

Women

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Those with the worst scores by and large are states that refused President Barack Obama’s offer of expanded Medicare coverage, including Texas (#50), Montana (#49), Georgia (#48), and Florida (#47); Nevada (#46) did expand federal coverage.

The study tracks racial disparities in community health as they are impacted in three areas: health coverage for women; women’s access to care; and women’s health outcomes.

This year’s report indicated racial disparities remain sig-

‘Politicians must put aside partisan bickering, advocate for women, and take action to improve women’s health by moving forward with a proactive health equity agenda’

— Alliance for a Just Society
Executive Director LeeAnn Hall

nificant, and that even the two states that received A’s in every area could improve.

“In 28 states, the uninsured rate for black women was at least 10 percent higher than for women overall; in 17 states, it was at least 20 percent higher,” according to the report.

“The disparities were even wider for Latina women: in 49 states, the uninsured rate for Latina women was at least 20 percent higher than for women overall; in 44 states, it was at least 50 percent higher; and in 18 states, it was at least twice as high.”

Specifically, the report called out the hypertension rate for Black women nationally; the diabetes rate for Latina women; asthma rates for Native American women; and the infant mortality rate for Black, Hispanic and Native Amer-

OSU

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instrumental in highway construction and road improvement projects.

Tebeau was responsible for mapping many Oregon cities, counties and urban areas. He also served as an engineering instructor at Chemeketa Community College most of his life.

Among his many professional and civic honors, Tebeau was inducted into OSU’s “Engineering Hall of Fame” and received the College of Engineering’s “Oregon Stater Award” in 2010. He was also recognized by the Oregon Northwest Black Pioneers for his contributions to Oregon.

A well-known family man, Tebeau and his wife Genevieve had seven children. Their family grew to 13 grandchildren and eight great, great grandchildren. Tebeau died on

Absences

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“Missed days means missed learning, leading to lower test scores and a reduced likelihood of graduating from high school,” the report says. “In a recent study, Oregon kindergarteners or first graders with high absenteeism rates were not likely to catch up to their peers’ test scores by 5th grade.

“Oregon cannot meet its ambitious graduation goals, or eliminate the achievement gap, without addressing chronic absenteeism.”

Tackling the problem means looking at the reasons behind the absences. The report says children miss school for many reasons.

Some children face barriers to attending such as lack of transportation; chronic illnesses such as asthma, anxiety, depression and other mental health issues; fear of bullying and lack of healthcare. Some students don’t want to attend school because they are

‘Bill dedicated his time to helping each of us prepare for the exam and challenged us to be better engineers and to continue learning’

July 5, 2013 in Salem. Genevieve Tebeau and daughters Deni Williams and Janine Roland attended the event.

At the ceremony where over 100 people gathered, OSU President Ed Ray, remembered Tebeau as a humble man of great accomplishments.

“Bill Tebeau is clearly an outstanding example of the exceptional impact our alumni make every day,” said President Ray. “He was a proud member of Beaver Nation throughout his life.”

uncomfortable in the environment, the instruction doesn’t engage them or because they are struggling academically. And some parents simply don’t realize that absences are a problem even if they’re for a good reason.

Frequent moves, unstable housing and poor housing conditions are connected to increased absences, the report found, along with a history of traumatic events in the family and parents who suffer from depression.

“Recent research is examining how one or

Ray reminded the audience of Bill Tebeau’s motto: “Make it a great day,” with an emphasis on Make. Tebeau’s motto is posted in large letters in the entry way of the new building.

Paul Mather, ODOT’s Highway Division Administrator, also remembered Tebeau at the ceremony.

“I remember meeting Bill early in my career as many of my OSU classmates and I were studying to pass the professional engineering exam,” said Mather. “Bill dedicated

more adverse childhood experience such as residential instability, parental divorce or separation, witnessing domestic violence, involvement with child protective services, jailed family members, substance abuse among family members, community violence, having unmet basic needs, mental and physical disorders among family members, and caregiver death put children at a risk of severe attendance problems, academic failure, severe school behavior concerns, and frequent reported poor health. Children in these circumstances experience

his time to helping each of us prepare for the exam and challenged us to be better engineers and to continue learning throughout our careers.”

Tebeau Hall has housing for 280 students in suites and apartment-like rooms with many conveniences, including modern kitchen and laundry facilities and a student health clinic.

This is the second Residence Hall at OSU to be named in recognition of an African-American. In 2002, the university opened Halsell Hall in honor of Carrie Beatrice Halsell (Ward), the first Black female student to graduate from OSU in 1926. Born in Salem, Oregon, Halsell earned her degree in Commerce and served as a faculty member at South Carolina State College.

regular emotional pain, may become aggressive, and are closed to new learning – all behaviors that can result in misunderstandings among educators and other caregivers.”

Oregon’s high rate of child hunger is also a major concern, the report says.

“In 6-12 year olds, a lack of food has been associated with absenteeism, as well as poorer math scores, grade repetition, and tardiness,” it says. “In Oregon, 16 percent (1 in 26) of households with children are food insecure or hungry. This means that potentially on average across all schools at least one child in every Oregon classroom does not know where they will get their next meal.

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