



Klamath Family Head Start

2019-2020 Community Assessment
Klamath and Lake Counties, Oregon
July 2020



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Klamath Family Head Start - 2020**

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Purpose and Requirements

As a federal Head Start/Early Head Start grantee, Klamath Family Head Start (KFHS) must undertake a comprehensive community needs assessment once every five years (CFR 1302.11.) The last one was completed by KFHS leadership staff in 2014. The agency has updated the community assessment annually, as required by Head Start Program Performance Standards.

A community assessment is one of several planning tools Head Start grantees use in the annual planning cycle to understand and address complex, interdependent needs for children ages 0-5.

These assessments are data-driven. The CFR requires grantees to review public reports about service area demographics and submit internal database reports for currently enrolled children and families. Grantees must determine the total number of eligible children and families living in the service area.

Head Start programs gather qualitative feedback from many stakeholders, including parents, guardians, and caretakers of enrolled children, applicants to Head Start, staff and teachers, the board of directors, and Policy Council - the governing body comprised of parents of enrolled children.

Additional methods for engaging communities can include individual meetings, focus groups, surveys (paper and online), social media engagement, and interviewing community partners. This inclusive approach is necessary to create effective programs that address families' multi-dimensional educational and social-emotional needs. Conducting assessments in this way leads to greater diversity in thinking, more nuanced programs for children, and more equitable outcomes for communities.

The resulting 2020 Community Assessment report paints a demographic portrait of the Klamath Basin (Klamath and Lake Counties), outlines KFHS programs and activities, and describes families served. It also identifies other community service providers, referral partners, and unmet need.

Methodology

KFHS hired an Oregon-based consultant with experience serving Head Start and Early Head Start - Andi Kemp, Principal Consultant for Upward Development, LLC. Mx. Kemp has 17 years' experience in community-based nonprofits, with a successful track record writing federal Head Start grants.

Andi interviewed KFHS staff in April and May (individuals and the leadership team), to understand their perspective on current programs, plus the strengths, barriers, and needs for families in the region. In May and June, Andi reviewed extensive demographic data for the Klamath Basin and numerous KFHS reports (2018-2019 Program Information Reports, organizational documents, outreach materials).

Leadership shared feedback they had gathered throughout the 2019-2020 program year, plus aggregate responses from 560 anonymous surveys (online and paper). Six stakeholder groups were represented: applicants, current parents/guardians, staff, teachers, board members, and policy council. Their robust feedback was vital to developing this assessment.

This spring, Andi interviewed twelve community partners and summarized their responses in the report. They (Andi) analyzed aggregate responses from KFHS surveys as well, incorporating those findings into an executive summary deliver in May, and this final report.

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Executive Summary

Approximately 1,000 children in Klamath County and 400 children in Lake County are eligible for Head Start/Early Head Start. The lack of affordable, quality child care is frequently cited as an urgent need for families in this region, especially those with household income under \$30,000.

In fact, despite evidence-based models and proven outcomes, the lack of funded child care slots is a statewide crisis. According to the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, only 20% of Oregon's children have access to a federally-regulated child care slot. Lake County has zero slots for Early Head Start; it is one of two child care deserts in the state along with Harney County.

This leads to lower-than-average preschool enrollment in Lake & Klamath counties (33-38%), in spite of the Klamath Basin having the benefit of a variety of experienced, quality preschool and EHS providers.

Demographically, this rural and remote south-central region is similar to Oregon, which is less diverse than the U.S. in terms of race and ethnicity, yet more diverse in terms of gender and sexuality. Native Americans are well-represented because the area is home to the Klamath Tribes, and people who identify with more than one race exceed state and national averages.

Black people and Latinx people are reasonably well-represented in Klamath (66,018) as compared to Oregon, though Asian Oregonians are not. Lake County is much more homogenous with fewer people (7,807). The population also skews older; there are 15% fewer children under age five here than in Oregon and the U.S.

Regional strengths in the Klamath Basin include affordable health and dental services for children, creative partnerships, and adult education opportunities. Urgent regional challenges include a lack of jobs, low wages, not enough affordable child care, high childhood poverty, wait lists for services and programs, the number of children in foster care, and the lack of a relief nursery/parent respite services to address this crisis.

Residents of remote areas face additional transportation and communication barriers due to long travel times and lack of internet access (62-77% vs. 84% for OR). Until broadband access increases, COVID-19 will exacerbate disparities in academic achievement for children in these rural low-income households.

Most jobs in the Klamath Basin are found in population centers - Klamath Falls & Lakeview. Office & administrative support, sales, management, and health are the most common industries. Recreation, tourism, food services, production, and timber provide some jobs. The majority of jobs do not pay living wages for families (\$29.00 to \$31.00/hour for families with child(ren)).

Unemployment rates have steadily increased in Klamath County since 2017, even while the state unemployment rate held steady or declined. Unemployment rates in both counties increased last year. Labor force participation is 20% lower than Oregon and U.S. rates, and is correlated with the lack of affordable child care and living wage jobs.

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Klamath County's median (middle figure, not average) household income is 36% below Oregon and the U.S. Lake County's is even lower – 63% less. Consequently, adult and childhood poverty rates in the Klamath Basin are 46-56% higher than Oregon, even though 3 in 4 households are working families. In Klamath Falls, 1 in 4 families have household income below 100% of Federal Poverty Levels.

Across the region, 36% of the population are renters (on par with Oregon and U.S.) Alarming, among households in Oregon eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start, 80-91% of families were overburdened with housing costs in 2016. Across Oregon it was 51%. These numbers have likely increased as rents have gone up, and indicates an urgent need for more affordable housing. Among Pre-K students in Klamath County in 2018-2019, the Oregon Department of Education counted 83 students ages 4 and 5 whose families were unhoused.

Among Head Start families served last year, nearly 1 in 3 were unhoused at some point.

Among other family stressors that are defined adverse childhood events (ACEs), the rate of substance abuse and incarceration among adults in low-income households is high, even when compared to other households facing economic hardship.

Food insecurity, especially among children, is a problem in Oregon and worse in this region, although local partners have ramped up efforts to address it over the past few years, and the rates are declining. Complicating matters, many residents live in food deserts and must travel to Klamath Falls or Lakeview for groceries and doctor's appointments.

Bright spots of note related to children's health: uninsured rates are below 5%, immunization rates are high in Klamath, and there is superb collaboration around children's health in Lake County. In Klamath, the Health Department has improved outreach/services to pregnant women and new moms.

Overall, however, both counties rank in the bottom third of Oregon's County Health Rankings. Lake ranks 32 of 36, and Klamath is 35 of 36. Childhood poverty is high in both areas, and a striking number of people are unhoused. There also aren't enough mental health providers; children's mental health is a top concern for all key stakeholders. **Nothing else had so much agreement.**

For the past three years, in Klamath County there were 200-300 children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) at any given time. Disability rates are much higher (20%) for adults in Klamath as compared to Oregon and the U.S. (10% and 9%).

Klamath Family Head Start (KFHS) was established in Klamath Falls in 1978, serving 60 children. They launched Early Head Start in Klamath Falls in 2015 and began offering extended-day (duration) Head Start to 40 families in 2017. Currently, more than 100 families take advantage of extended-day classes.

Today, 110 teachers, staff, and administrators serve 360 children at five sites – two in Klamath Falls, one each in Bonanza and Merrill (small towns in rural Klamath), and one in Lakeview (Lake County seat.) Nearly 1 in 2 staff and teachers are current or former Head Start parents. A nine-member board of directors and 22 Policy Council parents govern the nonprofit organization.

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KFHS is doing well to serve the families who need Head Start and Early Head Start the most – children and families experiencing homelessness, and those with income below 100% FPL. Enrollment is representative for nearly all races and ethnic groups.

The agency’s managers, teachers, and staff do an excellent job of connecting children with health care and providing services to children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs).

Enrolled children are also regularly receiving individual mental health assessments from KFHS and referrals to outside specialists. About 1 in 5 Head Start kids had serious enough behavioral health concerns to require program staff intervention last year. There is now a Child and Family Counselor working full-time to address children’s needs in these areas, and she has a lot of skill and experience. KFHS leadership expects this new addition to make a significant positive impact in the coming year.

Of families with enrolled in Head Start programs, 50% are led by single-parents, a significant key stakeholder group for KFHS. 1 in 3 Head Start/Early Head Start applicants last year were students, and 15% of currently enrolled parents/guardians are.

Unfortunately, the lack of funded slots in this region, especially for Early Head Start, means KFHS had 124 families on wait lists as of May 2020, including 59 families on EHS wait list. According to the South-Central Early Learning Hub, only half of eligible Hispanic/Latinx children in the South-Central Region (under age 6 and in households earning below 100% FPL), are served by State and Federally subsidized early care and preschool programs.

The strengths and needs for KFHS that were noted by community partners during a dozen interviews this spring supported the data analysis for the community assessment and feedback the agency gathered from 560 key stakeholders. The feedback from partners was very positive, with creative ideas for how to strengthen partnerships that are included in this report. A few themes emerged:

KFHS Strengths

1) KFHS is providing a supportive environment for most children, parents, teachers, and staff, 2) The family engagement model is sound and community partners respect the agency and the work you do, and 3) The program mix has changed to try and address the needs of communities you serve.

Needs

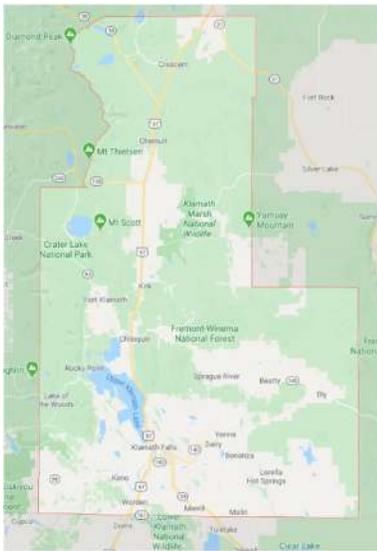
1) More Early Head Start and extended-day programs are desired by all, 2) Advocating for funds to increase slots and serve families between 100-125% of FPL is vital, and 3) KFHS administration could have more robust, consistent communication, and offer more staff training in specific areas.

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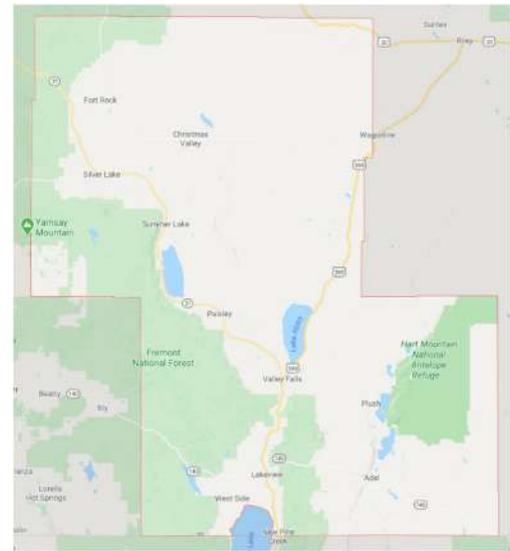
Geographic Area - Klamath and Lake Counties

Klamath and Lake Counties are located in south-central Oregon, on the California and Nevada borders. Their combined land area is 14,080 square miles. This region is rural and remote; the northern part of each county features vast swaths of land stretching into central Oregon, with few roads connecting communities. The Klamath Basin is home to Crater Lake National Park and the Upper Klamath Lake – the largest freshwater lake west of the Rocky Mountains.

Klamath County, Oregon



Lake County, Oregon



Cities/Towns

- _____ Klamath Falls
- _____ Merrill
- _____ Malin
- _____ Chiloquin
- _____ Bonanza
- _____ Lakeview

Two population centers – Klamath Falls (21,753 pop.) and Lakeview (2,321 pop.) are two hours’ drive apart over the Klamath Mountains. There are four small towns with about 1,000 people (Chiloquin, Bonanza, Malin, Merrill) and about a dozen small communities with <500 people. The region’s population – 73,825 has remained steady while Oregon’s population has grown 10% since 2010 (Source: U.S. Census website)



Source: <https://datansa.io/>

Regional strengths include affordable health and dental services for children, creative partnerships, adult education opportunities, and community colleges. Collaborative partners for KFHS include Community UPLiFT (local providers sharing resources and referrals to better serve children ages 0-5 and youth up to age 21 with special needs), public health departments, three school districts, a variety of preschool programs, the Klamath Tribes, and the South-Central Early Learning Hub.

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Urgent regional challenges include the lack of jobs, low wages, lack of affordable child care, high childhood poverty, wait lists for services and programs, and the number of children in foster care.

There are also few resources for working families who live just above the poverty line, especially in remote areas. Compared to residents of urban areas, Oregonians living in rural and remote areas face steeper barriers related to transportation, employment, education, food, and internet access.

Demographic Survey

Following U.S. trends, this region is becoming more diverse over time, although demographically, it is slightly less diverse than the state, and Oregon is less racially and ethnically diverse than the nation. Native American and Latinx individuals are well-represented for Oregon, but Black people, Asians, and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders are under-represented. The number of people who identify as more than one race is about on par with Oregon and above the U.S. as a whole.

Table 1: Demographic Data, Service Area, Oregon, U.S.

Race/Ethnicity	U.S.	Oregon	Klamath County	Lake County
Total Population	328,239,523	4,217,737	68,238	7,869
White alone, not Hispanic	60%	76%	77%	84%
Black/African-American	14%	2%	1%	0.5%
Native American	2%	2%	5%	3%
Asian	6%	5%	1%	1%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Two or more races	2.7%	4%	4%	4%
Hispanic/Latinx	19%	13%	13%	9%

*Source: U.S. Census, QuickFacts, 2019 population estimates – rounded to nearest whole number**

The Klamath Basin is home to the [Klamath Tribes](#) - a federally-recognized tribal nation comprised of more than 5,400 Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Peoples. The tribal government is based in Chiloquin. The tribes employ 250+ people and offer a wide range of services, including a Klamath Language program, annual youth summit, youth initiative, affordable housing, and education programs.

Note: Several data points in this report have been rounded to the nearest whole number for ease of reading. They are noted each time. Primary sources cited in the report will reflect the exact data. See Appendix H for this section, and links throughout the report.

Table 2: Population Characteristics, Service Area, Oregon, U.S.

Population Characteristic	U.S.	Oregon	Klamath County	Lake County
Total Population	4,217,737	4,217,737	16%	2%
Persons <5 years	20,000,000	236,000	4,230	400
Persons <18 years	22%	21%	22%	19%
Persons over 65 years	16%	18%	21%	25%
Sex, female-bodied persons	51%	50%	50%	47%
LGBTQIA people^	4%	6%	NC	NC
Veterans	7%	7%	11%	10%
Born outside the U.S.	14%	10%	5%	3%

Source: U.S. Census, QuickFacts, 2019 population estimates (rounded); NC = not counted

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The region’s population skews older than Oregon’s, which already has many more people over 65 than the U.S. In the Klamath Basin there are 15% fewer children under age five as compared to state national data. There are also significantly more Veterans and relatively few residents born outside the U.S.

Oregon ranks second in the nation for LGBTQIA* people, at 5.6% of the population, and 23% of LGBTQIA people in Oregon have children. According to data from the [^UCLA School of Law Williams Institute](#), in 2016 there were 236,000 people in Oregon identifying with one or more communities in the LGTBQIA dimensions of gender and sexuality, including 19,750 transgender persons.

UCLA Williams Institute data from 2017 showed .65% of adults and .7% of youth in Oregon identified as transgender. Surveys among youth in Oregon are inconsistent, but have shown that considerably more youth than adults identify as trans. Transgender advocates believe the actual numbers for youth and adults are higher. **LGBTQIA encompasses dimensions of gender and sexuality – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning, Intersex, Asexual*

Table 3: Select Family Characteristics, Service Area and Oregon

Families	Oregon	Klamath County	Lake County	Klamath Falls
Total Households (2014-2018)	1,591,835	27,402	3,494	21,753
Persons per household	2.51	2.38	2.07	
Single-parent households#	30%	34%	NC	41%
Language other than English spoken at home	15%	8%	5%	

Source: U.S. Census, QuickFacts, 2014-2018 data (rounded),

[Source: #Healthy Klamath website](#); does not include Lake County data

In the U.S., 3 in 10 families are led by single parents. In Klamath Falls (where 30% of the service area population resides), 4 in 10 households are led by a single parent. Of KFHS enrolled families, 50% of all children served live in single-parent families. This is a significant target population for the agency.

Table 4: Educational Attainment, Service Area, Oregon, U.S.

Attainment Rates - All Sexes, Races & Ethnicities	Oregon *	Klamath County	Lake County
High School Graduate, GED, or higher	90%	87%	87%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	33%	19%	16%
United States^			
Associate’s Degree	44%		
Some college, no degree	16%		
Less than high school education	10%		

*Sources: *U.S. Census, QuickFacts, 2019 data for persons age 25+ years (rounded)*

[^American Council on Education website, Educational Attainment, 2017 data](#)

The data shows fewer county residents have attained a bachelor’s degree as compared to Oregon. However, both counties are on par with Oregon and the U.S. in high school graduates or higher.

Adult education opportunities and community colleges are frequently noted as a strength in Klamath Basin community surveys. **In fact, 1 in 3 Head Start/Early Head Start applicants are students, and 15% of currently enrolled parents/guardians are.**

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The region is home to Klamath Community College (campuses in both counties) and Oregon Institute of Technology – a polytechnical university with a residential campus in Klamath Falls.

The nearest universities are Southern Oregon University in Ashland, 1.5 hours' drive west of Klamath Falls. Eastern Oregon University and Oregon State Cascades have campuses in Bend - 2.5 to 3.5 hours.

From 2010-2019, the percentage of people in the United States age 25+ with a bachelor's degree or higher increased from 30% to 36%. Gains were made across all racial/ethnic groups. The most notable increases were for Hispanic/Latinx people - 21% more have attained bachelor's degrees in the last decade, and Black people (up 35%), followed by non-Hispanic whites (up 20%)*

Significant disparities still exist for BIPOC individuals (Black, Indigenous, and People of Color) in bachelor's and graduate degree attainment, although disparities shrink to 1-5% for associate's degrees, especially for Native and Indigenous peoples.#

These disparities are the result of complex factors that go far beyond individuals' control, including economic inequality, lack of publicly-funded education systems, generational poverty due to a lack of economic opportunity and education, and systemic racism.

*Source: [Census Bureau, 2019 Table Package highlights, Educational Attainment in the U.S.](#)

#Source: [The Education Trust, Degree Attainment for Native American Adults, 2018](#)



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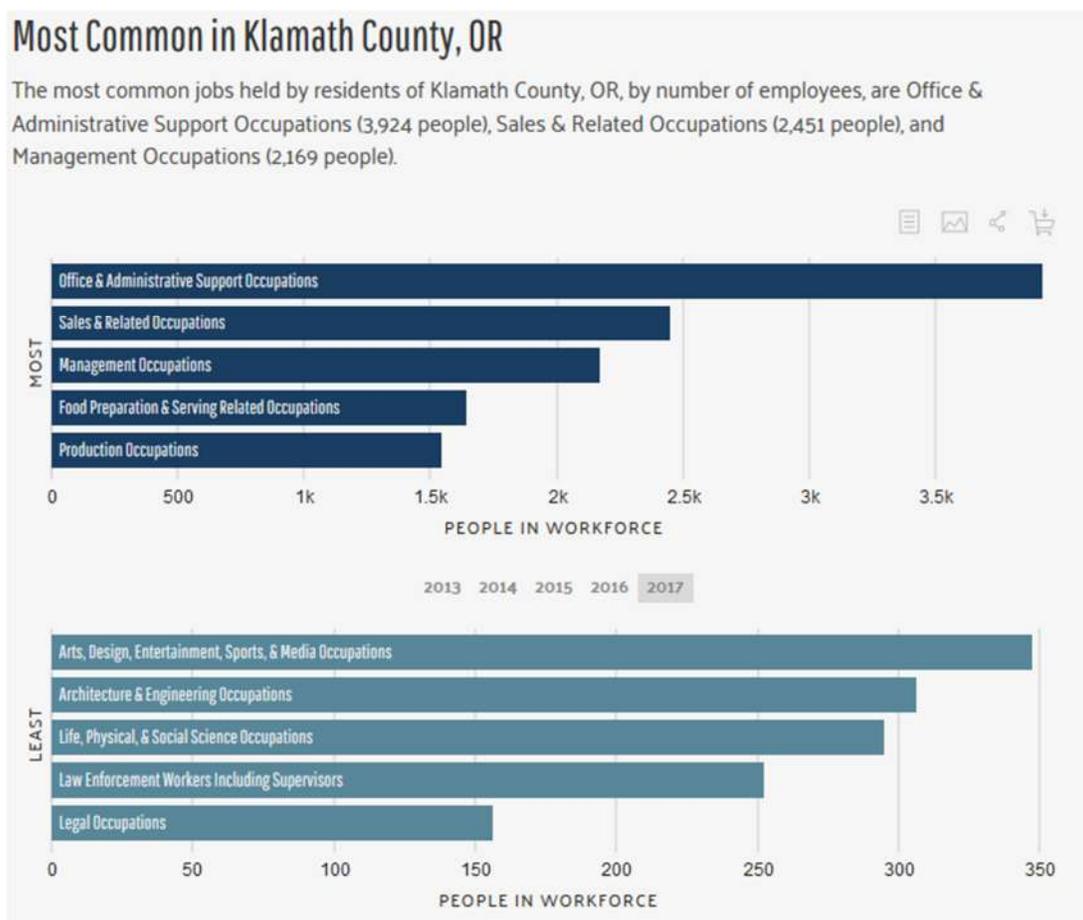
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Employment

Most jobs in the Klamath Basin are found in the population centers - Klamath Falls & Lakeview. Key industries in Klamath County are represented in Figure 1. Tourism, fishing, and forest products create some employment opportunities as well. The Klamath Tribes employ approximately 250 people in tribal administration, social services and programs, and at the Kla-Mo-Ya Casino in Chiloquin.

The largest employer is Sky Lakes Medical Center – a regional teaching hospital in Klamath Falls with a family medicine residency program. Sky Lakes established the OHSU Campus for Rural Health at the current facility, and they are constructing a Collaborative Health Center in partnership with OHSU. There are several specialty clinics, including Children’s Clinic of Klamath, a cancer treatment center and a joint/spine center.

Figure 1: Key Industries and Number of Employees – Klamath County

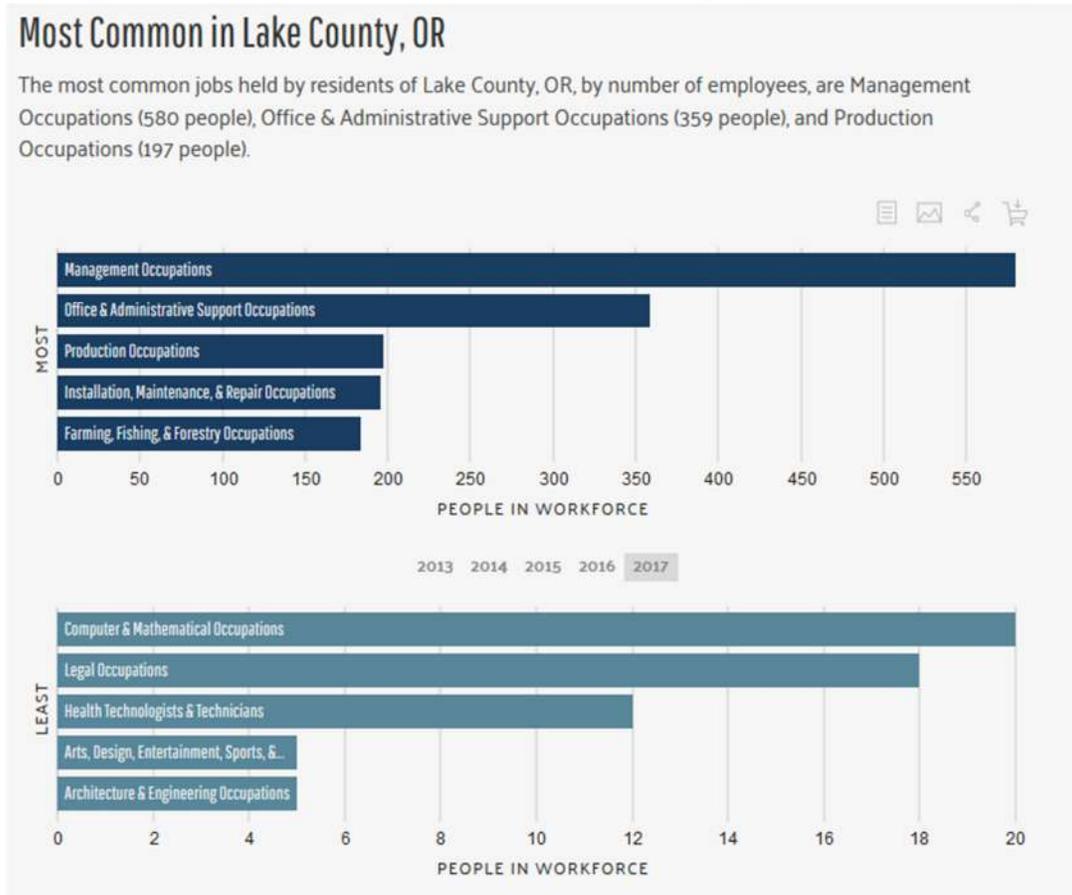


Source: <https://datausa.io/>, 2017 data

Key industries in Lake County include management, office & administrative support, ranching, agriculture, and forest products (there is one timber mill remaining.) Figure 2 shows each one with labor force. There are some jobs in manufacturing, retail trade, and recreation/tourism. Government is the largest employer (municipal services, schools, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management.)

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Figure 2: Key Industries and Number of Employees – Lake County



Source: <https://datausa.io/>, 2017 data

Lake District Hospital is an acute care hospital in Lakeview and a major employer. They feature primary and specialty clinics, as well as assisted living and long-term care.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates have steadily increased in Klamath County since 2017, even while the state unemployment rate held steady or declined. Unemployment rates in both counties increased last year.

Table 5: Unemployment Rates, Service Area and Oregon

Seasonally-adjusted Unemployment	Oregon	Klamath County	Lake County
2017 (annual)	4.1%	5.9%	5.7%
2018 (annual)	4.2%	6.4%	5.7%
2019 (annual)	4.1%	6.7%	6.1%

Source: Oregon Employment Department QualityInfo.org, January 2020

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Unemployment in the region consistently remains 25-40% above Oregon averages, which are historically higher than U.S. rates. As a state we are slow to recover from recessions, and this region never fully recovered from the loss of timber revenue in the 2000s and the financial crisis of 2008.

Already, less than six months in, the economic effects from the pandemic are very serious, and may prove to be devastating. Communities and the state are doing our best to adapt and endure.

Labor force participation rates are significantly lower in the region (51-53%) than Oregon (62%) and the U.S (63%). This benchmark is a more nuanced measure of economic health than unemployment rates.

Table 6: Labor Force Participation, Service Area and Oregon

Labor Force Participation Rates	Oregon	Klamath County	Lake County
In civilian labor force, age 16+, all	62%	53%	51%
In civilian labor force, age 16+, female	58%	48%	48%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24	16	15

Source: U.S. Census QuickFacts, 2014-2018 data

The peak labor force participation rate for all workers in the U.S. was 67% in the 1990s. Over the past decade, the rate of labor force participation for Americans age 25+ fell by 3-5% for nearly all education groups - except those who had not completed high school, whose rate was not statistically different.#

Data from various sources, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED)^, reveal that over the past 20 years, participation and employment rates have declined at a higher rate in the U.S. than in any other OCED country, especially for “prime-age” individuals (25–54).

The reasons for the decline in labor force participation are complex – changing demographics (Baby Boomer generation retiring), poorer health outcomes than anticipated, and higher incarceration rates with resulting criminal records that make it difficult to find any job, much less one with a career path.*

Contributing to the problem, employers across the board spend less generously on the workforce than they did in the postwar economy (1945 to 1980.) The impact of decades of under-investment can be measured in several realms that affect families – reduced pensions, benefits, on-the-job retraining, maternity leave, and child care. All of these factors affect a person’s ability and motivation to remain in the workforce.

Plus, improvements in trade and technology reduce labor force participation because fewer jobs are available for less-skilled workers. The combined pressure on families with low-to-moderate household income and less education/training than the average person is intense.

Source: U.S. Census, 2019 Educational Attainment Data Table highlights

^Source: [Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review, July 2018](#)

#Source: [Brookings Institution, “What we know – and don’t know – about the declining labor force participation rate.” February, 2017](#)

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Transportation

Basin Transit Service offers a variety of bus routes in and around Klamath Falls, Monday - Saturday. The Klamath Tribes operate the Quail Trail Bus, a free public transit bus that operates Monday - Friday and serves all members of the community on its routes between Chiloquin and Klamath Falls.

Residents in rural Klamath County, however, are entirely car dependent and face additional disparities related to the lack of transportation. In Merrill and Bonanza, where 10% of Head Start families live, there are very few services and no public transportation. Residents must drive to Klamath Falls for groceries and doctor's appointments. Gilcrest and Crescent in North Klamath County are the same.

The Lake County Transit Program (LCTP) includes two providers – Lake Senior Citizens Association (LSCA) offers affordable bus trips to all residents following an expansion in 2016. Trips run seven days a week and are scheduled in advance. Twice a month they offer a Klamath Falls route for \$10.

LSCA serves north Lake county residents in Paisley and Christmas Valley on a limited basis, and the Inner Court Family Center in Paisley is also an LCTP provider. However, some residents are closer to LaPine and Bend in Deschutes County than Klamath Falls and Lakeview. Many North County residents (in both counties) do most of their shopping and medical appointments there as a result.

For specialty needs and non-local travel, Klamath Medical Transport offers rides to medical appointments for persons with disabilities. There is an Amtrak Station in Klamath Falls and small municipal airports in Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Paisley, and Christmas Valley.

Income and Poverty

Minimum wage in Oregon's non-urban counties increased to \$11.00/hour as of July 1, 2019. Compared to U.S. minimum wages, Oregon's are among the top nine states in the nation. (Source: [Klamath Falls News, June 2020](#))

That said, the cost of living is higher in Oregon than in many states, even in rural and remote areas. According to the [MIT Living Wage Calculator](#), the local minimum wage of \$11.00/hour only provides a living wage for adults with no children.



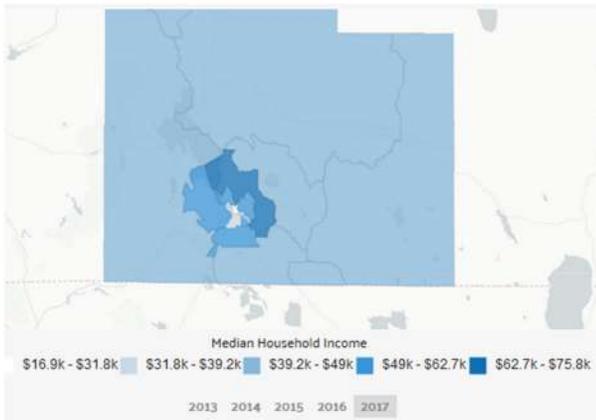
Source: Oregon Employment Department

One adult with two children in Klamath County would need to earn \$30.98/hour for a living wage. Two adults (both working) with three children would need to earn \$20.65/hour - each. Living wage requirements are similar for Lake County, far above what most working families earn. (The MIT calculator provides more detail for various family sizes and typical monthly expenses.)

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Few employers in the region offer living wages, especially for families with children. As the minimum wage increases, a significant number of people have lost benefits like subsidized housing, SNAP, and TANF, yet they still do not have enough income to meet expenses. As a result, many working families are experiencing deeper poverty despite parent(s) and guardian(s) working at or near full-time.

Figure 3: Klamath County Household Income by Census Tract



Although median household income has grown slightly in the region since 2016 (1-2% a year), Klamath County’s median (middle figure, not average) household income is still 36% below the Oregon and U.S. median household income.

Lake County’s is even less – 63% below Oregon’s median household income. (After several years of steady growth, Oregon’s median household income is now on par with the U.S.)

Figure 4: Lake County Household Income by Census Tract

Figures 3 and 4 show median household income is highest in east/northeast Klamath Falls and Lakeview.

The adult poverty rate in the Klamath Basin is 50% higher than Oregon and U.S. rates. This is related to the lack of living wages and number of single parents. The combined conditions (and other factors) lead to high childhood poverty rates.

In Klamath Falls 1 in 4 families have household income below 100% of Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In Klamath County there are four poverty “hot spots” where 20%+ residents have household income <100% FPL. According to KLCAS, a local family development provider, 18% of families experienced poverty in 2010.

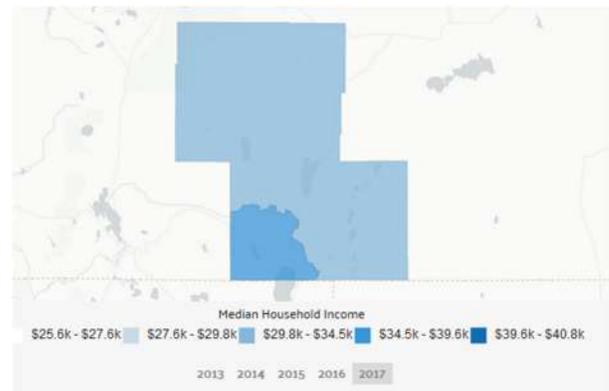


Table 7: Adult Income & Poverty Indicators, Service Area and OR

Region	Poverty Rate (Adults)	Median Household Income	Households with Internet
Oregon	12.6%	\$59,393	84%
Klamath	18.5%	\$43,522	77%
Lake	18.3%	\$36,627	62%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts, Children’s First Oregon County Data Book (2019 data)

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Figure 5: U.S. Poverty Guidelines by Household Size - 2020

HHS POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR 2020

The 2020 poverty guidelines are in effect as of January 15, 2020
 The Federal Register notice for the 2020 Poverty Guidelines was published January 17, 2020.

2020 POVERTY GUIDELINES FOR THE 48 CONTIGUOUS STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
PERSONS IN FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD	POVERTY GUIDELINE
For families/households with more than 8 persons, add \$4,480 for each additional person.	
1	\$12,760
2	\$17,240
3	\$21,720
4	\$26,200
5	\$30,680
6	\$35,160
7	\$39,640
8	\$44,120

Compared to the rest of Oregon, more people live in poverty and significantly fewer households have access to the internet at home.

Not only does this negatively affect job searching for adults, it is particularly important for children in this new age of distance learning and online coursework, which will likely be with us for some time.

Until broadband access increases, COVID-19 will exacerbate disparities in academic achievement for children in low-income households residing in rural and remote areas.

Intersectionality

A weak economy in any country, state, or region leads to a variety of social issues that affect children, who are already vulnerable because they cannot yet advocate effectively for themselves in a world designed for adults. When adults face pressure from finances, employment, and a lack of child care, they cannot be their best selves as parents and guardians.

Often, trauma in adulthood follows childhood trauma. Adults with a high number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and fewer positive influences in their young lives experience a variety of negative outcomes more frequently, including poverty, poorer health outcomes, housing instability, homelessness, educational disruption, academic disparities, child abuse and neglect, poor nutrition, and domestic violence and intimate partner violence. [Source; CDC Report on ACEs, 2019 NPR coverage.](#)
[Source: America’s Health Rankings, Health of Women and Children, Adverse Childhood Experiences by state](#)

We know the combined economic and social barriers have a disproportionately negative impact on families with household income below 100% of Federal Poverty Level – those served by Head Start.

And these issues are more pronounced in Klamath and Lake Counties, owing to its remote geography with few economic opportunities, and not enough social support to fully enrich children and families.

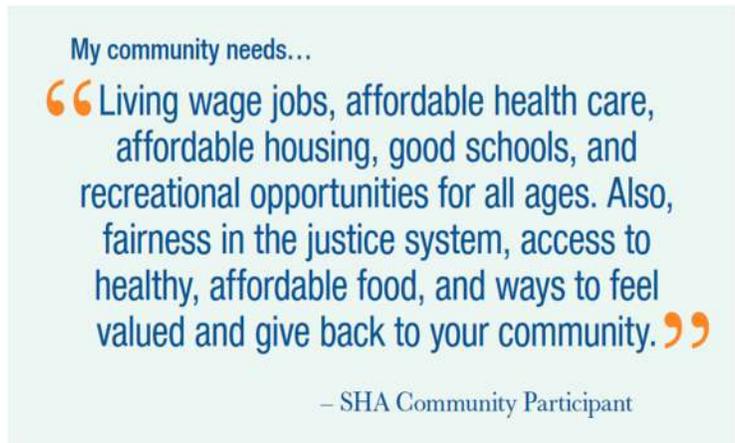
Among groups that have been historically marginalized, including women, people with different abilities, people of color, and LGBTQIA people, the frequency and intensity of this negative impact is magnified.

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Children’s Health and Family Well-Being

Following is a health and wellness profile of children and families in Klamath and Lake Counties (not specific to families served by KFHS). It was created using publicly available data from various sources. It covers the period from 2015-2019.

There are bright spots in both counties - low rates of uninsured children, high immunization rates in Klamath County, and superb collaboration around children’s health in Lake County among them.



Uninsured rates for children are below 5% as a result of the 2012 Medicaid expansion (Oregon Health Plan) and concerted efforts by local providers to enroll children and families who were/are newly eligible. OHP now covers individuals with household income up to 138% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), and children under 18 whose families earn up to 305% of FPL.

Overall, however, both counties rank in the bottom third of Oregon’s County Health Rankings. Lake ranks 32 of 36, and Klamath is next-to-last, at 35 of 36.* Childhood poverty and food insecurity are high in both areas, and a striking number of people are experiencing homelessness. There also aren’t enough mental health providers, and children’s mental health is a top concern.

**(Source: Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings & Roadmaps)*

On a slightly less urgent note but still important, air pollution is an area of concern because the Klamath Basin traps smoke and particulate matter from wildfires and home heating. This negatively affects people with respiratory and cardiovascular conditions, including children. The summer months are usually the worst, with the increased wildfire activity and longer seasons due to climate change.

Appendices B and C contain detailed Community Profiles for Klamath and Lake Counties, drawn from the 2020 County Health Rankings website and Oregon DHS, Senior and Disability Services Division.

Children’s Health & Wellness

In Klamath County, KFHS has developed a strong partnership with Klamath Open Door clinic, whose dentists provide free dental exams and health exams at a minimum cost. They also work with Brenna Chavarrin from Konnect Dental, who provides exams, silver diamine flouride, preventative care, and fluoride rinses. She travels to Merrill and Bonanza Head Start sites to complete dental work as well.

Local dentists and service providers collaborate well to address the needs of children and families in Lake County, too. Lakeview has two dental offices that provide dental care for KFHS families: Advantage Dental and Mark Davis.

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Table 8: Disability Rates – Service Area, Oregon, U.S.

Klamath County	19.9%
Lake County	13.2%
Oregon	10.1%
United States	8.6%

Sources: U.S. Census American Community Survey 2014-2018, [Healthy Klamath website](#)

For the past three years, in Klamath County there were 200-300 children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) at any given time. As of June 30, 2020, there were 277 differently-abled children with IEPs. In Lake County, the number of children with IEPs ranges from 12-24. At the end of June, there were 14 children with IEPs to support their special education needs.

In recent years prenatal care has improved following a concerted effort by Healthy Families and the Klamath County Health Department. Now, two home visit nurses provide services to every parent who gives birth in the Klamath Falls hospital. This is likely correlated with a reduction in infant mortality rates, which are still nearly double the Oregon average, but did decrease by 30% in one year.

In 2018, Klamath County Public Health and WIC served 3,700 women, infants, and children – 55% of all pregnant women in the county. WIC is offered at four county health clinics: Klamath Falls, Chiloquin, Malin, and Merrill. Of all families served by WIC that year, 73% were working families, which aligns with findings in other data sources - parents working full-time still experience a great deal of poverty.

Eight local stores accepted WIC in 2018, and nearly \$1.5 million was spent in by participants in them. There were also 31 farmers accepting WIC at local farmer’s markets, with \$17,500 paid to local farmers that year through WIC. See Appendix D from Klamath County DHS and OHA for more detail.

Table 9: Select Health Characteristics, Klamath County

	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK
HEALTH					
Immunizations	75%	650	74%	69%	2
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	6.9	5	10.1	4.2	31
Adequate Prenatal Care	75.5%	538	72%	81%	29
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	TBD	TBD	22.9	TBD	TBD
Uninsured Children	5.1%	751	5%	3.6%	26

Source: Children First for Oregon, 2019 Klamath County Data

Table 10: Child Welfare Characteristics, Klamath County

	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	21.9	317	23.5	14.4	26
Children in Foster Care	2.6%	386	3.1%	1.2%	32
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	3%	6	3%	8%	9
Foster Care Placement Stability	53.3%	122	53.1%	60%	29

Source: Children First for Oregon, 2019 Klamath County Data

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According to historical data compiled by Children First for Oregon, rates of foster care placement in Klamath County are 2-3 times higher than other Oregon counties. However, the rate of children aging out of foster care is lower than the Oregon average, indicating that children are not staying in foster care long-term as often as they do in other counties.

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020, public sector employees and community service providers across the state have informally shared that reports of domestic violence, child abuse, and foster care placements are increasing. There was a quiet period the first 3-6 weeks of social distancing, but the number of people seeking help is rising as parents and guardians face enormous stress and a high level of uncertainty about their families' health, employment, and finances. Sadly, the instability and strain on households is leading to more harm for children and vulnerable ones.

Relief nurseries are a nationally-recognized, comprehensive model of respite and support for families with young children. They've been proven to reduce rates of child abuse and neglect, and lower instances of foster care by helping children stay safely with their families in their own homes.

For every \$1 invested in this type of prevention, \$8.10 is saved in future public health costs.

Source: Oregon Association of Relief Nurseries: Serving Where Communities Need Us Most, 2019 brochure

The relief nursery model was developed in Oregon, and there were 30 nurseries in the state last year. In spite of being a high-risk area for children in the state, there is not a relief nursery in southern Oregon. Drain (Douglas County) and Medford (Jackson County) are the nearest ones (2+ hours.)

Since 2018, KFHS has supported Lutheran Family Services as they work to open a relief nursery in Klamath Falls. The upfront costs to establish one are steep, and nurseries must invest significant funds upfront before funds follow from the Oregon Department of Education Early Learning Division.

Table 11: Select Health Characteristics, Lake County

	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK
HEALTH					
Immunizations	54%	35	64%	69%	35
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	54.5	3	0	4.2	36
Adequate Prenatal Care	63.6%	35	66.1%	81%	36
Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 girls ages 15-19)	TBD	TBD	27.2	TBD	TBD
Uninsured Children	5%	78	5%	3.6%	24

Source: Children First for Oregon, 2019 Lake County Data

Table 12: Child Welfare Characteristics, Lake County

	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK
CHILD WELFARE					
Abuse and Neglect Victims (per 1,000 ages 0-17)	25.9	40	37.2	14.4	30
Children in Foster Care	0.9%	14	2.5%	1.2%	12
Foster Care Aging Out (percentage of all exits)	33%	2	14%	8%	34
Foster Care Placement Stability	50%	5	85.7%	60%	32

Source: Children First for Oregon, 2019 Lake County Data

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Mental Health

Children’s mental health is a key concern for KFHS parents, staff, and community partners. The stress of living in poverty is intense. It exacerbates any pre-existing condition related to a person’s mental health and emotional wellness, and leads to instability for everyone who experiences it.

KFHS has strengthened a referral relationship with Klamath Basin Behavioral Health Clinic, and the new Child and Family Counselor (hired Sept. 2019) has made several connections and developed new relationships there for the benefit of Head Start families.

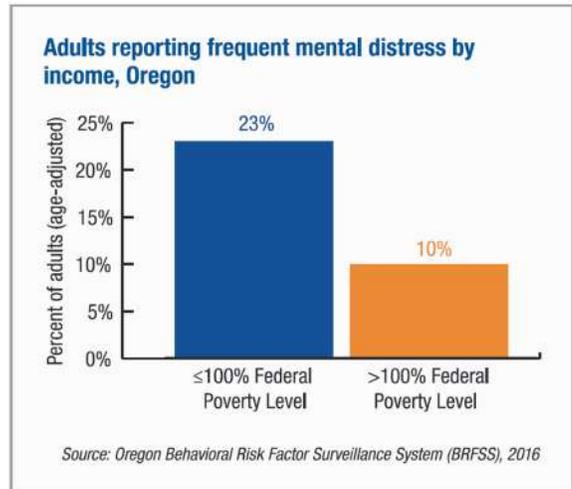


Figure 6: Adults reporting frequent mental distress by income, Oregon

There is less data available for mental health in Lake County, but there are dedicated professionals working on it just the same:

- The Lake County Wellness Center, led by Dr. Trace Wosner, is providing individual, family, and group counseling.
- Lake County Health Department also manages a mental health clinic with counseling for individuals, groups, and families.
- Jeri Lang, RN at the Lake County Health Department, is a Home Visit Nurse. Both are excellent community assets.
- France Winters, Community Coordinator for Lake County



Ben Wicks (@profwicks), Unsplash

Social Determinants of Health

People in Oregon recognize that the social determinants of health affect how healthy people can be. One out of every two comments collected during the SHA community engagement process was specific to the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age. Many of these themes are also addressed in the Environmental Health chapter. The social determinants of health are also commonly cited in community health assessments conducted by CCOs, local public health authorities, and hospitals.

Across Oregon, people shared similar concerns about affordable housing, quality education, and living wages. They also voiced worries about how racism, classism, and homophobia contribute to health disparities. Despite these challenges, many communities are empowered and engaged to work towards improvement. People who participated in the community engagement process expressed a strong sense of community and social cohesion, and 84% agreed that the quality of life in Oregon is good.

Source: Source: 2018 Oregon State Health Assessment



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Analysis of service area social determinants of health, Medicaid-eligible children 0-5

Figure 7 below from the Department of Human Services and Oregon Health Authority (Feb. 2019 data) is the basis for this analysis.

DHS data confirms high rates of child abuse and neglect in the region for children experiencing economic hardship – also noted by KFHS staff and community partners. Lake County’s rate - more than 10% - is the largest disparity compared to state-level data for any social determinant of health.

Foster care rates are high in Oregon relative to the U.S., and the crisis is worse in the Klamath Basin. Children in Lake County were placed into foster care at double the state average, and nearly 15% of Medicaid-eligible children in Klamath County experienced the temporary loss of parents/guardians.

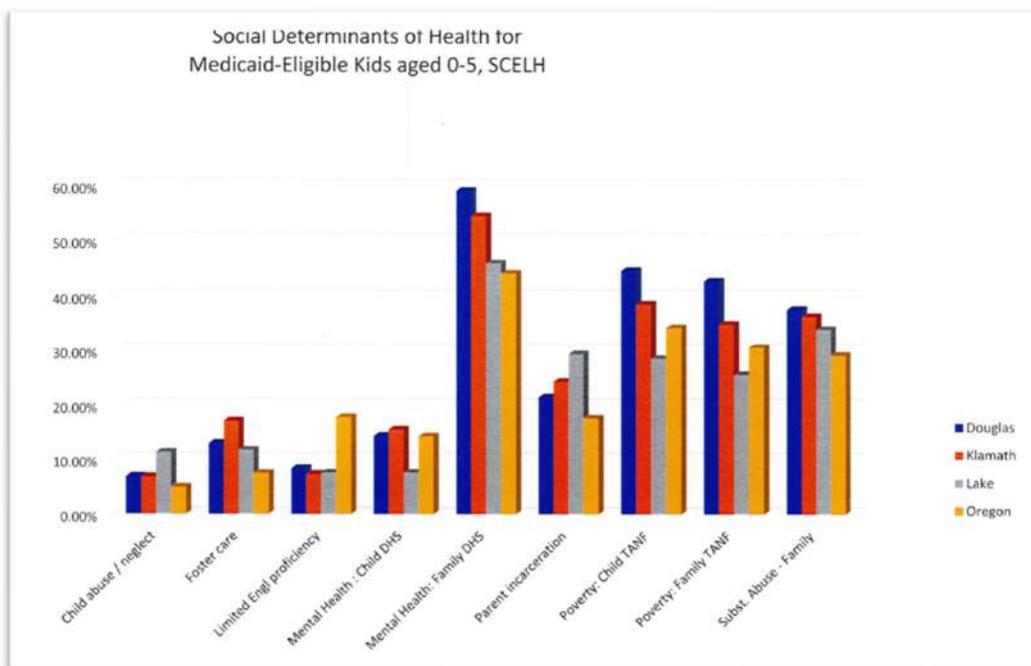
Children and families’ mental health concerns were raised often in recent surveys of parents, public health specialists, and KFHS employees in Klamath County. They are reflected in this data – half of families have this factor, which complicates managing full lives and building healthy relationships.

Nearly 1 in 3 parents of young Medicaid-eligible children in Lake County are incarcerated. In Klamath County, 1 in 4 are. This is well above the state average, and contributes to the number of single-parent families in the region, including those served by Head Start. It may indicate a need for more home visits, re-entry services, employment training programs, and housing assistance.

Approximately 1 in 3 adults in both counties are experiencing substance abuse issues. This too is above the state average, even for people experiencing economic hardship.

About 37% Medicaid-eligible families had TANF in Klamath County (above the state average). In Lake, about 26% did (slightly below the state average). This may indicate effective outreach in Klamath Co.

Figure 7: Social Determinants of Health, Medicaid Eligible Children - Douglas, Klamath, Lake

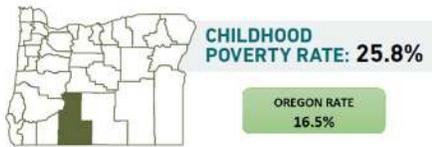


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Financial Stability

Klamath County’s rate of childhood poverty is 56% higher than the Oregon rate. The poverty rate for children did hold steady in Klamath and Lake Counties between 2007 and 2018, while it increased across much of southwestern Oregon. *See Appendix E for a census map of the change in childhood poverty rates from 2007-2018 in U.S. counties.* Among adult individuals, 18.5% of people lived below the poverty line in 2018, 47% higher than the number living in poverty across Oregon.

Klamath County



Rural and frontier areas like Klamath and Lake Counties typically have very few living-wage jobs, educational opportunities, and economic development efforts – all of which are necessary to significantly reduce poverty. This results in lower household income for people living in these areas, as shown in data from 2016.

Adults in rural and frontier areas of the state are more likely to have lower incomes.

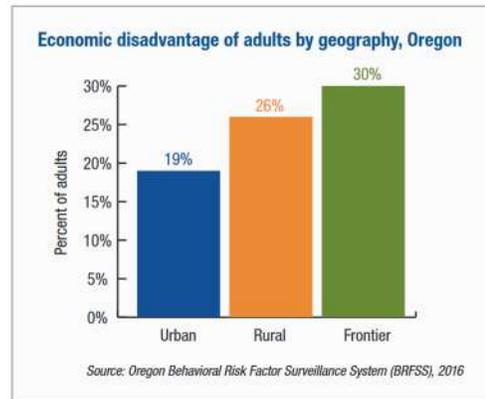


Figure 8: Economic disadvantage by geography, Oregon, 2016

Figure 9: Latinx children ages 0-5 in KFHS service area, with poverty rates

Estimated # Hispanic/Latinx children aged 0-5 in SCELH region:
Douglas: 718
Klamath: 1154
Lake: 84

Hispanic/Latinx children aged 0-5 in poverty
 Douglas County: 190 (10.1%)
 Klamath County: 231 (20.8%)
 Lake County: 38 (16%)

(Data source: American Community Survey data 2017, provided by PRE)

Only half (50.1%) of eligible Hispanic/Latinx children in the South-Central Region (under age 6 in households earning below 100% FPL), are served by State and Federally subsidized early care and preschool programs.

Source: South-Central Early Learning HUB, 2019

Lake County’s rate of childhood poverty is 43% higher than the Oregon rate.

Lake County

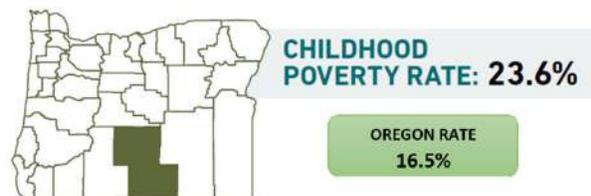


Table 13: Child Poverty & Welfare Indicators, KFHS & OR

Region	0-5 years	Childhood Poverty	Children in Foster Care
Klamath	4,231	23.6%	2.6%
Lake	401	25.8%	0.9%
Oregon	236,193	16.5%	1.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, CFO County Data Book (2019 data)

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Food Security

Food insecurity influences health in several ways. Food-insecure adults are more likely to have poor or only fair health, diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, and obesity. Children in food-insecure households are more likely to have poor health, behavior problems, poorer developmental outcomes, and be less ready to learn in school.*

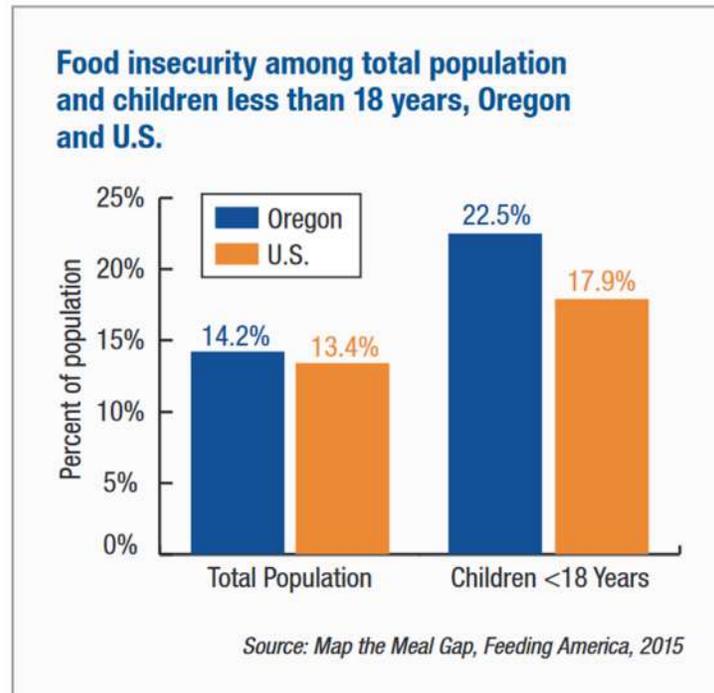


Figure 10: Food insecurity among total population and children, Oregon, 2015

**Source: Oregon State Health Assessment, 2018*

Rates of food insecurity for children are historically high in Oregon, although they are on the decline. In this region the rates are even higher. Across Klamath County 40% more children qualify for free and reduced lunches than students in Oregon.

Klamath County:

- Chiloquin (87.3%)
- Malin (76.8%)
- Bonanza (72.5%)
- Merrill (70.4%)
- Gilchrist (67%)

Lake County:

- North Lake (69.6%)
- Fremont/Hay (52.4%)

(Data not available for Union, Paisley, Plush, or Adel schools)

(Data source: PRE data, from Oregon Dept. of Education 2018-2019. Data source: CCRR Hub Report tables, 2019, and Regional Stewardship Committee input).

As this data from the South-Central Early Learning HUB shows, the number of students eligible for free and reduced lunches is high throughout the KFHS service area.

According to DHS, last year 455 families in the KFHS service area received Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits and 27 received TANF assistance.

The Klamath Falls Farmers Market accepts SNAP benefits but does not yet participate in Double Up Food Bucks.

(Source: [Partners for a Hunger Free Oregon website, 2020](#))

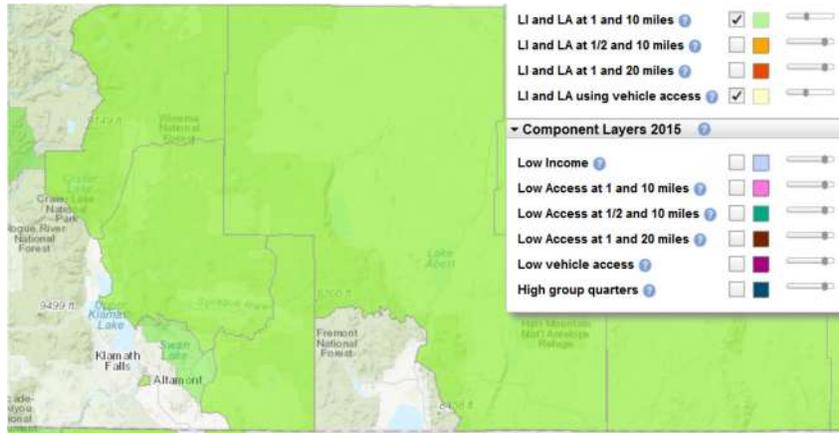
Figure 11: Free & reduced lunch rates, KFHS region, 2018-19

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Complicating matters, in most places the nearest grocery store is more than 10 miles away – the USDA definition of a food desert (more than 1 mile away in urban areas.)

According to the USDA Food Access Research Atlas (*map below*), most Klamath and Lake County residents live in food deserts combined with low-income census tracts. Only Lakeview, Merrill, Malin, and portions of Klamath Falls have access to a grocery store and mostly adequate household income.

Figure 12: Food Deserts in Klamath and Lake Counties, USDA, 2015



In response to these conditions and a high childhood poverty rate, over the past 5-7 years Klamath County has noticeably reduced child food insecurity. Prior to COVID, both counties were offering summer lunches in the park, at schools, libraries, and through agencies like IYS. The Blue Zones Project is working on this issue as well. The Klamath/Lake Food Bank has been reaching out to people in rural communities like Merrill, Bonanza, and Lakeview. Lakeview Head Start is a site for the summer lunch program, which is funded by CACFP. Every Friday Klamath Works hands out fresh fruit and produce.

Housing

Affordable housing is in short supply across Oregon. Average rents are 25% lower in the Klamath Basin than in urban areas like Medford, Ashland, Eugene, Bend, Corvallis, Salem, and Portland. However, due to low wages and lack of employment here, many households are still overburdened - paying a high percentage of their monthly income toward rent and utilities, which leaves little for transportation, emergencies, health care, family activities, and other needs.

Table 14: Service Area Housing Characteristics

Region	Number Housing Units	Value Owner-Occ. Units	% of population renting	Median Gross Rent	Persons per Household	Living in same unit 1 yr. ago
Klamath	33,681	\$287,300	36%	\$750	2.38	82%
Lake	4,541	\$125,00	36%	\$688	2.07	82%
Oregon	1,788,681	\$162,100	38%	\$1,050	2.51	82%

Source: U.S. Census, QuickFacts, 2018 data

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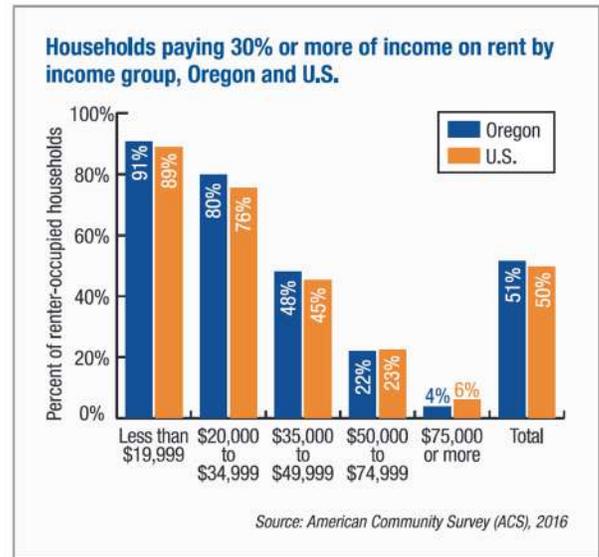
Figure 13: Households Overburdened by Rent, Oregon and U.S., 2016

And the households that can least afford it are the ones most over-burdened by rent, as shown in Figure 12 from the 2018 Oregon State Health Assessment.

Statewide, 51% of renters in 2016 paid more than 30% of their monthly gross household income toward rent.

Among the households in Oregon eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start, 80-91% of families were over-burdened with housing costs.

This condition creates a severe barrier to financial stability for low-income families and speaks to an urgent need for more affordable housing options.



Homelessness

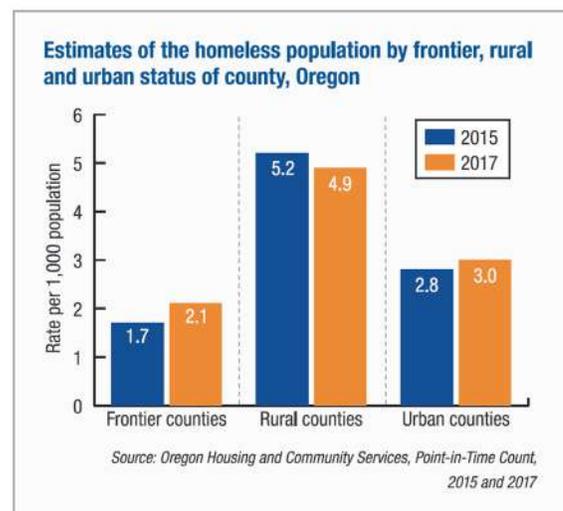
According to Oregon Housing and Community Services and the Oregon Health Authority, people living in rural counties are unhoused at nearly double the rate of urban residents. On average, 3.4 per 1,000 Oregonians are experiencing homelessness at any given time, higher than U.S. averages. Klamath County is slightly below the state average with 2.9 people per 1,000 experiencing homelessness. It is on par with neighboring Jackson County, plus Marion and Harney.

Lake County is half the state average with 1.5/1,000 people unhoused in 2017. Frontier counties across Oregon have a lower rate of homelessness (2/1,000 people). Although there are very few homeless services and shelter options, most people living in remote areas have a network of family, friends, and/or faith-based communities that can prevent literal homelessness. It is also not possible to live outdoors for much of the year in eastern and south-central Oregon, so people often migrate to the more temperate valleys along the western corridor, or move out of state when facing a housing crisis.

The Public Health Division of the Oregon Health Authority publishes State Health Assessment and Indicators. The Population Research Center at Portland State University gathers and publishes the [Oregon State Population Health Indicators](#).

Figure 14: Rates of people experiencing homelessness by region, Oregon, 2015 & 2017

It's worth noting that annual Point-In-Time counts in January focus on the street and shelters, significantly under-counting those who are unhoused and staying with family or friends. Actual figures are higher.



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Table 15: Unhoused Students, 2018-2019

Region	Homeless K-12	Homeless Pre-K
Klamath	3.9%	83
Lake	3.5%	0
Oregon	3.7%	1,455

Source: Oregon Department of Education, 2018-2018 Homeless Student Data

In 2016-17, the number of unhoused students in Oregon reached an all-time high. It briefly declined, then increased again by 2% last year. In 2018-2019, a total of 22,215 students in Oregon (K-12) lacked "a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence."

Among Pre-K students in Klamath County, the Oregon Department of Education counted 83 students ages 4 and 5 whose families were experiencing homelessness. Most (89%) were in the Klamath City school district. KFHS is serving the majority of these students. There were no unhoused Pre-K students in Lake County in 2018-2019.

Discussion of quantitative disparity in service:

Homelessness is a growing concern for children in the region. Homeless students' often have higher rates of absences and lag behind their peers in school performance, and in rates of graduation. (ODE 2017-2018 Report Card). Only **a third (35.5%) of homeless young children** are currently being served by State and Federally Funded Early Care and Education programs in Douglas County. In Klamath and Lake counties, 66.5% of homeless students are being served by these programs. Lake County children are eligible to receive service through Klamath Family Head Start. Services to young children in foster care are also not meeting the needs of the region. Douglas County is serving only **20.1% of eligible foster children** through eligible state and federally funded programs, while only **12.0% of foster children** are served in Lake and Klamath Counties combined. Though these children are prioritized for enrollment in Head Start and Preschool Promise, these programs are unable to serve the majority of foster children in the region.

Source: South-Central Early Learning HUB, by Care and Education Sector report, 2019



Aaron Burden (@aaronburden), Unsplash

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Agency Profile

Klamath Family Head Start (KFHS) was established in Klamath Falls in 1978. They began serving 60 children with part-day Head Start in three classrooms, expanding to Lake County in 2005. The agency launched Early Head Start (EHS) in Klamath Falls in 2015 and began offering extended-day (duration) Head Start to 40 families in Klamath County in 2017-2018.

Today, teachers and staff serve 360 children at five sites – two in Klamath Falls, one each in Bonanza and Merrill (small towns in rural Klamath), and one in Lakeview (Lake County seat.) The EHS classroom is in a modular behind the 6th St. site in Klamath Falls. *See Appendix A for a site map.*

Table 16: Klamath Family Head Start - People

40 teachers	9 board members
24 classroom aides	22 parents/guardians on Policy Council
110 total staff	8 managers
3 EHS staff	16 bilingual teachers and staff (Spanish & German)

Source: KFHS Internal Reports, December 2019

According to KFHS 2018-2019 Program Information Reports, 42% of staff and teachers were current or former Head Start parents. That year, 1,227 people volunteered (duplicated.) KFHS relies on volunteers and counts volunteer hours as in-kind match on federal and state funding applications.

The leadership team consists of an executive director, chief financial officer, assistant director, early head start director, and human resources generalist. Eight managers oversee specialized areas including classroom management, ERSEA, health & nutrition, parent and community engagement, disabilities, education, the Lakeview site, and IT/facilities/transportation. A mental health professional is on-site full-time, and KFHS contracts with a Registered Dietician and Registered Nurse (RN).

The board of directors and policy council meet monthly with management staff during the school year. Committees include Health Advisory, Education Advisory, Budget/Planning, and ERSEA (Eligibility, Recruitment, Selection, Enrollment, Attendance.) The 2019-2020 fiscal year budget was \$5,134,548.

Services and Programs

In addition to early childhood education, KFHS offers home visiting, parent education, parent/child groups for EHS, health screenings and exams, and social services for all enrolled children and families.

Teachers and advocates meet with families and assist them in making family goals (completing physicals and dental appointments, goals for attendance, education, social-emotional skills, and financial stability.) KFHS teachers and staff build strong rapport and trust with families to support them in advocating for themselves and their children.

At family-style meals in Head Start Centers, conversation between staff and children is rich in language around nutrition, family, and table skills (passing food, pouring milk, portion size). Teachers and staff model self-regulation and help children build confidence.

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KFHS offers Motherhood and Fatherhood programs to support parents in having individualized time with their child(ren). They are invited to participate in fishing day, bowling, OIT basketball games, and swimming at the YMCA. All events are provided by community agencies free of charge.

Children and Families Served

Figure 15 shows the breakdown of enrollment by program type. Table 17 summarizes the agency’s impact last year.

Of Early Head Start children served by KFHS last year, 24 of 32 were enrolled in the home-base program. Eight children enrolled in EHS were infants (<1 year old).

Figure 15: Children Served by KFHS Program & Site

Klamath Part-Day HS (Main/HQ)	1 in 2 kids served
Klamath Extended-Day HS (T&C)	1 in 5 kids served
Lake County (Lakeview) HS	11% of kids served
Klamath Early Head Start (EHS)	10% of kids served
Bonanza & Merrill HS	5% of kids served (ea.)

Table 17: 2019-2020 Agency Impact – Klamath Family Head Start

360 children served (all programs)	
32 children in Early Head Start (ages 0-3)	18 Head Start classrooms; 1 EHS classroom
198 children in part-day Head Start (3.5 hours)	130 children in duration Head Start (6.5 hours)

Sources: KFHS 2018-2019 Program Information Reports and 2020 ChildPlus reports



*Klamath Family Head Start Town & Country Site
 Klamath Falls*



Merrill Head Start Building - KFHS

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Demographic Profile of KFHS Children and Families Served

The following analysis of children and families served by Klamath Family Head Start is based on 2018-2019 KFHS Program Information Reports and parent/applicant surveys they collected in 2019.

Income/Eligibility – There are 1,000-1,050 children in Klamath County and 100-110 children in Lake County eligible for Head Start or Early Head Start programs. This was determined based on Census data for the number of children ages 0-5, compared with childhood poverty rates in each county (living in households with income below 100% FPL). Also, we used data from the Healthy Klamath website and [the South-Central Early Learning HUB’s Early Care & Education Sector Plan, 2019](#)

Thus, KFHS is serving approximately 1 in 3 eligible children in the Klamath Basin service area.

Less than 5% of families served by KFHS were over-income (>100% FPL), indicating the grantee is prioritizing families who are income-eligible and most in need of programs and services. Historically, about 65% of children served by KFHS are eligible for free and reduced lunch programs.

Family Composition - According to parent surveys, DHS data, and PIR reports, half of enrolled children live in single-parent households.

Fathers/father figures were highly engaged in family assessment, goal setting, and child development activities, but not very engaged in governance (board, policy council.)

Of cumulatively enrolled children in 2018-2019, just under 8% of their parents were Veterans or active-duty military (less than the counties’ populations.) Last year, about 4% of enrolled children were in foster care, a relatively high rate compared to state and county rates.

Race and Ethnicity - KFHS is serving people of different races and ethnicities in ways that indicate they use of a targeted recruitment plan for families of color. Hispanic/Latinx and African-American families are enrolled at double the regional population. Native American children and Asian families are also well-represented in Head Start, compared to regional demographics. On average, 3 in 4 families served by KFHS identify as white only (about the same as the region.)

Table 18: Race and Ethnicity – KFHS Enrolled Children, Parents, and Applicants

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Currently Enrolled – April 2020 ChildPlus report	Parent Survey - 2019	Applicant Survey - 2019	County Demographics (Census 2019)
<i>White</i>	72%	83%	62%	78%
<i>Black</i>	2.2%	3.0%	3.5%	1.0%
<i>Native American</i>	4.7%	12%	7.6%	4.6%
<i>Asian</i>	1.4%	2.0%	2.4%	1.2%
<i>One or more races</i>	13.5%	Not asked	2.6%	4.3%
<i>Other</i>	6.9%	Not asked	1.3%	-
<i>No Answer</i>	-	-	0.2%	-
<i>Hispanic/Latinx</i>	27%	26%	20%	13%

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Language - Of all parents served by KFHS, 15% speak Spanish at home. For about 4% of families it is their primary language. About 1% of families speak Chinese or Hindi at home as their primary language. This generally reflects countywide demographics for Klamath County.

Disabilities – Significantly more people are managing disabilities in Klamath and Lake counties than in Oregon or the U.S. Last year, 49 children served by KFHS had an IEP or IFSP (13.6% of total enrollment.) It was noted, however, that far more applicants and community members were concerned about their children’s development and potential disabilities (25% of 382 respondents).

Health Care – A high percentage of applicants’ children did not have dental homes – only 65%. Of children in KFHS Head Start and Early Head Start, 90% had dental homes and 93% were covered by Medicaid (Oregon Health Plan); the remaining 8% were covered by private insurance.

Other examples of Head Start success: 95% of children served have a medical home (vs. 90% for the region). All children at Lakeview see a dentist, thanks to a lasting partnership developed by staff.

Mental Health - PIR data indicates that 17% of Head Start and Early Head Start children in the in 2018-2019 program year had mental health concerns that rose to the level of program staff intervention. Parents/guardians were usually notified (80% of the time.)

Enrolled children are also regularly receiving individual mental health assessments from KFHS and referrals to outside specialists.

However, the rate of families receiving mental health services is low – just 1 in 3 referred actually received services. One factor - Klamath Basin Behavioral Health cannot always take new patients.

Housing Instability - April 2020 KFHS ChildPlus reports reveal that 15 children were in foster care (4.2% of children served) and during 2018-2019 more than 100 families experienced homelessness – fully 1 in 3 children served. These figures are significantly higher than county or state-level data.

Only 1 in 3 Head Start families who were unhoused acquired housing during the 2018-2019 school year.

Although official statistics for homelessness in the region are near state averages, many people are doubled up with family or friends and often not counted. ChildPlus reports and the 2019 parent survey reflect this reality for Head Start parents.

Wait Lists – KFHS had 124 families on wait lists as of May 2020, including 59 families on EHS wait list. The number of families on the wait lists usually peaks in summer. Last summer (2019) there were 314 families on both wait lists (Head Start and Early Head Start.)

Due to inadequate funding for Head Start, Early Head Start, and state preschool programs (Oregon PreK and Preschool Promise), these are typical wait list numbers for KFHS.

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Child Care and Early Childhood Education – Klamath Basin

There are roughly 1,000 children eligible for Head Start and Early Head Start in Klamath County and about 100 children eligible in Lake County.

Access to Child Care

The lack of affordable child care is frequently cited as an urgent need for families in this region. Indeed, the lack of funded child care slots it is a statewide crisis - across Oregon only 20% of children have access to a regulated child care slot*. Just one county (Wheeler) offers access to regulated preschool slots for >50% of kids.



Figure 16: Oregon Head Start Funding and Programs



Source: Oregon Head Start Association

Figure 17: Head Start Slots & Access in Oregon

**Slot is defined by the OCCRP as regulated child care slots, including Certified Centers, Certified Family, and Registered Family Providers. Head Start and Early Head Start are included in Certified Centers. Jan. 2018*

The child care issue is even more pronounced in rural areas. **Lake County is a child care desert – there are zero publicly funded infant and toddler care slots for children ages 0-2.** (Lake and Harney are the only counties in Oregon with no publicly funded child care slots for children ages 0-2.)

Among 3-5 year olds, less than half of children in Klamath Co. have access to a regulated preschool slot; less than 10% of preschoolers in Lake County do. *See Appendices F & G from OCCRP for more detail.*

Figure 18: Percentage of Children with Access to Child Care in Oregon Counties

Percentage of Children with Access to Child Care in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Counties

	0-2 year olds with access to a slot	3-5 year olds with access to a slot	0-5 year olds with access to a slot
Metro Counties	13%	30%	21%
Nonmetro Counties	9%	28%	18%

Source: 2019 Child Care Deserts Report, Oregon Child Care Research Partnership (Jan. 2018 data)

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Early Childhood Education

My community needs...
“ Adequate education that includes children with disabilities or learning difference.”
 – SHA Community Participant

Klamath County is near the state average for third-grade math proficiency (45% average over the past two measurements vs. 46% for Oregon).

But kids in Klamath score lower than the average Oregon student in third-grade language arts proficiency (40% vs. 47%). (Sources: CFO 2019 County Data, Census QuickFacts)

In early education enrollment, just 38% of 3 and 4-year old children in Klamath County are in preschool, compared to 43.7% for Oregon (13% fewer enrolled in preschool.)

Table 19: Select Early Childhood Education Indicators, Klamath County

	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	38.4%	730	37%	43.7%	20
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	43%	320	47.9%	46.2%	19
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	39.7%	295	42.5%	47%	29

Source: Children First for Oregon, 2019 Klamath County Data

In Lake County, children consistently exceed state averages for third-grade math proficiency and third grade language arts proficiency.

However, in early education enrollment, barely 1 in 3 children are in preschool, compared to 44% for all Oregon counties. This reflects significant unmet need, because Oregon is already below the U.S. average of 48% for preschool enrollment (National Center for Education Statistics, 2010-2018.)

Table 20: Select Early Childhood Education Indicators, Lake County

	MOST RECENT RATE	MOST RECENT NUMBER	PREVIOUS YEAR RATE	MOST RECENT OREGON AVERAGE	RANK
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION					
Early Education Enrollment (percentage of 3 and 4 year-olds in school)	35.1% [§]	39	34.5%	43.7%	23
3rd Grade Math Proficiency	52.2%	47	56.7%	46.2%	9
3rd Grade English Language Arts Proficiency	53.3%	48	49%	47%	6

Source: Children First for Oregon, 2019 Lake County Data

Both counties have increased the rate of early education enrollment over the prior 2 to 3-years (Children First for Oregon, 2019 County Data Report), but the lack of funded slots, especially in Lake County, remains a significant barrier to meeting the community’s needs in this area.

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In this region there are two state-funded preschool programs (Oregon PreK and Preschool Promise), two nonprofit-based programs (Klamath Family Head Start & OCDC), a community college partner (Care Connections), a tribal partner (Klamath Tribes), and ten private preschools.

In the most recent funding round (FY20-21), Oregon awarded a total of 101 Preschool Promise slots to local providers in Klamath and Lake Counties, including the YMCA of Klamath Falls, Klamath Family Head Start, Klamath Falls City Schools, and Gilchrist School.

Figure 19: Preschool Programs – Klamath Basin

<p>Klamath Family Head Start/Early Head Start Oregon PreK (<i>state funded preschool</i>) Oregon Child Development Coalition (<i>nonprofit, multiple programs</i>) Preschool Promise (<i>state funded preschool <200% FPL</i>)</p>	<p>Klamath Tribes (<i>Head Start, Oregon PreK, home-based</i>) Oregon Migrant HS/EHS (<i>An OCDC program</i>) Ten private preschools in Klamath County Care Connections & Education (<i>Klamath Community College – supports child care providers</i>)</p>
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Figure 20: The Head Start Advantage in Oregon



Source: National Head Start Association, Oregon Head Start Profile, 2019

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2019-2020 Surveys of Key Stakeholders

Over the past year, 560 Klamath and Lake county residents were surveyed or interviewed, representing seven key stakeholder groups. KFHS did all but the community partner interviews, which were completed by the consultant for this project. A few themes emerged from the data.

KFHS Strengths

1) KFHS is providing a supportive environment for most children, parents, teachers, and staff, 2) The family engagement model is sound and community partners respect the agency and the work you do, and 3) The program mix has changed to try and address the needs of communities you serve.

Needs

1) More Early Head Start and extended-day programs are desired by all, 2) Advocating for funds to increase slots and serve families between 100-125% of FPL is vital, and 3) KFHS administration could have more robust, consistent communication, and offer more staff training in specific areas.

382 Applicant / Community Member Surveys

How did you hear about Head Start?

- 1 in 3 – Current HS/EHS parent
- 1 in 4 – Advertising
- 1 in 6 – Referral partners
- 1 in 10 – KFHS staff

What schedule is best for your family?

- 3 in 4 want school year (not year-round)
- 60% want extended-day programs (6.5 hr.)
- 2 in 3 want an 8:00 a.m. start time (vs. 7.30)
- 15% of adult applicants were students

Medical Needs

- 1 in 3 applicants' kids have no dentist
- 7% of kids have a diagnosed disability
 - But 25% of parents/guardians are concerned about this
- 6% were expectant mothers

Family Characteristics

- 13% spoke Spanish at home
- 35% received SNAP and WIC
- 20% had no transportation
- 16% had experienced domestic violence
- **50% could not find affordable child care**

Housing & Employment

- 95% were working families
- 33% in one-income households
- **20% living with family or friends temporarily**

Completed by KFHS April 2019 to February 2020, paper survey, both counties and all sites represented

136 Head Start/Early Head Start Parent & Guardian Surveys

Top concerns - financial stability, child care, employment. Feedback for teachers and staff was very positive overall, and nearly all feel welcome and respected. Of current parents, 3 in 4 also want a school year schedule and extended-day programs. Most know about volunteer opportunities; 1 in 3 volunteer.

1 in 3 current Head Start parents/guardians will need EHS in the next year.

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Parents say communication from staff could improve; all prefer texting. Merrill parents registered the most concern (still relatively low). Translation services were noted as an unmet need for 12% of parents.

Completed by KFHS January to February 2020, Survey Monkey. All sites, races, and ethnicities represented. 20% of respondents were fathers.

22 KFHS Staff and Teacher Surveys

The majority feel supported, part of a cohesive team, and able to access resources. Both groups need more training in behavioral health, trauma-informed care, and mental health. 1 in 2 need more consistent updates on community resources and agency communication. Family engagement is going well.

Strong understanding of performance standards. Support staff rated as effective. Management could be more responsive to concerns. Current model works with enough professionals in each classroom (three, per one comment). Could use ChildPlus and TS Gold better. More database training is needed.

About half say more culturally-diverse meal options are needed; 1 in 3 want kitchen demonstrations and a nutrition curriculum again. Teachers and staff want more multi-cultural groups presenting to kids; multi-cultural books and activities are also desired.

Wellness team got high marks. Teachers want office space, higher pay for retention and more time for paperwork (four days a week for duration programs or one Friday a month). Conscious Discipline works, but more is needed. Staff attendance and front desk friendliness (lack of) were noted as issues.

Completed by KFHS December 2019, Survey Monkey. Small sample size (20% of KFHS staff).

8 KFHS Board & Policy Council Member Surveys

Connecting with families during and after social distancing and addressing social-emotional needs are urgent priorities. Nearly all respondents want to reach more families, especially working families and via EHS. Addressing homelessness, improving visibility, and expanding partnerships are important.

KFHS does parent and community engagement very well and knows what is needed for families. Board sees its roles as improving visibility, identifying funding, and planning thoughtfully.

Completed by KFHS April and May 2020, Survey Monkey. All were Klamath Falls residents. Few PC members.

12 Community Partner Interviews

Nearly all partners offered high praise for KFHS. The most urgent community needs cited by partners in the nonprofit and public sectors were affordable housing, better paying jobs with benefits, more transportation for outlying areas like Gilcrest, and more parent involvement.

Families who are just above the poverty line and don't qualify (but still need services) were mentioned regularly. Mental health services and substance abuse recovery were also mentioned as urgent regional needs by several partners. They noted north Lake County is unserved by most providers.

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For the strategic priorities KFHS had identified, nearly all partners agreed that expanding to offer more EHS slots is a top priority. Expanding school district partnerships had high agreement, too. Some partners find home visiting to be vital for parents wanting to continue the learning process at home. Several partners mentioned long wait lists at KFHS as a barrier for families.

Note: 12 school district partners were also contacted, but none responded. The KFHS leadership team reports they are responsive in other channels, and they will continue to gather feedback there.

Interviews completed by Andi Kemp, April and May 2020, phone and email.

KFHS partners want to help you

- Offer more support for parents
- Have more communication from KFHS on sites, programs and activities
- Share training opportunities and resources between agencies
- Coordinate more with families to meet complex needs
- Provide healthy snacks for kids in Head Start

Figure 21: Positive Feedback from Community Partners about KFHS



Chayene Rafaela, @Chayene, Unsplash

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Regional Partners

KFHS recognizes that regular, effective communication with partners across sectors is vital to meeting the needs of children and families in Klamath and Lake Counties.

The following summary of community partners is specific to those actively working with KFHS. It is not an exhaustive list of service providers in the Klamath Basin.

School Districts

There are two school districts in Klamath County (Klamath City and Klamath County) and one district in Lake County. KFHS partners with all three districts for spring Kindergarten Roundup to enroll current 4-year old Head Start families in kindergarten for the coming fall. Staff are working with schools to develop a hybrid in-person/online model for classes this fall.

Public Sector

Active public service partners in both counties include the Department of Human Services (DHS), housing authorities, and Public Health Departments (vaccinations, physicals, hematocrit testing, TANF, WIC, home visiting).

The Klamath County Early Childhood Intervention office provides disability services to children ages 0-5 and their families. KFHS' disabilities manager works closely with the local Early Childhood Intervention office. She attends weekly meetings and communicates changes that occur with families.

Nonprofit Sector

Nonprofit referral partners include Integral Youth Services (IYS), Oregon Child Development Coalition, Klamath Falls YMCA, Klamath & Lake Community Action (KLCAS), the Klamath/Lake County Food Bank, and Healthy Families. The Klamath Crisis Center (Marta's House) supports survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault. KFHS makes referrals to them as needed.

Lutheran Family Services, another referral partner, is in the early stages of establishing a Relief Nursery in Klamath Falls, a much-needed resource that's not found in southern Oregon. (Medford is the closest one, but it's practically inaccessible - nearly two hours' drive west of Klamath Falls.)

Klamath Works is a nonprofit that helps families become more self-sufficient through employment. KFHS has hired staff from their Klamath Jobs program. Southern Oregon Goodwill Industries provides coats, hats, and gloves to KFHS kids.

Private Sector

KFHS has developed specific partnerships related to family engagement, health, and wellness with several local providers, including Lake County Wellness Center and Konnect Care Dental.

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Collaborative Entities

Collaborative entities include the Blue Zones Project/Healthy Klamath, the South-Central Early Learning Hub, Take Root Parenting Hub, and Community UPLiFT – a group of 29 service providers gathering monthly to share data and information to support children and families with special needs. UPLiFT connects families with services using a universal request form.

Of note, during interviews several community partners noted that Community UPLiFT has dramatically improved partnerships and the ability to connect families with available services. Still, most service providers have persistent wait lists that prevent families from accessing services for which they're eligible. In fact, wait lists are one of the most significant barriers for families in this region.

Tribal Partners

In addition to offering a variety of social services for adult tribal members the Klamath Tribes are very focused on supporting youth. A Youth & Family Guidance Center in Chiloquin serves Native American children, and the tribes launched a Youth Initiative in 2017 to better coordinate services for young people.

The Klamath Tribes operate an Early Childhood Development Center in Chiloquin that serves Native American children ages 0-13 living in low-income and moderate-income homes. They offer a center-based early childhood programs for children ages 0-5, and Family Home Care Providers for children up to 13 years of age. Supportive services include a Family Advocate in the Early Head Start classroom and USDA Nutrition Assistance Programs benefiting all kids. The new facility opened in 2016, and the tribes served 50 children and 28 families last year.

Supportive services for Native children include a Family Advocate in the Early Head Start classroom and USDA Nutrition Assistance Programs. A new Early Childhood Development Center was built in 2015. The Klamath Tribes also deliver services for 50 local programs and departments.

Potential Partners

The following groups were mentioned by Head Start leadership as ones where there are opportunities to develop (or strengthen) relationships in the coming year(s).

- Klamath Promise (task force supporting higher graduation rates)
- Lutheran Family Services (for the relief nursery)
- Klamath Tribes (training partnerships)



KFHS Bonanza Head Start Site



Our Mission

Helping people and organizations build stronger, more vibrant communities.



Andi has 17 years' experience in the nonprofit sector. They (Andi) have written 250 grants, raised \$70 million for nonprofits, completed 30 assessments and plans, and trained 850 people.

Upward Development was established in 2014 to support nonprofit leaders in fundraising, development and capacity-building.

Our work includes strategic planning, assessments and fundraising. We strive to make community development and anti-poverty efforts more effective.

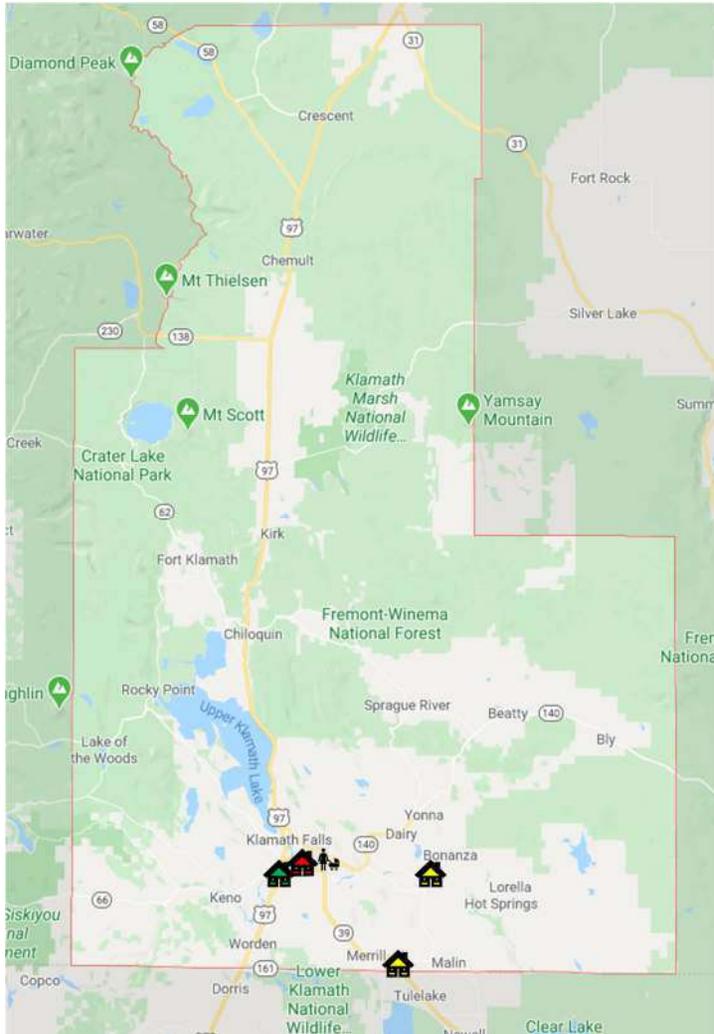
We are a B-corp. (benefit company) organized in part for the public good.

A volunteer advisory board and other professionals offer wise guidance to Andi Kemp, the principal consultant.

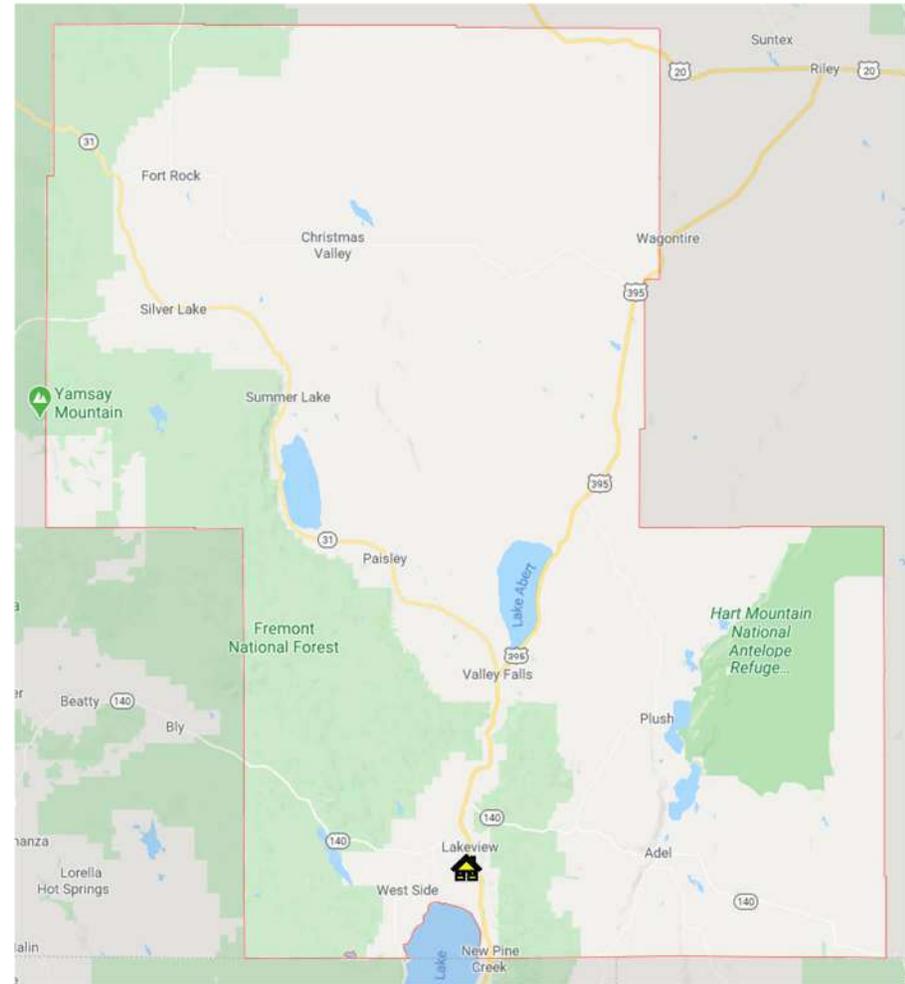


Appendix A – Klamath Family Head Start Site Locations

Klamath County, Oregon



Lake County, Oregon



-  - Main Office, Head Start and Early Head Start classrooms – 1940 S. 6th St. Klamath Falls
-  - Duration Site (Head Start extended day classrooms) – 3810 S. 6th St. Klamath Falls
-  - Outlying Sites (Head Start classrooms)
 - 365 W. Front St. Merrill
 - 31748 Mission St. Bonanza
 - 1021 S. L St. Lakeview

	Klamath County	Trend	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	Oregon	Rank (of 35)
Clinical Care						27

Uninsured	11%		9-12%	6%	8%	
Primary care physicians	1,050:1			1,030:1	1,060:1	
Dentists	1,170:1			1,240:1	1,250:1	
Mental health providers	210:1			290:1	190:1	
Preventable hospital stays	3,484			2,761	2,944	
Mammography screening	36%			50%	41%	
Flu vaccinations	43%			53%	43%	

Additional Clinical Care (not included in overall ranking) +

Social & Economic Factors						33
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High school graduation	73%			96%	77%	
Some college	59%		55-64%	73%	70%	
Unemployment	6.4%			2.6%	4.2%	
Children in poverty	25%		17-33%	11%	16%	
Income inequality	4.6		4.2-5.0	3.7	4.6	
Children in single-parent households	34%		29-38%	20%	30%	
Social associations	10.2			18.4	10.2	
Violent crime	218			63	249	
Injury deaths	95		85-106	58	74	

Additional Social & Economic Factors (not included in overall ranking) +

Physical Environment						15
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Air pollution - particulate matter	7.7			6.1	7.9	
Drinking water violations	No					
Severe housing problems	18%		16-20%	9%	19%	

	Lake County	Trend ⁱ	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers ⁱ	Oregon	Rank (of 35) ⁱ
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Clinical Care 33

Uninsured	10%		9-12%	6%	8%	
Primary care physicians	1,570:1			1,030:1	1,060:1	
Dentists	1,970:1			1,240:1	1,250:1	
Mental health providers	530:1			290:1	190:1	
Preventable hospital stays	2,490			2,761	2,944	
Mammography screening	32%			50%	41%	
Flu vaccinations	25%			53%	43%	

Additional Clinical Care (not included in overall ranking) ⁺

Social & Economic Factors 26

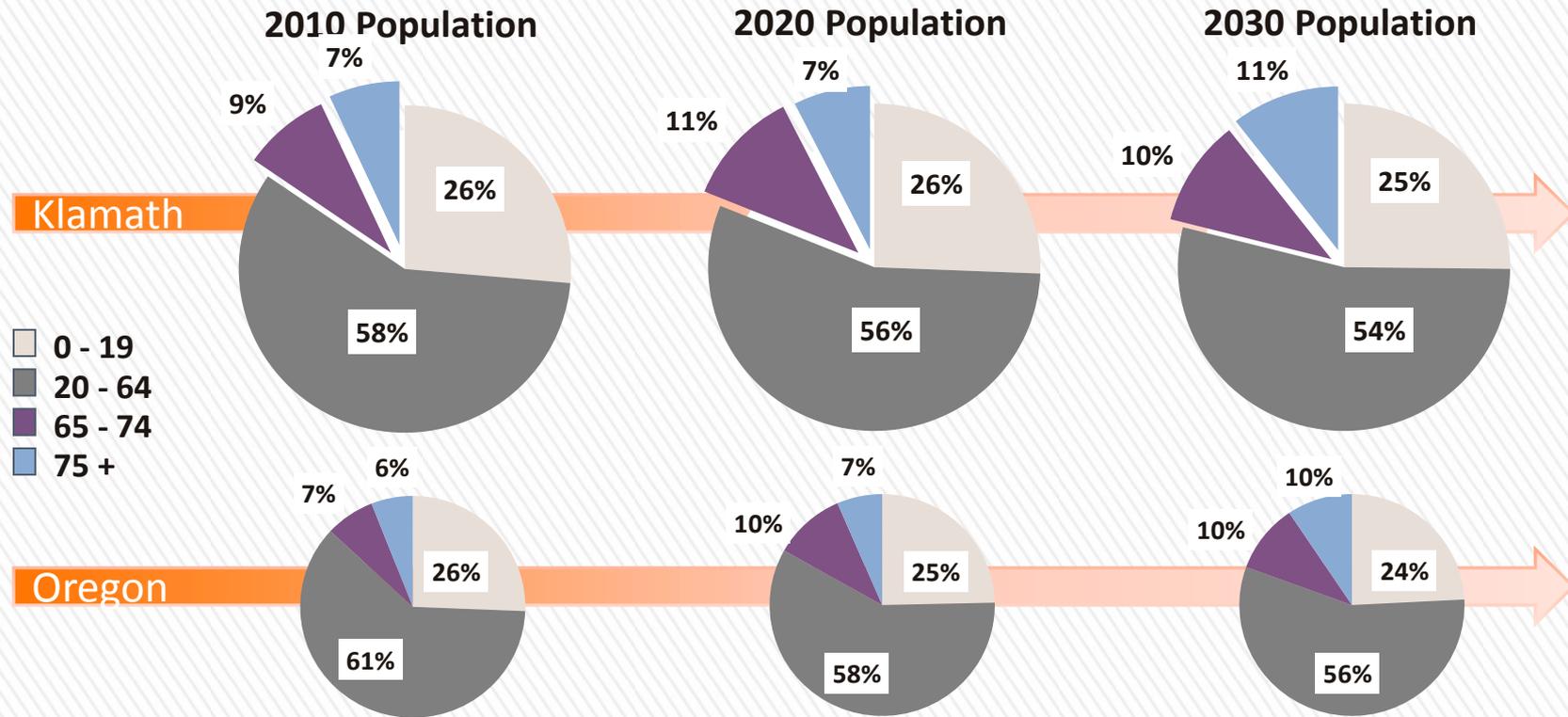
High school graduation	79%			96%	77%	
Some college	57%		47-66%	73%	70%	
Unemployment	5.7%			2.6%	4.2%	
Children in poverty	23%		15-31%	11%	16%	
Income inequality	4.7		3.6-5.7	3.7	4.6	
Children in single-parent households	31%		21-40%	20%	30%	
Social associations	15.3			18.4	10.2	
Violent crime				63	249	
Injury deaths	107		77-145	58	74	

Additional Social & Economic Factors (not included in overall ranking) ⁺

Physical Environment 5

Air pollution - particulate matter ⁱ	6.5			6.1	7.9	
Drinking water violations	No					
Severe housing problems	16%		12-21%	9%	19%	
Driving alone to work	72%		67-77%	72%	72%	

Our Population is Aging



Age	Klamath	Oregon	Klamath	Oregon	Klamath	Oregon
19 and Under	17,662	984,694	18,085	1,075,241	18,853	1,184,062
20-64	38,979	2,357,263	39,178	2,550,261	40,285	2,756,241
65-74	5,702	272,592	8,054	450,077	7,873	491,504
75 and Over	4,625	229,352	5,279	283,679	7,913	459,418

2010 Census Figures	Oregon	Klamath County	Altamont	Bonanza	Chiloquin	Klamath Falls	Malin	Merrill
Population:	3,831,074	66,380	19,257	415	734	20,840	805	844
% Population 65+:	14%	17%	18%	14%	15%	12%	11%	13%
% Hispanic all ages	12%	10%	11%	28%	7%	12%	58%	43%

How is the Financial Health of People in Your Community Now?

2010 Census Figures	Oregon	Klamath County	Altamont	Bonanza	Chiloquin	Klamath Falls	Malin	Merrill
Household Mid-Range Income:	\$49,260	\$41,818	\$43,836	\$38,214	\$25,417	\$33,203	\$33,750	\$28,750
Labor Force Participation Rate:	65%	60%	61%	46%	66%	66%	54%	71%
Unemployment:	9%	10%	7%	4%	24%	11%	11%	16%
Poverty Rate:	14%	17%	17%	14%	41%	21%	14%	11%
65+ Poverty Rate:	8%	9%	8%	11%	30%	12%	4%	36%
Public Assistance:	14%	19%	17%	39%	37%	26%	28%	10%

Disability and Health Insurance Coverage of People in Your Community

2010 Census Figures	Oregon	Klamath County	Altamont	Klamath Falls
All Ages Percent Uninsured:	17%	20%	16%	23%
18-64 with Disability:	7%	15%	17%	15%
18-64 with Disability with Public Health Insurance*:	45%	48%	37%	49%
18-64 with Disability No Health Insurance:	22%	24%	26%	24%

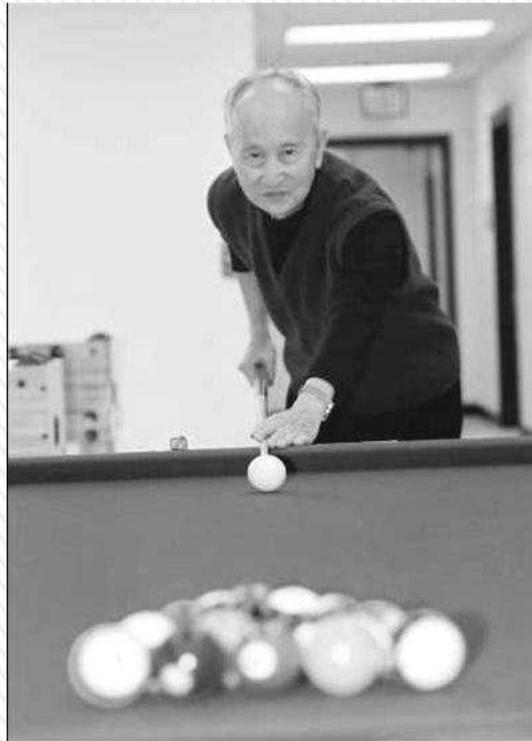
* Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability



Housing, an American's Largest Asset

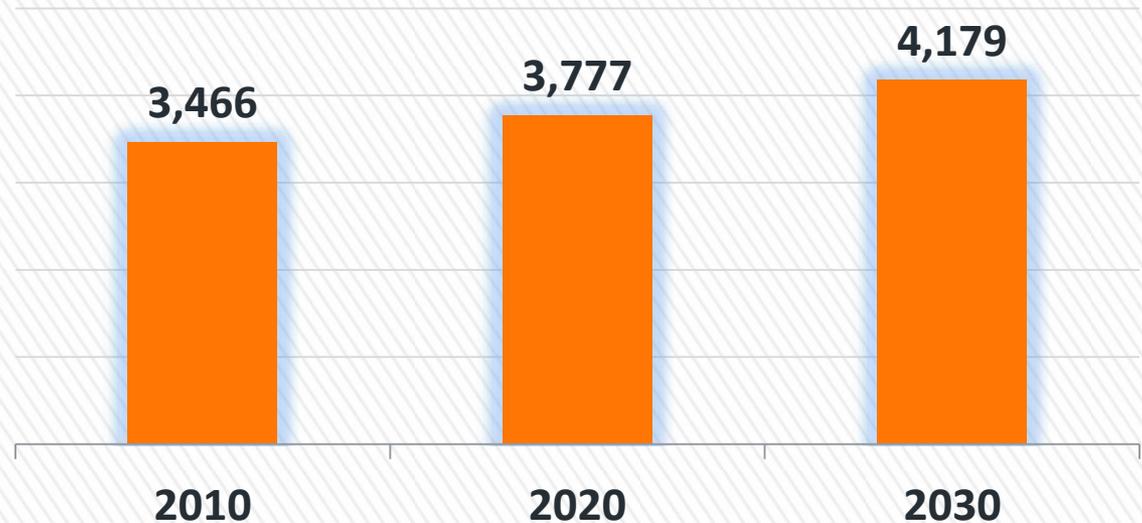
Various Sources (All Ages)	Oregon	Klamath County	Altamont	Bonanza	Chiloquin	Klamath Falls	Malin	Merrill
% Home Ownership (2010):	62%	66%	68%	65%	56%	48%	61%	61%
Over 50% of Income spent on mortgage (2010):	15%	16%	13%	7%	13%	19%	15%	20%
% SubPrime Mortgages (2005):	20%	7%	8%	N/A	N/A	5%	N/A	N/A
HUD Foreclosure Rates (2008):	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%

Sources: American FactFinder 2010 Census and American Community Survey data (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t>) Tables: S2701,, B18135, QT-H1, B25091
 SubPrime: % of conventional home purchase mortgage loans by subprime lenders (2005),DataPlace.org (<http://www.dataplace.org/place?category=4>)
 Foreclosures: HUD Datasets, OR CountyPlace.xls (http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/excel/OR_foreclosure.zip)



Our Care Needs are Growing

Seniors and People with Disabilities Clients



Will our facilities meet the needs of Klamath County seniors?

Facility Type	Count	Beds
Physicians per 1000 (2011)	2.1	--
Hospitals (2012)	1	--
Community Facilities (June 2012) Adult Foster Homes, Assisted Living Facilities, Residential Care Facilities	73	494
Nursing Homes (March 2012)	1	116

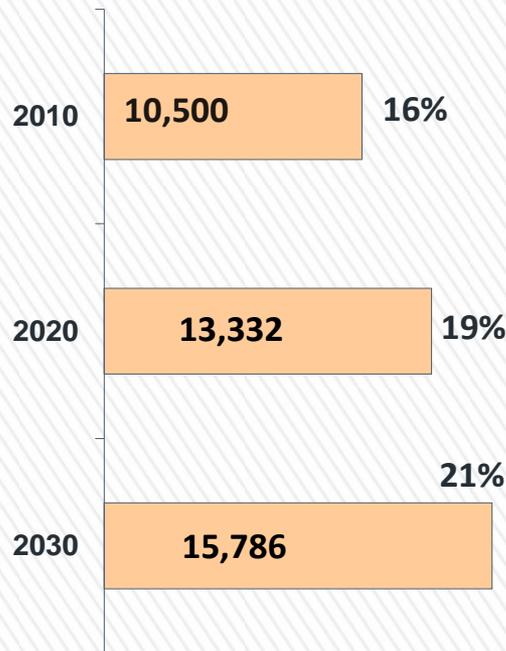
Klamath County Projected Medicaid Needs	2010	2020	2030
Seniors Living in Poverty	940	1,078	1,437
Seniors receiving Medicaid-funded long-term care and other Medicaid assistance:	1,267	1,636	1,937

Today: Employee of the Year

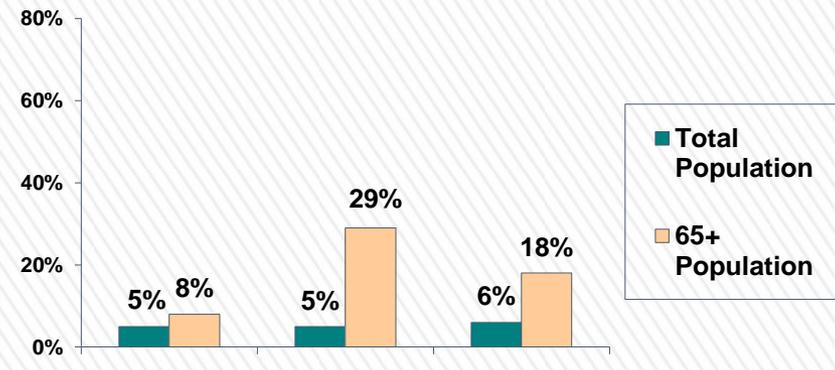
Tomorrow: Will he be able to find the help he needs in 2030?



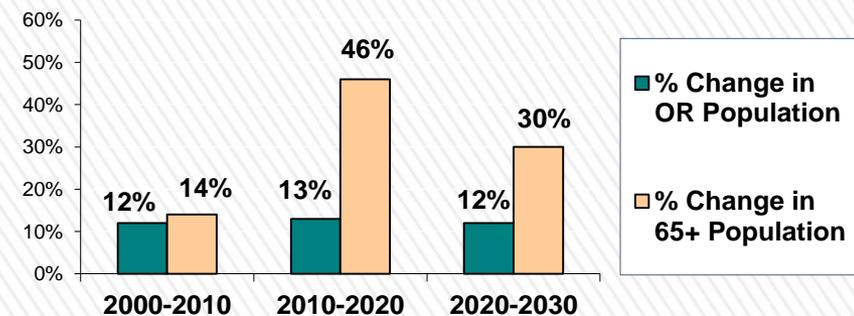
Klamath County Projected 65+ Population and % of general population



Growth Rate Of Klamath County's Aging Population



Growth Rate of Oregon's Aging Population



Retirement Security or Insecurity? Experience of Workers Aged 45 and Older – AARP Survey, October 2008

43% of people are NOT saving for retirement outside of work
58% do not believe they are saving enough for retirement



Why are people not saving more for retirement?

Reason	Percent
Don't have enough left over after paying bills	83%
Haven't gotten around to it	25%
Saving for a child's education	23%
Helping to support an elderly relative	15%
Too confusing to get started	14%
Saving for a house	7%

If the economy does not improve, people plan to...

Delay retirement	65%
Spend less in retirement	69%
Save more for retirement	37%

How has the economy affected people?

Stopped putting money into a retirement account	20%
Prematurely withdrawn funds from retirement account or other investments	13%
Found it more difficult to pay for mortgage or rent	27%
Found it more difficult to pay for basic items such as food, gas, or medicine	56%
Found it more difficult to pay for utilities	45%
Helped a family member pay bills	47%

Share of the U.S. Noninstitutionalized Older Population (65+) with Private Long-Term Care Insurance, 2002



Only
2.3%



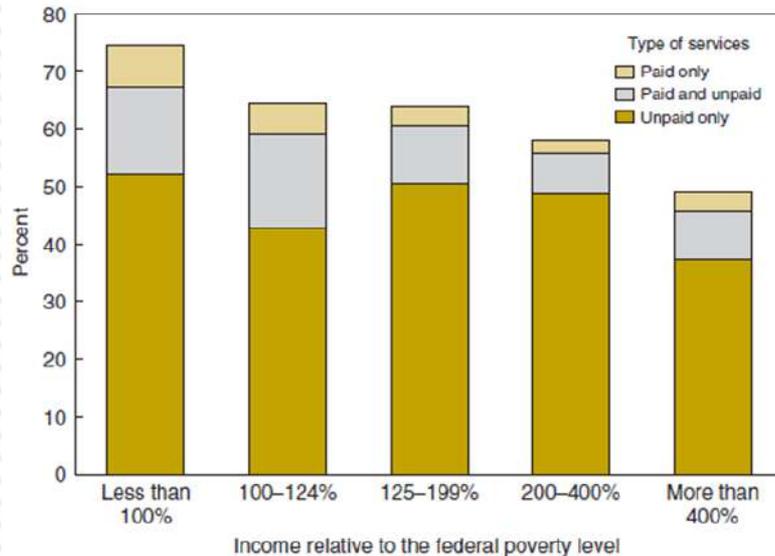
of Oregonians (all ages) have Long-Term Insurance

Oregon Cost of Long Term Care 2012

Service	Oregon		Rural Area	
	Annual Cost	5-Yr Annual Growth	Annual Cost	5-Yr Annual Growth
Adult Day Health Care	\$25,155	N/A	\$25,155	N/A
Homemaker Services *	\$45,760	2%	\$42,328	N/A
Home Health Aide *	\$48,048	1%	\$44,616	N/A
Assisted Living Facility	\$46,200	7%	\$48,900	8%
Nursing Home – Semi-Private Room	\$82,125	5%	\$81,030	5%
Nursing Home – Private Room	\$91,250	5%	\$87,235	6%

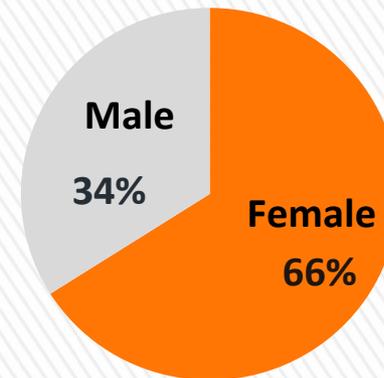
* Based on 44 hours per week by 52 weeks

Share of Noninstitutionalized Frail Older Adults Receiving Help From Paid or Unpaid Caregivers, by Income Relative to the Federal Poverty Level, 2002

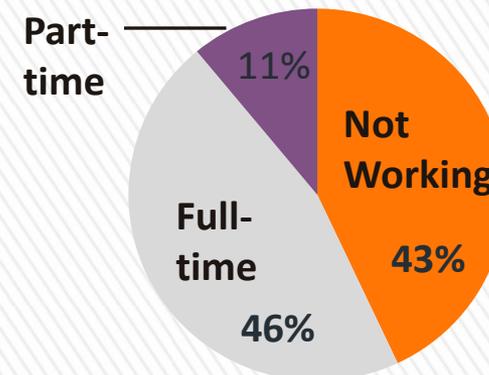


43% do not feel they had a choice in taking on the responsibility of caregiving.

Caregiver Gender



Caregiver Employment Status



Caregiving Impact in Oregon, 2010

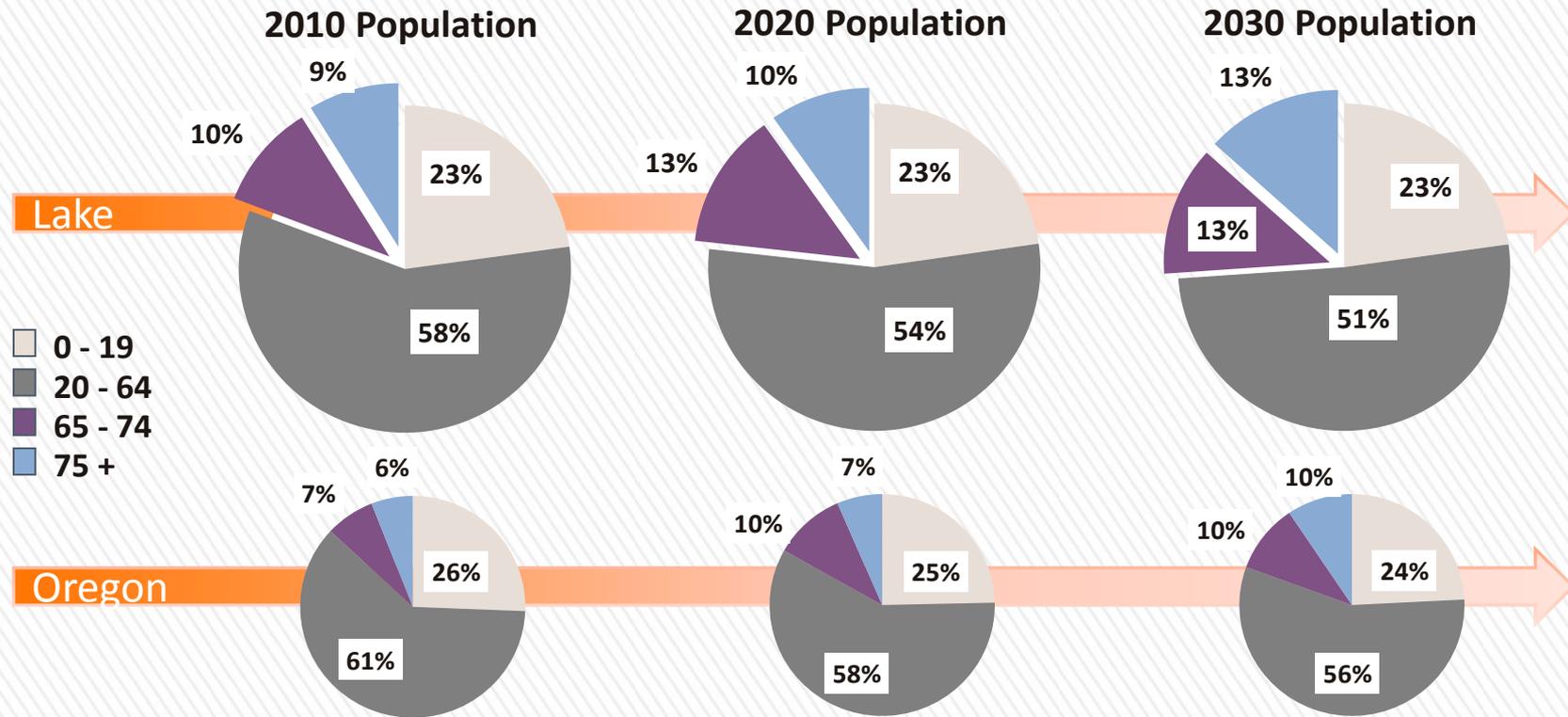
Number of Alzheimer/Dementia Caregivers	Hours of Unpaid Care per Year	Value of Unpaid Care
162,761	185,352,080	\$2,211,250,320

Sources: Unpaid Caregivers: *A Profile of Frail Older Americans and Their Caregivers* (http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/311284_older_americans.pdf)

Gender & Employment: *AARP Caregiving in the U.S. 2009* – (http://assets.aarp.org/rqcenter/il/caregiving_09_fr.pdf)

Oregon Caregiving Impact: Alzheimer's Association: 2011 Alzheimer's Disease Facts and Figures (http://www.alz.org/downloads/facts_figures_2011.pdf)

Our Population is Aging



Age	Lake	Oregon	Lake	Oregon	Lake	Oregon
19 and Under	1,695	984,694	1,708	1,075,241	1,721	1,184,062
20-64	4,306	2,357,263	4,069	2,550,261	3,865	2,756,241
65-74	770	272,592	1,012	450,077	967	491,504
75 and Over	657	229,352	736	283,679	1,006	459,418

2010 Census Figures	Oregon	Lake County	Lakeview	Paisley
Population:	3,831,074	7,895	2,294	243
% Population 65+:	14%	20%	20%	26%
% Hispanic all ages	12%	7%	8%	2%

How is the Financial Health of People in Your Community Now?

2010 Census Figures	Oregon	Lake County	Lakeview	Paisley
Household Mid-Range Income:	\$49,260	\$41,105	\$43,061	\$31,806
Labor Force Participation Rate:	65%	58%	68%	46%
Unemployment:	9%	11%	11%	8%
Poverty Rate:	14%	18%	11%	14%
65+ Poverty Rate:	8%	6%	5%	0%
Public Assistance:	14%	17%	17%	21%

Disability and Health Insurance Coverage of People in Your Community

2010 Census Figures	Oregon	Lake County
All Ages Percent Uninsured:	17%	N/A
18-64 with Disability:	7%	N/A
18-64 with Disability with Public Health Insurance*:	45%	N/A
18-64 with Disability No Health Insurance:	22%	N/A

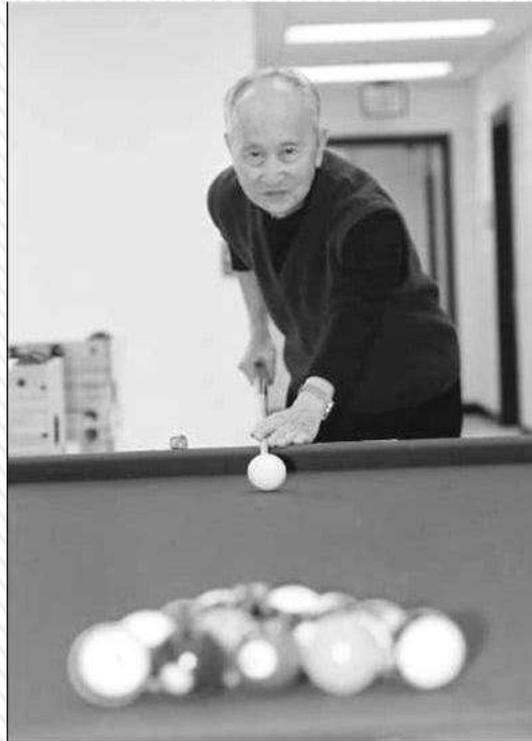
* Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability



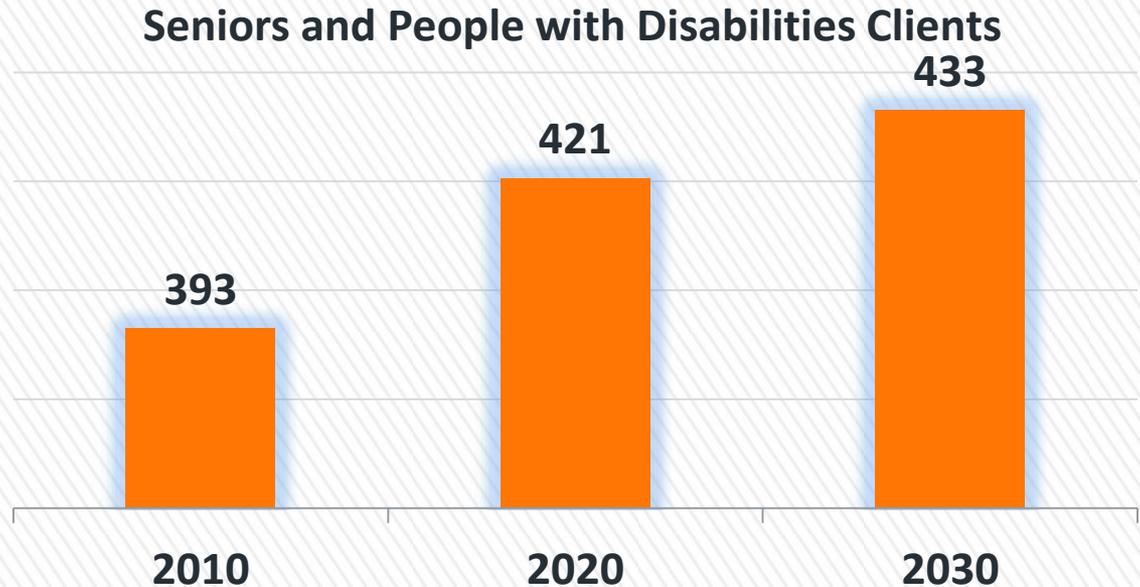
Housing, an American's Largest Asset

Various Sources (All Ages)	Oregon	Lake County	Lakeview	Paisley
% Home Ownership (2010):	62%	68%	60%	62%
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% SubPrime Mortgages (2005):	20%	5%	N/A	N/A
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Our Care Needs are Growing



Will our facilities meet the needs of Lake County seniors?

Facility Type	Count	Beds
Physicians per 1000 (2011)	0.8	--
Hospitals (2012)	1	--
Community Facilities (June 2012) Adult Foster Homes, Assisted Living Facilities, Residential Care Facilities	7	23
Nursing Homes (March 2012)	1	47

Sources: Disabled Seniors: Office of Forecasting, Research and Analysis, August 2012, Physicians per 1000: Oregon Office of Rural Health—OHSU, Emerson Ong., Hospitals: Oregon Health Policy & Research, Patrick Bartshe. Community Facilities: SPD Datawarehouse Provider tables June 2012, Julia Brown. Nursing Facilities: ASPEN, Sheryl Luper

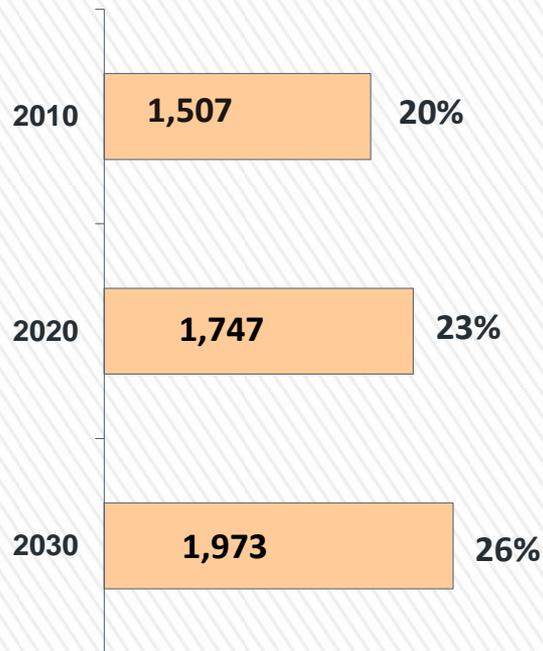
Lake County Projected Medicaid Needs	2010	2020	2030
Seniors Living in Poverty	83	89	114
Seniors receiving Medicaid-funded long-term care and other Medicaid assistance:	174	213	240

Today: Employee of the Year

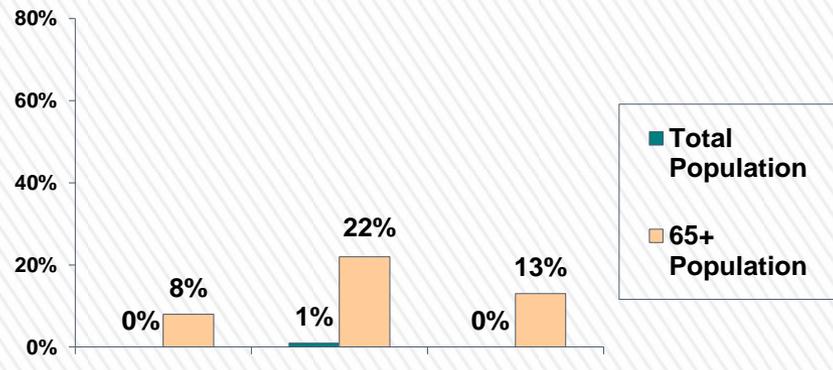
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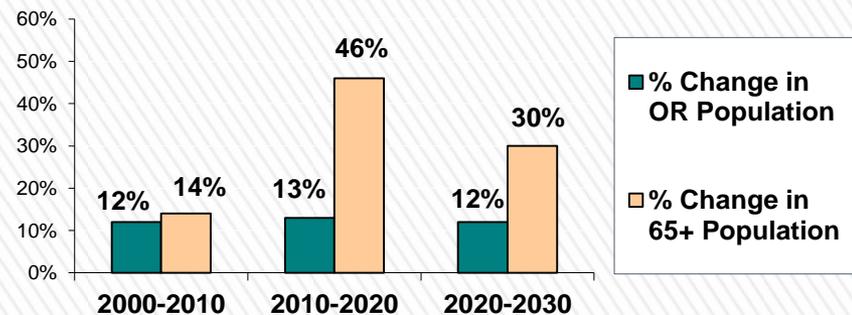
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Growth Rate of Oregon's Aging Population



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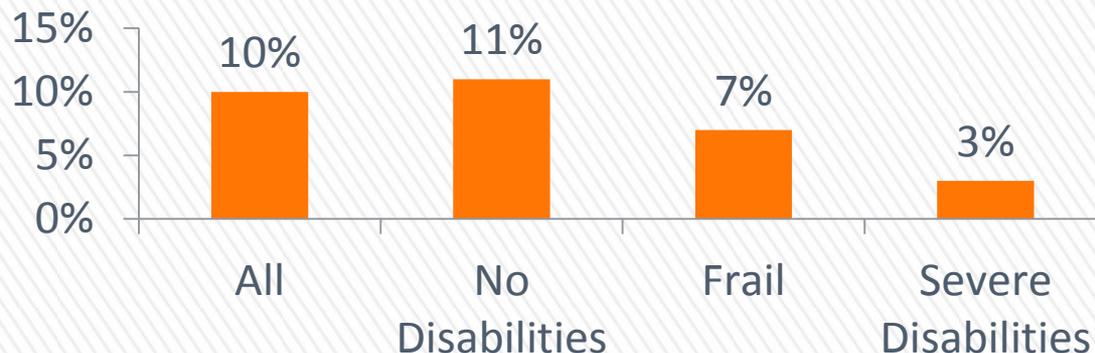
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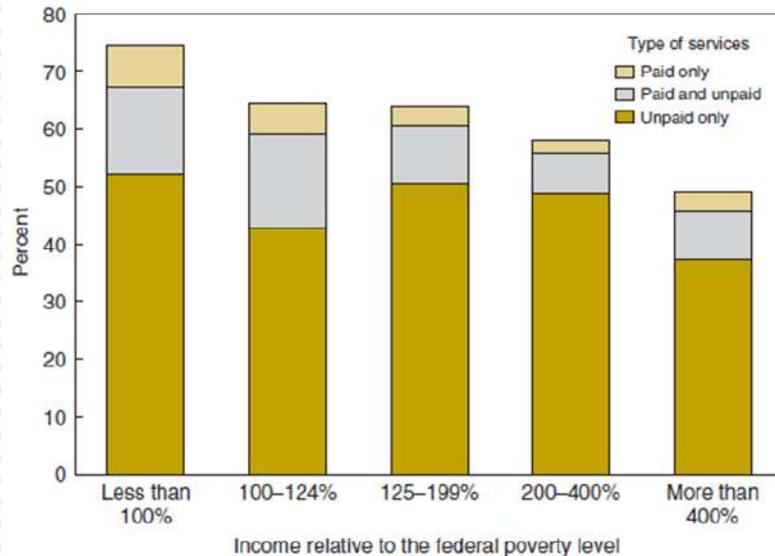
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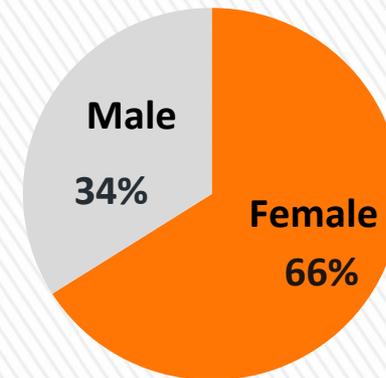
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Share of Noninstitutionalized Frail Older Adults Receiving Help From Paid or Unpaid Caregivers, by Income Relative to the Federal Poverty Level, 2002

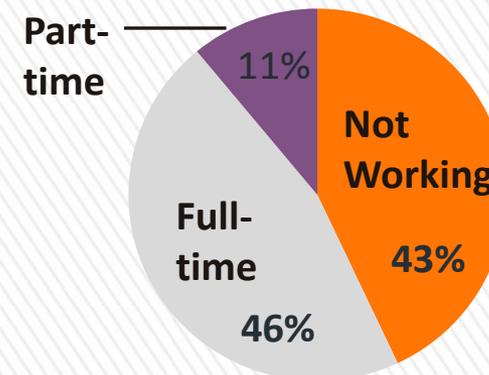


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Number of Alzheimer/Dementia Caregivers	Hours of Unpaid Care per Year	Value of Unpaid Care
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Sources: Unpaid Caregivers: *A Profile of Frail Older Americans and Their Caregivers* (http://www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/311284_older_americans.pdf)

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2018 Data

Klamath County Health Department

GROWING HEALTHY FUTURES

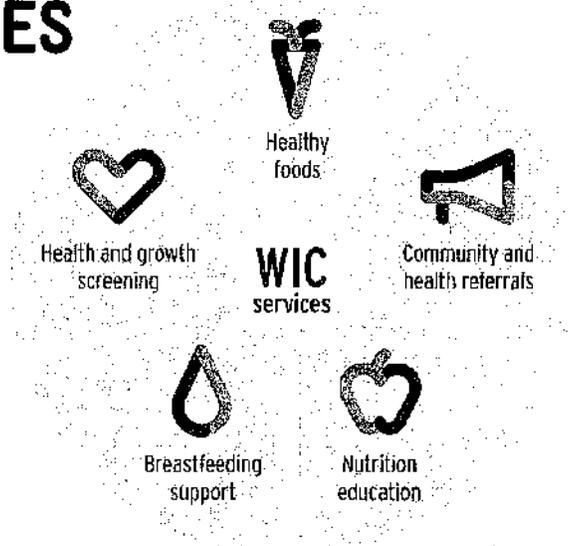
Participating in WIC supports the long-term health of women, infants, children and families. WIC is proven to support longer pregnancies and positive birth outcomes.¹

For children, the American Academy of Pediatrics identifies three foundations of healthy child development:

- **Stable, Responsive Relationships**
- **Safe, Supportive Environments**
- **Appropriate Nutrition²**

WIC is the premier public health nutrition program, and it supports all three of these developmental foundations.

1) Fingar et al, *Journal of Maternal and Child Health*, 2017. 2) American Academy of Pediatrics, *Policy statement*, 2012.



WHO WE SERVED



3,698

Women, infants and children who participated in WIC

55%

of all pregnant women served by WIC

2,083

WIC families served



73%

are working families

5 out of 7



participants are infants and children under five

BREASTFEEDING

90%

WIC moms start out breastfeeding

29%

WIC moms breastfeed exclusively for six months



PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants & Children



2018 Data

Klamath County Health Department

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF WIC

**8 Local stores
accepting WIC:**

- 5 Independent stores
- 0 Local or regional chains
- 3 National chain stores
- 0 Pharmacies

\$1,459,194

Total dollars spent by
this agency's participants
at local stores

HEALTHY FOOD ACCESS

To be a WIC store,
it must carry:

- At least 8 kinds of fresh fruits and vegetables
- Whole grain products
- Lowfat milk
- Lowfat yogurt
- Canned/dried beans



WIC FARM DIRECT NUTRITION PROGRAM (FDNP)

The Farm Direct Nutrition Program (FDNP) provides families with an additional source of nutritious food and education on selecting and preparing fresh produce.

31
Participating
Farmers

at local farmers markets
and farm stands

\$17,744

FDNP dollars paid to
local farmers

WIC CLINIC SITES

- Klamath Falls
- Chiloquin
- Malin
- Merrill

For more details about these numbers, please visit:

<https://www.oregon.gov/OHA/PH/HEALTHYPEOPLEFAMILIES/WIC/Pages/annual.aspx>

Contact your local WIC office

541-883-4276

<http://tinyurl.com/y29xhjld>

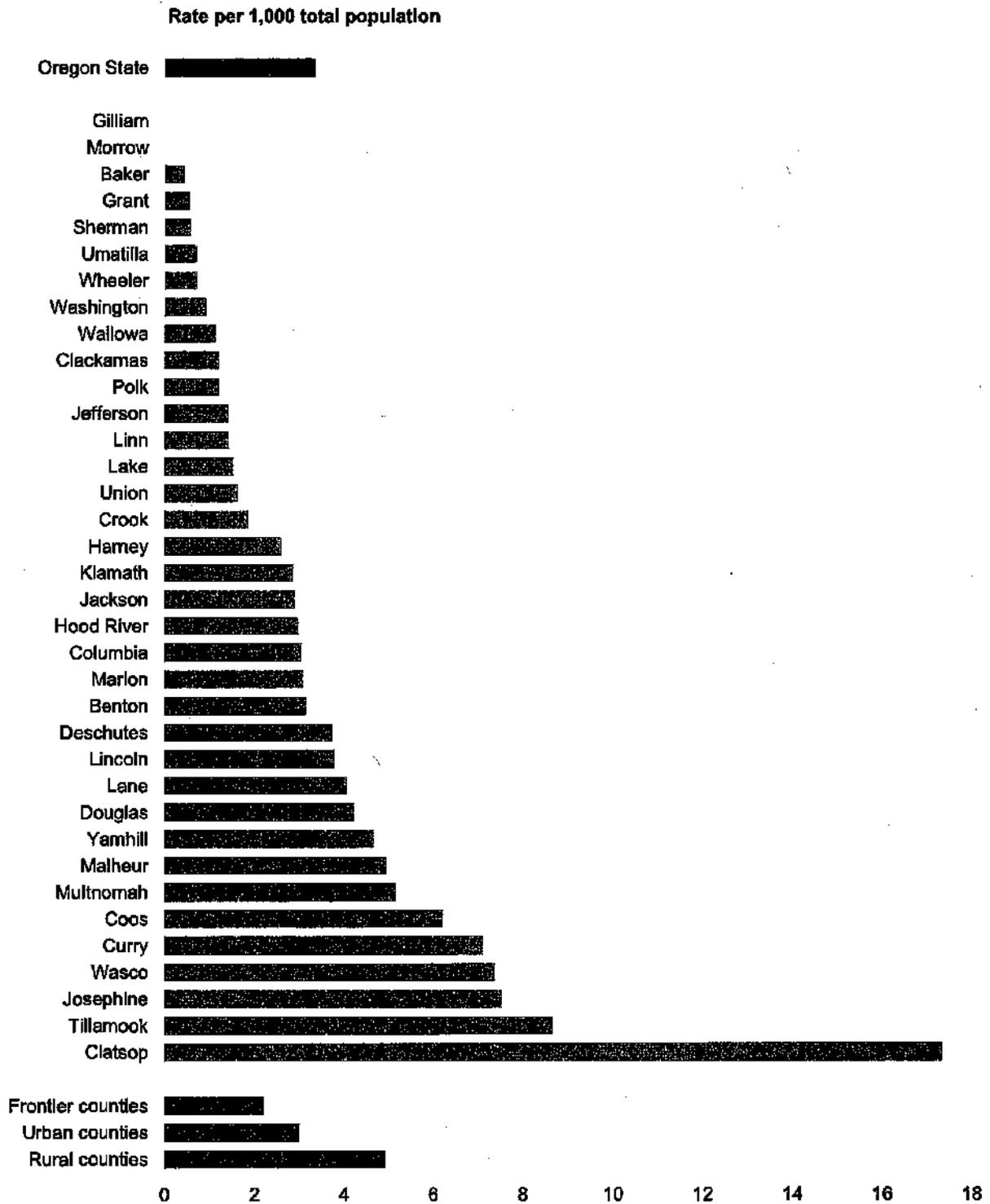
Contact the Oregon WIC Program

800-735-2900

www.healthoregon.org/wic

You can get this document in other languages, large print, braille, or a format you prefer. Contact Oregon WIC at 971-673-0040. We accept all relay calls, or you can dial 711.

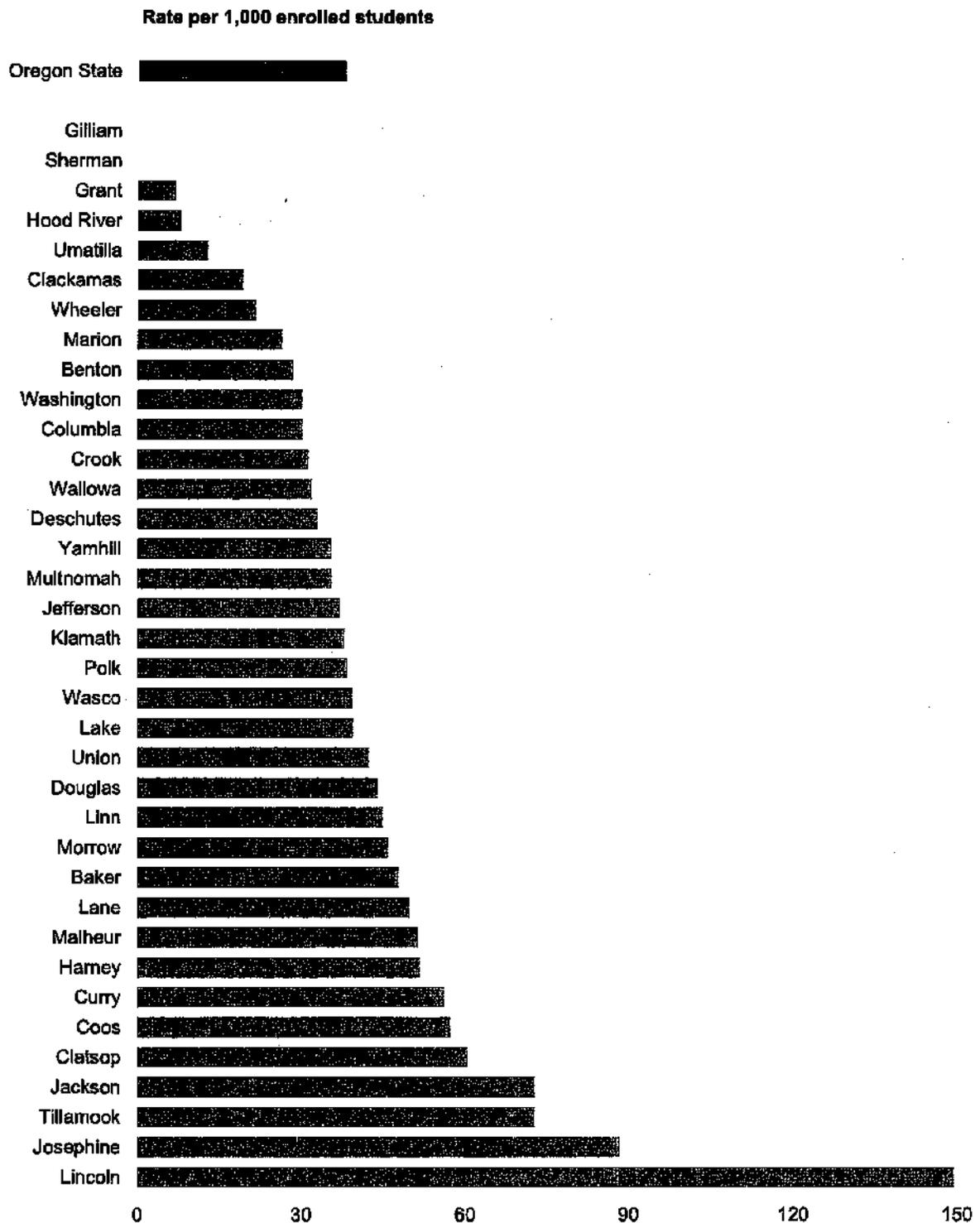
Estimates of the homeless population by county, Oregon, 2017



Estimates of the homeless population by county, Oregon, 2017

County	Rate per 1,000 total population	Homeless persons	Total population
Baker	0.4	7	16,054
Benton	3.2	287	90,951
Clackamas	1.2	497	412,672
Clatsop	17.4	680	39,182
Columbia	3.1	158	51,782
Coos	6.2	397	63,888
Crook	1.9	43	23,123
Curry	7.1	161	22,669
Deschutes	3.8	701	186,875
Douglas	4.2	463	109,405
Gilliam	0.0	0	1,855
Grant	0.6	4	7,190
Harney	2.6	19	7,289
Hood River	3.0	70	23,377
Jackson	2.9	633	217,479
Jefferson	1.4	34	23,758
Josephine	7.5	650	86,352
Klamath	2.9	192	66,935
Lake	1.5	12	7,863
Lane	4.1	1,529	374,748
Lincoln	3.8	186	48,920
Linn	1.4	180	125,047
Malheur	5.0	151	30,480
Marion	3.1	1,049	341,286
Morrow	0.0	0	11,166
Multnomah	5.2	4,177	807,555
Polk	1.2	102	83,696
Sherman	0.6	1	1,758
Tillamook	8.7	231	26,690
Umatilla	0.7	55	76,985
Union	1.6	43	26,222
Wallowa	1.1	8	7,051
Wasco	7.4	195	26,437
Washington	0.9	544	588,957
Wheeler	0.7	1	1,357
Yamhill	4.7	493	105,722
Frontier counties	2.2	203	92,063
Rural counties	4.9	4,051	821,447
Urban counties	3.0	9,699	3,229,266
<i>Oregon State</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>13,953</i>	<i>4,142,776</i>

Homeless K-12 students by county, Oregon, 2017–2018



Homeless K-12 students by county, Oregon, 2017-2018

County	Rate per 1,000 enrolled students	Homeless students	Total enrolled students
Baker	47.9	175	3,654
Benton	28.5	259	9,095
Clackamas	19.2	1,147	59,688
Clatsop	60.5	312	5,159
Columbia	30.1	229	7,598
Coos	57.3	576	10,052
Crook	31.3	92	2,942
Curry	56.2	129	2,297
Deschutes	32.9	884	26,868
Douglas	44.1	629	14,275
Gilliam	0.0	0	280
Grant	6.9	6	874
Harney	51.7	68	1,316
Hood River	7.8	32	4,093
Jackson	72.8	2,206	30,293
Jefferson	37.1	137	3,696
Josephine	88.4	969	10,966
Klamath	37.9	367	9,672
Lake	39.4	48	1,217
Lane	49.9	2,296	46,027
Lincoln	149.5	825	5,520
Linn	45.0	1,024	22,774
Malheur	51.4	261	5,075
Marion	26.4	1,649	62,553
Morrow	45.8	112	2,445
Multnomah	35.6	3,349	93,988
Polk	38.4	269	6,997
Sherman	0.0	0	251
Tillamook	72.8	249	3,418
Umatilla	12.8	177	13,873
Union	42.3	168	3,967
Wallowa	31.8	26	817
Wasco	39.4	141	3,580
Washington	30.1	2,638	87,725
Wheeler	21.7	22	1,016
Yamhill	35.4	589	16,623
Oregon State	38.0	22,060	580,684

* Count between 1-5 students suppressed for confidentiality.

About the Data

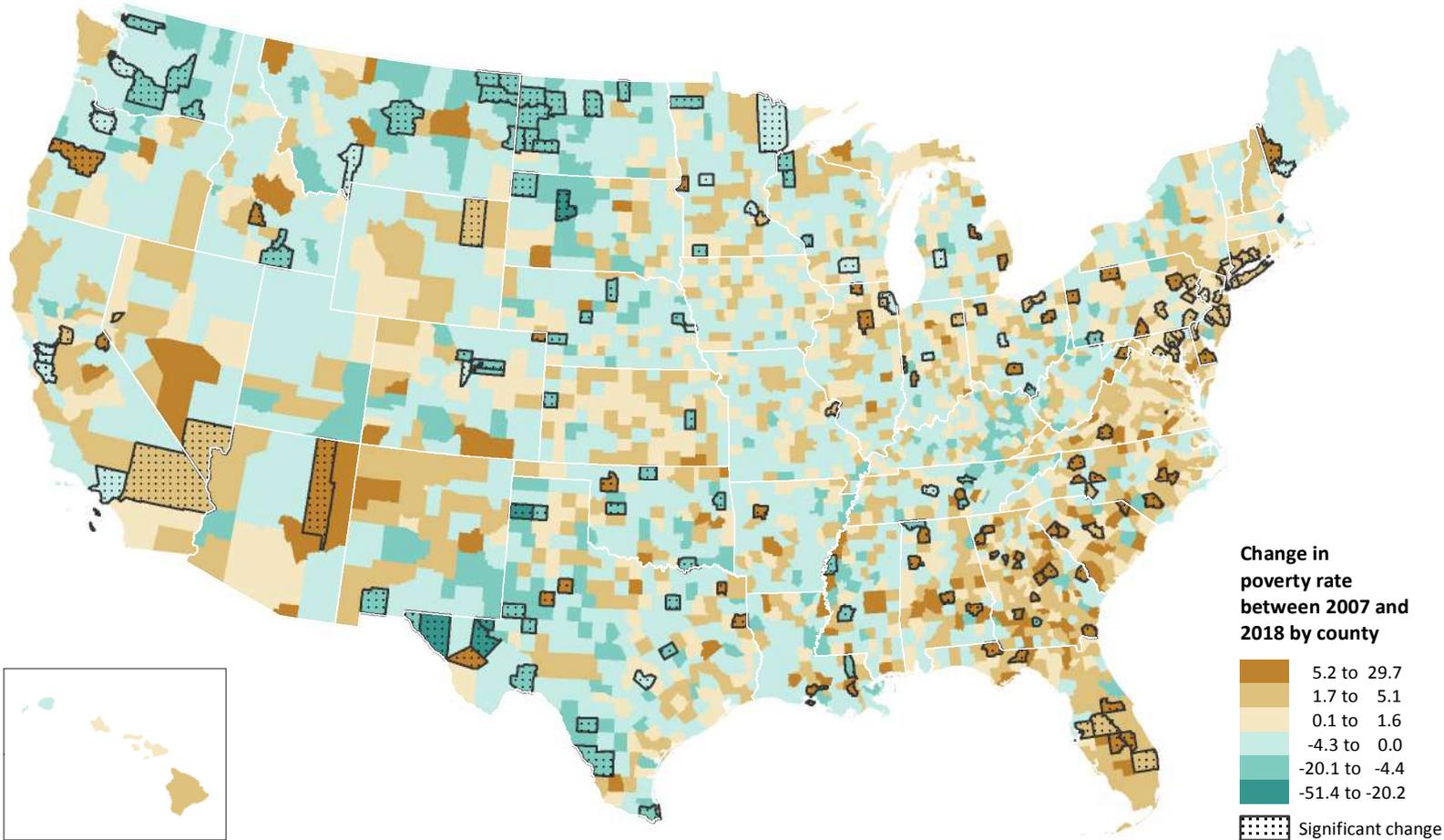
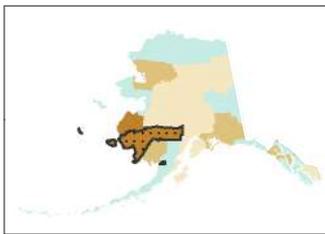
Homeless Population Data Source: Oregon Housing and Community Services, Point-in-Time Count

Total Population Data Source: Population Research Center, Portland State University

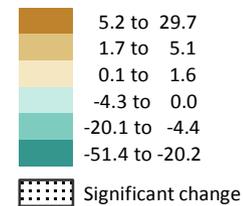
Homeless Students Data Source: Oregon Department of Education

Date: October 29, 2019

Change in the Poverty Rate of the Population Under Age 18 by County: 2007 to 2018



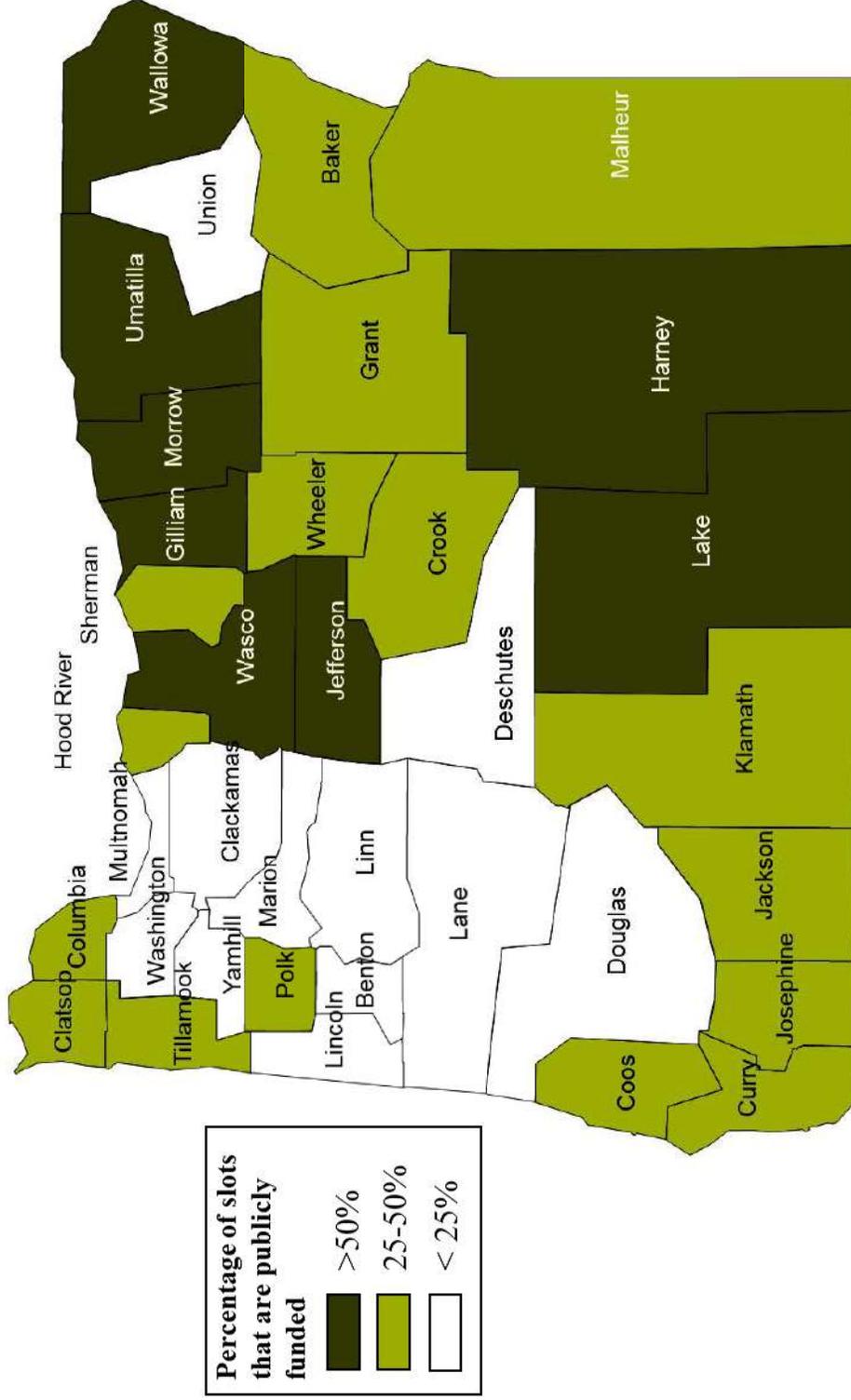
Change in
poverty rate
between 2007 and
2018 by county



Note: The data provided are indirect estimates produced by statistical model-based methods using sample survey, decennial census, and administrative data sources. The estimates contain error stemming from model error, sampling error, and nonsampling error. All counties have been statistically tested at the 90 percent confidence level to determine significant changes.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) Program, Dec. 2019

Map 6. Public funding plays a major role in creating the supply in the majority of Oregon counties.



Slots are defined as regulated child care slots, including Certified Centers, Certified Family, and Registered Family Providers.

Data sources: Public slots for ages 0-5 include Oregon Head Start Prekindergarten, Early Head Start, Preschool Promise, Federal and Tribal Head Start, and Federal Migrant and Seasonal Head Start managed by the Oregon Child Development Coalition. Percentage of slots that are publicly funded is calculated by dividing the number of public slots by the total number of regulated slots (Estimated Supply of Child Care in Oregon as of January 2018; Analysis by Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, Oregon State University using data collected by 211 and the CCR&R system).

The 2020 Census is Happening Now. Respond Today.

QuickFacts

Oregon; Lake County, Oregon; Klamath County, Oregon; United States

QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a *population of 5,000 or more*.

Table

All Topics	Oregon	Lake County, Oregon	Klamath County, Oregon	United States
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	4,217,737	7,869	68,238	328,239,523
 PEOPLE				
Population				
Population estimates, July 1, 2019, (V2019)	4,217,737	7,869	68,238	328,239,523
Population estimates, July 1, 2018, (V2018)	4,190,713	7,879	67,653	327,167,434
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2019)	3,831,079	7,885	66,384	308,758,105
Population estimates base, April 1, 2010, (V2018)	3,831,075	7,885	66,380	308,758,105
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2019, (V2019)	10.1%	-0.2%	2.8%	6.3%
Population, percent change - April 1, 2010 (estimates base) to July 1, 2018, (V2018)	9.4%	-0.1%	1.9%	6.0%
Population, Census, April 1, 2010	3,831,074	7,895	66,380	308,745,538
Age and Sex				
Persons under 5 years, percent	▲ 5.6%	▲ 5.1%	▲ 6.2%	▲ 6.1%
Persons under 18 years, percent	▲ 20.8%	▲ 19.2%	▲ 21.7%	▲ 22.4%
Persons 65 years and over, percent	▲ 17.6%	▲ 25.2%	▲ 21.2%	▲ 16.0%
Female persons, percent	▲ 50.4%	▲ 46.7%	▲ 50.0%	▲ 50.8%
Race and Hispanic Origin				
White alone, percent	▲ 86.8%	▲ 91.2%	▲ 88.5%	▲ 76.5%
Black or African American alone, percent (a)	▲ 2.2%	▲ 0.7%	▲ 1.0%	▲ 13.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	▲ 1.8%	▲ 2.5%	▲ 4.9%	▲ 1.3%
Asian alone, percent (a)	▲ 4.8%	▲ 1.4%	▲ 1.1%	▲ 5.9%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	▲ 0.5%	▲ 0.2%	▲ 0.2%	▲ 0.2%
Two or More Races, percent	▲ 3.9%	▲ 4.0%	▲ 4.3%	▲ 2.7%
Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	▲ 13.3%	▲ 8.4%	▲ 13.4%	▲ 18.3%
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	▲ 75.3%	▲ 84.4%	▲ 77.4%	▲ 60.4%
Population Characteristics				
Veterans, 2014-2018	288,540	831	7,024	18,611,432
Foreign born persons, percent, 2014-2018	9.9%	3.1%	5.4%	13.5%
Housing				
Housing units, July 1, 2018, (V2018)	1,788,681	4,541	33,681	138,537,078
Owner-occupied housing unit rate, 2014-2018	61.9%	63.8%	63.8%	63.8%
Median value of owner-occupied housing units, 2014-2018	\$287,300	\$125,300	\$162,100	\$204,900
Median selected monthly owner costs -with a mortgage, 2014-2018	\$1,647	\$966	\$1,160	\$1,558
Median selected monthly owner costs -without a mortgage, 2014-2018	\$519	\$348	\$367	\$490
Median gross rent, 2014-2018	\$1,050	\$688	\$750	\$1,023
Building permits, 2018	20,132 ¹	14	146	1,328,827
Families & Living Arrangements				
Households, 2014-2018	1,591,835	3,494	27,402	119,730,128
Persons per household, 2014-2018	2.51	2.07	2.38	2.63
Living in same house 1 year ago, percent of persons age 1 year+, 2014-2018	82.3%	82.3%	82.0%	85.5%
Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2014-2018	15.4%	5.1%	8.0%	21.5%
Computer and Internet Use				
Households with a computer, percent, 2014-2018	91.8%	79.9%	87.1%	88.8%
Households with a broadband Internet subscription, percent, 2014-2018	83.9%	61.6%	77.1%	80.4%
Education				
High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2014-2018	90.4%	86.9%	87.4%	87.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2014-2018	32.9%	15.4%	19.4%	31.5%
Health				
With a disability, under age 65 years, percent, 2014-2018	10.1%	13.2%	15.4%	8.6%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years, percent	▲ 8.4%	▲ 9.3%	▲ 11.0%	▲ 10.0%

Economy

In civilian labor force, total, percent of population age 16 years+, 2014-2018	62.1%	50.5%	52.5%	62.9%
In civilian labor force, female, percent of population age 16 years+, 2014-2018	57.7%	47.9%	47.9%	58.2%
Total accommodation and food services sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	8,466,788	6,631	110,662	708,138,598
Total health care and social assistance receipts/revenue, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	24,956,816	28,552	323,540	2,040,441,203
Total manufacturers shipments, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	51,349,948	34,495	449,873	5,696,729,632
Total merchant wholesaler sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	48,325,261	D	210,886	5,208,023,478
Total retail sales, 2012 (\$1,000) (c)	49,481,054	74,867	757,458	4,219,821,871
Total retail sales per capita, 2012 (c)	\$12,690	\$9,634	\$11,492	\$13,443

Transportation

Mean travel time to work (minutes), workers age 16 years+, 2014-2018	23.7	14.8	15.7	26.6
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Income & Poverty

Median household income (in 2018 dollars), 2014-2018	\$59,393	\$36,627	\$43,522	\$60,293
Per capita income in past 12 months (in 2018 dollars), 2014-2018	\$32,045	\$22,469	\$24,296	\$32,621
Persons in poverty, percent	▲ 12.6%	▲ 18.3%	▲ 18.5%	▲ 11.8%

**BUSINESSES****Businesses**

Total employer establishments, 2017	117,357 ¹	201	1,527	7,860,674
Total employment, 2017	1,596,637 ¹	1,298	17,352	128,591,812
Total annual payroll, 2017 (\$1,000)	79,111,280 ¹	49,488	688,890	6,725,346,754
Total employment, percent change, 2016-2017	2.9% ¹	10.5%	-0.5%	1.5%
Total nonemployer establishments, 2017	295,127	475	3,477	25,701,671
All firms, 2012	339,305	752	4,137	27,626,360
Men-owned firms, 2012	165,691	266	1,874	14,844,597
Women-owned firms, 2012	123,015	308	1,491	9,878,397
Minority-owned firms, 2012	41,456	F	413	7,952,386
Nonminority-owned firms, 2012	285,028	654	3,455	18,987,918
Veteran-owned firms, 2012	30,918	61	490	2,521,682
Nonveteran-owned firms, 2012	288,790	577	3,197	24,070,685

**GEOGRAPHY****Geography**

Population per square mile, 2010	39.9	1.0	11.2	87.4
Land area in square miles, 2010	95,988.01	8,138.98	5,941.05	3,531,905.43
FIPS Code	41	41037	41035	00

About datasets used in this table

Value Notes

- 1. Includes data not distributed by county.

Estimates are not comparable to other geographic levels due to methodology differences that may exist between different data sources.

Some estimates presented here come from sample data, and thus have sampling errors that may render some apparent differences between geographies statistically indistinguishable. Click the Quick Info icon to the left of each row in TABLE view to learn about sampling error.

The vintage year (e.g., V2019) refers to the final year of the series (2010 thru 2019). *Different vintage years of estimates are not comparable.*

Fact Notes

- (a) Includes persons reporting only one race
- (b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories
- (c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data

Value Flags

- Either no or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest or upper interval of an open ended distribution.
- D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of confidential information
- F Fewer than 25 firms
- FN Footnote on this item in place of data
- N Data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.
- NA Not available
- S Suppressed; does not meet publication standards
- X Not applicable
- Z Value greater than zero but less than half unit of measure shown

QuickFacts data are derived from: Population Estimates, American Community Survey, Census of Population and Housing, Current Population Survey, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, State and County Housing Unit Estimates, County Business Patterns, Nonemployer Statistics, Economic Census, Survey of Business Owners, Building Permits.

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