

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. A LANE COUNTY FAMILY AT RISK

We want to share with you a true story about a family that had been in multiple systems in Lane County since 1995. This family offered to tell their story because of the lessons learned and the ultimate outcome of their story and how it relates to the hope that SB555 represents. All names have been changed to protect their identity. Over a period of five years the Clark Family (*Mom is Susan; Husband is Kirk; Daughter, age 16 is Mary; Son, age 12 is David; Daughter, age 10 is Cindy Lou*) has been in the:

- mental health system
- child protective services system
- an inpatient in a psychiatric hospital
- received outpatient counseling
- alcohol and drug treatment
- medication monitoring
- day treatment program
- domestic violence counseling

Susan and her family were one of the first New Opportunities families. In 1994, Lane County received funding from the Center for Mental Health Services to enhance our system of care. The funding was used to establish a project called New Opportunities which targeted children and adolescents age 0-22 who were experiencing serious emotional disturbances and their families. Eligibility was determined by the severity of the mental health problem, multi-system involvement, and the need for individualized services to support the family. The mission of the project was to promote a family driven integrated system of care based on best practices.

#### **The Clark Family in 1995**

*The Clark family was enrolled in New Opportunities in 1995. At that time all three children were receiving counseling at the Child Center, with David also enrolled in a day treatment program at the Child Center and was also on Ritalin for Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder. Mom was also in counseling for Panic/Anxiety Disorder. Both Susan and her husband Kirk were drinking heavily and using illegal drugs on a regular basis. Domestic violence was a regular occurrence in the family.*

*The family was homeless before they had their first New Opportunities wraparound meeting. They were all living in a motel and were about to lose all of their belongings because they had no money for a self-storage unit. The family support worker got them into shelter, but finding more stable housing was a problem because the kids were out of control and the parents were using drugs regularly which impacted their ability to find permanent housing.*

*The initial goal was to get the family stable and enroll the three kids in some type of recreational activities, which would keep them busy and out of trouble. Mary became involved with a mentor, David and Cindy Lou were able to attend movies, go skating, etc which was a positive experience. Mom was placed on medication for her panic/anxiety disorder. After several months the family moved into an apartment. Their living situation became more stable even though their lives were still very chaotic.*

*Shortly after moving into the apartment, Mary's biological dad went to prison and his 96 year old mother moved in with the family adding another layer of pressure and responsibility to the family. Kirk, Susan's husband, has been in and out of the house during the last several months. At one point he severely beat Susan to the point she had to be hospitalized with a major concussion. He*

*was sent to prison for beating Susan where he was able to receive domestic violence treatment. Susan suffered some memory loss and depression as a result of the severe beating and began some self-abusive behaviors, like cutting herself with a razor blade. Mary was out of control, David was setting fires and very hyperactive. Mom had overdosed on her prescription drugs, and she finally was admitted to the Lane County Psychiatric Hospital for five days. Our local SCF branch was ready to step in and remove all three children. The family was about to be evicted, and David had been caught stealing a car.*

*The wraparound team consisting of two family advocates, a family support worker, and an AFS caseworker met with the housing authority staff and convinced them not to evict the family and give them one more chance. They agreed only if Susan and the family followed the wraparound plan. Two weeks later Susan entered outpatient treatment at Willamette Family Treatment and will be clean and sober three years on August 25th.*

*When Susan entered treatment a change began to happen. Mom had a place to turn to when she felt overwhelmed; and with the help of the team, she started to ask for help when she needed it. She graduated from outpatient treatment, all three of the kids started working with behavioral support specialists and they starting to become a family.*

*With the help of the family support worker Susan accessed Social Security. Using flexible dollars with New Opportunities Susan was able to buy a computer that allowed her to work at home and have contact with friends and family over the internet since she was still having a difficult time leaving her home. The sense of isolation for Susan has been reduced significantly with the purchase of the computer. Flexible dollars also were able to pay for a train trip to Disneyland, something the family still talks about today, even though it was three years ago.*

### **The Clark Family in August 2000**

*Currently mom is taking classes from Lane Community College over the internet, using the same computer bought with New Opportunities flexible dollars. All three children have been out of counseling for three years, currently in school with almost perfect attendance and receiving A's and B's compared to failing school and chronically truant. The oldest daughter Mary has a job, Susan and Kirk are still married but do not live together because they know what is best for their relationship although they do love each other very much. Kirk successfully completed domestic violence treatment and drug treatment and he is very supportive of Susan and the kids.*

*Susan has been off medication for three years and sees a therapist only occasionally when she is feeling overwhelmed. She has accepted the fact that she has a mental health disorder but does not let it control her life. After not having a drivers license for ten years, she now has a license and car insurance. The informal supports from their wraparound team are still available and help in whatever ways they can. Susan is able to stand up for her family, knows what is best for her family, and will fight to get whatever help she needs.*

*Susan firmly believes that without wraparound services the kids would be in foster care, and she would be dead from a drug overdose or her husband would have killed her. David has gone from lighting his room on fire to cleaning his room. Susan says that all anyone really needs is for someone who takes the time to ask the question "what can we do to help fix this?" and then makes a commitment to stay with the family until they are ready to be independent.*

*When Susan and her family first started with New Opportunities her first family support worker asked her to write down where she wanted her family and herself to be in five years. Susan states unequivocally that she met all her goals and has gone further than she ever thought possible.*

**Approximate System Cost Comparison**

The following includes cost for services and supports that we were able to estimate. To the extent possible, we tried to be inclusive and accurate, however, there may be relevant costs that were excluded.

<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>New Opportunities</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Day treatment at Child Center	3,000	Behavioral Support Specialists <i>(\$15/mo, 2 hrs/wk, 3 kids, 1 yr)</i>	9,360
Individual counseling <i>(2 hrs/week, 2 yrs, 4 people)</i>	31,200	Willamette Family Treatment	1,000
Lane County Psychiatric Hospital <i>(5 days @ \$300/day)</i>	1,500	Community Support Worker <i>(5 hrs/wk, 3 yrs)</i>	11,544
Medication management <i>(\$150/month, 2 yrs, 2 people)</i>	7,200	Miscellaneous <i>(computer, train ride, utility bill, recreation, transportation, storage unit)</i>	800
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$42,900</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$22,704</b>

The story of Susan, Kirk, David, Mary and Cindy Lou is the best reason why our systems must change and why Senate Bill 555 cannot be allowed to fail at any stage of the system continuum. The Clark family as of today is basically system free. This family initially had several family treatment plans, many of them developed independently of each other. The systems often worked and treated this family on parallel paths. While the intent of any of the systems was to provide the family with the best care and treatment available, the recognition that a family-focused and family-driven process was still not widely accepted as the best choice for intervention.

New Opportunities was the springboard that brought to our community the belief that a different type of delivery system, where the family was the central driving point of what type, level, and amount of services was provided is in everyone’s best interest. The concept of wraparound, family-driven systems is one where the families and providers truly become partners in helping the families get the help they need and want.

Lane County is assuming a mantle of leadership and will continue to take a preventive/proactive approach to mobilize our resources, and communities through promotion of true integration of services and systems. That effort will be significantly advanced with the full implementation of SB 555.

**B. SUMMARY OF DATA AND FINDINGS**

The following sections summarize the data and findings from the Core Area sections of this document. The tables include:

- The data timeframe for each of the contextual factors and indicators, i.e., the years of data we had available to analyze trends,
- The average annual percent change for all years of available data *(for indicators that are reported as percents, the percent change is merely the change in value between years)*,
- The average annual percent change for the last 5 years of data *(please note: in some cases there are only 3-5 years of data available, in this case the percent change would be the same as for all years)*,
- The Oregon Benchmark number, if applicable,
- The chart number where the indicator is plotted in the document, and

- The county impact, i.e., whether recent trends are good, neutral (or unclear), or bad for the county.

The key for all tables includes the following:

\* if five years of data are available

☺ = good, positive trend

☹ = neutral, unclear trend – too variable, not enough data points, or too subjective

☹ = bad, negative trend

### C. COMMUNITY PROFILE

Contextual Factors	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Percent of Land in Federal Ownership (%)	00	54.0%		–	–	☹
• National Forest Timber Revenue (\$)	90-99	-5.4%	-3.0%	–	Fig. 2	☹
• Total Population (#)	90-99	+1.2%	+1.0%	–	Fig. 3	☹
• Youth Population (#)	90-98	+0.8%	+0.3%	–	Fig. 4	☹
• Race & Ethnic Population	90-97	na	na	–	Fig. 6	☹
• Overall Crime Rate (per 1,000 pop)	90-98	+1.7%	+3.7%	#64	Fig. 7	☹
• Net Job Growth (per 1,000 pop)	90-98	-18.8%	+19.3%	#6	Fig. 8	☺
• Employment Trends (3)	87-99	na	na	–	Fig. 9-11	☺/☹
• Distressed Area Index	99	“distressed”		–	–	☹
• Average Annual Payroll per Worker (1995\$)	90-98	+1.2%	+1.5%	#15	Fig. 12	☺
• Per Capita Personal Income (% of US)	90-97	+0.6%	+0.8%	#14	Fig. 13	☺
• Median Family Income (\$)	90-00	+3.3%	+3.7%	–	Fig. 14	☺
• Poverty Level (%)	90-95	+1.3%	+1.3%	#57	Fig. 15	☹
• Housing Affordability (rank)	99	187 <sup>th</sup> /192		–	–	☹

#### Staff Findings

- The population of Lane County will continue to grow, and the number and percent of the Asian & Pacific Islander and Hispanic populations, are expected to increase.
- Overall employment in Lane County has increased, but the sectors that are growing either do not pay high wages (service and retail), are cyclical and unstable (construction), or are being replaced by jobs that dislocated workers are not skilled in (timber versus high-tech manufacturing). This translates into a lower standard of living and more incidences of poverty.
- Incomes vary substantially between urban and rural areas in Lane County. In 1998 Eugene’s per capita income was the highest in the county, while all the other cities were significantly lower, with Oakridge at the bottom of the list.
- The cost of living in Lane County has increased to a point that the county is considered one of the least affordable places in the U.S. to buy a home.

- ➔ Timber revenues from federal lands – and the associated timber receipts to the county – are expected to continue decreasing. This has implications for Lane County funding of programs and services at a time when the need may be increasing.

**D. CORE AREA 1**

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Unemployment Rate (%)	90-98	-0.1%	-0.4%	#18	Fig. 16	☺
• Oregon Health Plan Participation Rate (per 1,000 pop)	94-99	+8.7%	+8.7%	–	Fig. 17	☺
• Average Monthly Food Stamp Recipient Rate (per 1,000 pop)	90-99	+0.6%	-3.7%	–	Fig. 18	☺
• Rate of Families with Children on TANF (per 1,000 pop)	90-99	-7.2%	-14.2%	–	Fig. 19	☺
• Free & Reduced Lunch Program Participation (%)	95-98	-9.0%	-9.0%	–	Fig. 20	☺
• Meals Served in Community Kitchens Rate (per 1,000 pop)	93-98	+16.7%	+16.7%	–	Fig. 21	☹

**Staff Findings**

- ➔ The unemployment rate has gone down overall
- ➔ ODE staff believe that the change in requirements for school lunch program participation might be too intimidating and personal for some families to handle.
- ➔ Welfare reform has led to a substantial reduction in the number of Lane County families receiving TANF and Food Stamp support. This may not reflect a substantial improvement in conditions for these families and their children. The increased use of community kitchens may indicate an increased need not being met.
- ➔ The skill sets of the local work force often don't match the skills needed by firms that are currently expanding and in need of workers, e.g., high-tech manufacturing.
- ➔ More family-wage jobs are needed to increase the capacity for families to care for their financial needs.
- ➔ The United Way Household Survey indicates that anxiety, depression, and stress, as well as financial problems, are the biggest challenges facing families in Lane County.

## E. CORE AREA 2

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Child Abuse and Neglect (per 1,000 kids)	90-99	+3.2%	+8.6%	#54	Fig. 22	☹
• Crimes Against Family				–	Fig. 23	☹
• offenses (per 1,000 pop)	94-98	+0.6%	+0.6%			
• arrests (per 1,000 pop)	94-98	+0.4%	+0.4%			
• Domestic Disturbance (per 1,000 pop)	95-98	-7.1%	-7.1%	–	Fig. 24	☺
• Divorce (per 1,000 pop)	90-98	+1.0%	+1.1%	–	Fig. 25	☺
• Non-Marital Births (per 1,000 births)	90-98	+3.0%	+2.5%	–	Fig. 26	☹
• Family Management Problems (per 1,000 juveniles)	94-98	-5.8%	-5.8%	–	Fig. 27	☺

### Staff Findings

- ➔ Offenses for ‘crimes against family’ increased at a higher rate than arrests for those crimes
- ➔ The stress on families has increased – child abuse and neglect has been on the rise since 1996, the divorce rate has increased since 1996, non-marital births have steadily risen since 1990.
- ➔ Some families are finding it difficult to access services, either because of the location, cost, or lack of information.

## F. CORE AREA 3

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• First Births Screened (%)	95-98	+8.7%	+8.7%	–	Fig. 28	☺
• Infants Whose Mothers Used Alcohol During Pregnancy (%)	90-98	-0.4%	-0.4%	#56a	Fig. 29	☺
• Infants Whose Mothers Used Tobacco During Pregnancy (%)	90-98	-0.9%	-1.0%	#56b	Fig. 30	☺
• Infants Whose Mothers used Illicit Drugs During Pregnancy (%)	90-98	-0.1%	-0.1%	–	Fig. 31	☺
• Percent of Babies with Adequate Prenatal Care (%)	90-98	+0.2%	-0.7%	#44	Fig. 32	☺
• Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	90-98	+3.0%	+6.0%	#45	Fig. 33	☺
• Infants with Low Birth Weight (per 1,000 live births)	90-98	+1.1%	+4.2%	–	Fig. 34	☹
• Attempted Youth Suicide (per 1,000 youth)	91-98	+3.7%	+16.7%	–	Fig. 35	☹

**Staff Findings**

- With the exception of low birth weights increasing, infants are doing fairly well in Lane County – there are more first births screened, and there has been a decline in use of alcohol, tobacco, and drugs by pregnant women
- Attempted youth suicides, however, has increased significantly since 1993
- Services needed by residents are often not available in their area

**G. CORE AREA 4**

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Child Care Availability (per 100 kids under 13)	95-98	+2.0%	+2.0%	#52	Fig. 36	☺
• Average Daily Non-Attendance (%)	90-98	-0.8%	-1.0%	–	Fig. 37	☺
• 3rd Grade Math (%)	97-99	+4.0%	+4.0%	#24a	Fig. 38	☺
• 3rd Grade Reading (%)	97-99	+0.5%	+0.5%	#24b	Fig. 39	☺
• Child Care Slots/Availability	00	na	na	–	–	☺/☹

**Staff Findings**

- Lane County appears to be doing well in the area of childcare and education – all indicators are improving
- While the number of childcare slots appears to be sufficient on the surface, more analysis of the childcare situation is needed to determine if the type, location, and quality of childcare matches the specific needs county residents

**H. CORE AREA 5**

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Juvenile Arrests – Total (per 1,000 juveniles)	90-98	+2.8%	+1.5%	#65	Fig. 40	☹
• Juvenile Arrests for Behavior Crimes (per 1,000 juveniles)	90-98	+5.6%	+7.5%	subset of #65	Fig. 41	☹
• Juvenile Arrests for Person Crimes (per 1,000 juveniles)	90-98	+6.0%	+2.8%	subset of #65	Fig. 42	☹
• Juvenile Arrests for Property Crimes (per 1,000 juveniles)	90-98	+0.3%	-3.0%	subset of #65	Fig. 43	☹

**Staff Findings**

- Juvenile crime has been too variable to get a real sense of trends. Crime went up overall until 1996 – since then the trend has been generally downward. More recent data are needed.

## I. CORE AREA 6

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Rate of Successful Tobacco Purchases by Minors (per 100 attempts)	96-98	-7.5%	-7.5%	–	Fig. 44	☹
• Juvenile Arrests for Alcohol-Related Violations (per 1,000 juveniles)	94-98	+16.2%	+16.2%	–	Fig. 45	☹
• Juvenile Arrests for Drug Offenses (per 1,000 juveniles)	94-98	+18.0%	+18.0%	–	Fig. 46	☹

### Staff Findings

- ➔ The trends for these indicators are unclear – the juvenile arrests for alcohol and drug-related offenses went up between 1994 and 1996, then came down somewhat between 1996 and 1998. For tobacco purchases, there are not enough years of data to indicate any trends – but the rate of successful purchases declined significantly between 1997 and 1998.

## J. CORE AREA 7

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Teen Pregnancy (per 1,000 female juveniles)	90-98	+2.0%	+4.9%	#43	Fig. 47	☹
• Second Birth to Teen Moms (per 1,000 pop)	90-98	-2.9%	+2.6%	–	Fig. 48	☹
• Birth Rate to Teen Mothers (per 1,000 female juveniles)	93-97	+4.3%	+4.3%	–	Fig. 49	☹

### Staff Findings

- ➔ The situation is generally poor in this core area. After a downward trend in teen pregnancy in the early 1990's, the rate has been increasing steadily in Lane County. While the state trend has been downward since 1995. This trend correlates with the increase in low birth weights.

### K. CORE AREA 8

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• High School Dropouts (%)	96-98	-1.0%	-1.0%	#22	Fig. 50	☺
• 8th Grade Math Skills (%)	97-99	+3.0%	+3.0%	#23a	Fig. 51	☺
• 8th Grade Reading Skills (%)	97-99	+1.0%	+1.0%	#23b	Fig. 52	☺

#### Staff Findings

- The educational successes identified for younger children appear to carry through for the youth of Lane County. All county indicators are generally on the rise. It is possible that the chosen indicators are not painting a full picture of educational progress or success – this will be explored in the next phase of the planning process.

### L. CORE AREA 9

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Juvenile Runaway Offenses (per 1,000 juveniles)	94-98	-8.2%	-8.2%	–	Fig. 53	☺
• Children Living in Foster Care (per 1,000 juveniles)	90-98	+5.2%	+12.3%	–	Fig. 54	☹
• Homeless Youth Sheltered in State-Supported Facilities (per 1,000 juveniles)	92-99	+19.0%	+20.9%	–	Fig. 55	☹

#### Staff Findings

- It appears that the indicators are illustrating conflicting trends. On the one hand, there has been an increase in homeless youth; on the other hand, there has been a decrease in the rate of runaway offenses. Runaway offenses have been difficult to enforce – therefore fewer juveniles are ending up in the database.

## M. CORE AREA 10

Indicators	Data Time-frame	Avg Annl %change (all years)	Avg Annl %change (last 5 yrs)	Oregon Bench-mark	Chart	County Impact
• Registered Voters Voting in General Elections (%)	90;92;94; 96;98	-4.0%	-4.0%	#34	Fig. 56	☹
• Registered Voters Voting in Primary Elections (%)	90;92;94; 96;98	-3.0%	-3.0%	–	Fig. 57	☹
• Eligible Residents Registered to Vote in General and Primary Elections (%)	90;92;94; 96;98			–	Fig. 58	☺
• general		+3.0%	+3.0%			
• primary		+2.0%	+2.0%			
• Community Participation (% of respondents)	96;00			–	Fig. 59	☹
• organized sports		-4.0%	-4.0%			
• club membership		-8.0%	-8.0%			
• religious organizations		+5.0%	+5.0%			
• community volunteer		-7.0%	-7.0%			

### Staff Findings

- The trends indicate decreasing participation in the community.
- More data and indicators are needed for this core area. There are some good questions in the Oregon Population Survey that would be useful for this purpose, but the survey sample size is not large enough for the county level data to be valid.

## N. SELECTED FINDING HIGHLIGHTS

The following findings highlight two successes and two challenges facing Lane County children and families:

1. **Success – Self-reported Prenatal ATOD Use** (Core Area 3) has gone down overall since 1990. Use of Alcohol and Tobacco during pregnancy is at or below the statewide benchmarks (#56a and #56b) since 1996 and 1998 respectively.
2. **Success – Education** (Core Areas 4 and 8) indicators are positive for children and youth. For all indicators, Lane County is doing better relative to the state overall (Benchmarks #22, #23a, #23b, #24a, #24b, #52).
3. **Challenge – Self-support.** Some residents are falling through cracks of growing economy at a time when federal supports are more limited (Community Profile and Core Area 1).
4. **Challenge – Teen pregnancy rate** (Core Area 7). The rate has continually increased in Lane County since 1992 and has been above the statewide benchmark goal (#43) since 1994.