

**Harney County
Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families
January 2008**

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**Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families
2008
Executive Summary**

This executive summary follows the format of Appendix N, Support Materials Part D (Executive Summary) of the *Guidelines for Improving Outcomes for Children and Families*, dated 2/22/07.

The 2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan for Children and Families is the result of research, community input, collaboration, and commission review. Community partners across all major agencies, non-profit organizations, private citizens, and members of the Burns Paiute Tribe were interviewed to determine the next steps in the SB 555 Comprehensive Planning, Implementation and Measurement process. We had broad representation across our cultural, ethnic, and socio-economic sectors by taking the interview and discussion process to community groups and individuals, as well as dedicating local commission meetings to receiving input.

The Burns Paiute Tribe has been a key partner and the result of working together is collaboration and coordination. As a sovereign nation, located on the reservation in Burns, the tribe provides many services to its tribal members - such as juvenile crime prevention, law enforcement, child welfare, drug and alcohol treatment for adults and youth, and social services. Yet, the Burns Paiute Tribe and Harney County in general take a cooperative, coordinated, and complementary approach to prevention. Where the tribe can offer services for community parenting classes, such as the use of its meeting facilities, it does so. Where it makes sense for DHS and juvenile crime case work to be shared, they do so. Cross training between tribal and county agencies has increased and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) reflect this trend. Most recently, Harney Behavioral Health, the Community Action Team, and the Burns Paiute Tribe are working on ways to fund staff for mental health services at the reservation.

The result of our planning was an inclusive, valuable process that identified our top eight areas of greatest concern for our children, youth, families and communities. These areas include: few living wage jobs, high unemployment rate, high rate of underage substance abuse, high rate of child abuse and neglect, increasing juvenile crime offenses, teen pregnancy, high school graduation rate, and the availability and quality of child care options.

After reviewing Oregon Benchmark data and community partner plans, assessing the available services, and discussing local perceptions, it was determined that we had the capacity and community readiness to address the following key focus issue – reducing underage substance abuse.

Work to reduce underage substance abuse – including alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) – will be Harney County’s major focus issue for 2008-2014. Substance abuse, by adults and youth, is a linked element in most other major community issues of concern – child abuse and neglect, juvenile crime, high school dropout rate, and teen pregnancy. It is also a key contributing factor to the present and potential economic challenges, for both

youth and adults, of unemployment, poverty, and low level job skills. We will focus on underage substance abuse at this time.

Key community partners and planners reviewed model programs for reducing underage substance abuse and determined that the most comprehensive and best approach for Harney County is to follow the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America (CADCA) model for coalition building and substance abuse prevention.

Current data shows that Harney County's rate of eighth grade alcohol use increased in the past few years. This trend is seen at the rural county and statewide rates as well. Additionally, Harney County's eighth grade drug use was comparable to use statewide through 2005-2006, which we find disappointing. Finally, Harney County fared worse than the state or rural counties for teen smoking, and has since 2002.

A task force of our local coalition, Harney Partners for Kids and Families, used the Tri-Ethnic Center for Prevention Research Community Readiness Model to determine that underage substance abuse is likely increasing in Harney County because current efforts to address the issue are disjointed and insufficient. We determined that gaps in service around this issue include program and community capacity and public awareness issues, so we decided to take a comprehensive approach by mobilizing the community with the following strategies: building capacity, employing outreach and inclusiveness, and developing resources to reduce and prevent underage substance abuse over the next six years.

The strategies developed follow the CADCA model using the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) evidence-based practices and the Drug Free Community federal grant program guidelines. Our strategies:

- For building capacity include recruitment and training of coalition members in order to develop and implement effective strategies for reducing underage substance abuse;
- For outreach and inclusiveness include recruitment and inclusion of diverse youth, rural, and tribal components to increase participation in service delivery systems and community decision making processes; and
- For developing resources include application for a Drug Free Communities federal grant, other grants as appropriate, and combining local resources for better efficiency in efforts to reduce underage substance abuse.

Harney Partners for Kids and Families, Harney Behavioral Health, the Harney County Juvenile Department, the Burns Paiute Tribe, the Harney County Commission on Children and Families, local school districts, and local volunteers are actively involved in taking action. Earlier in 2007, Harney County began mobilizing and identifying the issues behind the community's situation of underage ATOD abuse. Preparation efforts are already underway to apply for a Drug Free Community federal grant and map coordinated strategies for improvement. Harney County is at a preplanning stage of readiness to focus on this for the next six years, and the local coalition, Harney Partners for Kids and Families, has stepped forward to advance this work. In order to build capacity we will seek ways to develop resources to hire a full time prevention coordinator and execute strategies that increase awareness, participation, and capacity for targeted, coordinated activities.

We believe the results of our work will increase consistent coalition participation of the target population - members of Harney Partners for Kids and Families – in numbers and in increased diversity of community participants. The goal is not only additional coalition members, but ones that are active, engaged, and include youth, tribal, and rural members. This is the beginning phase of a long term effort which is reflected in our selection of coalition building as our intermediate outcome. The coalition numbers and capacity must be developed first; we anticipate the potential for adding additional intermediate outcomes as the coalition grows. Additionally, we believe the long term results will include at least two of the following for the target population of 6th, 8th, and 11th grade students: decreasing the number of students reporting early ATOD use, decreasing ATOD use in the last 30 days, increasing the perception of parental disapproval, and/or increasing the perception of harm as measured by the Oregon Healthy Teens Survey. Monetary support from the state would be helpful for use in funding staff positions to address substance abuse issues for youth and families.

Our process has been an extension of the biennial planning update, however, it is clear that we have come together as never before to collaborate as a community on clear strategies for a major focus issue. We have a new commitment from coalition members to move from mere activities toward real evidence-based practices in bringing change to reduce underage substance abuse. Meeting agendas are more productive and the more detailed, time-consuming work is being done by more citizens together in sub-committee work sessions. Youth participation is proving invaluable to understanding specific youth perspectives and to more effective strategy development. We look forward to making progress and expanding coalition membership to more of our outlying rural communities.

In addition to the major focus issue, work will continue on other areas of great concern for our children, youth, families and communities. These areas include: few living wage jobs, high unemployment rate, high rate of child abuse and neglect, increasing juvenile crime offenses, teen pregnancy, high school graduation rate, and the availability and quality of child care options.

Underlying all the issues, Harney County's #1 priority for children and families remains increasing positive parenting. When parents are supervising their children and supported where they need help, all child wellness indicators improve.

Although not requested by the State of Oregon, Harney County continues to list priorities to guide its decisions in implementing the Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families. The list of priorities from the 2006 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families remains relevant and is provided below. Program, funding, and work decisions will be guided by these priorities:

- Increase Parenting Skills
- Increase the number of preschool slots and quality childcare options for families in Harney County.
- Continue support to expand and improve the operations of the Boys and Girls Club of Harney County.
- Reduce juvenile crime through prevention efforts and provide treatment to youth already in the system.

- Provide intervention to middle and high school students that are identified as “acting out” by school counselors, juvenile department and other local sources.
- Increase access to a variety of after school activities.
- Increase funding opportunities to support implementation of HCCCF priorities.

With the remarkable way Harney County pulls together in spite of steep challenges, the community moves forward with confidence that its planning efforts and the work of mobilized, caring citizens will improve the lives of Harney County’s children and families.

Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families Success Story

Reducing Truancy in Harney County: Harney County Comprehensive Planning Leads to New Area for Community Mobilization

This follows the format of Appendix M, Support Materials Part C (Success Stories: What Else Can Be Told?) of the *Guidelines for Improving Outcomes for Children and Families*, dated 2/22/07.

In 2005, while conducting their comprehensive plan update, the Harney County Commission on Children and Families (CCF) identified truancy as an important issue for community mobilization. Input received from school, law enforcement and juvenile department officials led the CCF Chair and Director to initiate a separate, focused meeting to brainstorm new strategies to address the issue.

Concerted follow-on efforts by these community partners during 2006 resulted in a streamlined parental notification process for student truancy which incorporated best practice core elements.

Key community partners included School District 3, Harney Educational Service District (ESD), Harney County Juvenile Department, local law enforcement, the courts, and the Harney County CCF.

Since the streamlining of the truancy notification process, the number of truant students at the Burns High School has dropped, which has a positive effect on juvenile crime and high school completion rates.

School attendance rates for Burns High School, as calculated by the State of Oregon, showed that the school attendance rate improved from a low point in 2004 (89.9% attendance), and reached its highest rate since 2002 (92.9%).

The Harney County CCF, through its comprehensive planning process and community mobilization work, was instrumental in helping achieve this success. Through the comprehensive planning process, the Harney County CCF identified truancy as an issue for action. Through its ability to mobilize key community partners around the issue, the Harney County CCF assisted in focusing the efforts to find solutions, which in this case, did not require funding to achieve. Although a simple example of success, it clearly illustrates how the unique leadership roles the commission has in planning and community mobilization make a positive difference at the local community level.

**Harney County Comprehensive Plan for Children and Families
Analysis of Harney County's Progress Across Oregon Benchmarks
January 2008**

**Based on Oregon Progress Board Data,
Harney County Head Start Community Assessment - 2007, and Local Input**

In every home, for every child, a better future in Harney County –
Harney County Commission on Children and Families Vision Statement

This document provides the information developed through research and local input used to assess how Harney County Oregon is doing across wellness indicators for children and families.

The 2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan for Children and Families is the result of research, community input, collaboration, and commission review. Community partners across all major agencies, non-profit organizations, private citizens, and members of the Burns Paiute Tribe were interviewed to determine the next steps in the SB 555 Comprehensive Planning, Implementation and Measurement process. We had broad representation across our cultural, ethnic, and socio-economic sectors by taking the interview and discussion process to community groups and individuals, as well as dedicating local commission meetings to receiving input.

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From this information and an inclusive local process, the following top eight issues were identified as areas of greatest concern for our children, youth, families and communities: few living wage jobs, high unemployment rate, high rate of underage substance abuse, high rate of child abuse and neglect, increasing juvenile crime offenses, teen pregnancy, high school graduation rate, and the availability and quality of child care options.

Reducing/preventing underage substance abuse was identified as the single major focus issue for Harney County for work over the next six years, 2008-2014:

Harney County identified reducing/preventing underage substance abuse as its key focus area for community work over the next six years.

Work to reduce underage substance abuse – including alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) – will be Harney County’s major focus issue for 2008-2014. Substance abuse, by adults and youth, is a linked element in most other major community issues of concern – child abuse and neglect, juvenile crime, high school dropout rate, and teen pregnancy. It is also a key contributing factor to the present and potential economic challenges, for both youth and adults, of unemployment, poverty, and low level job skills. We will focus on underage substance abuse at this time.

Earlier in 2007, the community began mobilizing and identifying the issues behind Harney County’s situation of underage ATOD abuse. Efforts are already underway to apply for a Drug Free Community federal grant and map coordinated strategies for improvement. The community is at a preplanning stage of readiness to focus on this for the next six years, and a local coalition has stepped forward to advance this work.

Harney County will use the strategic approach of community mobilization and the strategies of to building capacity, employing outreach and inclusiveness, and developing resources to reduce and prevent underage substance abuse over the next six years.

Underlying all the issues, Harney County’s #1 priority for children and families remains increasing positive parenting. When parents are supervising their children and supported where they need help, all child wellness indicators improve.

Although not requested by the State of Oregon, Harney County continues to list priorities to guide its decisions in implementing the Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families. The list of priorities from the 2006 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families remains relevant and is provided below. Program, funding, and work decisions will be guided by these priorities:

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Harney County Overview

Introduction: Harney County, in southeastern Oregon's high desert country, is Oregon's largest county, the eighth largest county in the United States, and is larger than eight of the 50 states. The county contains 10,228 square miles, and its population in 2000 was 7,609. According to the Population Research Center at Portland State University, the November 2007 preliminary annual population estimate for Harney County was 7,680.¹ The population density is, therefore, less than one person per square mile, making the county one of the most sparsely populated in the nation. This serves as the basis for federal classification as a "rural frontier" community. These demographics require that services be centralized, but at the same time, there is a need for outreach and flexible systems that cater to the unique local circumstances.

Harney County is predominantly high desert with some notable ecological treasures. The community of Burns sits in a basin at over 4,000 feet above sea level and is surrounded by mountains. In this rural county, the timber industry and the agricultural industry have historically been the mainstays of the economy. Isolated ranches, forests, fields, and miles of sagebrush separate the Burns-Hines area from the county's small towns of a few dozen to a few hundred residents.

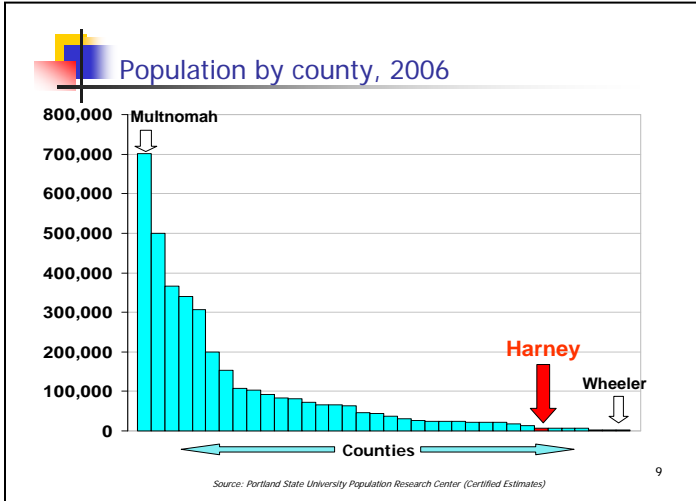
The people who live in and visit Harney County treasure its assets – clean air, space, good water, the mountains and desert, a small town lifestyle, abundant recreational opportunities and the attitude that the whole county is one community.

Population Center: The population center of Harney County is the Burns-Hines area. The cities of Burns and Hines are adjacent to each other along Highway 20 and together account for approximately sixty percent of the county population. The preponderance of social services, programs and government functions take place there. School District 3 includes the following schools in Burns and Hines: Slater Elementary School, Hines Middle School, and Burns High School. Harney Educational Service District Region XVII is also in Burns and administers the Early Childhood Center and seven rural school districts.

Rural Areas: Beyond the population center of Burns and Hines, small rural communities are scattered across the vast expanse that is Harney County. Rural schools teach grades Kindergarten through 8th grade in eight independent school districts, seven of which are essentially modern, one-room school houses. These rural schools are located in Riley, Double O, Fields, Diamond, French Glen, Pine Creek, and Drewsey. Graduates from these schools move on to attend Crane Union High School, which is one of the few public boarding high schools in the United States. Crane Elementary School serves grades Kindergarten through 8th graders in a conventional elementary school set-up, and graduates also attend Crane Union High School.

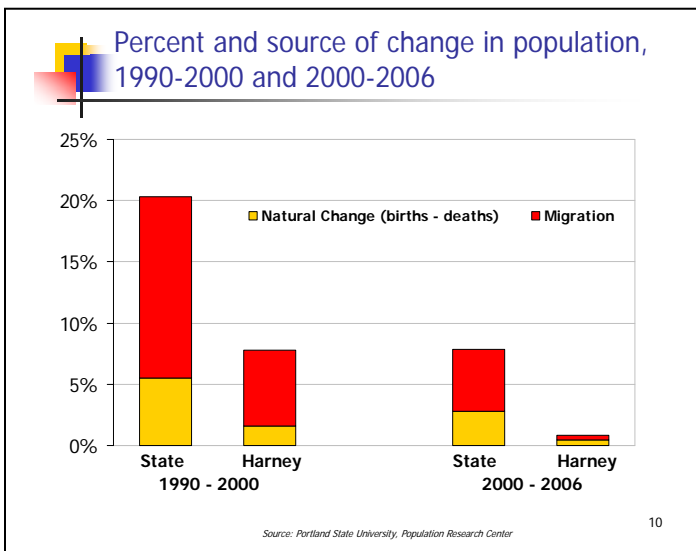
Population Growth: In the 1990s, the county population increased by less than 400 new residents or 7.65 percent. Compared to the state's growth of 18.0 percent during the same period, the growth in Harney County has been extremely slow.

¹ Population Research Center, Portland State University. "Preliminary 2007 Annual Population Estimates", Released November 2007.



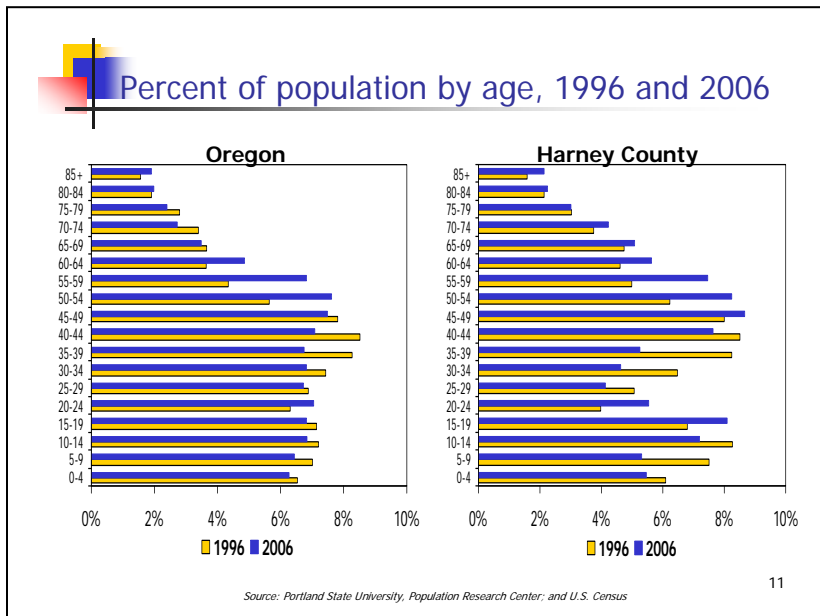
With 7,670 people in 2006, Harney County ranked 30th among all 36 counties for population size. (1st is largest; 36th is smallest)

Over the last 16 years, the population of Harney County has fluctuated 600 people. In 1990 the population was 7,060. The number of people in the county increased to 7,600 in 2001, but dipped to 7,300 in 2002. In 2004, the population increased to 7,600 and has steadily grown by ten people per year.



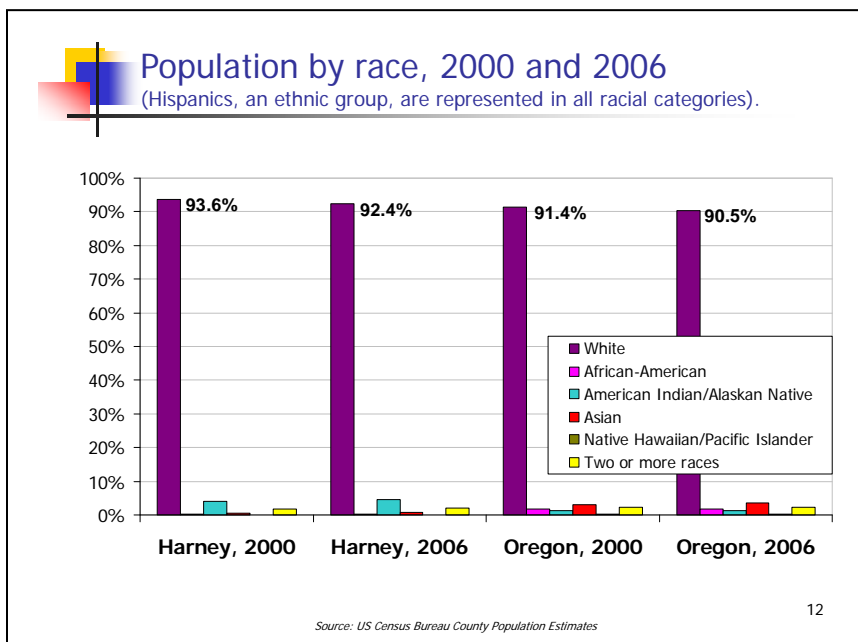
During the 1990s, Harney County's population grew at about one-third of the rate of the state as a whole. Oregon grew by 20%, with about 3/4 of that coming from people migrating in to the state and 1/4 coming from a natural increase. About 80% of Harney County's increase was due to in-migration, and the remainder was from natural increase. Between 2000 and 2006, the state grew another 8%, with migration still driving more than half the change. In that time, Harney County grew by less than one percent, due both to natural increase and in-migration.

The slow growth, coupled with reduction, helps account for the higher than average number of senior citizens. Fully 17.7 percent of the population is over age 65, compared to 12.9 percent in the state. The median age of residents is 38.7 years, the result of fewer people moving to the area, coupled with out-migration by younger people. Generally, out-migration is toward the western section of Oregon and into the Pacific Northwest, where the demands for labor are the greatest.

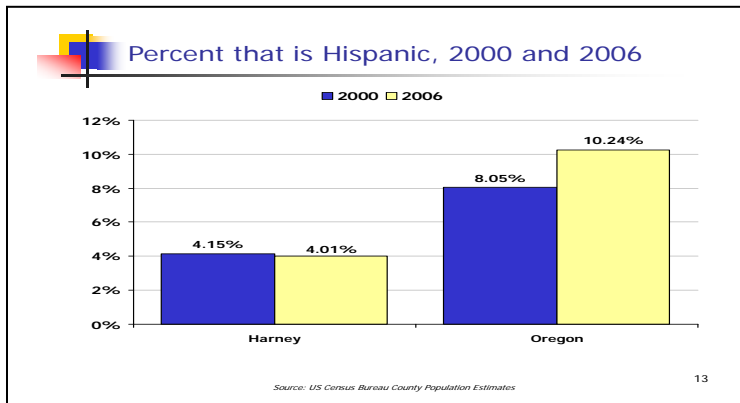


From 1996 to 2006, the major change in Oregon's population structure was the shift of baby boomers. Harney County's population increased for all groups over age 44. At the same time, the population decreased for most groups under age 40. Like most other central and eastern counties, Harney's population aged 20-29 is proportionately lower than the state's.

Ethnicity: According to the 2000 census, Harney County's population, like most of Oregon, is largely made up of Caucasians. Hispanic and Native Americans comprise the next largest racial/ethnic groups. They make up 4.2% and 4% of the citizenry respectively.



This graph shows that Harney County is still largely Caucasian, although there has been a relative decrease in Native American and an increase in Asian ethnicity over the past six years.

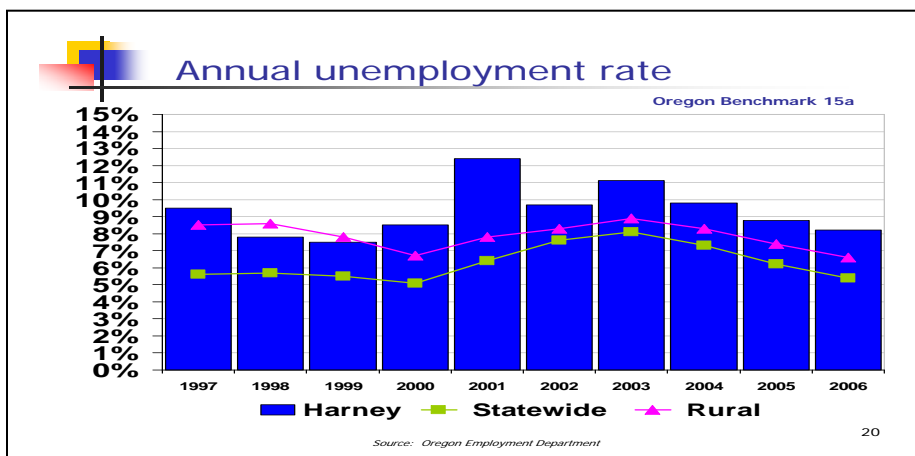


Harney County's relative percentage of Hispanic population has decreased slightly, while Oregon's has increased from 2000 to 2006.

Economy

Overview: The Oregon Economic and Community Development Department classifies Harney County as “distressed” based on its high unemployment rates, average pay per worker, static or declining population, and the percent of families living in poverty.² In Harney County, 8.6 percent of the total population lives below the federal poverty level, including nearly 14.5 percent of all children.³

Unemployment: Unemployment in 2000 stood at 7.6 percent compared to the state average of 5.7 percent. As of September 2007, unemployment in Harney County is 5.6 percent, while the rates in Oregon were 5.4 percent.⁴ Since the economy of Harney County fluctuates drastically, the unemployment fluctuates as well. Rural areas have endured particularly difficult circumstances. In October of 2007, the last mill in Burns closed their doors putting an additional ninety-one people out of work. The impact of this closure is not fully known.

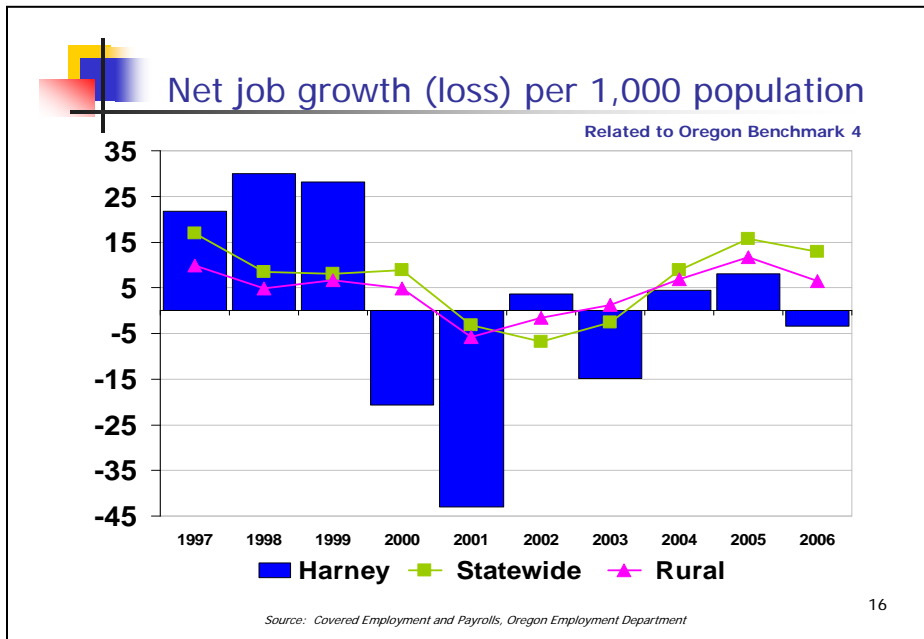


Harney County's unemployment rate was higher than the statewide and rural average rates in nearly all years between 1997 and 2006. However, unemployment rates for the county have fallen in every year since 2003.

² The statistics used in this section, unless otherwise noted, are from the Oregon Economic and Community Development website, <http://www.econ.state.or.us>. From the website, you can access “Community Profiles,” and “Harney County Economic Indicators.”

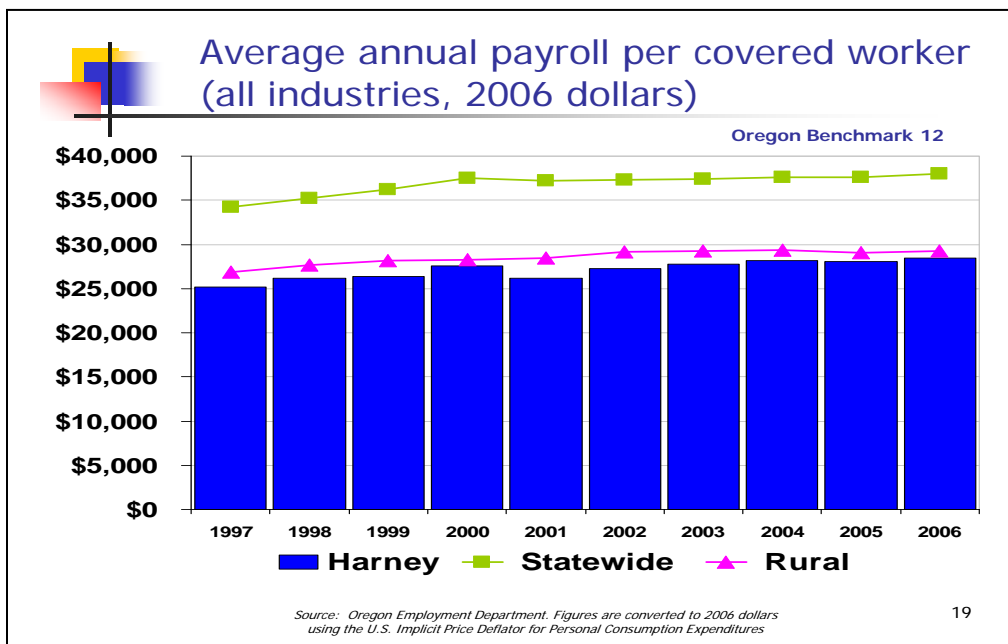
³ 2000 U.S. Census.

⁴ Oregon Employment Department. “Oregon County Data”, September 2007. Available at www.qualityinfo.org/.



Job growth or loss in Harney County varied widely through the last decade. Job recovery after the recession began in 2004, but at a slower rate than the state and rural counties on average. In 2006, as statewide and rural job growth slowed, Harney County experienced net job loss.

Job Growth and Annual Income: Not only are there fewer jobs in the community than there used to be, but also many of the available jobs are not capable of sustaining a family. Whereas in the past it was possible for young people to find relatively high-paying jobs locally that did not require an education, this is no longer the case. According to the Oregon Community Development Block Grant Program Guidelines, the fiscal year 2004 median family income in the county was \$32,433⁵, which is \$6,268 below the state average.



Wages increased steadily between 1997 and 2006, despite some annual setbacks. However, Harney consistently ranked below the state and rural averages.

⁵ 2000 Community Development Block Grant Program Guidelines. March 8, 2000, p. 89.

This compares, for example, to an average in Deschutes County of \$44,111. The following table reflects 2000 Census data and demonstrates the profound local needs.

	Median Household Income	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income
Harney County	\$30,957	\$36,917	\$16,159
Oregon	\$40,916	\$48,680	\$20,940
Harney Co. as % of Oregon	75.7%	75.8%	77.2%

Job Skill Opportunities: The low wages betray another significant problem in the county—namely the lack of opportunities to gain job skills and the education that higher-paying jobs require. While the Oregon economy has created many new jobs in the last five to ten years, these new jobs tend to require specialized and technical skills. The result is that almost one-quarter of the state’s residents possess a college degree. However, the residents of Harney County are hundreds of miles from a four-year college or university, and there are few opportunities to gain high-technology skills or experience within the region.

Local Industries: With the exception of the timber industry, the local industries that predominate today are largely the same ones that predominated 50 years ago. There are still more cows in the county than people, and agriculture continues to provide a large number of jobs. In the private sector, the economy is largely based on agriculturally related occupations and manufacturing, with manufacturing making up only a small part of that. While government, especially the school system, employs a significant number of people, there has never been a reliable replacement for jobs lost to improved efficiencies in the agriculture industry or in the timber industry in general. Tourism now makes a significant contribution to the economy.

Acknowledgement, evaluation, and change of current laws and practices is needed by federal and state agencies in order to both better preserve natural resources and improve recent wildfire management performance. Recognition that cyclical harvesting of timber is good for forest health and fire prevention, leading to corresponding, appropriate legislative changes, will benefit Harney County’s economy as well as federal and state lands.

Tourism: One significant economic bright spot in the local area is the growth of tourism. The communities of Burns and Hines have seen their number of hotel rooms blossom over the 1990s, and the area draws many travelers in the summer. While not a destination on par with Lincoln City, the area is constructing infrastructure and marketing its unique attractions with success. Indeed, one of the chief draws of Burns is that it is so far from anywhere else. A person traveling through Eastern Oregon has a long way to go to find another place to stop; thus, the city is a frequent stopover spot rather than a destination. However, for the interested explorer, the region has environmental treasures as well as a variety of heritage

tourism spots. In particular, the ranching and old west history of the region, combined with the high desert location, helps to attract people to the area, if not the community itself.

Infrastructure and Investment: Local efforts to attract living wage employers, invest in infrastructure and capacity, and encourage entrepreneurial efforts are longstanding and will continue. In spite of Harney County's isolation and geographic distance from market centers, which present enormous challenges to near-term economic progress, accomplishments have been made. Industrial sites are undergoing the state certification process to encourage business and industry employers to relocate to the area. The new Harney District Hospital, Early Childhood Center, Burns Paiute Tribe Community Gathering Center, Western Room addition to the Harney County Library, school infrastructure improvements, and upgrades to the county fairgrounds have been completed. A joint co-located facility for the BLM and Fish and Wildlife Service, a Visitor's Center, and other infrastructure improvements at the Burns Municipal Airport and through ODOT are underway. Additionally, the Southeast Regional Alliance, of which Harney County is a part, continues to offer rural and regional investment and job creation opportunities and the Harney County Court approved an incentive fund for economic development.

Economic Challenges: As noted in the trending discussion, the county economy is deteriorating. Young people tend to leave the region in search of an education or better jobs in the cities. Those people who do stay in the county face difficult prospects in finding work, services, and opportunities. Despite the slow growth in the 1990s, the most recent trends have been toward out-migration, and the continuing economic depression has pushed down wage levels in this county relative to other places. As a result, more families and children have become eligible for social services.

An economic recovery is likely to come slowly to the region, and even when the region begins to recover, the demand for social services will likely remain high. There are simply few prospects for new employers or industries given the current circumstances.

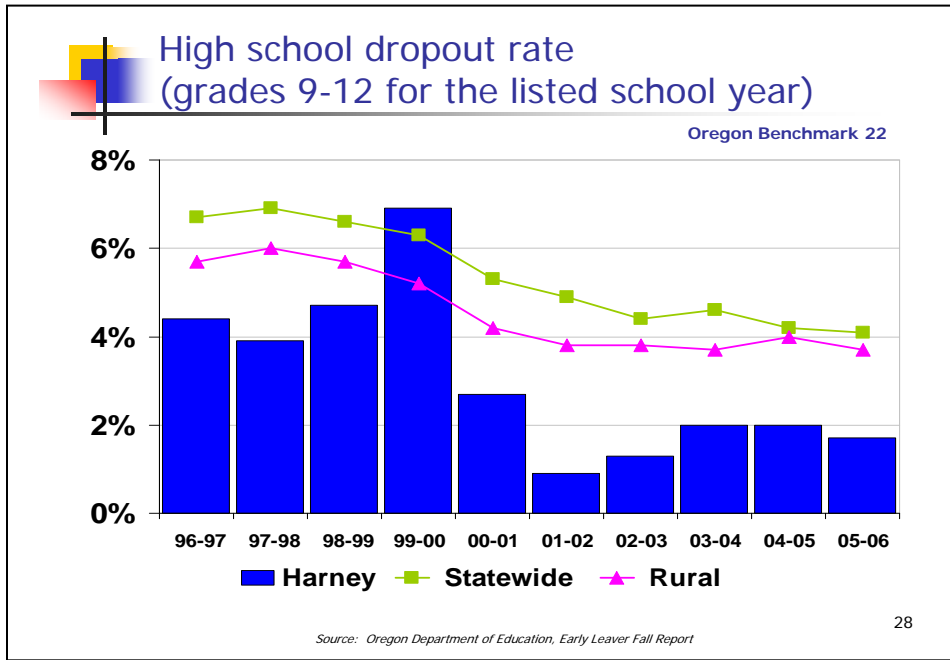
Education

School Success: Harney County has made significant progress under the Ready to Learn Benchmark. The Oregon Progress Board reports that in 1997, only 52 percent of the children in Harney County entered school ready to learn, ranking it 25th out of 36 counties.⁶ In 2006, 87.3 percent of the children were ready to learn, a substantial improvement. This improved the county ranking to 4th.

Similarly scholastic performance for 3rd and 8th graders have improved over the last decade, and the high school dropout rate is lower than during the 1997-2001 period. Third grade reading skills in Harney County exceeded the state and rural averages in seven of the last ten years. 2006 saw a recovery of this trend. Harney County ranked above statewide and rural averages for third grade math skills in 2006. Although rural counties on average scored lower than the state for eighth grade reading, Harney County consistently surpassed them both. Similarly, Harney surpassed statewide and rural average eighth grade math achievement in

⁶ Oregon Progress Board. *State Benchmarks*. October 2007.

all years except 2002. Nonetheless Harney County ranks only 28th in the percent of population with college degrees and the local high school dropout rate has shown a trend upward since a low in 2002. The Burns Alternative High School and programs such as the Community Stewardship Corps are key components in Harney County strategies on this issue.

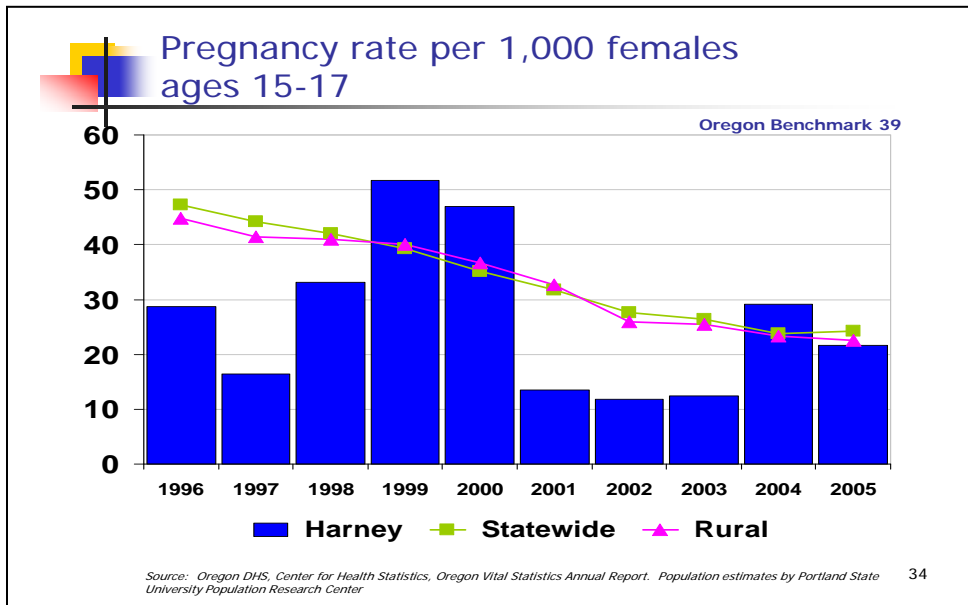


As of 2005-06, dropouts had declined statewide. Harney County had a lower rate than rural counties on average and the state in all years except 1999-2000. Yet a general increase in the local dropout rate since 2002 is a local concern.

Social Support: Health

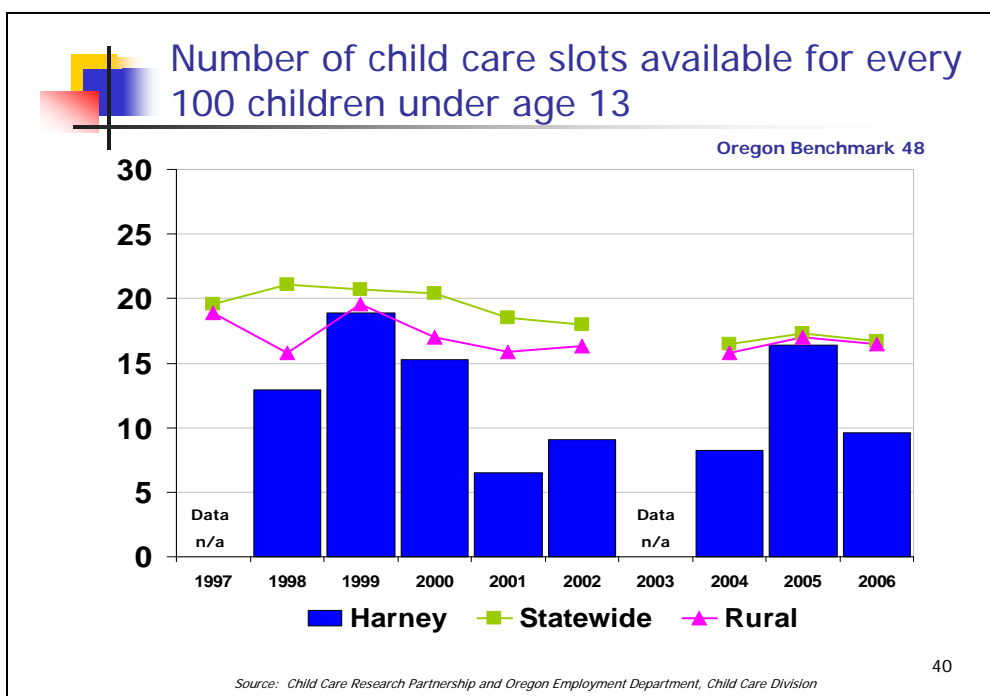
Teen Pregnancy and Prenatal Care: Harney County had a much lower than average rate of teen pregnancy from 2001-2003, but experienced a sharp increase in 2004, then dropped to close to the state and rural averages in 2005. [This is an example of a benchmark showing volatility because of the county's small population where a single event can have a large effect on the county's rate.]

Local input to the comprehensive plan identified this as an area of concern. The county has also suffered declines in prenatal care and infant mortality benchmarks.



Harney County's teen pregnancy rate fluctuated, but was significantly lower than the state and rural averages through 2003. Recent increases now make teen pregnancy an area for local concern.

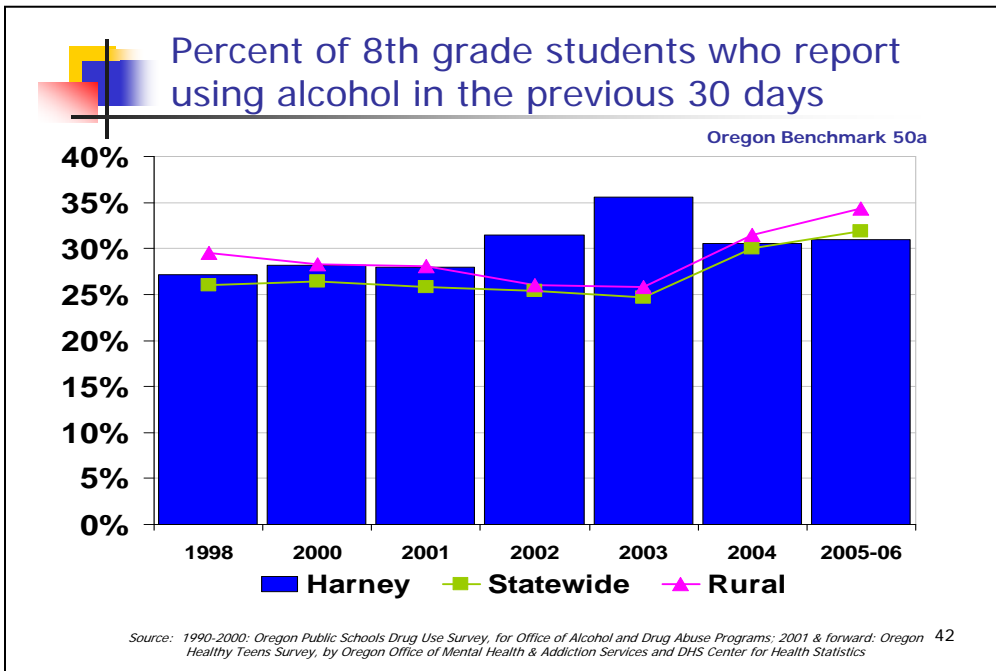
Child Care Availability: The county ranks last among all Oregon counties in terms of available child care. Lack of family wage jobs results in few families that can afford child care and makes becoming a child care provider a business risk because of its unsustainable client base. This problem also relates to the lack of alternative programs and activities in the service area that cater to the needs of children. The Head Start, Great Start, Healthy Start, and Boys and Girls Club programs are all the more important given the absence of alternatives.



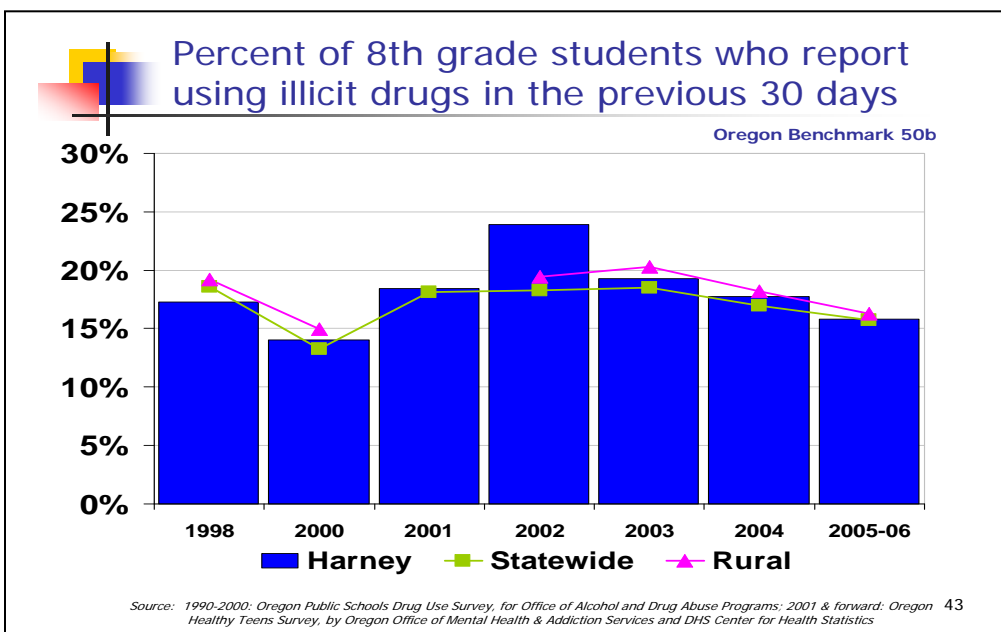
Child care availability was lower in Harney County than in the state or rural counties on average. County data were unavailable for 1997 and 2003.

Social Support: Protection

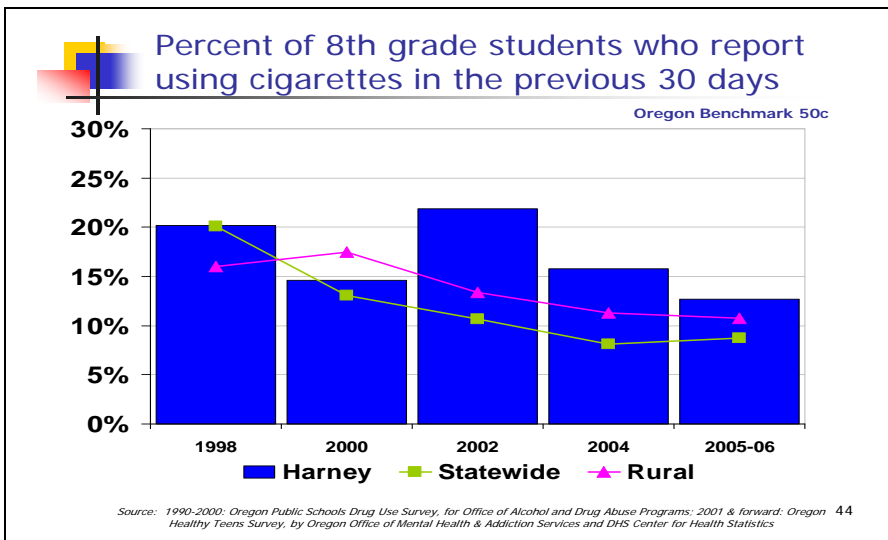
Underage Substance Abuse: Harney County's rates of underage use/abuse of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD) are trending up and adversely impact the school success, teen pregnancy, juvenile crime, and child abuse and neglect rates. This area of concern has been identified as the primary common focus area for multiple community partners over the next six years.



Harney County's rate of eighth grade alcohol use increased in the last few reported years. This trend is seen at the rural county and statewide rates as well.



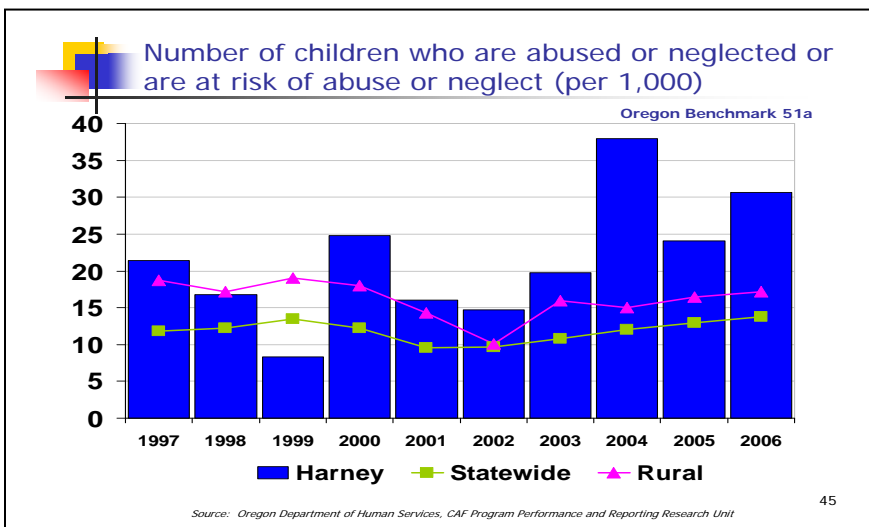
Eighth grade drug use in Harney County was comparable to use statewide through 2005-06.



Harney County typically fared significantly worse than the state or rural counties for teen smoking, although all rates declined overall since 1998.

As the community mobilizes to address underage ATOD use, positive youth development and mentoring programs such as the Community Stewardship Corps, the Boys & Girls Club, and Big Buddy Mentoring will provide support and options for substance-free activities.

Child Abuse and Neglect: Except in 1999, Harney County had a higher rate of child abuse than the state and rural counties' averages (1997-2006). Local and regional research indicates that Harney County's geographic isolation and socio-economic conditions together form an environment predisposed to this unacceptable outcome. One interesting note, however; the Harney County community apparently exercises a higher level and rate of diligent reporting of child abuse and neglect than neighboring, rural counties and its local child welfare case workers also provide higher follow-up on reports than similar communities. When more instances are reported, and more reports are evaluated, the numbers will be high on this benchmark. Our local support for Healthy Start, parenting classes and support, the Boys and Girls Club, and Court Appointed Special Advocates are employed to help with this issue. Additionally, Harney County has instituted a new series of parent education and support programs to improve in this area.



Note: number of children is defined as those who are abused, neglected, or at risk per 1,000 people ages 0-17.

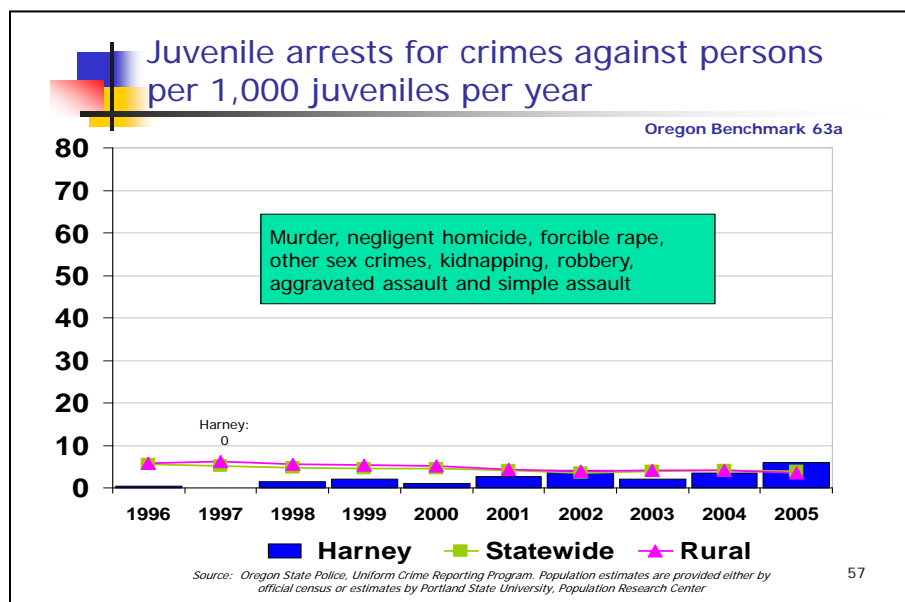
Tobacco and Alcohol Use During Pregnancy: Tobacco use during pregnancy declined steadily for the state and rural counties, but fluctuated for Harney County. 2005 had one of the highest rates of tobacco use in Harney County since the late '90s. Alcohol use during pregnancy was higher in Harney County than in the state and rural counties on average, but by 2005, use decreased from the high levels of the mid-1990s. Alcohol use occurs at a lower rate among pregnant women than tobacco use.

Public Safety: Crime

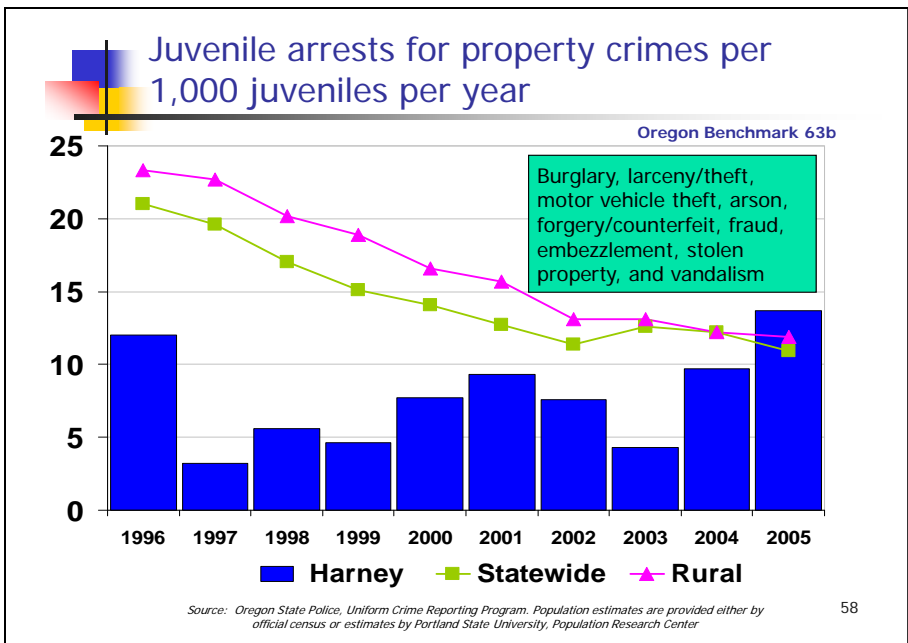
Overall Crime: Overall reported crimes were lower in Harney County than in the state and rural counties on average from 1996 to 2005, except for the spike in 1997, when Harney's crimes exceeded the rural average.

- Harney County fared better than the state and rural counties for crimes against persons from 1996 to 2005.
- Property crimes also were lower in Harney County than rural counties or the state overall, except in 1997 and 1999, when Harney's rate surpassed the rural average. Harney's property crime rates in recent years were lower than rates during the 1990s. (Property crimes, which are numerous compared to person and property crimes, tend to drive the overall crime rate.)
- Unlike rural counties on average, reported behavioral crimes were less common in Harney County than statewide, except in 1997. However, behavior crimes have been more commonplace in Harney County in recent years compared to the mid-1990s.

Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile crimes arrests in Harney County are trending worse in recent years, as shown in the following two graphs.



Juvenile arrests for crimes against persons were less frequent in Harney County than statewide or in rural counties on average between 1996 and 2005. However the county trend shows some signs of worsening in recent years.



Juvenile arrests for property crimes decreased overall from 1996 to 2005 for the state and rural counties on average. However, Harney County exceeded the statewide and rural rates in 2005 for the first time in the last ten years.

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families - Participant List

Participant Name	Level of Participation	Role	Category	GOAL_AREA	ACTIVE
Baltzor, Katie	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	K-12 EDUCATION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Bottom, Ruby	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	AFTER SCHOOL PROGRAMS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Buermann, Gail	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	K-12 EDUCATION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Burns Paiute Tribe Prevention Coalition	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Community Forum	TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Colahan, Tim	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Copenhaver, John	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	JUVENILE DIRECTORS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Courtney, Dave	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	K-12 EDUCATION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Cronin, Darlene	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	K-12 EDUCATION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Davis, Sharon	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	COMMUNITY MEMBERS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Dorroh, Patty	DEVELOPED MEASUREMENT	Other	OTHER	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Dorroh, Patty	DEVELOPED STRATEGIES	Other	OTHER	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES

Dorroh, Patty	SELECTED FOCUS ISSUES	Other	OTHER	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Dorroh, Patty	DATA PROVIDER OR ANALYZER	Other	OTHER	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Dorroh, Patty	GROUP FACILITATOR	Other	OTHER	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Eggleston, Pam	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAM REPRESENTATIVES	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Glerup, Dave	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Haigh, Gwen	DEVELOPED STRATEGIES	Individual Participant	YOUTH OR YOUTH LED GROUPS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Haigh, Gwen	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	YOUTH OR YOUTH LED GROUPS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Harney County Commission on Children and Families	SELECTED FOCUS ISSUES	Commission Member	OTHER	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Harney County Commission on Children and Families	GROUP PARTICIPANT	Commission Member	OTHER	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Harney County Ministerial Association	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Community Forum	FAITH COMMUNITY	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Harney County System of Care	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Community Forum	COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP TEAMS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Keniston, Cheryl	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	MEDICAL COMMUNITY	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES

Labhart, Thad	DEVELOPED STRATEGIES	Individual Participant	ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Labhart, Thad	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Labhart, Thad	DEVELOPED MEASUREMENT	Individual Participant	ALCOHOL AND DRUG PREVENTION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Mackey, Gayle	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	K-12 EDUCATION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Rementeria, Kathy	DEVELOPED STRATEGIES	Individual Participant	DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Rementeria, Kathy	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Roy, Rick	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP TEAMS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Siegner, Chris	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITY	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Smyth, Scott	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	K-12 EDUCATION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Swindlehurst, Shannon	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Van Cleave, Laura	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	CITY COUNCILS	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
Wassom, Ron	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	K-12 EDUCATION	ALL GOAL AREAS	YES
White, Debbie	SURVEY OR INTERVIEW RESPONDENT	Individual Participant	WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT	HTY	YES

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families - Connecting the Plans

ADVISORY GROUP	STRATEGIC APPROACH	STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION	START DATE	END DATE	COMMENTS
PUBLIC HEALTH	SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENTS	IMPROVE QUALITY THROUGH ACCESSIBILITY, ACCEPTABILITY, AVAILABILITY, APPROPRIATENESS, ADEQUATE	Improving accessibility, availability, and adequacy of services for youth related to dental health, obesity prevention, immunizations, substance abuse health issues, teen pregnancy prevention, and infant wellness will improve family functioning and reduce child maltreatment. New ways to encourage participation will be part of ongoing programs and services.	7/1/2007	6/30/2009	
EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	DEVELOPING COMMUNITY-BASED PARTNERSHIPS	Developing community-based partnerships to guide progress on a variety of community issues will improve outcomes for mental health services for small children and families, job readiness skill training, reducing substance abuse in youth and adults, improving prenatal care, and research for other long term goals.	1/1/2008	12/31/2014	
SAFE COMMUNITIES COALITION	SYSTEM CHANGE	IMPROVING THE CONTINUUM OF SERVICES	Improving the continuum of services through offering a variety of services and programs, such as the Rural Schools Safety Fair and sponsorship of the "Every 15 Minutes" drunk driving prevention program, will increase outreach to more residents and will encourage youth and rural area participation.	7/1/2007	6/30/2009	
LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL	SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENTS	DEVELOP A PROGRAM	Developing ways to secure training and funding to establish a Drug Court will break the cycle of substance abuse, addiction and crime by identifying substance abusing offenders and placing them under strict court monitoring, supervision, and long-term treatment services.	7/1/2007	6/30/2009	
JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS	SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENTS	IMPROVE QUALITY THROUGH ACCESSIBILITY, ACCEPTABILITY, AVAILABILITY, APPROPRIATENESS, ADEQUATE	Continuing to make service delivery improvements of the juvenile justice system and service providers, through development of a case management position specifically to work with delinquent youth involved in mental health/ATOD services, will enable accessibility and adequacy of services for an increasing number of youth at risk.	7/1/2007	6/30/2009	Includes the Harney County Juvenile Depart and the Burns Paiute Tribe JCP Plans

ADVISORY GROUP	STRATEGIC APPROACH	STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION	START DATE	END DATE	COMMENTS
LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM TREATMENT	SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENTS	IMPROVE QUALITY THROUGH ACCESSIBILITY, ACCEPTABILITY, AVAILABILITY, APPROPRIATENESS, ADEQUATE	Improving accessibility, acceptability, availability, appropriateness, and adequacy of local alcohol and drug treatment services will improve family functioning across generations, reduce juvenile crime, and reduce child maltreatment. Too few families and youth are accessing treatment services due to various barriers. Plans include designing clinician time to the schools for providing group activities for youth involved with the Juvenile Dept and seeking to obtain onsite service visits of a child psychiatrist in Harney County at least quarterly.	7/1/2007	6/30/2009	
LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	BUILDING CAPACITY	Building the capacity of our local coalition through recruitment and training will enable development of beneficial strategies and resource development to reduce underage alcohol, tobacco, and drug use.	7/1/2007	6/30/2014	

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families - Major Community Issues

ISSUE NAME	CATEGORY	GOAL	HIGH LEVEL OUTCOME	BIENNIUM	CURRENT
Few living wage jobs	Economy /SNF	SNF	INCOME PER CAPITA	2005-2007	T
High unemployment rate	Economy / SNF	SNF	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	2005-2007	T
Teen pregnancy is on the rise	Social Support / HTY	HTY	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY	2007-2009	T
Availability and quality of child care options are limited	Social Support / HTC	HTC	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY	2007-2009	T
Rate of high school graduation is too low	Education / HTY	HTY	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT	2007-2009	T
Juvenile crime offenses have increased	Public Safety / HTY	HTY	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS	2007-2009	T
High rate of underage tobacco use	Social Support / HTY	HTY	DECREASE TEEN TOBACCO USE	2005-2007	T
High rate of underage substance / drug use	Social Support / HTY	HTY	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE	2005-2007	T
High rate of underage alcohol use	Social Support / HTY	HTY	DECREASE TEEN ALCOHOL USE	2005-2007	T
High rates of child abuse and neglect	Social Support / HTC	HTC	REDUCE CHILD MALTREATMENT	2005-2007	T

SNF – Strong, Nurturing Families

HTY – Healthy, Thriving Youth

HTC – Healthy, Thriving Children

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families – Linking Issues to Advisory Groups

ISSUE NAME	ADVISORY GROUP NAME
Availability and quality of child care options are limited	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS
Few living wage jobs	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS
High unemployment rate	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS
High rate of underage alcohol use	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS, JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM TREATMENT, LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL, MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD, PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFE COMMUNITIES COALITION
High rate of underage substance / drug use	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS, JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM TREATMENT, LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL, MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD, PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFE COMMUNITIES COALITION
High rate of underage tobacco use	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS, JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM TREATMENT, LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL, MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD, PUBLIC HEALTH
Juvenile crime offenses have increased	JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM TREATMENT, LOCAL PUBLIC SAFETY COORDINATING COUNCIL, MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY BOARD
Rate of high school graduation is too low	JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS
Rate of high school graduation is too low	LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION
Teen pregnancy is on the rise	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS, JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION, PUBLIC HEALTH

High rates of child abuse and neglect	EARLY CHILDHOOD TEAMS, JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM PREVENTION, LOCAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG PLANNING COM TREATMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH
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2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families – Barriers

BARRIER	BARRIER TYPE	SOLUTION	RELATED ISSUE
Few agencies, foundations, and private organizations fund the additional staffing positions needed to address child abuse prevention adequately.	FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL	Greater funding for adding key staff positions is needed from federal, state, local and private funders. Continue local efforts for parent education and support programs.	Social Support - High rates of child abuse and neglect
Few agencies, foundations, and other private organizations fund the additional staffing positions needed to address substance abuse and strengthen parenting for families at-risk.	FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL	Greater funding for adding key staff positions is needed from federal, state, local, and private funders. Continue local fundraising and resource match efforts.	Education - Rate of high school graduation is too low
Few agencies, foundations, and other private organizations fund the additional staff positions needed to address substance abuse issues for youth and families.	FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL	Greater funding for adding key staff positions is needed from federal, state, local and private funders. Continue local fundraising and resource match efforts.	Social Support - High rate of underage substance / drug use
The geographic isolation and distance of Harney County is a transportation economic barrier to many potential industries; restrictive laws decimated the logging/timber industry, the industry well suited for Harney County,	STATE	Re-examine the state laws that limit logging, timber, and other industries for frontier rural areas where other industries are not viable options.	Economy - Few living wage jobs
School curricula to address teen pregnancy prevention are insufficient; schools have little time to add prevention programs and the available programs are underfunded and understaffed.	STATE AND LOCAL	Work with schools, positive youth development efforts, and parents to develop and implement non-school based programs and peer-to-peer programs in schools. Seek grants to support staffing these efforts.	Social Support - Teen pregnancy is on the rise
State funding for JCP efforts is limited, resulting in a lack of programs to address youth over the age of 16 who are out of school and floundering.	STATE	Work with state professionals to determine evidence-based solutions and how to fund and implement them locally.	Public Safety - Juvenile crime offenses have increased

Lack of family wage jobs results in few families that can afford child care and makes becoming a child care provider a business risk because of its unsustainable client base.	STATE	Re-examine the state laws that limit logging, timber, and other industries for frontier rural areas where other industries are not viable options.	Social Support - Availability and quality of child care options are limited
Lack of family wage jobs contributes to poverty, hopelessness, and substance abuse in families.	LOCAL	Attract employers paying living wage jobs to the area.	Economy - High unemployment rate
Lack of family wage jobs results in few families that can afford child care and makes becoming a child care provider a business risk because of its unsustainable client base.	LOCAL	Attract employers paying living wage jobs to the area.	Social Support - Availability and quality of child care options are limited

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families - Gaps

GAP	GAP CATEGORY	GOAL SNF – Strong, Nurturing Families HTY – Healthy, Thriving Youth HTC – Healthy, Thriving Children CC – Caring Communities	ISSUE	HLO
Out of school time activities	Positive Youth Development	HTY	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Workforce training for youth	Positive Youth Development	HTY	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Truancy and school attendance	School Success	HTY	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Community capacity	Capacity	CC	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Program capacity	Capacity	CC	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Lack of monetary resources	Resources	CC	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Living Wage Jobs	Poverty	SNF	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Access to alcohol and other drug prevention services	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE

Aftercare resources for youth who have completed treatment and are returning to an unsafe environment	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Public awareness of issues related to youth alcohol and other drug use, including unhealthy community norms	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	High rate of underage substance / drug use	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE
Out of school time activities	Positive Youth Development	HTY	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Mentoring	Positive Youth Development	HTY	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Truancy and school attendance	School Success	HTY	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Affordable child care	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Youth employment	Positive Youth Development	HTY	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Public awareness of issues related to youth alcohol and other drug use, including unhealthy community norms	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Aftercare resources for youth who have completed treatment and are returning to an unsafe environment	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Juvenile crime prevention—access to services	Juvenile Crime, Recidivism	HTY	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY

Access to Culturally appropriate parental education	Parenting	SNF	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Living Wage Jobs	Poverty	SNF	Teen pregnancy is on the rise	REDUCE TEEN PREGANCY
Living Wage Jobs	Poverty	SNF	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Access to alcohol and other drug prevention services	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Aftercare resources for youth who have completed treatment and are returning to an unsafe environment	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Mentoring	Positive Youth Development	HTY	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Truancy and school attendance	School Success	HTY	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Services for teen moms, residential placements, transitional housing, mentorship	Teen Pregnancy	HTY	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Affordable child care	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Program capacity	Capacity	CC	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Lack of monetary resources	Resources	CC	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT

Lack of non-monetary resources	Resources	CC	Rate of high school graduation is too low	REDUCE HIGH SCHOOL DROP OUT
Living Wage Jobs	Poverty	SNF	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Juvenile crime prevention—access to services	Juvenile Crime, Recidivism	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Aftercare support	Juvenile Crime, Recidivism	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Involve families in family therapy and prevention efforts	Juvenile Crime, Recidivism	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Access to alcohol and other drug prevention services	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Aftercare resources for youth who have completed treatment and are returning to an unsafe environment	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Mentoring	Positive Youth Development	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Youth employment	Positive Youth Development	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Out of school time activities	Positive Youth Development	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS

Truancy and school attendance	School Success	HTY	Juvenile crime offenses have increased	DECREASE JUVENILE ARRESTS
Living Wage Jobs	Poverty	SNF	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Aftercare resources for youth who have completed treatment and are returning to an unsafe environment	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Access to alcohol and other drug prevention services	Youth alcohol, tobacco and other drugs	HTY	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Mentoring	Positive Youth Development	HTY	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Workforce training for youth	Positive Youth Development	HTY	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Youth employment	Positive Youth Development	HTY	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Affordable child care	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Community capacity	Capacity	CC	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Lack of monetary resources	Resources	CC	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Lack of non-monetary resources	Resources	CC	High unemployment rate	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Living Wage Jobs	Poverty	SNF	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Transportation	Poverty	SNF	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Lack of monetary resources	Resources	CC	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA

Lack of non-monetary resources	Resources	CC	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Inflexible administrative rules or statutes	System integration, coordination, networking	CC	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Safe, decent affordable housing	Housing	SNF	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Access to health insurance	Health	SNF	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Access to health care services	Health	SNF	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Access to dental health services	Health	SNF	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Affordable child care	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	Few living wage jobs	INCOME PER CAPITA
Living Wage Jobs	Poverty	SNF	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Services for teen moms, residential placements, transitional housing, mentorship	Teen Pregnancy	HTY	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Culturally appropriate child care, hard to find: infant, toddler, after hours, special needs,	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Affordable child care	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Provider retention/ compensation	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

Lack of monetary resources	Resources	CC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Program capacity	Capacity	CC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Improved public/private investment in child care	Child Care is safe, available and affordable	HTC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Limited number of volunteers	Engaged individuals, and community partners	CC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY
Community capacity	Capacity	CC	Availability and quality of child care options are limited	INCREASE CHILD CARE AVAILABILITY

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families - Focus Issue

FOCUS ISSUE	ISSUE CATEGORY	HIGH LEVEL OUTCOME	DESCRIPTION OF FOCUS	OBJECTIVE STATEMENT	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME	TARGET POPULATION	BASE-LINE	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	START	END
High rate of underage substance / drug use	Social Support -HTY	DECREASE TEEN DRUG USE	Underage alcohol, tobacco and drug use is unacceptably high and contributes to other youth issues.	Reduction of underage substance abuse through efforts to delay onset of first use and reduction of use within the past 30 days will benefit youth by improving school success and reducing juvenile crime offenses.	Building the capacity of our local coalition to mobilize the community and implement effective strategies to reduce underage substance abuse as measured by an increase of 15 percent in membership annually.	The target population is the number of members of Harney Partners for Kids and Families, the local coalition. The work they do will be impacted by an increase in members as measured by coalition records.	15	15%	Data comes from the Harney Partners for Kids and Families Secretary, who maintains this data and provides it to the local commission.	7/1/2008	6/30/2014

Comments: Baseline is 15 members. Intermediate outcome will be a percentage increase to that baseline number. With 15 as the baseline serving on the coalition, by 2014 our strength would be almost three times larger. We anticipate the potential for adding more Intermediate Outcomes later.

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families - Demographics of Target Population

FOCUS	TARGET POPULATION TYPE	TARGET POPULATION SUB-TYPE	TARGET POPULATION DESCRIPTION
High rate of underage substance / drug use	GENDER	Male	The target population is the number of members of Harney Partners for Kids and Families, the local coalition. The work they do will be impacted by an increase in members as measured by coalition records.
High rate of underage substance / drug use	GENDER	Female	The target population is the number of members of Harney Partners for Kids and Families, the local coalition. The work they do will be impacted by an increase in members as measured by coalition records.
High rate of underage substance / drug use	AGES	13-15 years old	The target population is the number of members of Harney Partners for Kids and Families, the local coalition. The work they do will be impacted by an increase in members as measured by coalition records.
High rate of underage substance / drug use	AGES	16-18 years old	The target population is the number of members of Harney Partners for Kids and Families, the local coalition. The work they do will be impacted by an increase in members as measured by coalition records.
High rate of underage substance / drug use	AGES	19 years old and older	The target population is the number of members of Harney Partners for Kids and Families, the local coalition. The work they do will be impacted by an increase in members as measured by coalition records.

2008 Harney County Comprehensive Plan on Children and Families - Strategies for Focus Issue

FOCUS	STRATEGIC APPROACH	STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION
High rate of underage substance / drug use	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	BUILDING CAPACITY	Building the capacity of the coalition to mobilize the community will entail recruitment and training of coalition members in order to develop and implement effective strategies for reducing underage substance abuse.
High rate of underage substance / drug use	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	OUTREACH, INCLUSIVENESS	Building the capacity of the coalition to reduce underage substance abuse will include recruitment and inclusion of diverse youth, rural, and tribal component to increase involvement and participation in service delivery systems and community decision making processes. Youth and adult partners will work together to implement strategies.
High rate of underage substance / drug use	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	DEVELOPING RESOURCES	Harney County will seek to develop resources for strategy implementation through application for a Drug Free Communities grant, other grants as appropriate, and combining local resources for better efficiency in efforts to reduce underage substance abuse.

