5-5 years) & childcare and vouchers

[ywcaclarkcounty.org](http://ywcaclarkcounty.org)

**WA State School District Homeless Student Liaisons**

Contact info for school district staff available to help students who are homeless

[www.k12.wa.us/HomelessEd/](http://www.k12.wa.us/HomelessEd/)

**Live Love Center at Living Hope Church**

2533 NE Andresen Road

360-944-3905

Sun. and Wed. 11:30-2:30

Food boxes, various items, counseling and resource referrals

**Loaves & Fishes - The Meals on Wheels People**

503-736-6325. 866-788-6325

List of Clark County meal sites and schedules

[www.loavesandfishesonline.org](http://www.loavesandfishesonline.org)

**Angels of God at Memorial Lutheran**

2700 E. 28th St.

360-695-7501

Lunch M-F: 11:30-1:30

**The Salvation Army**

7509 NE 47th Ave.

360-448-2890

Food: M-F 1:00pm - 4:30pm

Clothing: T, TH: 1:00pm-4:00pm

[www.salvationarmyvancouver](http://www.salvationarmyvancouver)

**OTHER HOUSING RESOURCES**

**Vancouver Housing Authority**

2500 Main Street

360-694-2501 Subsidized and affordable housing

[www.vhausa.com](http://www.vhausa.com)

**Affordable Community Environments**

360-597-0088

Rental communities in Clark County

[www.acecommunities.org](http://www.acecommunities.org)

**New Beginnings Maternity Home**

10116 SE 12th St., Vancouver

360-989-0280- For pregnant women; a safe place for them and their unborn baby; Serves Camas and Washougal

[www.newbeginningsmaternity.org](http://www.newbeginningsmaternity.org)

**Oxford Houses**

Shared housing for adults in recovery; for info, directory and application go to:

[www.oxfordhouse.us](http://www.oxfordhouse.us)

**Janus Youth -Oak Bridge Youth Shelter**

Youth ages 9-17. 360-891-2634,

24/7 hotline: 1-888-979-4357

**Clark County Teen Talk**

Warm line: 360-397-CHAT (2428)

Peer-to-peer support

**Columbia River Mental Health Options Youth Program**

360-750-7033

Education, work, mental health support

**Innovative Services NW - Transitions Youth Impact Program**

9414 NE Fourth Plain Blvd.

360-892-5142

Helping current and former foster youth ages 15-24 explore job opportunities and make a plan for success.

[www.innovativeservicesnw.org](http://www.innovativeservicesnw.org)

## **AVAILABILITY/ACCESSIBILITY OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

**Key Findings:** According to survey information received from Head Start, Early Head Start and ECEAP parents, the following were identified as major accessibility and availability barriers that prevented families from getting needed services from Community Resource providers:

1. Parents not aware of existing services (28.3%)
2. Waiting lists are too long (64.9%)
3. Services too far away from home/transportation issues (22.1%)
4. Rules and eligibility excludes people (22.1%)
5. Childcare is not available when visiting agencies (34%)
6. Service providers do not speak my language (10.8%)
7. Having a criminal record (16.4%)
8. Agencies not open at a convenient time (18.5%)

## **HIGHLIGHTS AND CONSIDERATIONS – COMMUNITY RESOURCE**

### **PROVIDERS:**

- ❖ Expand partnership opportunities to non-traditional and new partners.
- ❖ Share survey results with local community partners and new potential partners.
- ❖ Parents are not aware of existing services and have to travel long distances to service provider. Ensure that parents are aware of all existing resources, rules and eligibility criteria, hours of operation, etc.

## **CONCLUSION - RECOMMENDATIONS AND PRIORITIES**

To improve outcomes for the next generation, serious challenges remain. The gulf continues to widen between children growing up in strong, economically secure families who are embedded in thriving communities and children who are not. While African-American and Latino children continue to fall, disproportionately, into the latter group, greater numbers of children of all racial and ethnic groups are facing conditions that can impede long-term success. Improving outcomes for all children is essential for our nation to remain strong, stable and globally competitive. Research clearly indicates that one of the most cost-effective strategies is to reach the highest-risk kids in their earliest years. Smart investments in programs and services with a proven record — such as those that help low-income parents develop stronger, more nurturing relationships with their infants and toddlers and high-quality early care and education programs that provide stimulating environments and activities for developing young minds — can expand the opportunity for children to reach their full potential, benefiting us all (*Annie E. Casey Foundation, 2013*).