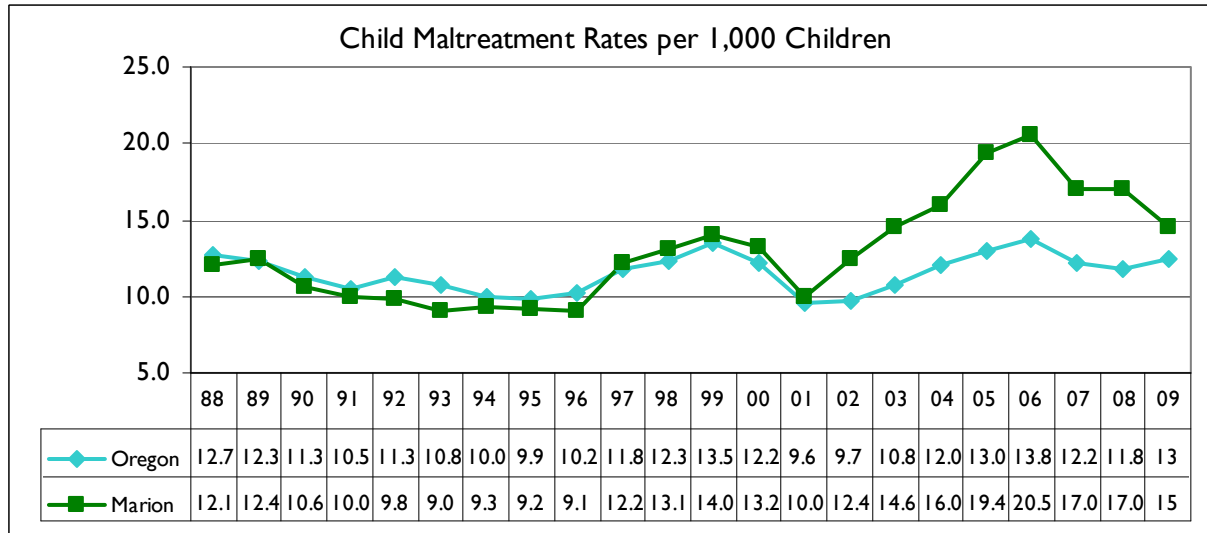


This document represents updated data as of December 9, 2010. The following data have been updated since the Appendix A: Data was approved as part of Marion County's 2010 Update to the 6-Year Comprehensive Plan: *Child Maltreatment, Foster Care Rate, Homeless Students, Uninsured Children, Food Insecurity, Free/Reduced Lunch, Per Capita Income, Unemployment (annual), Unemployment (as a % of US rate).*

Appendix A: Data

Reduce Child Maltreatment

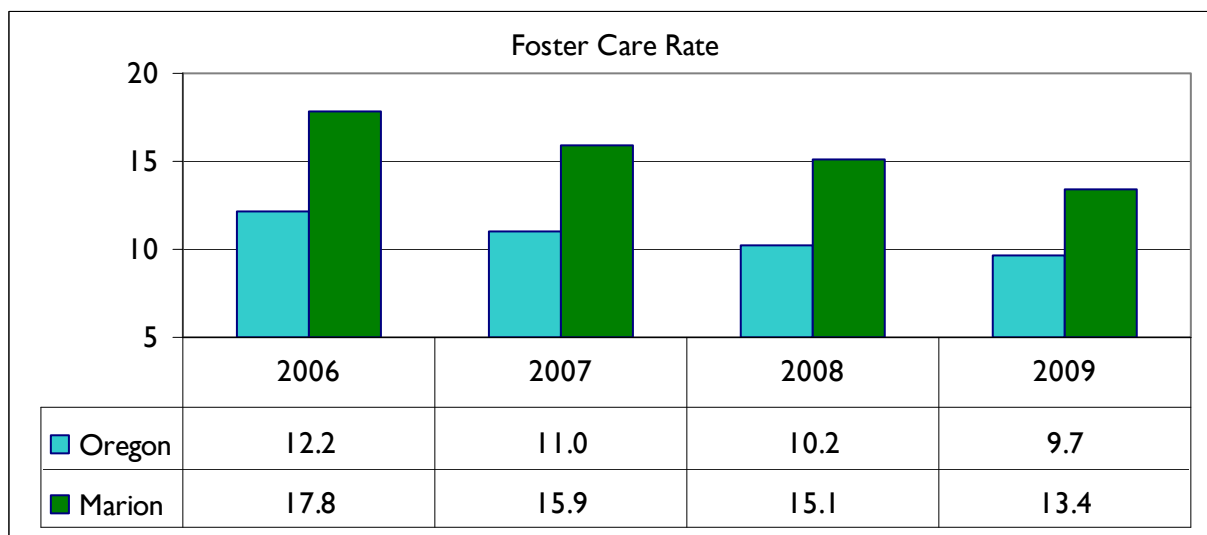
Reduce child maltreatment, as measured by the number of children, per 1,000 persons under age 18, who are abused or neglected or at risk of abuse or neglect. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #51)



Source: Department of Human Services, "The Status of Children in Oregon's Child Protection System".

Reduce Foster Care Rate

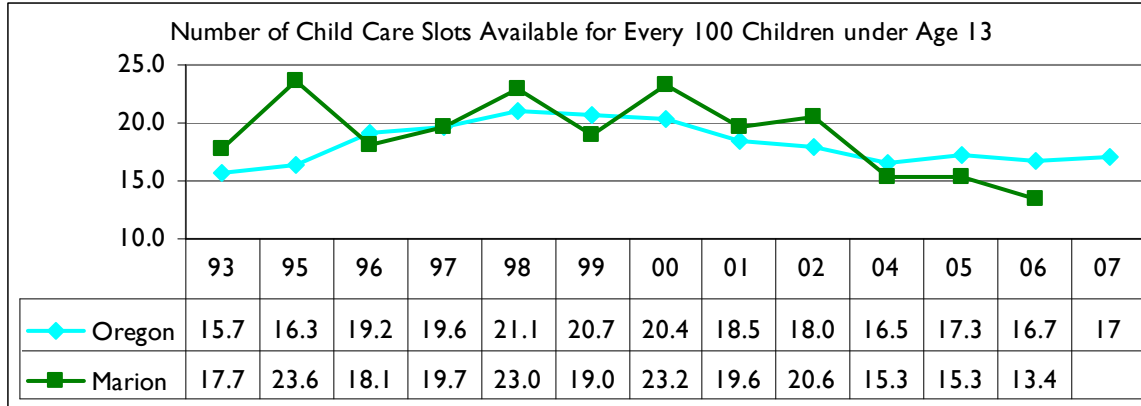
Reduce foster care rate per 1,000 children.



Source: Department of Human Services, "The Status of Children in Oregon's Child Protection System".

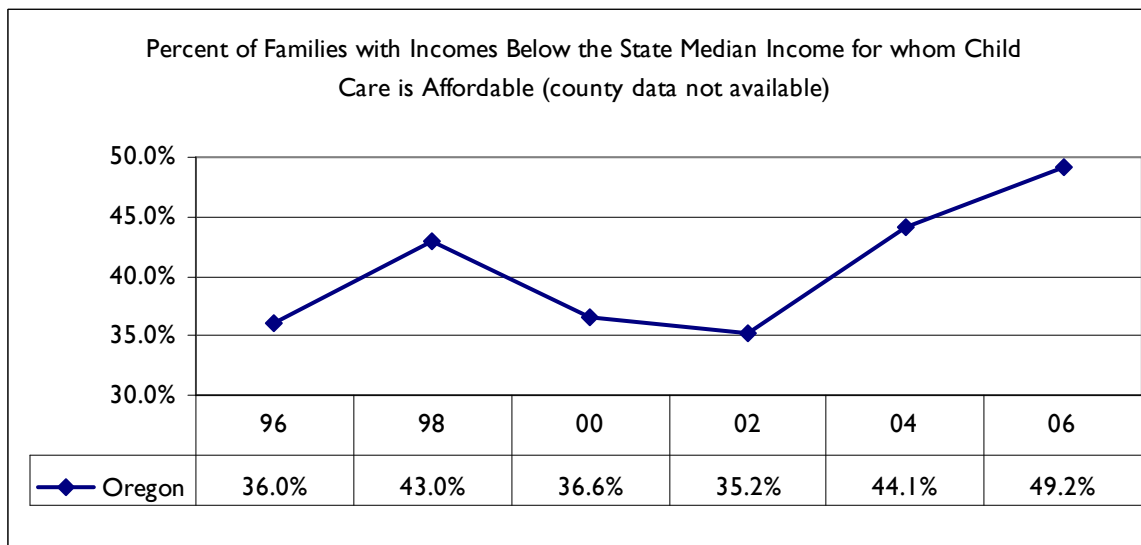
Child Care Availability

Increase child care availability, as measured by the number of child care slots for every 100 children under age 13. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark # 47)



Child Care Affordability

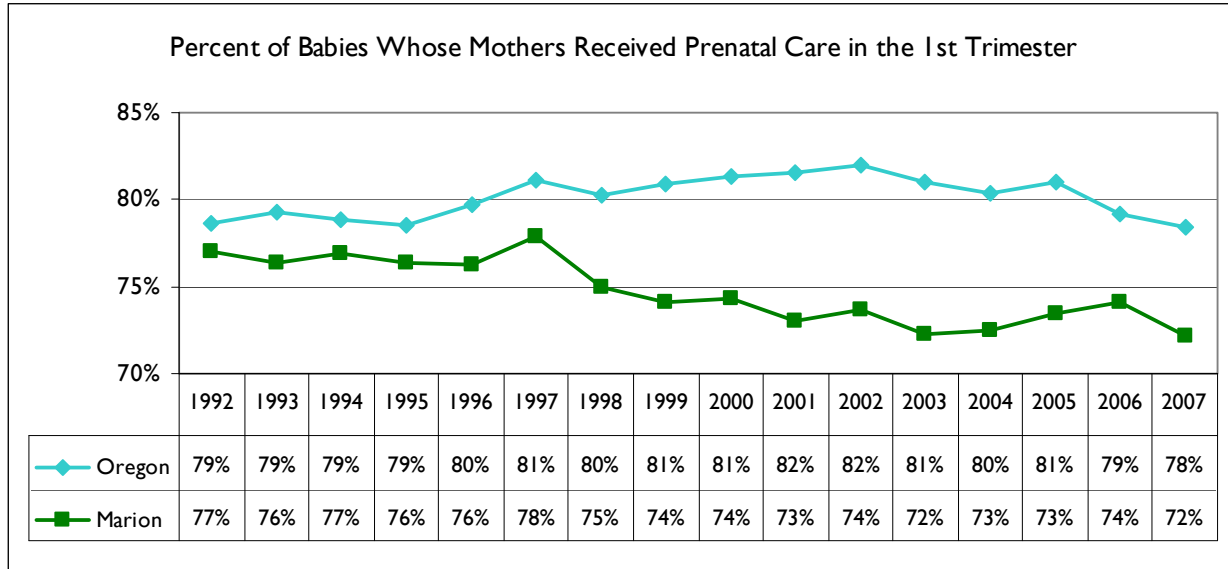
Increase child care affordability, as measured by the percent of families with income below the state median income for whom child care is affordable. Affordability is defined as spending less than 10% of household income on child care. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark # 47)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

Improve Prenatal Care

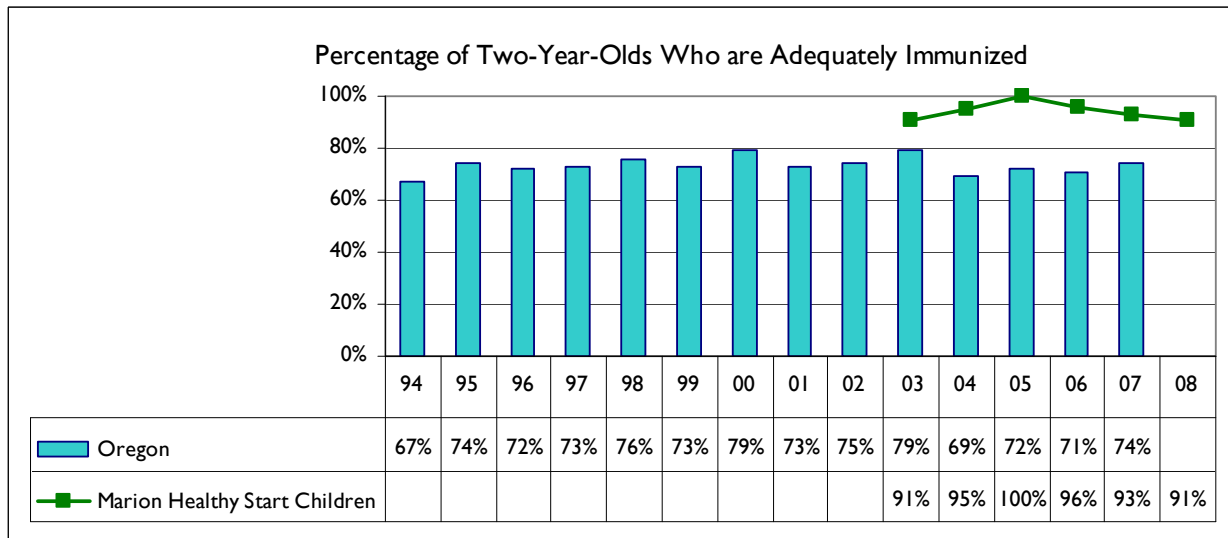
Improve prenatal care, as measured by the percentage of babies whose mothers received early prenatal care. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #40)



Source: Oregon Department of Human Services, as reported by the Oregon Progress Board

Increase Immunizations

Increase immunizations, as measured by the percentage of two-year-olds who are adequately immunized. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark # 42)

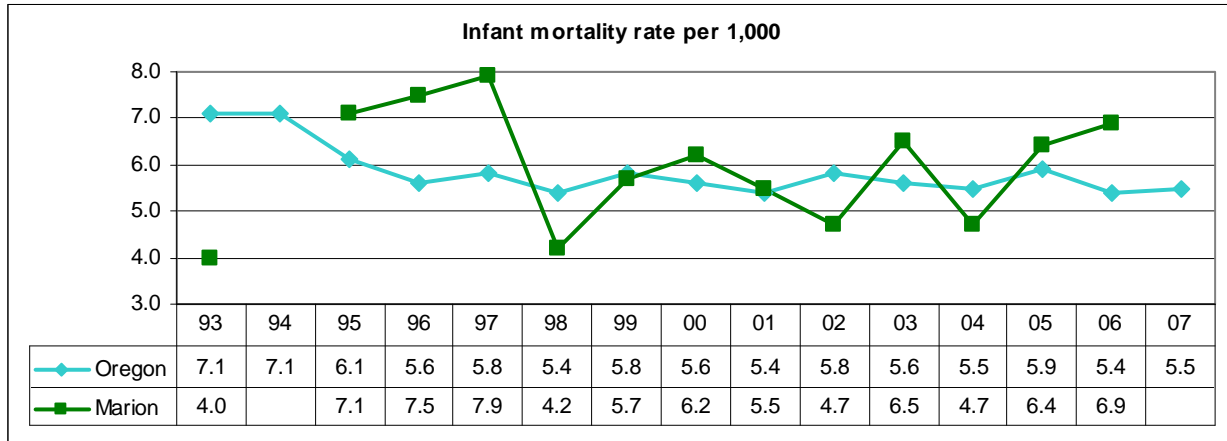


Sources: Department of Human Services (Oregon data) and NPC Research (Healthy Start data)

Countywide immunization data is not available. However, Healthy Start / Healthy Families, a home visiting program serving at-risk first birth families, tracks and reports immunization status for families it serves. That data is reported here. The Healthy Start/ Healthy Families population is not considered to be representative of the population at large for purposes of immunization, as the program promotes positive health practices for the families it serves.

Reduce Infant Mortality

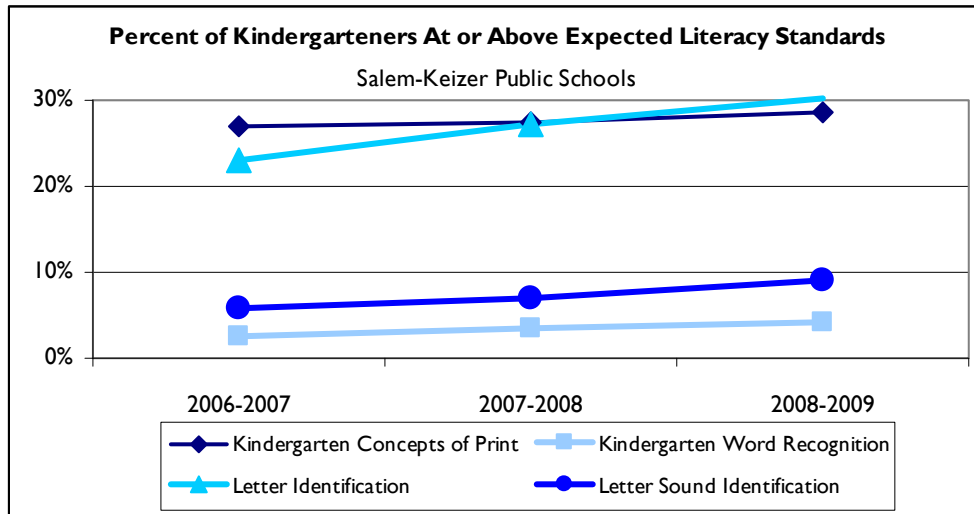
Infant mortality rate per 1,000. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #41)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

The number of infants (<365 days old) who die in a given year per 1,000 resident live births during the same calendar year

School Readiness

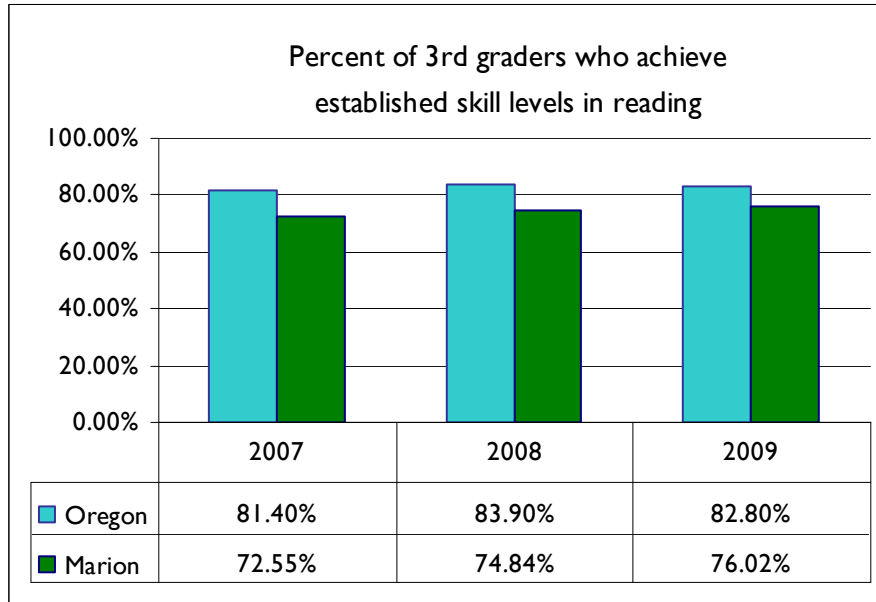


Data Source: Salem-Keizer Public Schools, Testing and Evaluation Coordinator. Primary Literacy Assessment of student performance is conducted by Salem-Keizer Public Schools in September.

Data are from the Primary Literacy Assessment of student performance. The assessment is conducted in September of each year, to see how far students are from the standard expected by the end of kindergarten.

Improve 3rd Grade Reading

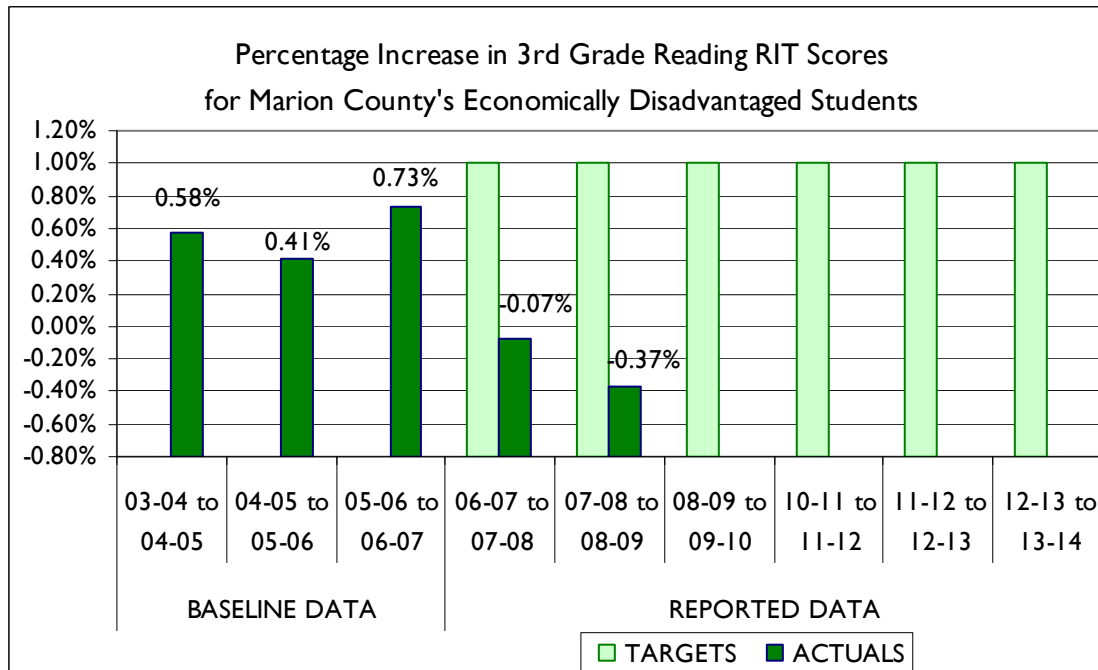
Improve 3rd Grade Reading as measured by the percent of third graders who achieve established skill levels in reading. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #19a)



Source: Oregon Department of Education

Due to the change in Oregonians' expectations for students, the percent of students meeting the standard in 2006-07 and subsequent years is not comparable to previous years' results.

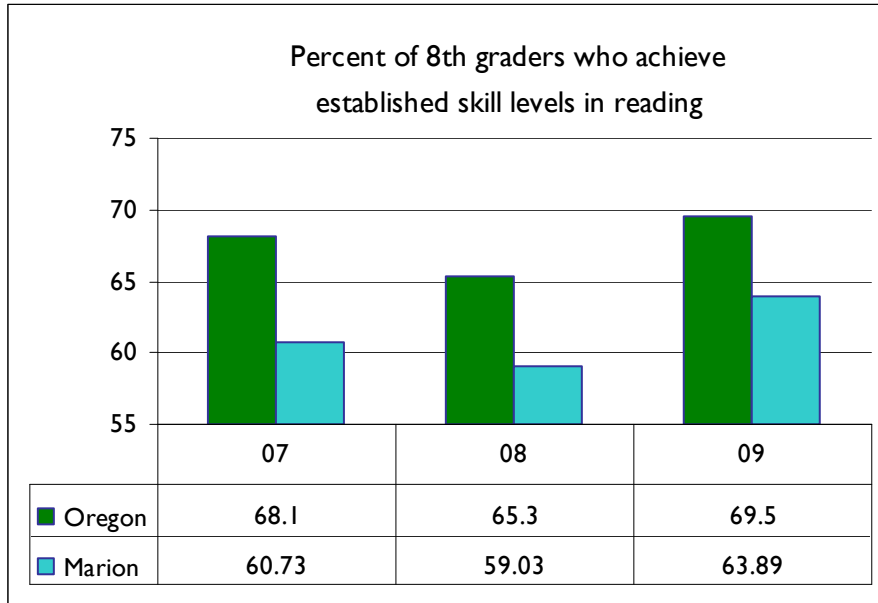
Improve 3rd Grade Reading Scores of Economically Disadvantaged Children



Source: Willamette Education Service District

Improve 8th Grade Reading

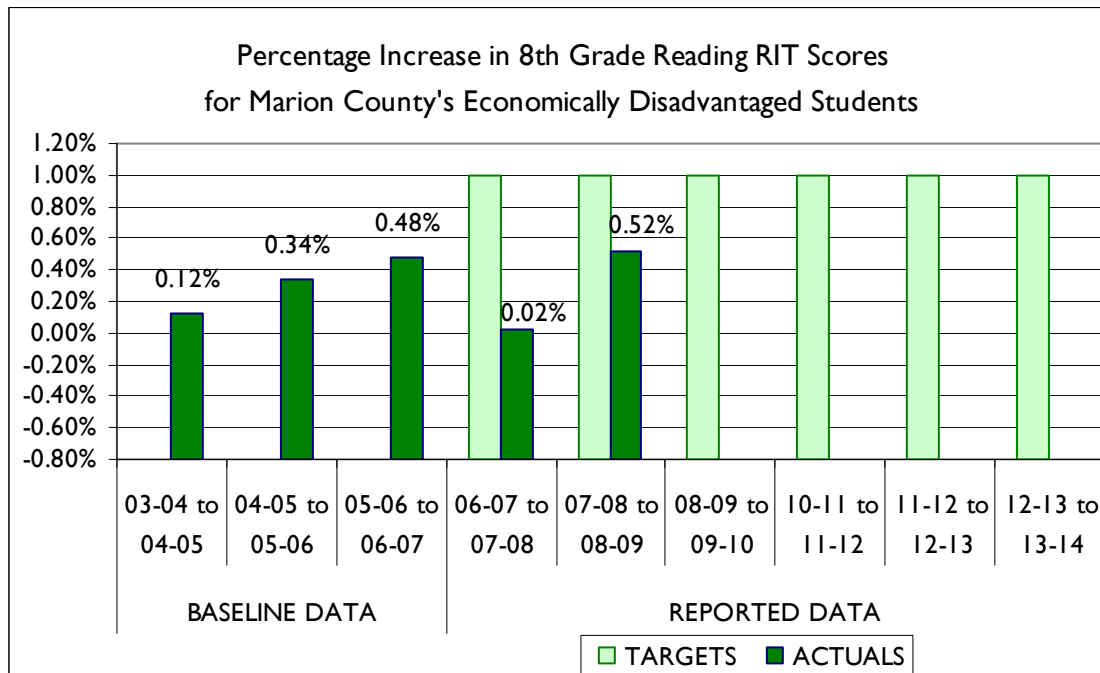
Improve 8th Grade Reading as measured by the percent of eighth graders who achieve established skill levels in reading. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #20a)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

Due to the change in Oregonians' expectations for students, the percent of students meeting the standard in 2006-07 and subsequent years is not comparable to previous years' results.

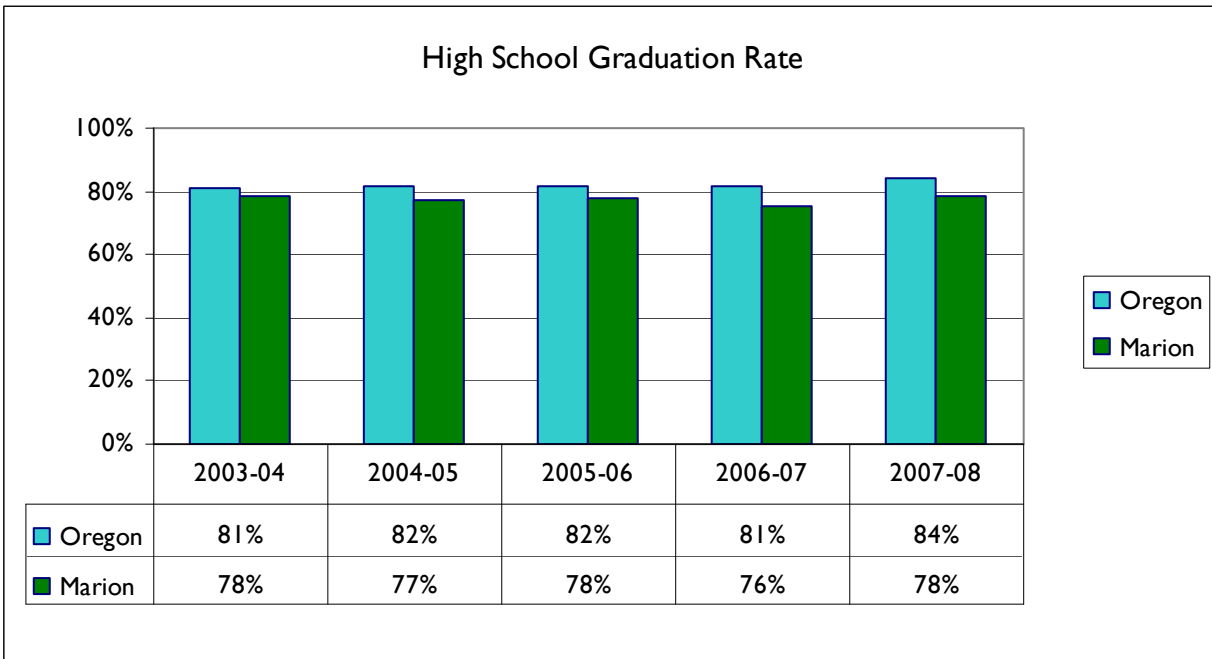
Improve 8th Grade Reading Scores of Economically Disadvantaged Children



Source: Willamette Education Service District

Increase High School Graduation Rate

Improve the high school graduation rate as measured by the percent of students (those receiving diplomas and those who dropped out) who receive a regular diploma.



Source: Oregon Department of Education

Students who receive a GED are not included in the graduation rate calculation. By Oregon law, students who receive a GED are not dropouts, but are considered non-graduates.

Salem-Keizer School District reports that of all students who graduated in 2007-08, 7 percent spent more than 4 years working toward their diploma.

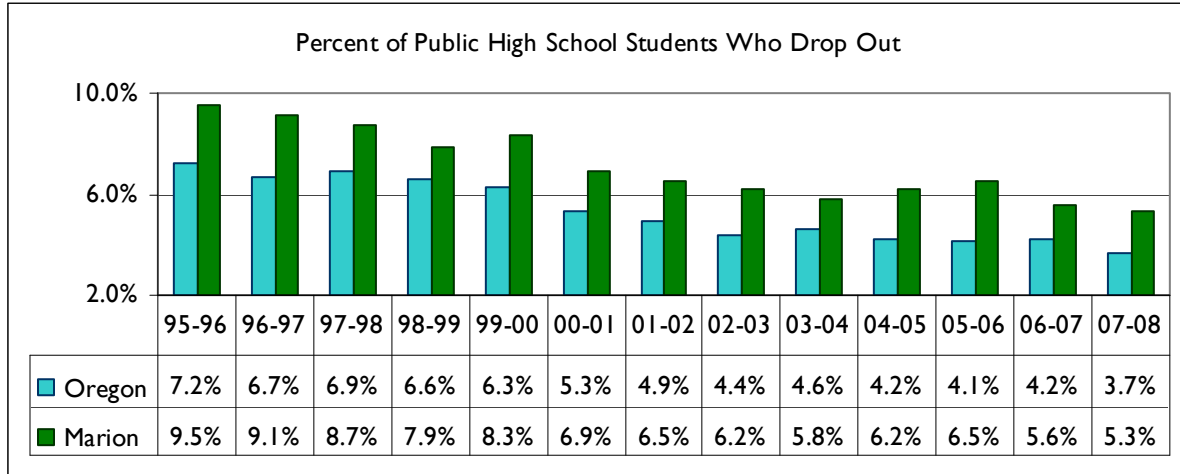
High school completers are those students who completed four or more years of high school, plus those students who earned a diploma in less than four years.

Completers who did not receive a diploma include those who finished their senior year but did not earn a diploma, as well as GED recipients and special education students who have not earned a modified diploma or who have earned a certificate of attainment.

Source: Oregon Department of Education and Salem-Keizer Public Schools Testing and Evaluation Coordinator

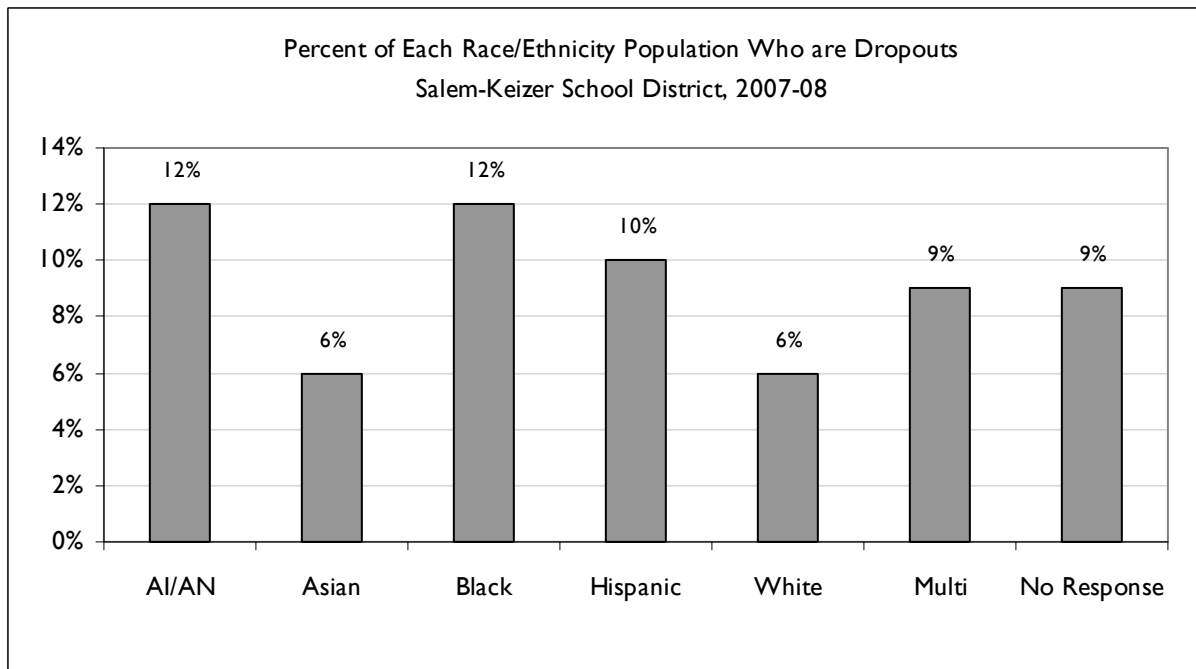
Reduce High School Dropout Rate

Reduce the high school dropout rate, as measured by the percentage of public high school students who drop out of grades 9 through 12 in any given year without receiving a high school diploma or GED. (Oregon Progress Board Benchmark #22)



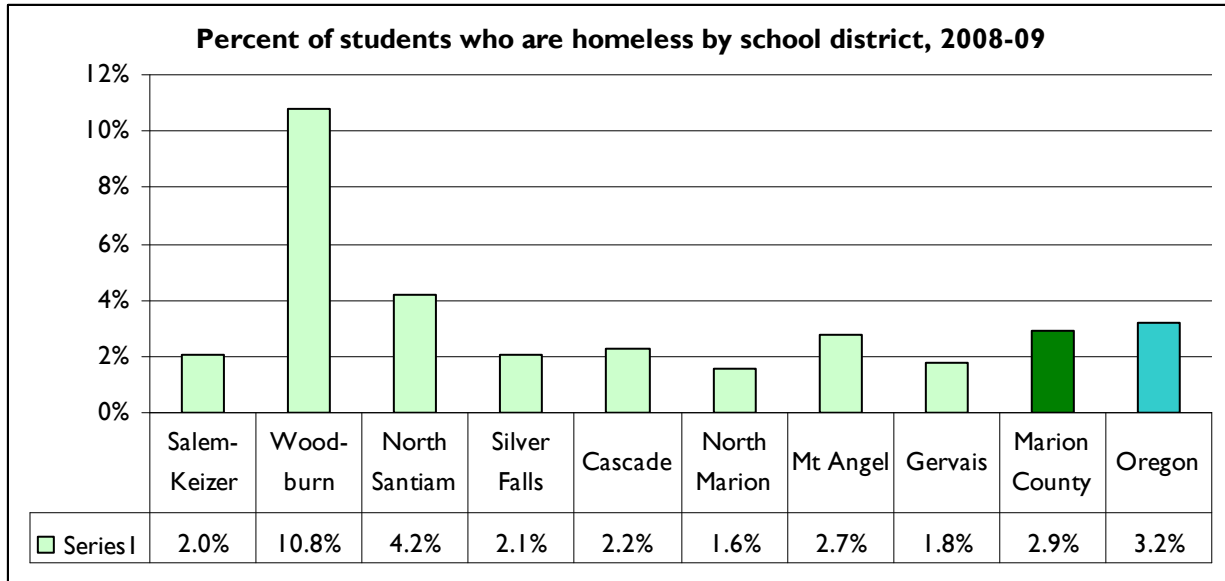
Source: Oregon Department of Education

Salem-Keizer School District reports that their dropout recovery specialists brought 731 dropouts back to school in 2007-08 and 834 in 2008-09.



Source: Salem-Keizer Public Schools, Testing and Evaluation Coordinator

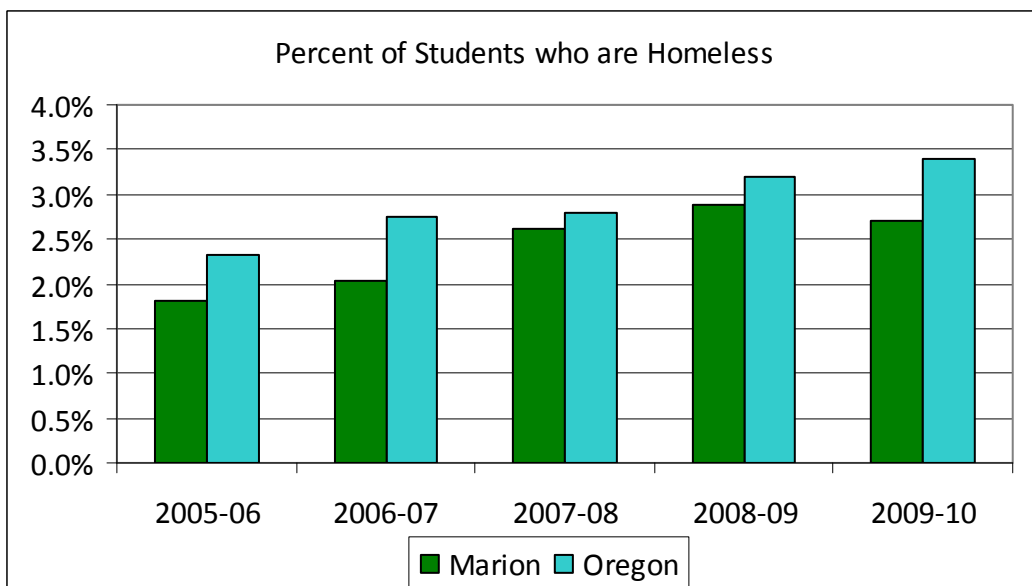
Homeless Students



Source: Oregon Department of Education (8 of 10 districts represented. Not shown: Jefferson & St. Paul).

In 2008-09, 1,676 Marion County students were homeless at some point during the school year. In Salem-Keizer and Woodburn, 815 and 564 students were homeless respectively.

Homeless students are minors who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. The numbers also include unaccompanied homeless youth, who are on their own – runaway and abandoned youth, including youths who are sharing housing due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason. Nineteen percent of Marion County homeless students and 17 percent of Oregon homeless students are unaccompanied.

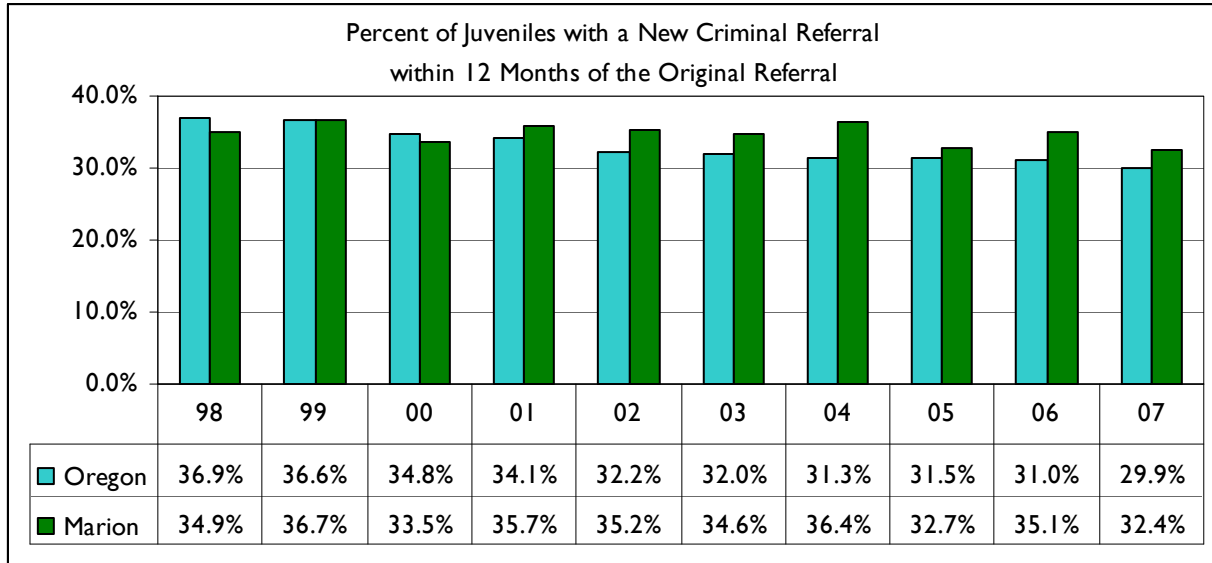


Source: Oregon Department of Education

Reduce Juvenile Recidivism

Reduce juvenile recidivism, as measured by the percentage of juveniles with a new criminal referral to a county juvenile department within 12 months of the original criminal offense.

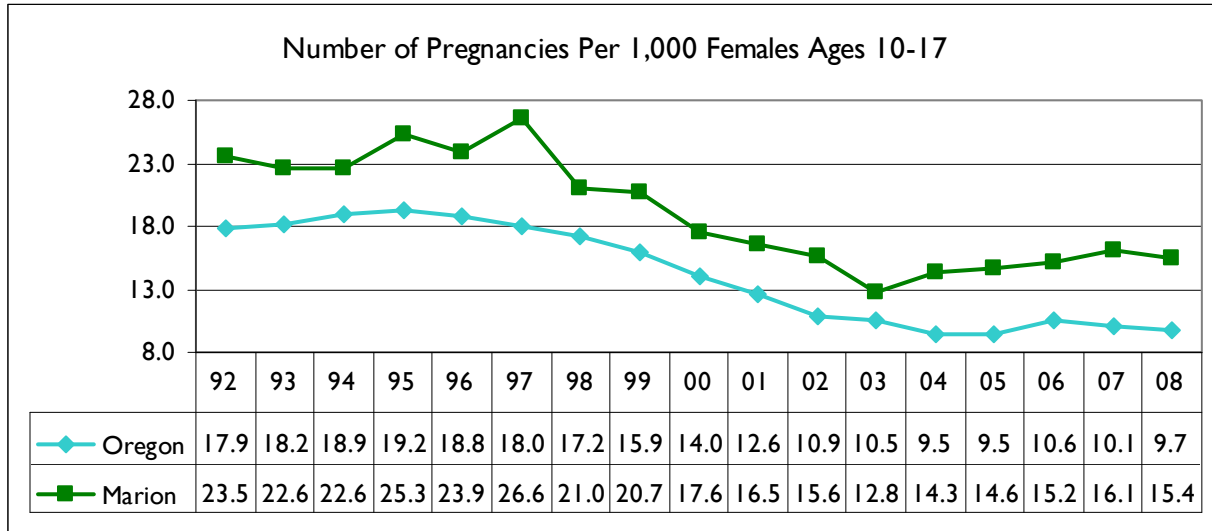
(Oregon Progress Board benchmark #66)



Source: Oregon Youth Authority, Juvenile Justice Information System

Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Ages 10-17)

Reduce teen pregnancy, as measured by the pregnancy rate per 1,000 females 10-17.
(Oregon Progress Board benchmark #39)

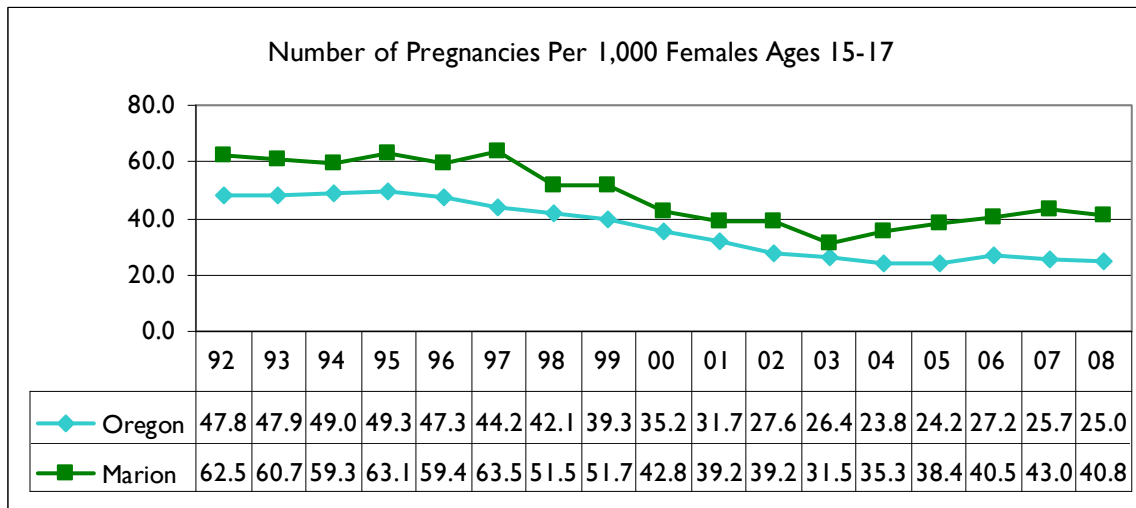


Source: Department of Human Services, Center for Health Statistics

Of the 583 teens ages 10-17 that were pregnant during the years 2005 through 2007, 26 were 14 years old or younger.

Reduce Teen Pregnancy (Ages 15-17)

Teen pregnancy, as measured by the rate per 1,000 females age 15-17.

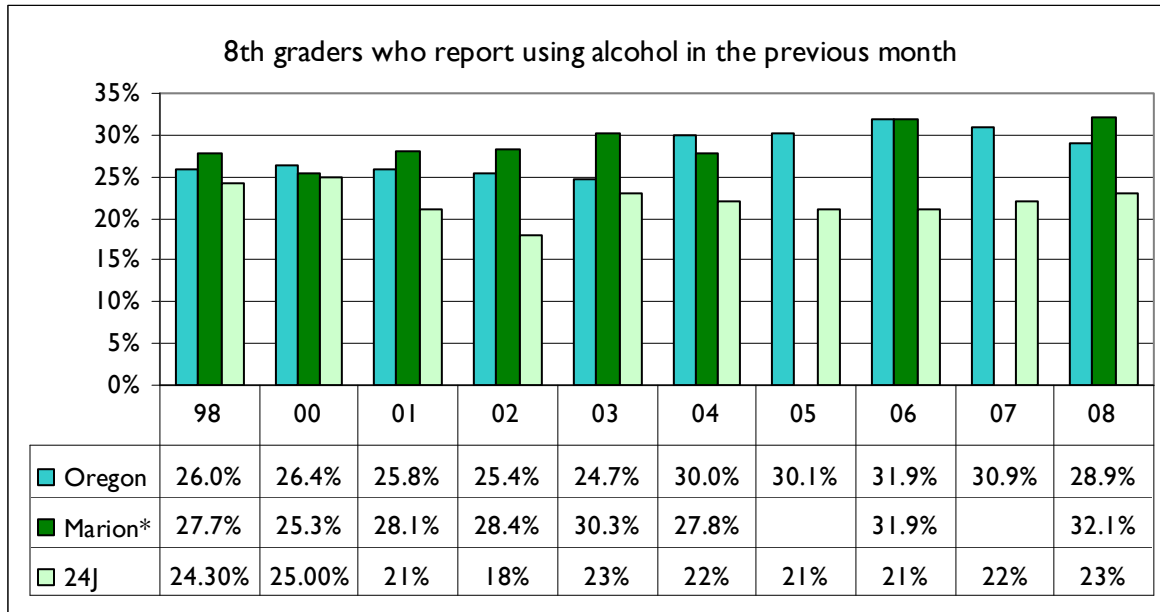


Source: Department of Human Services, Center for Health Statistics

Of the 557 Marion County teen pregnancies (ages 15-17) during the years 2005 through 2007, 16 percent (88) were the teenager's second or subsequent pregnancy. Three percent (15) were the teenager's third or subsequent pregnancy.

Decrease Teen Alcohol Use

Decrease teen alcohol use, as measured by the percentage of 8th grade students who report using alcohol in the previous month. (High Level Outcome #10)

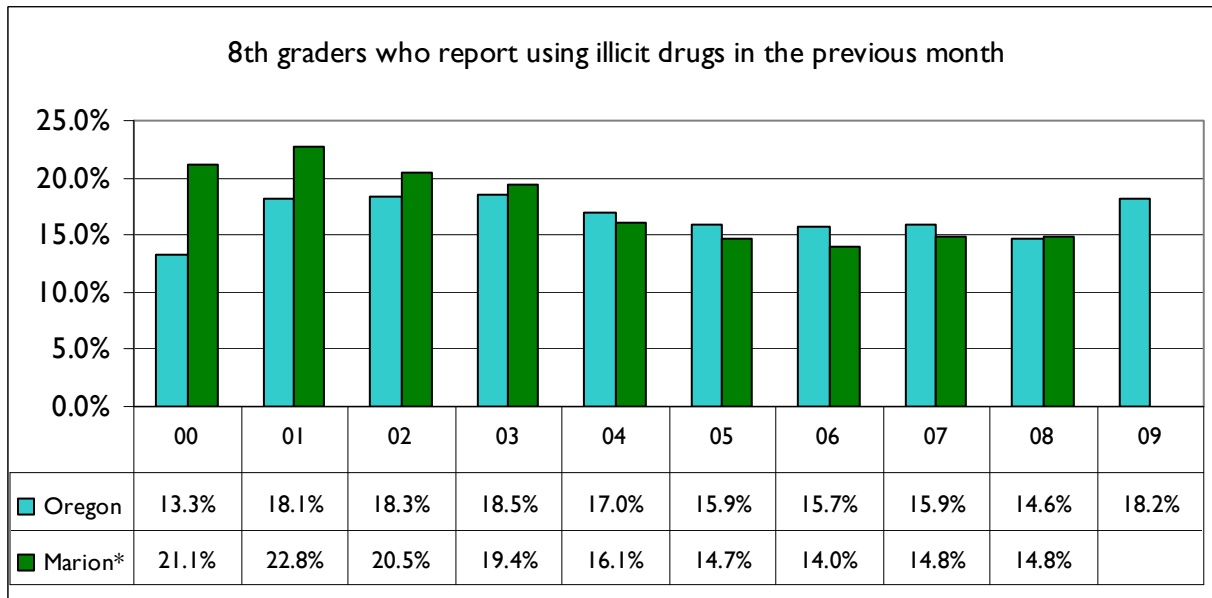


*Marion County data does not include Salem-Keizer Public Schools district 24J

Source: Oregon Progress Board, Oregon Healthy Teens Survey and Salem-Keizer Public Schools 24J

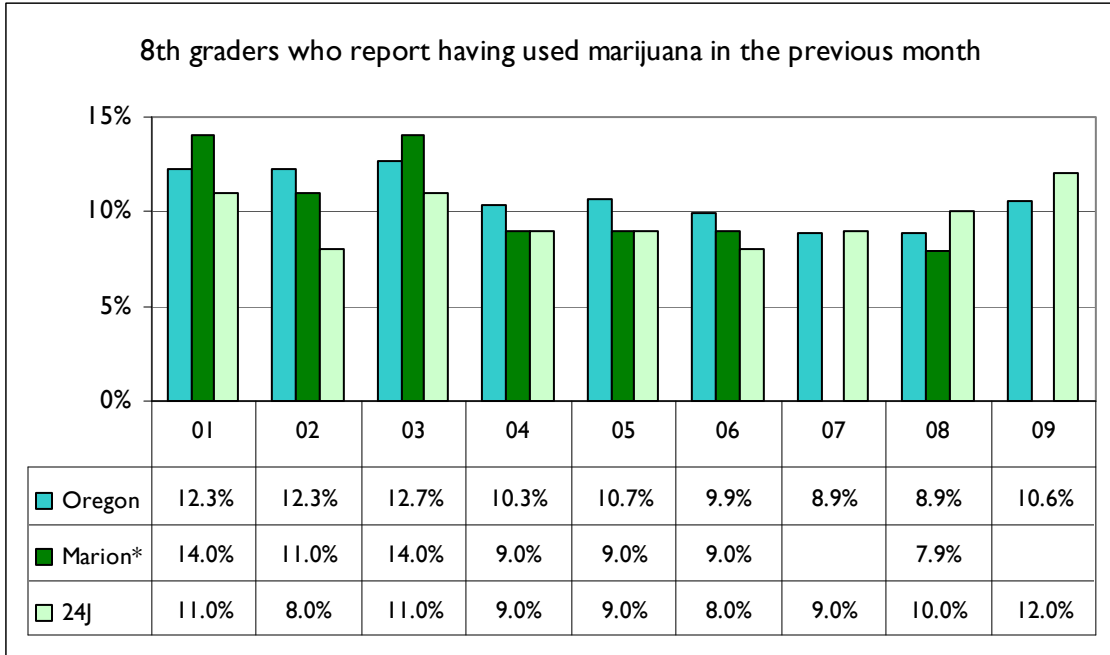
Decrease Teen Drug Use

Decrease teen drug use, as measured by the percentage of 8th grade students who report using illicit drugs in the previous month. (High Level Outcome #11)



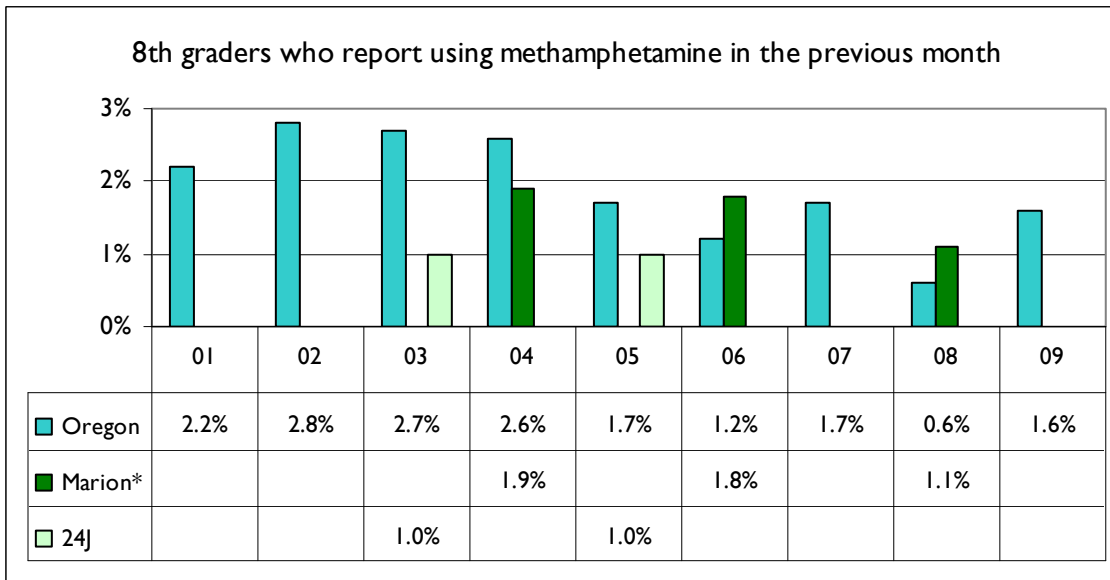
*Marion County data does not include Salem-Keizer Public Schools district 24J

Source: Oregon Progress Board and Oregon Healthy Teens Survey



*Marion County data does not include Salem-Keizer Public Schools district 24j

Source: Oregon Progress Board, Oregon Healthy Teens Survey and Salem-Keizer Public Schools 24j

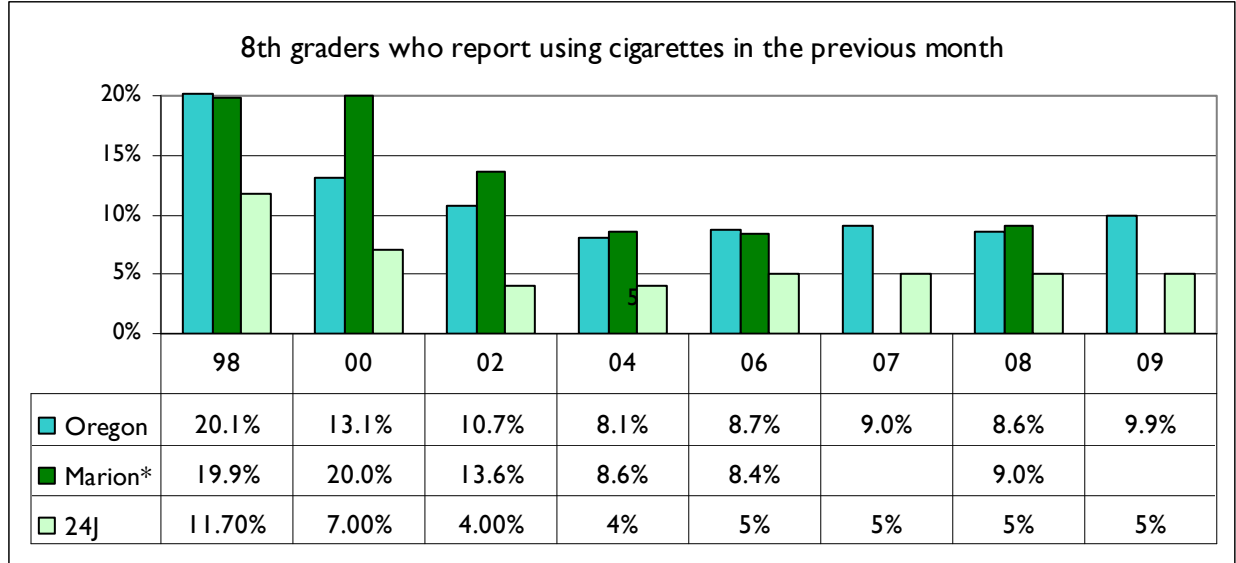


*Marion County data does not include Salem-Keizer Public Schools district 24j

Source: Oregon Progress Board, Oregon Healthy Teens Survey and Salem-Keizer Public Schools 24j

Decrease Teen Tobacco Use

Decrease teen tobacco use, as measured by the percentage of 8th grade students who report using cigarettes in the previous month. . (High Level Outcome #12)

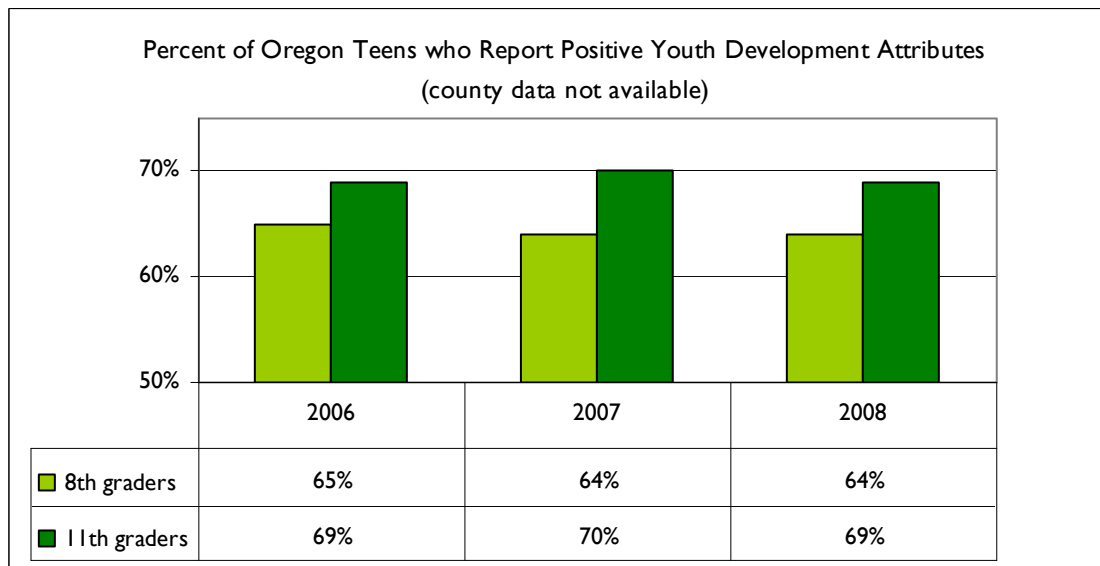


*Marion County data does not include Salem-Keizer Public Schools district 24J

Source: Oregon Progress Board, Oregon Healthy Teens Survey and Salem-Keizer Public Schools 24J

Increase Positive Youth Development

Increase positive youth development, as measured by the percentage of Oregon teens who report positive youth development attributes. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #99)

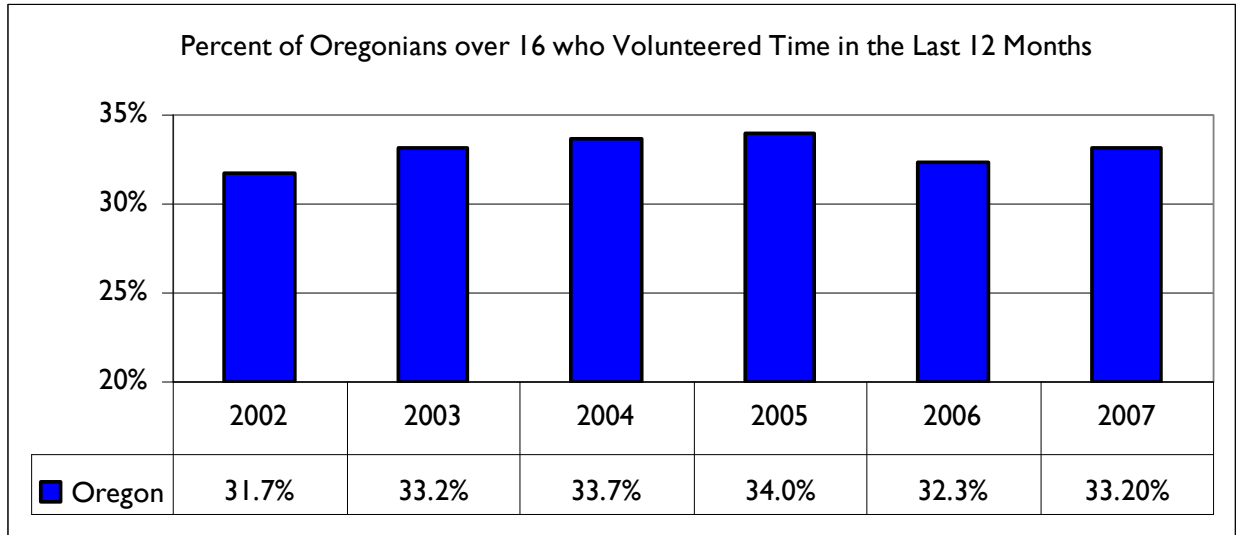


Source: Oregon Progress Board

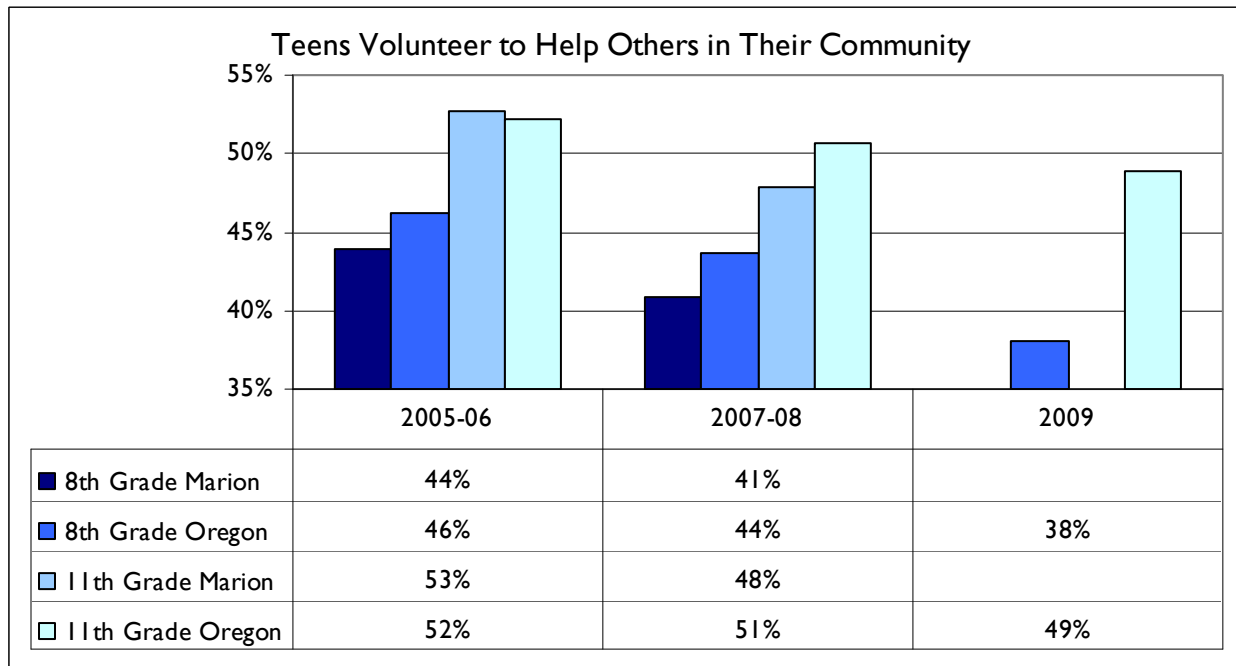
Data represent the percent of respondents to the annual Oregon Healthy Teens Survey who answered at least five of six positive youth development questions in the survey positively. The benchmark is based on a framework of positive youth development that embraces both an individual wellbeing and a social connectedness component. The individual wellbeing component reflects self-assessed self confidence, emotional, mental and physical health. The social connectedness component reflects whether there is a caring adult in the individual's life in the school setting and whether the individual volunteers in some way to the community.

Increase Volunteerism

Increase volunteerism, as measured by the percentage of Oregonians over age 16 who volunteered time in the last twelve months. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #30)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

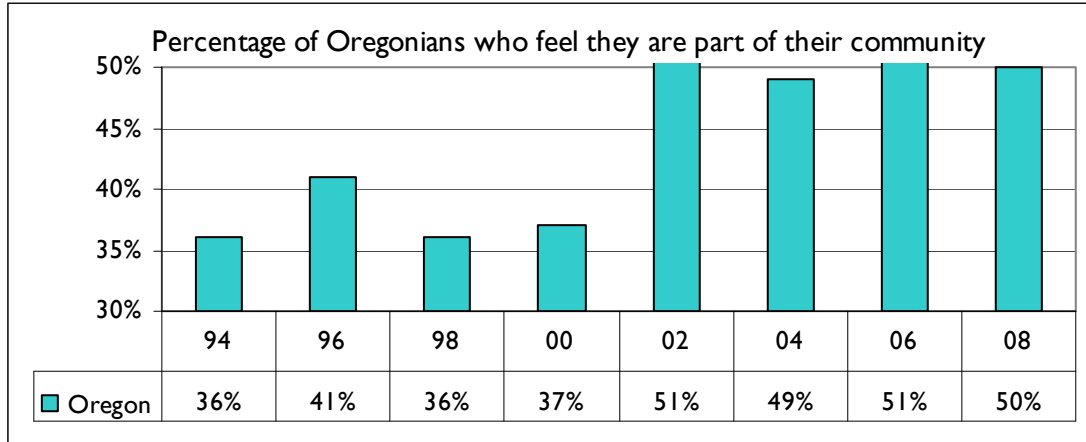


Source: Department of Human Services, Oregon Healthy Teens Survey

Note: Marion County data includes only rural areas. Salem-Keizer does not participate in the survey.

Increase Community Engagement

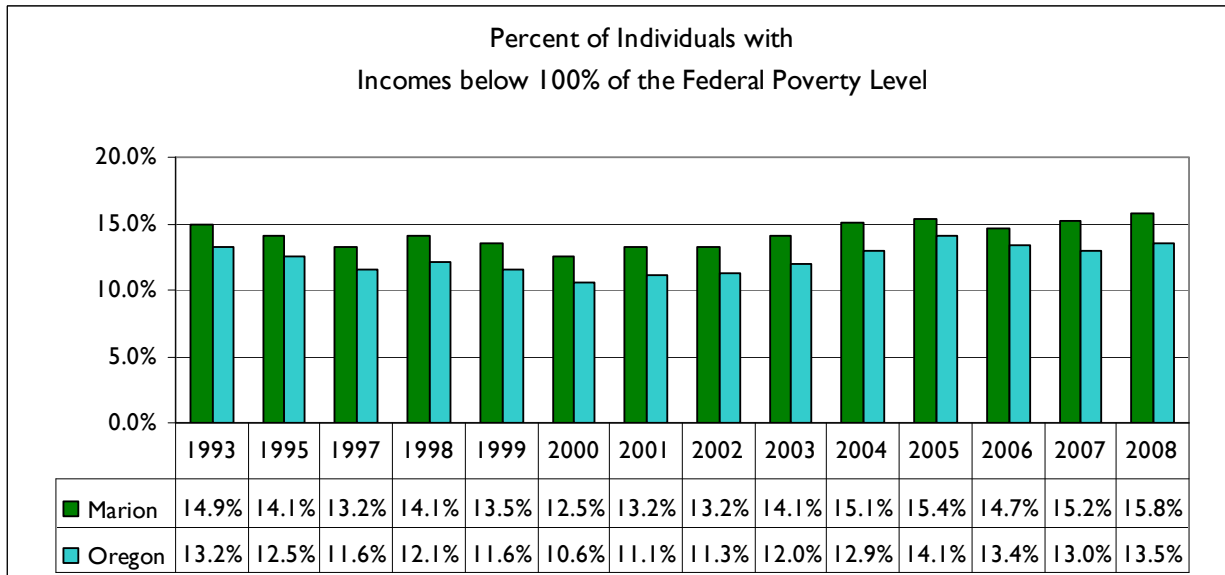
Increase community engagement, as measured by the percentage of Oregonians who feel they are part of their community. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #32)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

Decrease Poverty

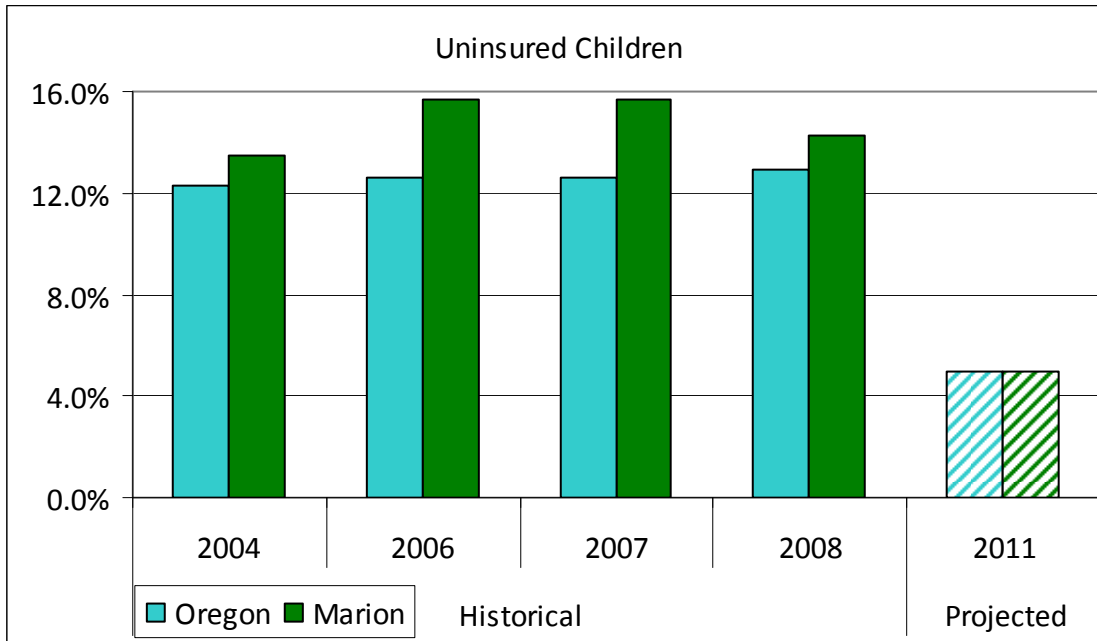
Poverty as measured by the percent of Oregonians with household incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #54)



Date Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimate (SAIPE)

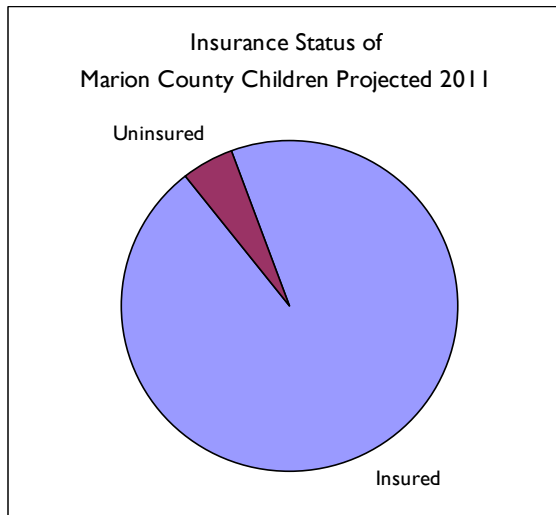
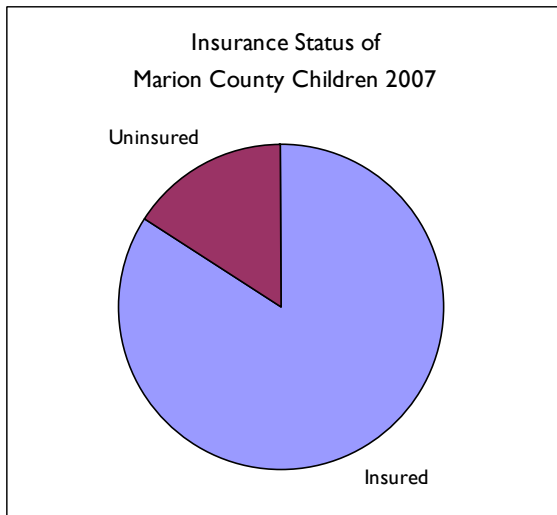
Uninsured Children

Percent of children ages 0-17 estimated to be without health insurance



Source of historical data: KIDS COUNT Data Center

Source of projected data: Children First for Oregon

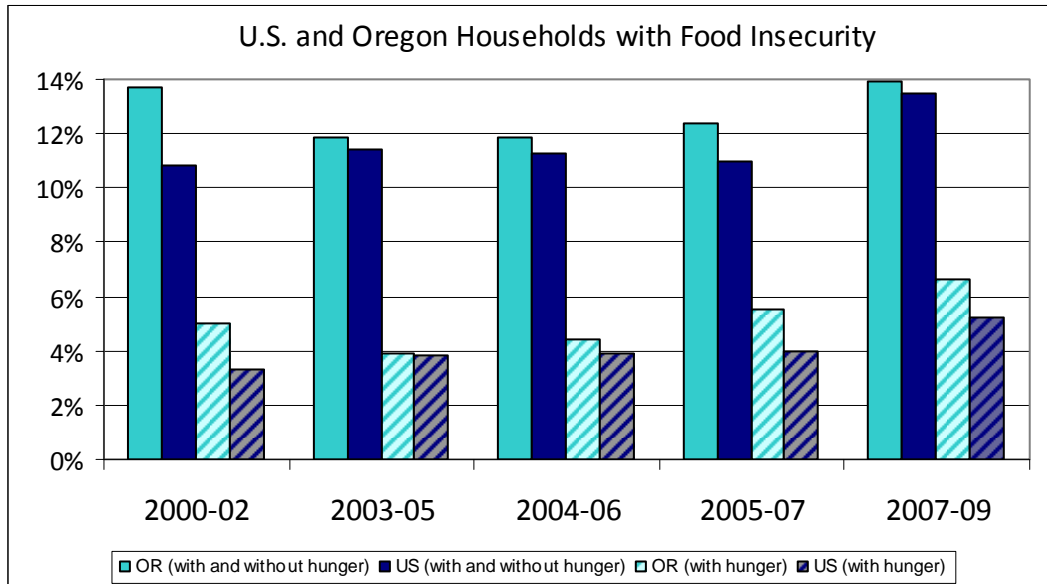


Source of historical data: KIDS COUNT Data Center

Source of projected data: Children First for Oregon

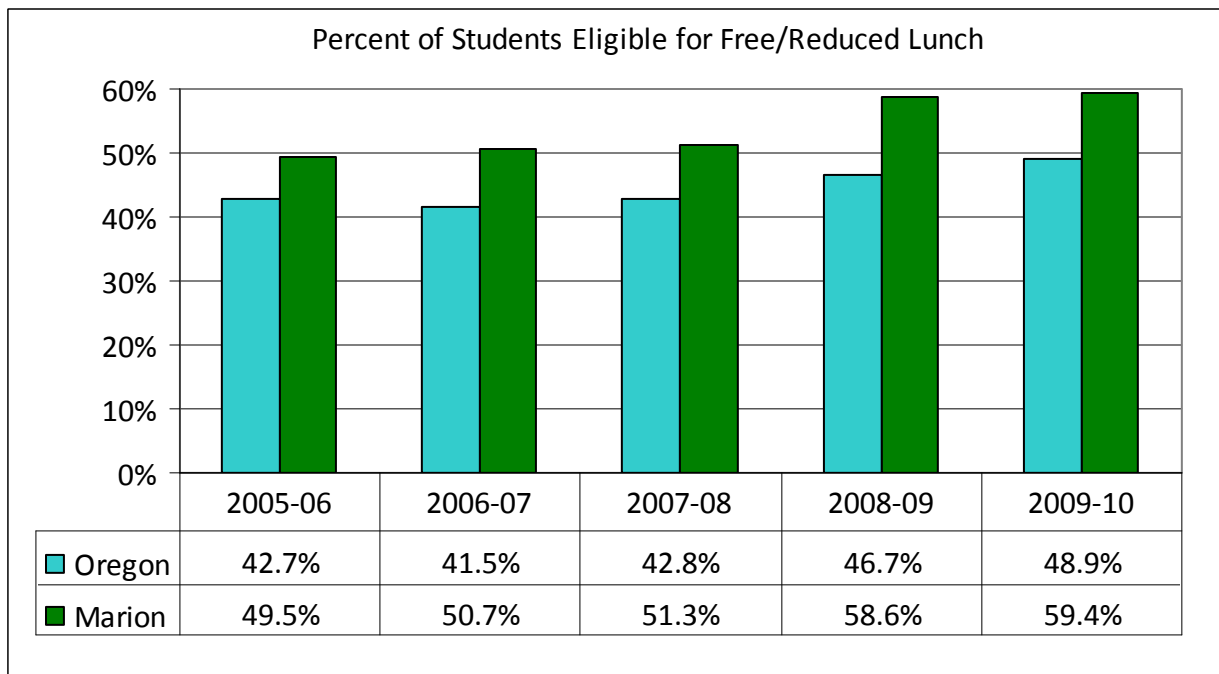
Increase Nutritional Security

Nutritional Security as measured by Oregon's rank for percent of households that are food insecure and/or food insecure with hunger. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #58)



Source: Economic Research Service/USDA, *Household Food Security in US*

Hunger is defined as "at least one member who sometimes must go hungry because there is not enough money for food." Food insecurity is defined as "have limited or uncertain access to enough food for all household members to live a healthy and active life." (Oregon Progress Board, 2005 Benchmark Report)

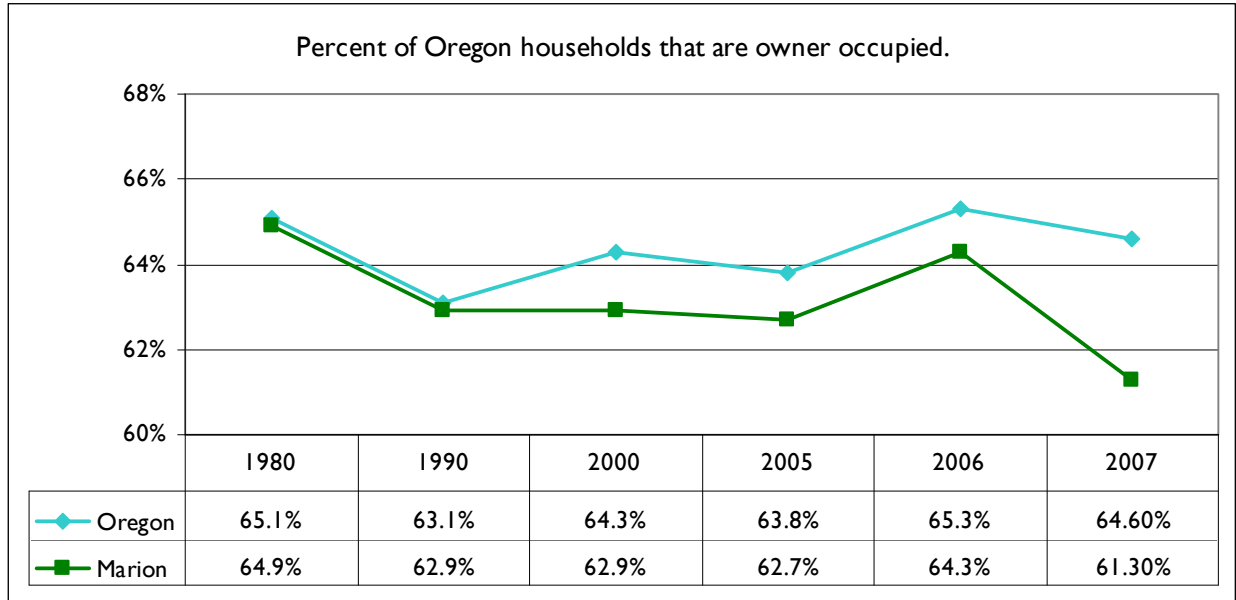


Source: Oregon Department of Education

Marion County saw a 20 percent increase in the number of students eligible for free and reduced lunches from 2005-06 to 2009-10. During the same period, Oregon saw a 15 percent increase.

Increase Home Ownership

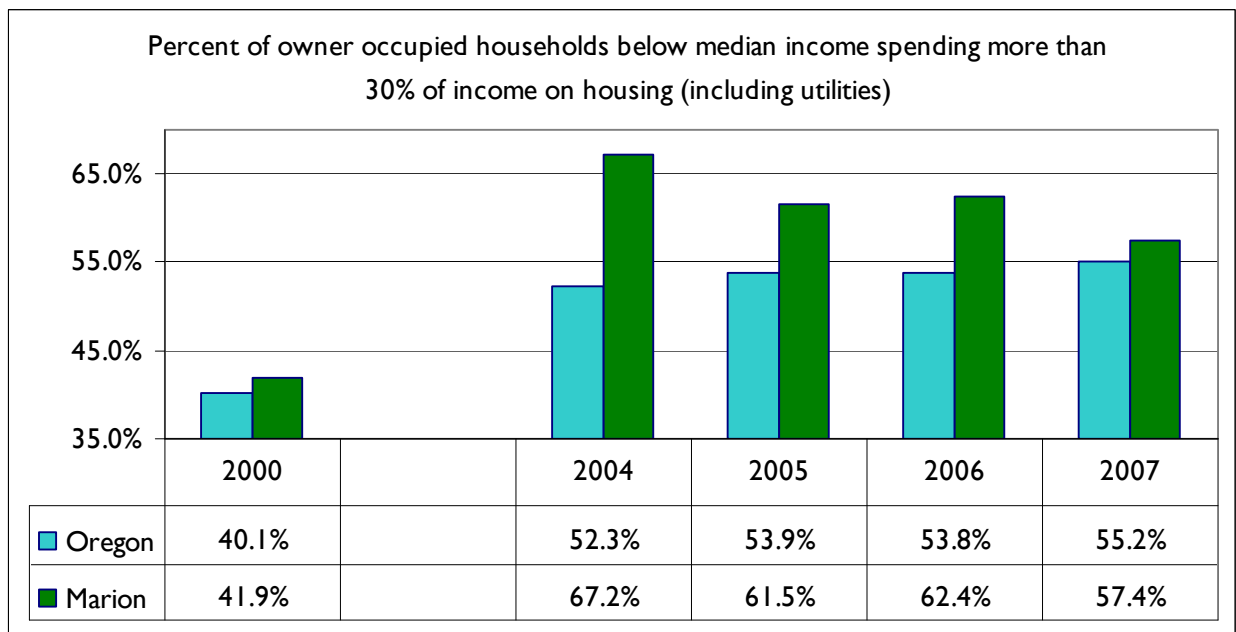
Home Ownership as measured by the percent of Oregon households that are owner occupied.
(Oregon Progress Board benchmark #73)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

Increase Affordable Housing

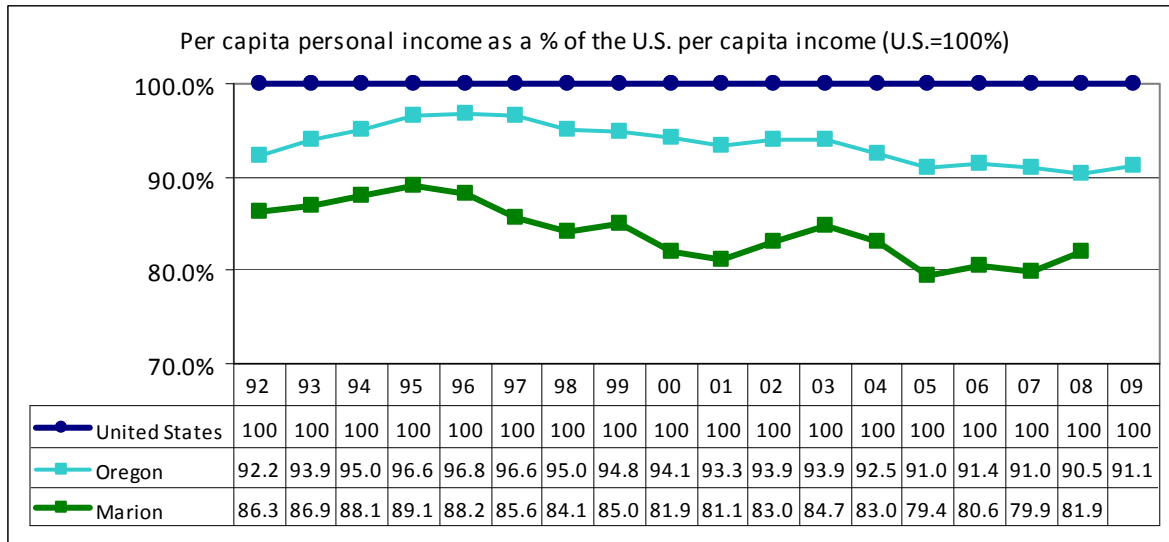
Affordable Housing as measured by the percent of owner occupied households below median income spending more than 30% of income on housing (including utilities). (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #74)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

Increase Per Capita Personal Income

(Oregon Progress Board benchmark #11)

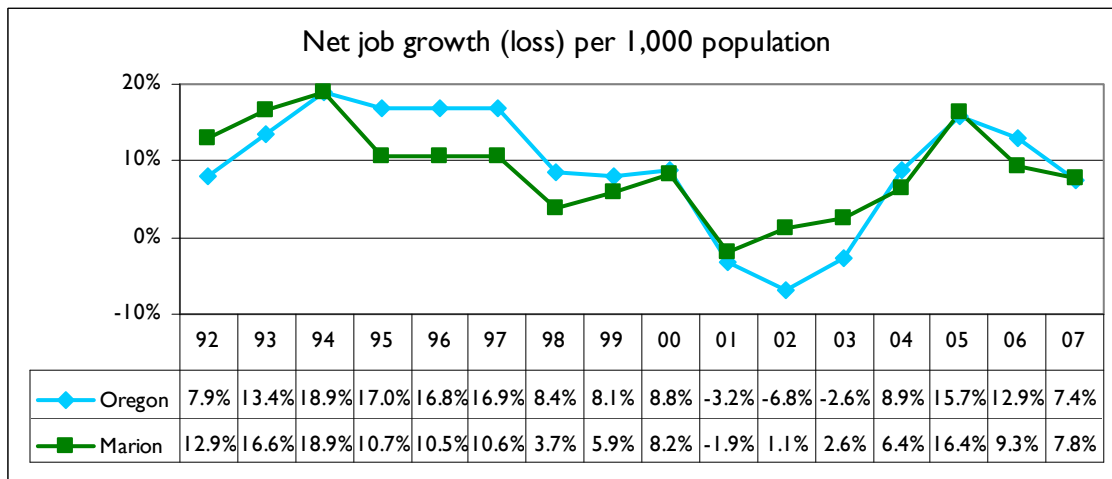


Source: Oregon Progress Board and Oregon Employment Department

Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by the total population.

Net Job Growth

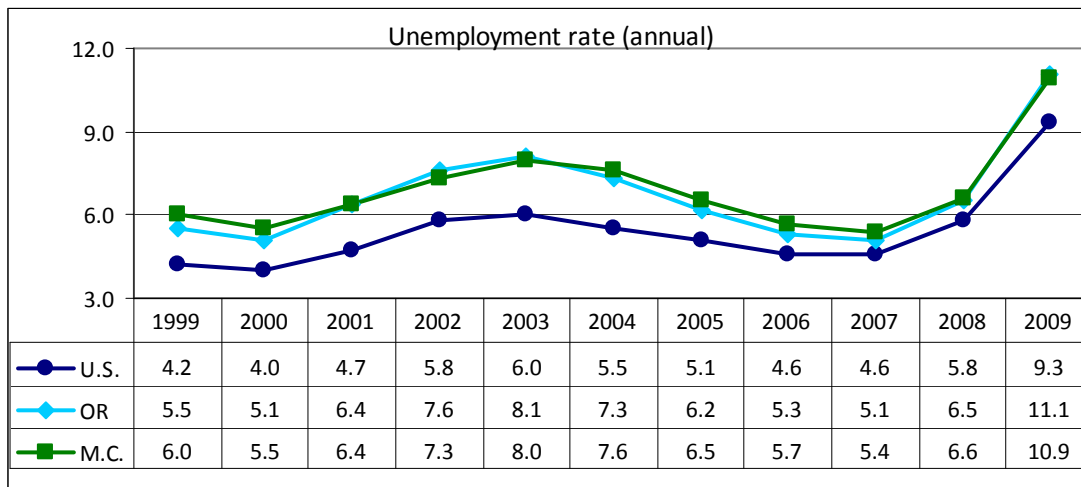
(Oregon Progress Board benchmark #4)



Source: Oregon Progress Board

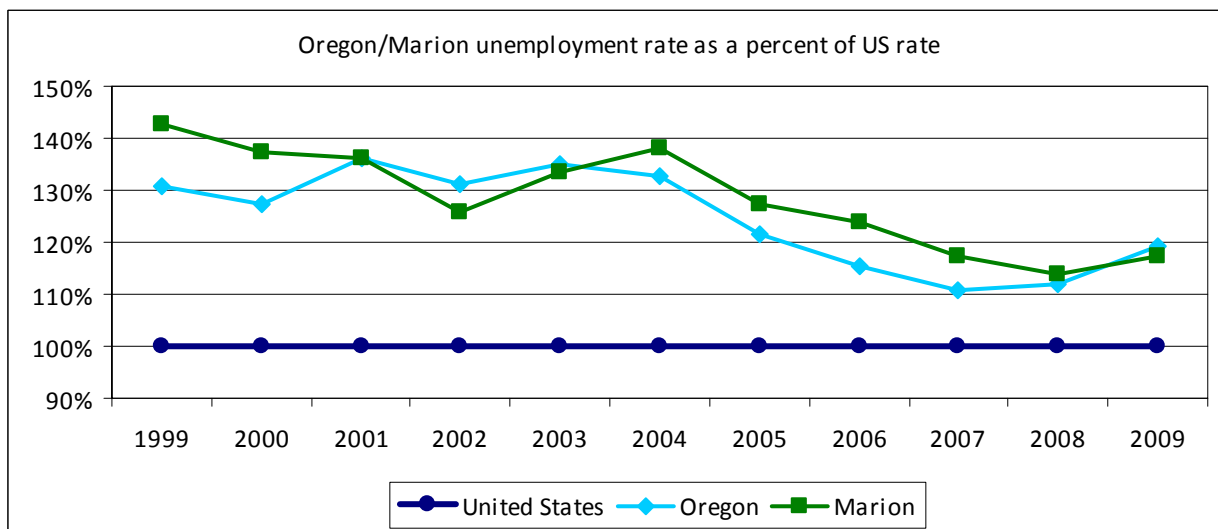
Reduce Unemployment

Unemployment rate, annual.* (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #15a)



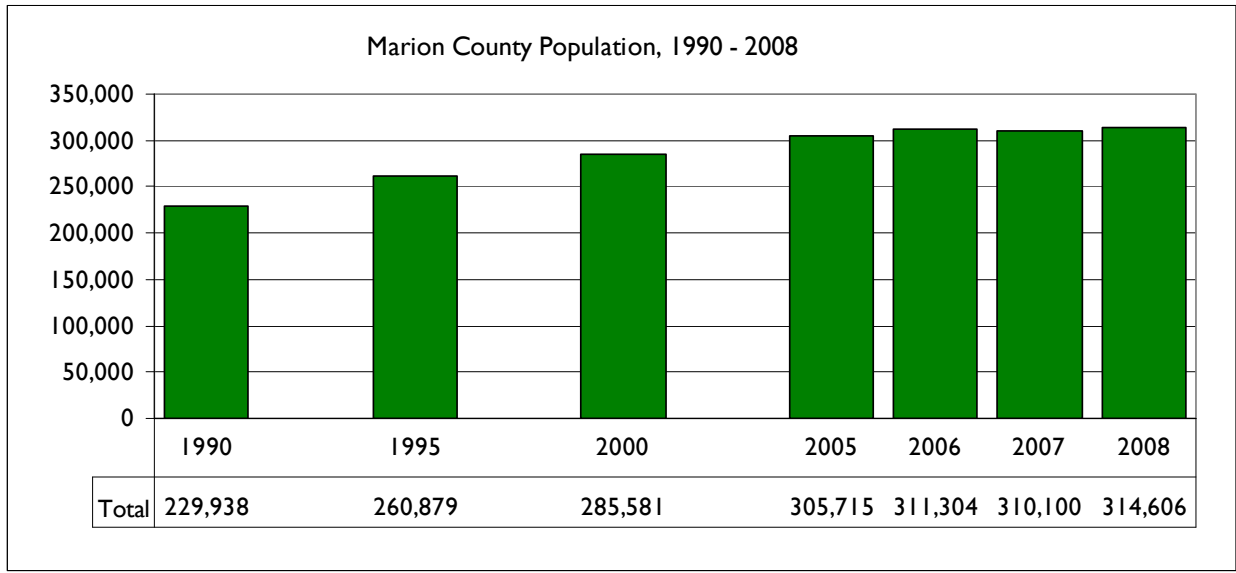
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Labor Market Information System

Unemployment rate as a percent of U.S. unemployment rate. (Oregon Progress Board benchmark #15b)



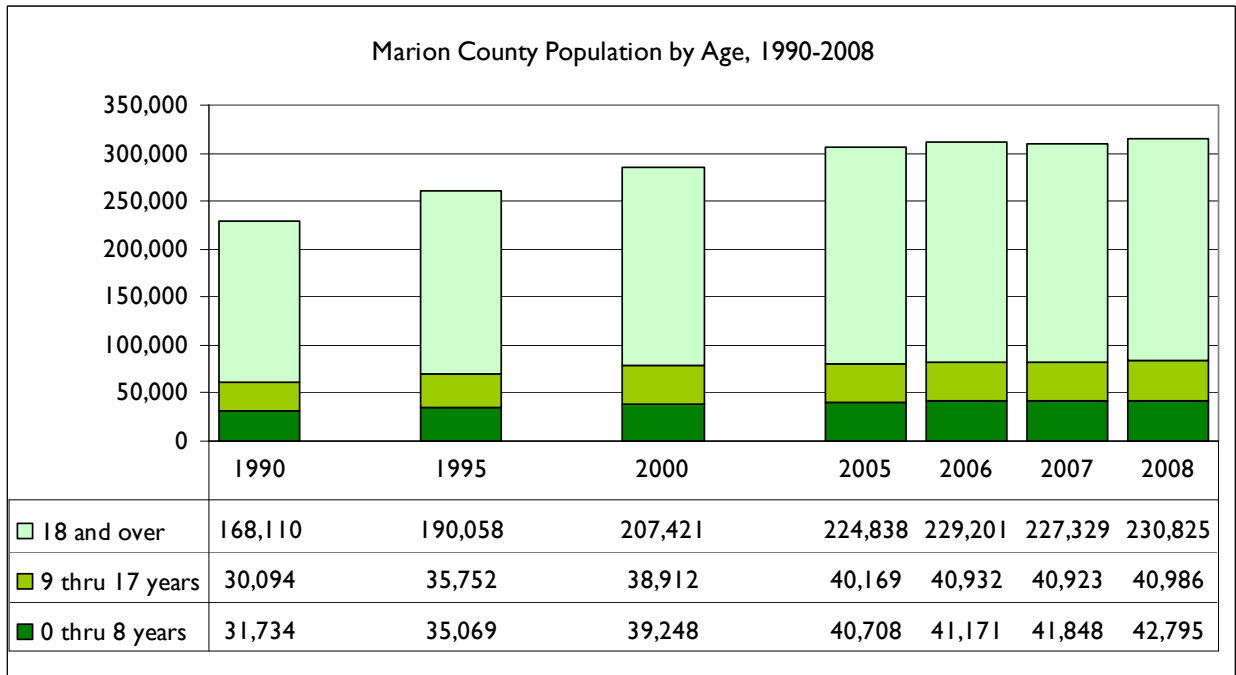
Source: Oregon Employment Department, Oregon Labor Market Information System

Marion County Population



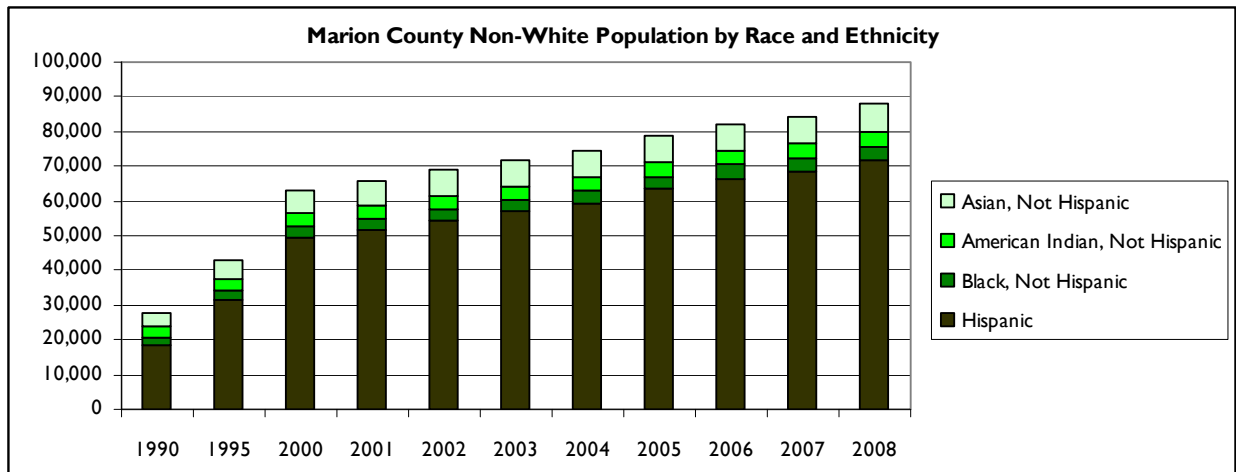
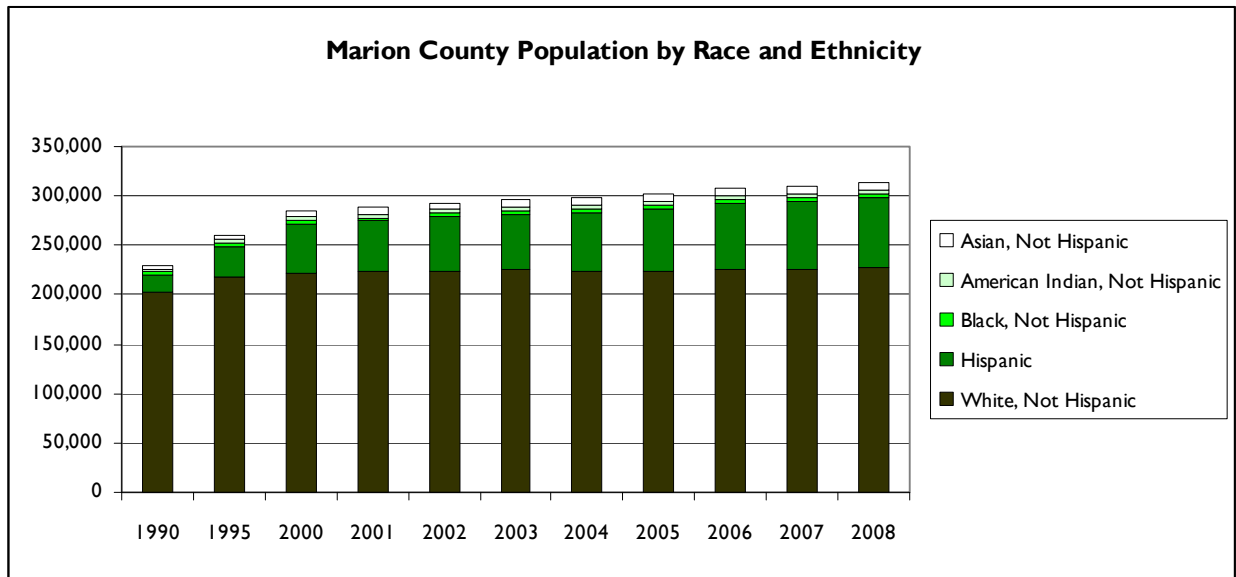
Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online.

Marion County Population by Age



Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online.

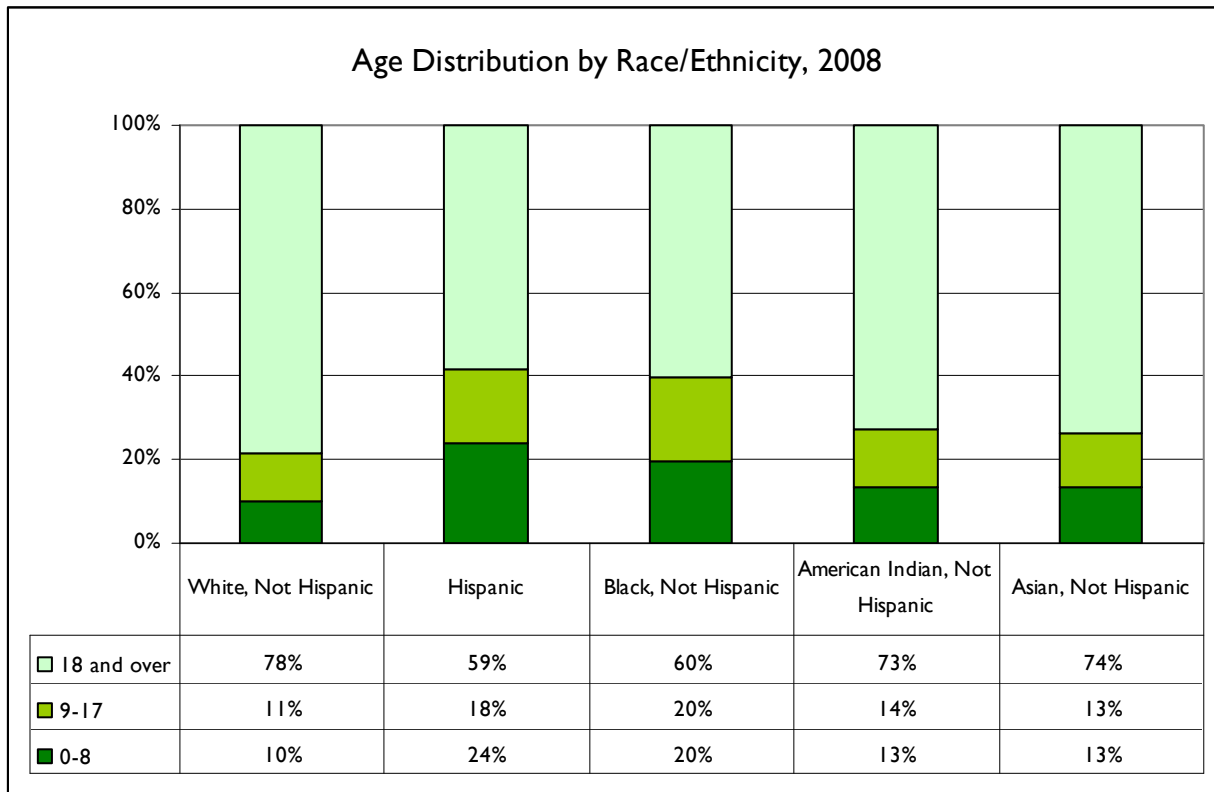
Marion County Population by Race and Ethnicity



	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
White, Not Hispanic	202,249	218,015	222,636	223,242	224,701	224,913	224,407	224,311	225,172	225,715	226,723
Hispanic	18,621	31,506	49,394	51,412	54,219	56,879	59,306	63,337	66,546	68,413	71,609
Black, Not Hispanic	2,061	2,470	3,090	3,210	3,443	3,538	3,672	3,753	3,859	4,016	4,180
American Indian, Not Hispanic	3,042	3,551	3,939	3,954	3,958	3,923	3,984	4,001	3,954	3,945	4,030
Asian, Not Hispanic	2,680	3,707	4,751	4,964	5,208	5,304	5,479	5,583	5,734	5,870	5,928
Total	228,653	259,249	283,810	286,782	291,529	294,557	296,848	300,985	305,265	307,959	312,470

Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online.

Marion County Population by Age and Race/Ethnicity



Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T. and Kang, W. "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online.