

Place and Race Matter: Head Start and CCDBG Access by Race, Ethnicity, and Location



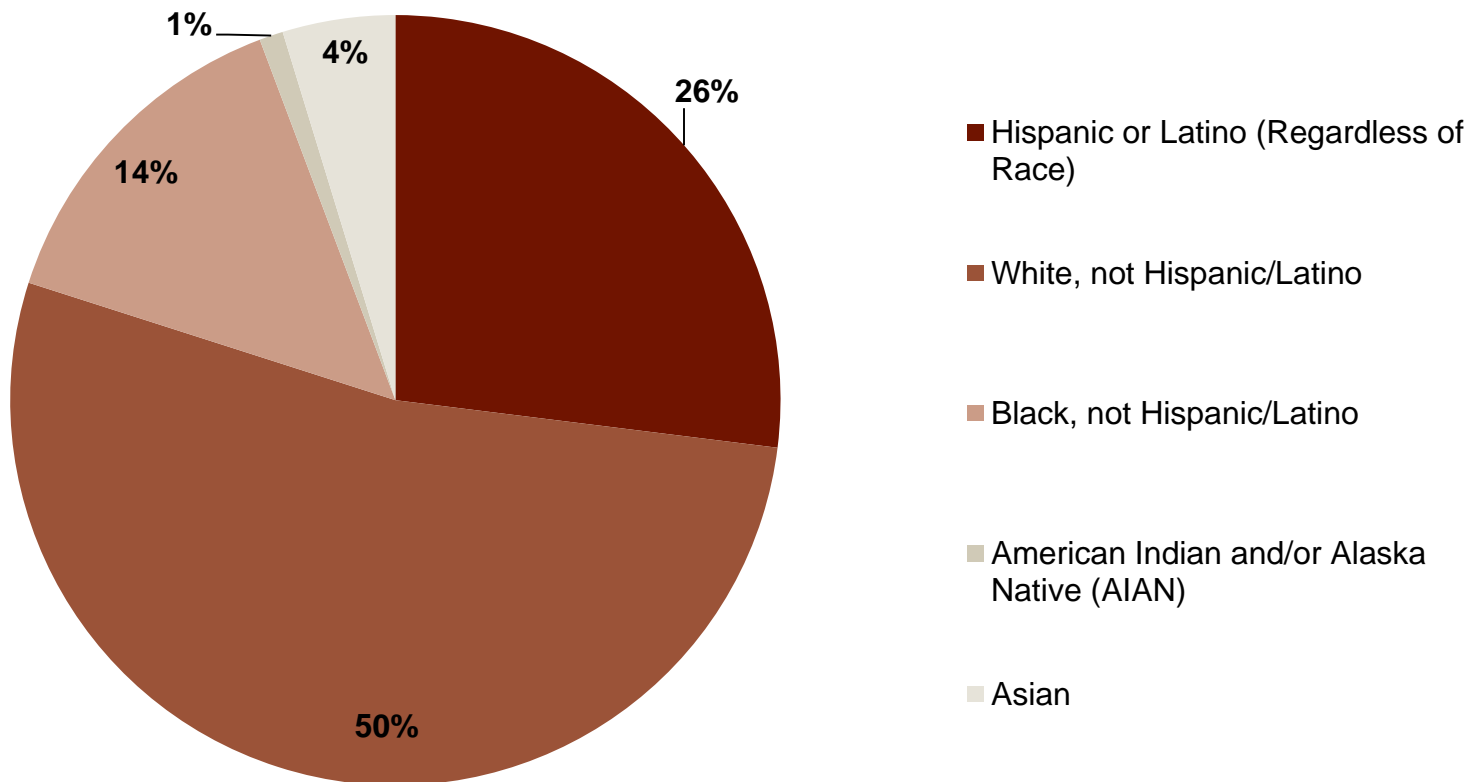
December 14, 2016

Overview

- Introduction
- Overview of *Disparate Access* Findings
 - Stephanie Schmit, CLASP
- Overview of *Disparities in Local Access to Head Start* Report
 - Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, diversitydatakids.org
 - Erin Hardy, diversitydatakids.org
- Respondent
 - Sylvia Puente, Latino Policy Forum
- Q&A

Young Children in the U.S. are Diverse

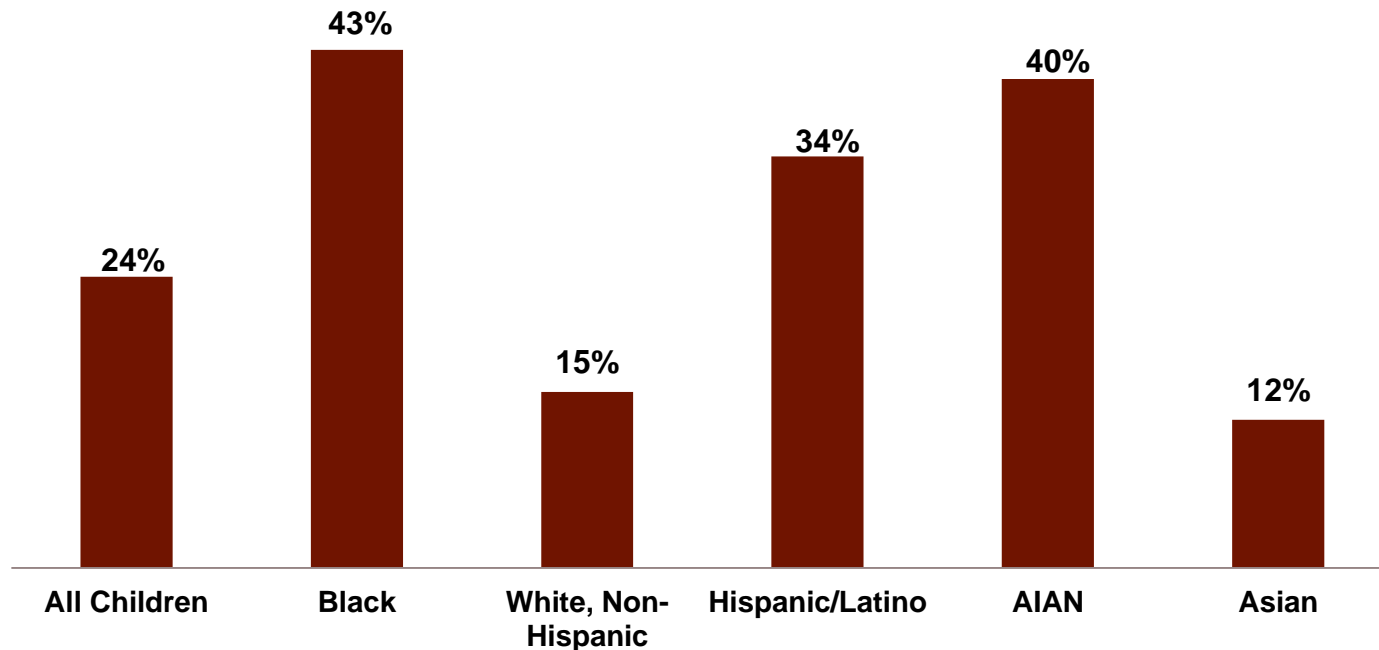
Children Birth Through 5 by Race/Ethnicity in 2013



Source: CLASP Analysis of U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) estimates,

A Quarter of Young Children are Poor

Poverty Rate of Children Birth Through Five, 2014



Source: CLASP calculations of American Community Survey 2014 data, Table B17020B-D and I, <http://www.census.gov/acs/>.

Disparate Access



To download the full report visit:

<http://www.clasp.org/issues/child-care-and-early-education/pages/disparate-access>

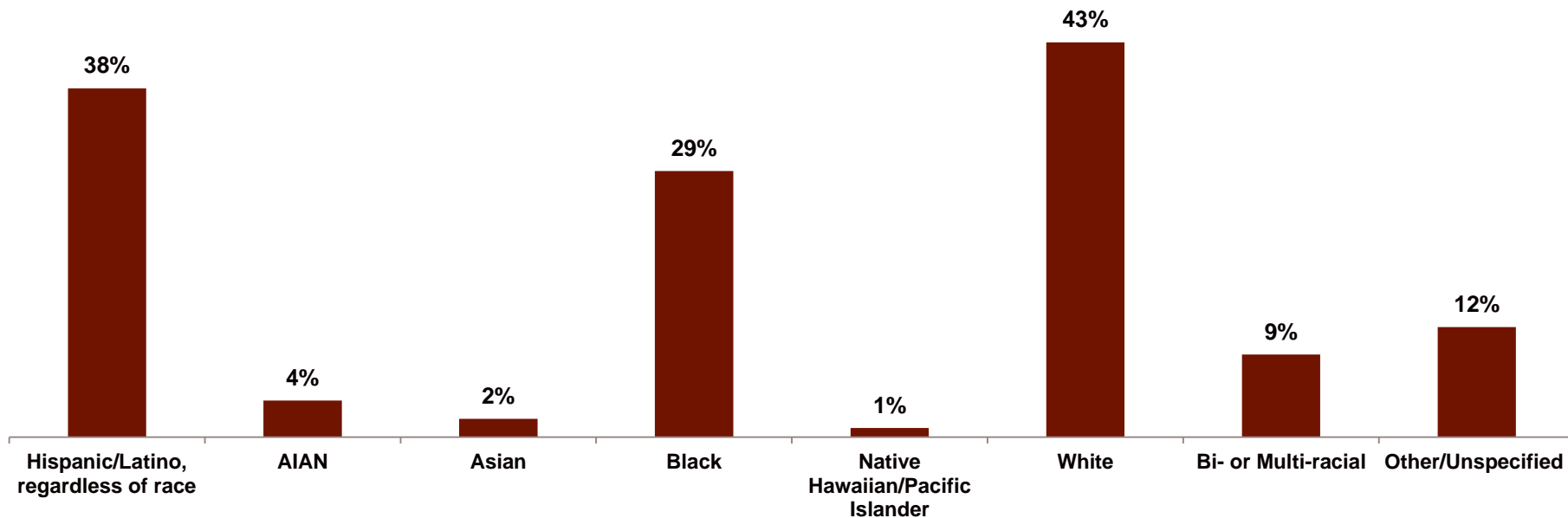
Head Start Preschool and Early Head Start Findings

Context and Methodology

- Federal to local funding stream.
- Early Head Start serves children birth through age 2.
- Head Start Preschool serves children ages 3 and 4.
- Eligibility parameters were based on children living at 100% FPL or below.
- This analysis does not include the Migrant and Seasonal or American Indian/Alaskan Native Program.

Head Start Serves a Diverse Population

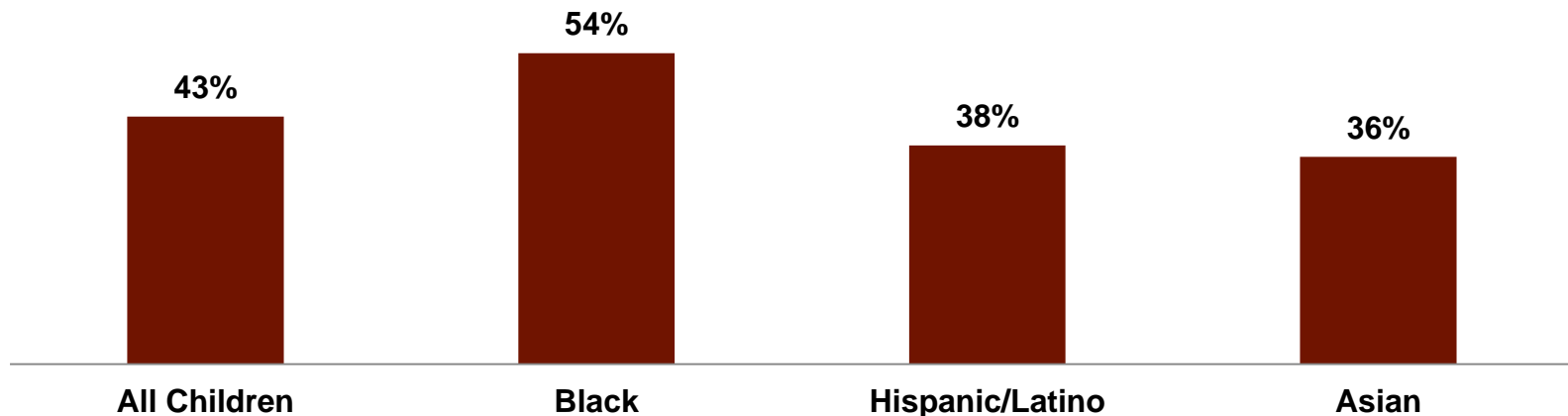
Percent of Children Served in All Head Start Programs,
by Race/Ethnicity



Source: CLASP analysis of Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) Data. U.S. totals include territories.

Fewer than Half of Eligible Children were Served in Head Start Preschool

Percent of Poor Children Ages 3 & 4 Served by Head Start Preschool, by Race/Ethnicity

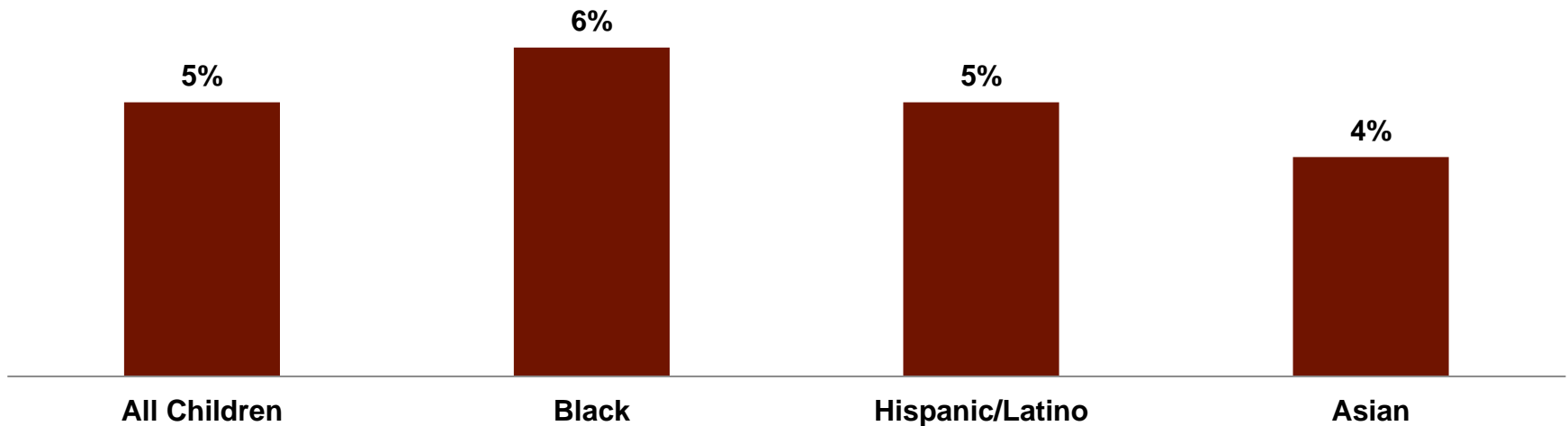


Head Start Preschool State Findings

Percent Eligible Children Served in Head Start Preschool by Race/Ethnicity				
Black Preschoolers		Hispanic/Latino Preschoolers		Asian Preschoolers
<u>Top 10 States</u>	<u>Bottom 10 States</u>	<u>Top 10 States</u>	<u>Bottom 10 States</u>	<u>All States Calculated</u>
Mississippi (108%)	Arizona (28%)	Minnesota (84%)	South Carolina (13%)	California (41%)
District of Columbia (83%)	Nevada (33%)	Oregon (60%)	Georgia (15%)	New York (33%)
Kansas (71%)	Colorado (34%)	Wisconsin (60%)	Nevada (21%)	Minnesota (27%)
Michigan (68%)	Texas (35%)	Mississippi (59%)	North Carolina (23%)	Texas (11%)
Illinois (67%)	Virginia (39%)	Illinois (58%)	Tennessee (24%)	
Louisiana (67%)	North Carolina (40%)	Michigan (58%)	Florida (26%)	
Minnesota (67%)	Indiana (40%)	Rhode Island (57%)	Alabama (27%)	
Ohio (67%)	Georgia (43%)	Ohio (54%)	Indiana (29%)	
Oklahoma (67%)	Kentucky (44%)	Connecticut (53%)	Washington (29%)	
Pennsylvania (64%)	Massachusetts (45%)	Massachusetts (53%)	Delaware (30%)	

Access to Early Head Start is Universally Low

Percent of Poor Children Ages 0-3 Served in Early Head Start, by Race/Ethnicity



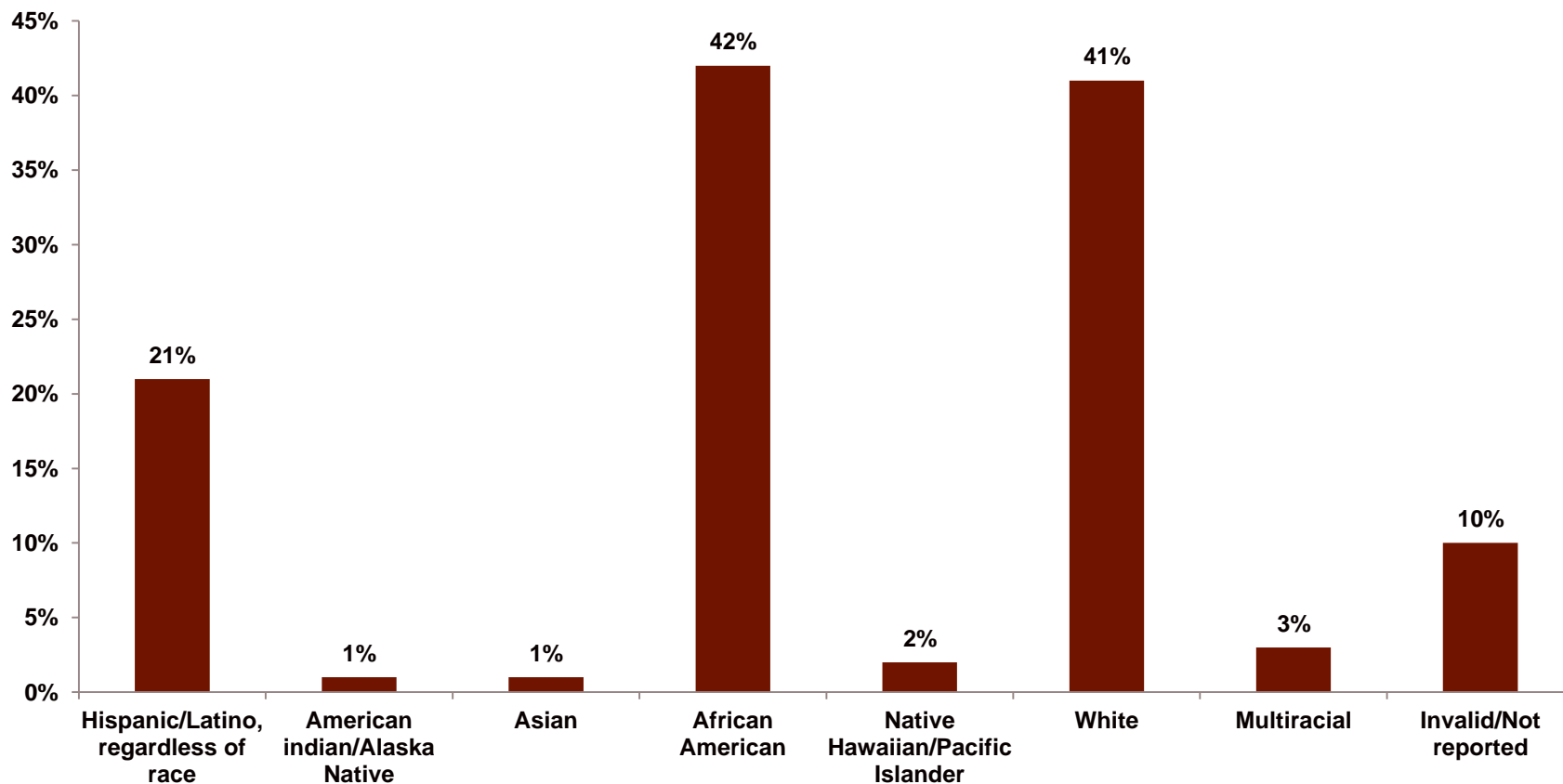
Child Care and Development Block Grant Findings

Context and Methodology

- Federal to State with significant state flexibility
- Eligibility
 - Income
 - Work/Education
- Serves Children Age 0-13
- In 2014, 1.4 million children were served nationally.
- This analysis includes only CCDBG funded child care.

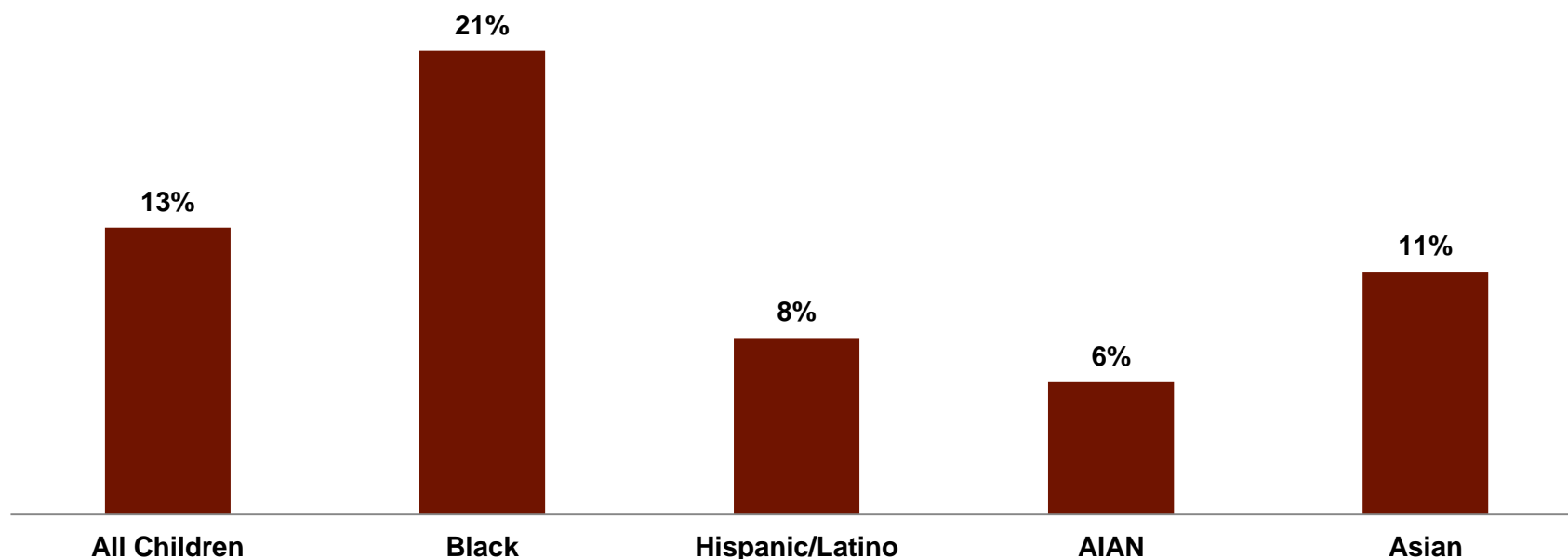
CCDBG serves a diverse population

Percent of Children Served in CCDBG, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: CLASP analysis of 2014 Office of Child Care administrative data.

Low-income Children 0-13 with Working Parents Served Through CCDBG by Race/Ethnicity



Access to CCDBG varies significantly by state

**CCDBG Eligible Children Served by Race/Ethnicity
Top 5 States**

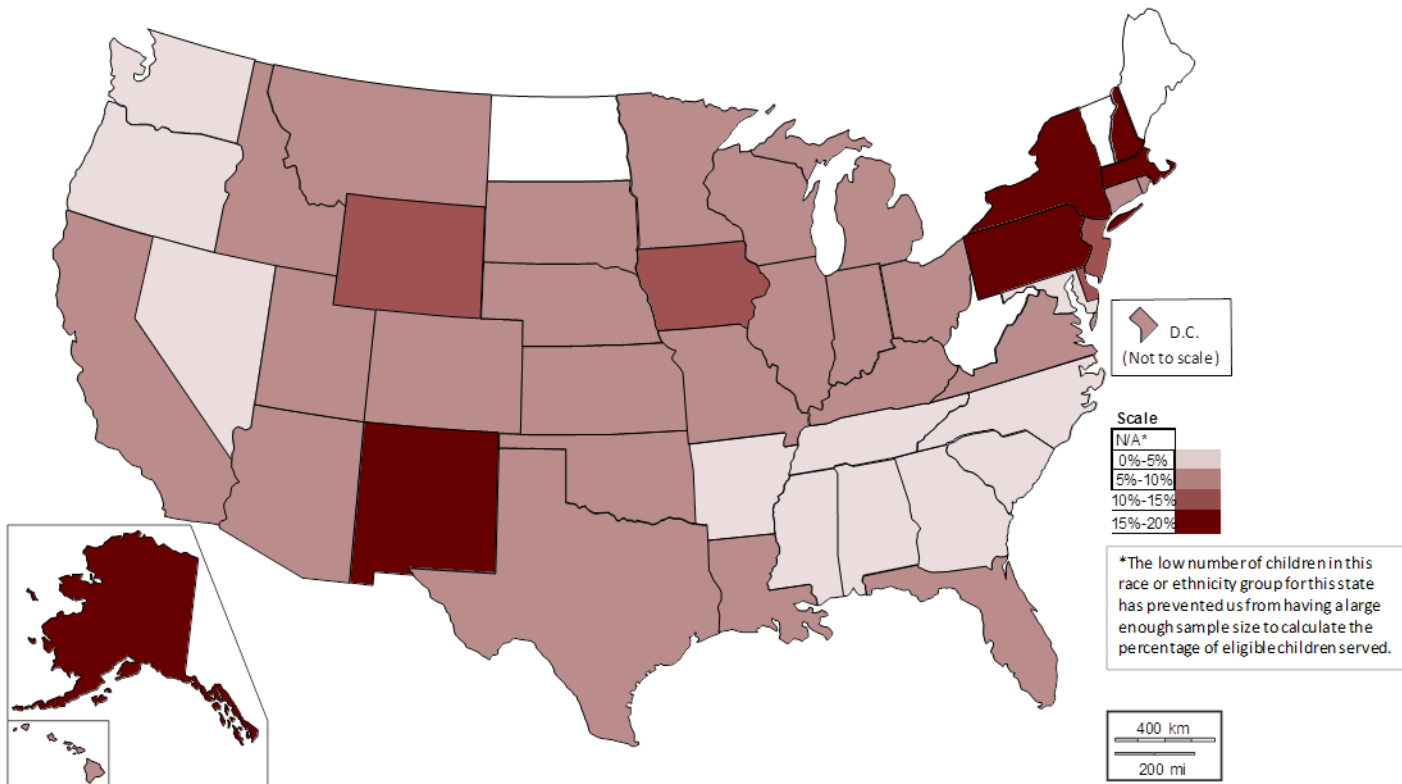
Black	Hispanic/Latino	AIAN	Asian
Pennsylvania (42%)	New Jersey (12%)	Arizona (43%)	New York (73%)
Delaware (39%)	Iowa (10%)	North Carolina (24%)	California (29%)
Missouri (38%)	Hawaii (9%)	Virginia (13%)	Washington (24%)
New York (37%)	Connecticut (9%)	Washington (10%)	Minnesota (16%)
Kansas (35%)	Wisconsin (8%)	Oregon (9%)	Wisconsin (13%)

**CCDBG Eligible Children Served by Race/Ethnicity
Bottom 5 States**

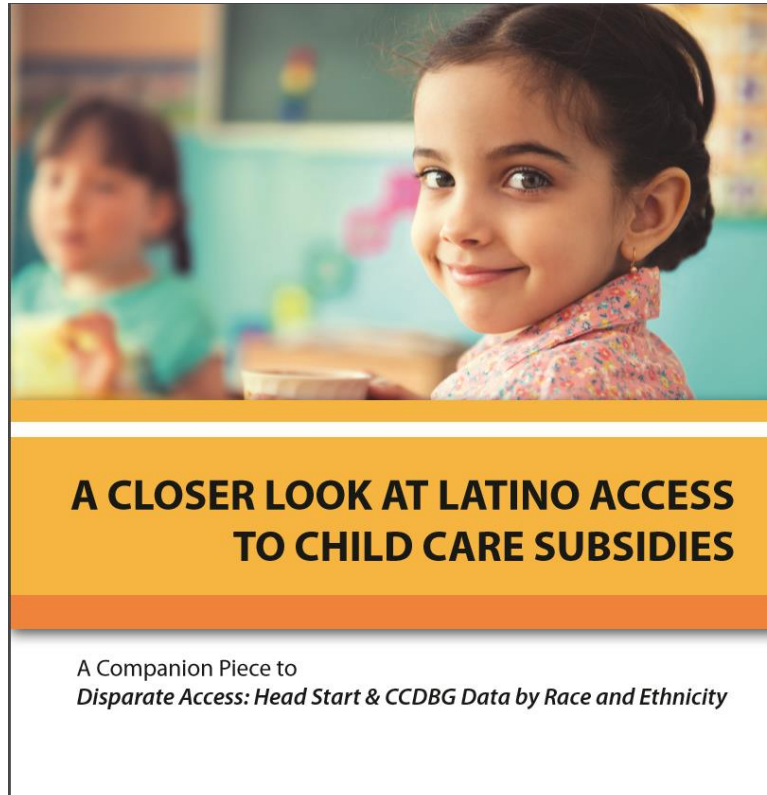
Black	Hispanic/Latino	AIAN	Asian
Maine (3%)	Mississippi (1%)	Hawaii (0%)	Arizona (<1%)
South Carolina (4%)	Oregon (1%)	Florida (1%)	Montana (<1%)
Rhode Island (6%)	South Carolina (1%)	Georgia (1%)	North Dakota (<1%)
District of Columbia (7%)	Alabama (2%)	Illinois (1%)	South Dakota (<1%)
South Dakota (9%)	Arkansas (2%)	Massachusetts (1%)	Multiple States (NM, OK) (1%)

Hispanic/Latino Access is particularly disparate

Total Hispanic/Latino Children Served by CCDBG



Latino Access to CCDBG



To Read the full report visit:

<http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/CloserLookAtLatinoAccess.pdf>

Understanding the Data

Understanding the Data

- Federal funding is insufficient and has not kept pace with changing demographics.
- Head Start standards and structure better reach Black and Latino families across states.
- State CCDBG policies contribute to variation in eligible populations served.

Conclusions and Next Steps

- Further federal and state investment in child care and early education programs.
- Improve data collection.
- Assess state policies for their impact on children of color.
- Consider ways to reach underserved populations.
- Increase collaborations among stakeholders to discuss disparities and equity in access to early education.

Diversitydatakids.org

Dolores Acevedo-Garcia and Erin Hardy

diversitydatakids.org

data for a diverse and equitable future

Explore hundreds of measures of child wellbeing and policy analysis from a unique information source that documents diversity, opportunity, and equity among US children. [About Us](#) | [Mailing List](#)



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Disparities in Neighborhood Access to Head Start:

Exploring Neighborhood availability of Head Start by Race, Ethnicity, and Nativity

Why examine neighborhood access to Head Start?

- ✓ **Important study finds neighborhood availability of Head Start impacts participation**
(Neidell and Waldfogel 2009)
- ✓ **Impacts largest for immigrant children**
 - Recent migrants
 - Less access to private transportation
- ✓ **Having Head Start in neighborhood provides information and reduces transportation burden**

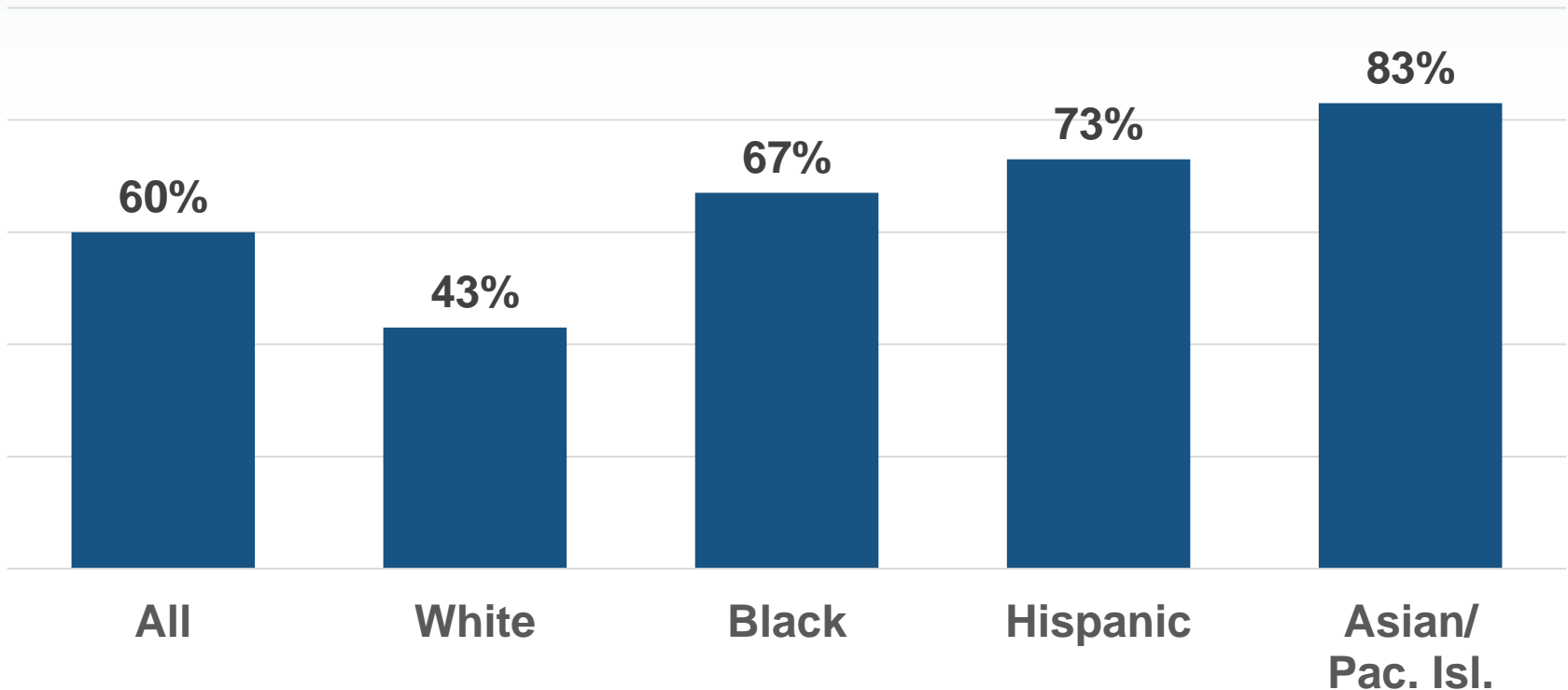


What does neighborhood-level access to Head Start look like for eligible children?

- ✓ Where are eligible children located?
- ✓ Where are Head Start centers located?
- ✓ What does the neighborhood availability of Head Start look like by race, ethnicity, and nativity?

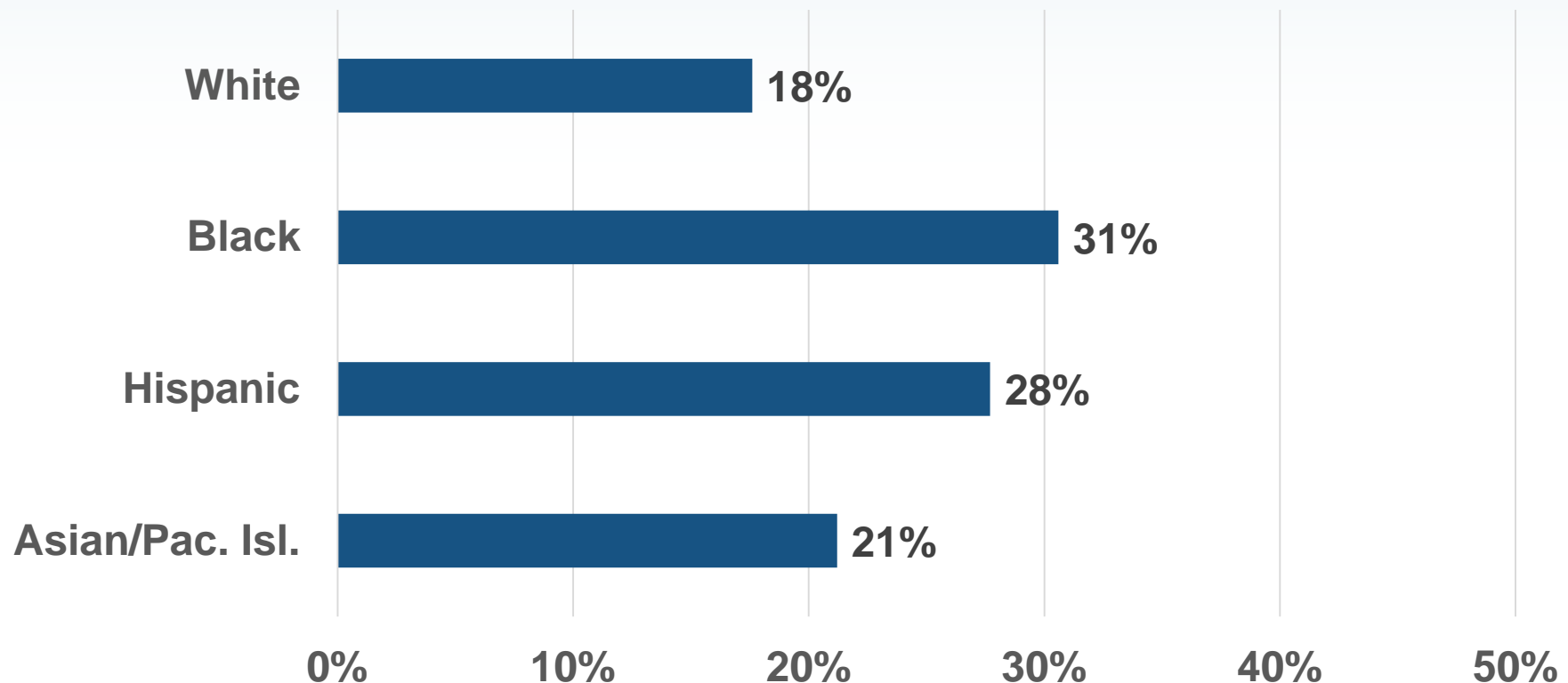
The majority of poor children under age 5 live in the 100 largest metropolitan areas

- 2 out of 3 live in large metro areas
- Rates higher for minority children



Poor Black and Hispanic children live in neighborhoods with higher poverty rates

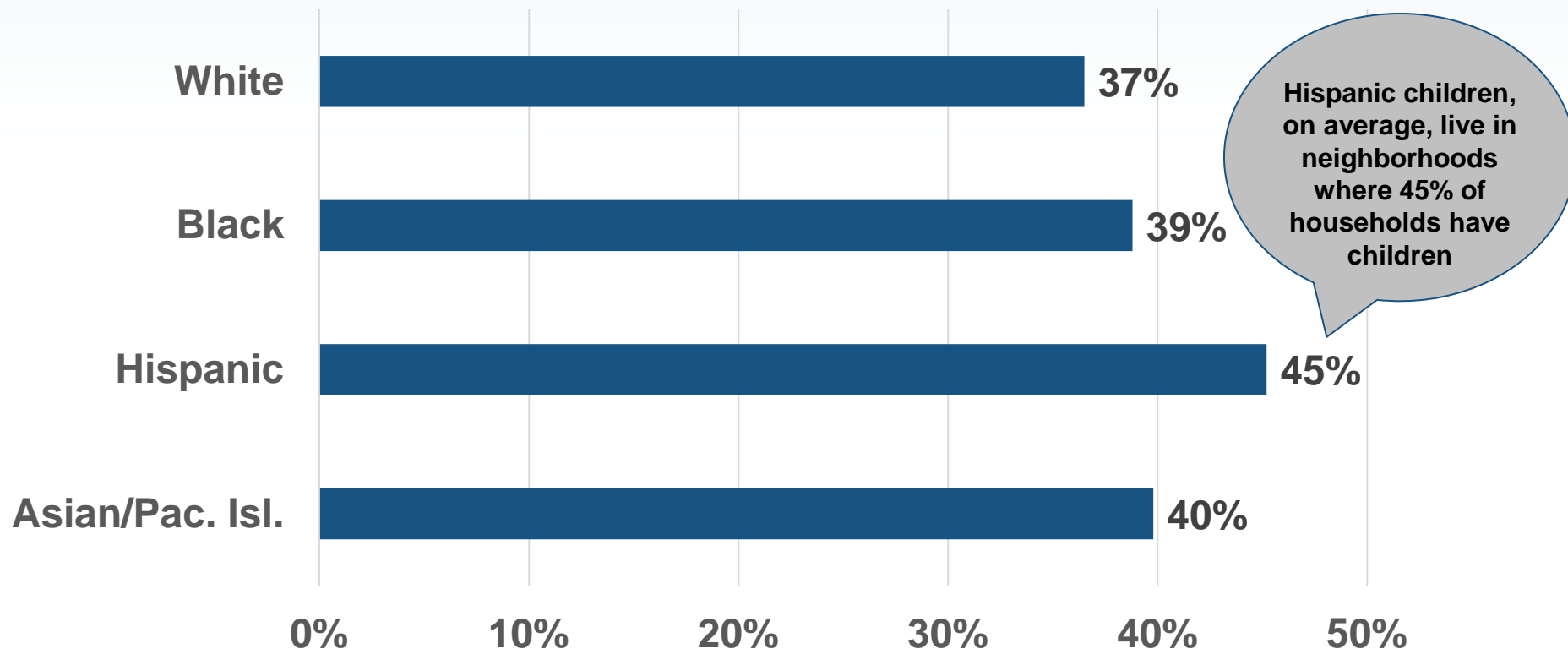
Neighborhood poverty rate



Source: diversitydatakids.org. Data for poor children in 100 largest metros from ACS, 2007-2011. White excludes Hispanic. Figures represent weighted average exposure of children (in specified racial/ethnic group) to neighborhood conditions/characteristics.

Poor Hispanic children live in neighborhoods with higher concentration of households with children

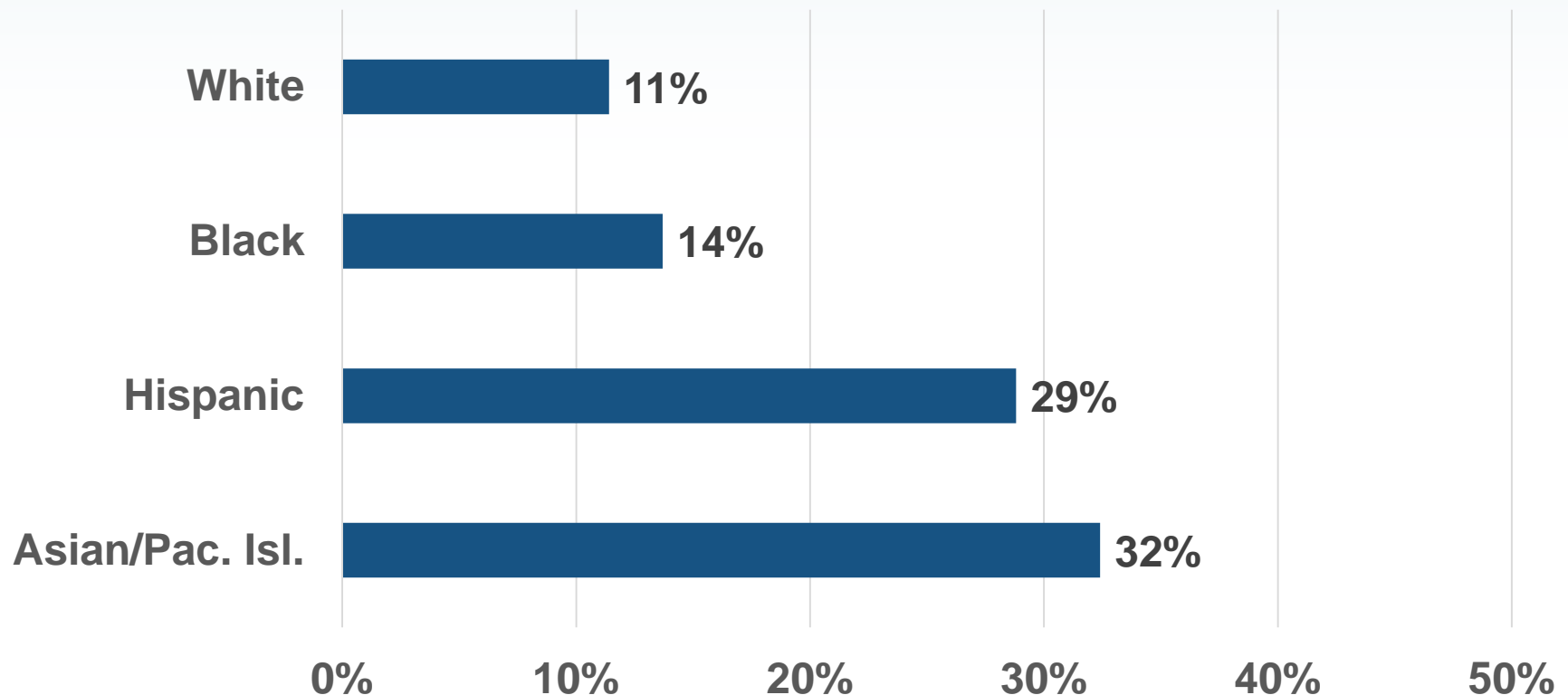
% of households in neighborhood that have children



Source: diversitydatakids.org. Data for poor children in 100 largest metros from ACS, 2007-2011. White excludes Hispanic. Figures represent weighted average exposure of children (in specified racial/ethnic group) to neighborhood conditions/characteristics.

Poor Hispanic and Asian children live in neighborhoods with higher concentration of immigrants

% of neighborhood residents that are foreign-born



Source: diversitydatakids.org. Data for poor children in 100 largest metros from ACS, 2007-2011. White excludes Hispanic. Figures represent weighted average exposure of children (in specified racial/ethnic group) to neighborhood conditions/characteristics.

Takeaways about location of Head Start-eligible children

- ✓ Poor children of different race/ethnicity live in very different neighborhoods
- ✓ Poor Hispanic children live in neighborhoods with higher poverty concentration, and higher concentrations of children, and higher concentration of immigrants
 - Suggests that Head Start-eligible Hispanic children may live in higher need/demand neighborhoods

Results:

Locations of eligible children and centers

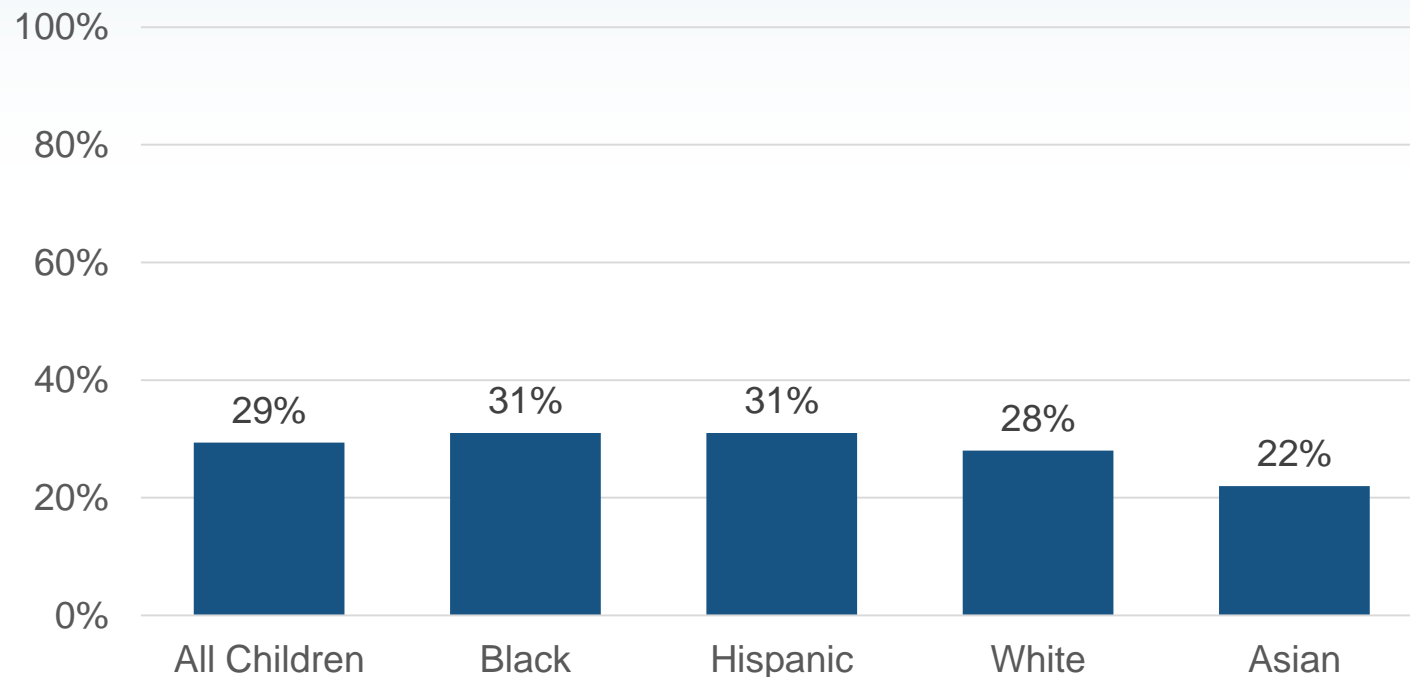
Two measures

- 1: Share of Head Start eligible children with a Head Start Center in their immediate neighborhood
- 2: The average (potential) neighborhood-level demand for Head Start programs
 - Measured as the number of Head Start eligible children *per* center in the neighborhood (child-to-center ratio)

Data and Definitions

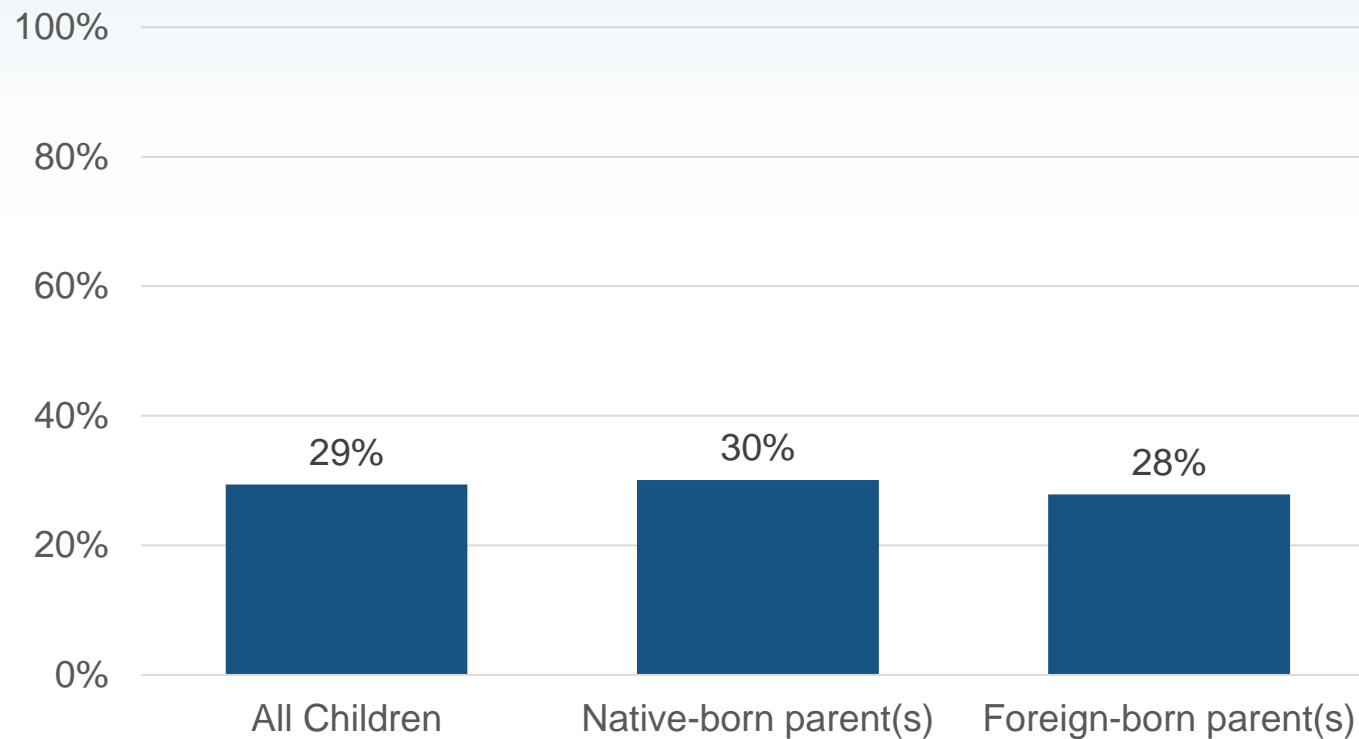
- Data sources:
 - Estimated Eligible: Census 2010; ACS 2008-12
 - Center Locations: Office of Head Start
- Neighborhood=Census tract (all US tracts)
- Head Start preschool only (no Early HS or MSHS)
- Head Start income-eligible = Ages 3 & 4 <100% FPL
- White=Non-Hispanic White; Black=Non-Hispanic Black; Asian includes Pacific Islander
- All averages reported are weighted

Share of Head Start eligible children with center in neighborhood by race/ethnicity



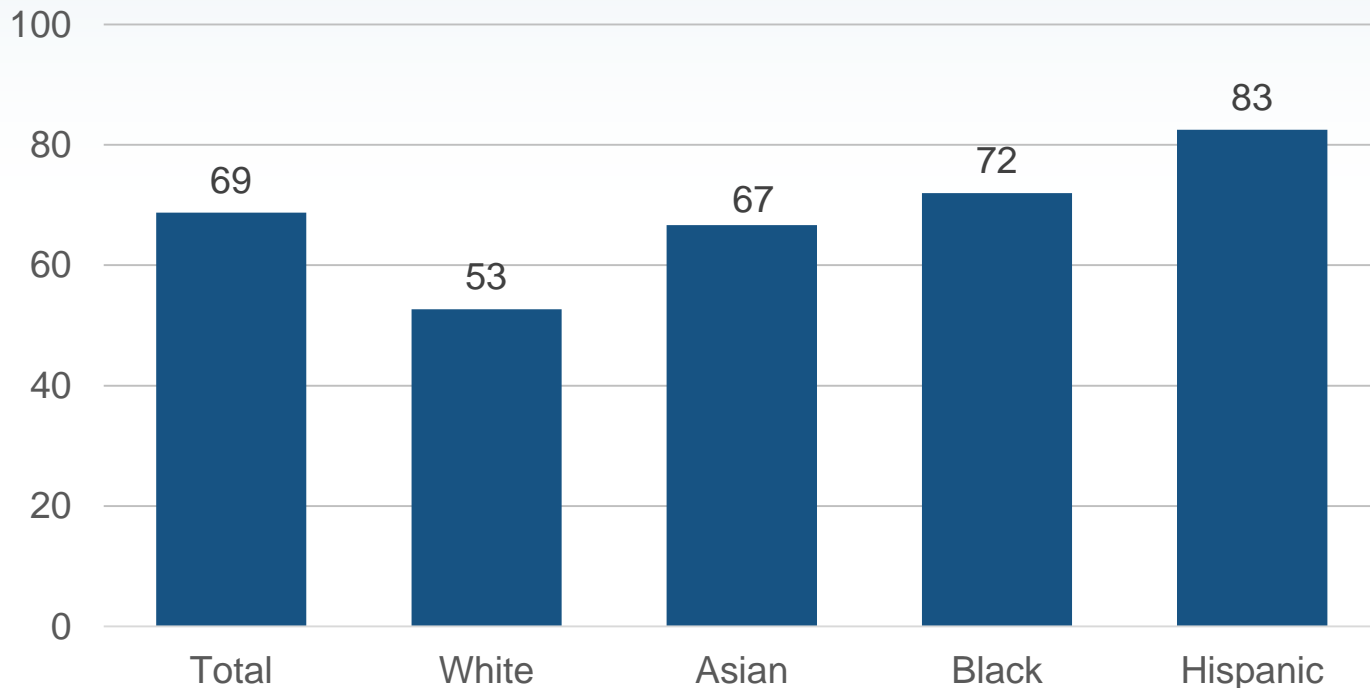
Eligible White, Black, and Hispanic children are roughly equally likely to have a Head Start center in their immediate neighborhood

Share of Head Start eligible children with center in neighborhood by parent nativity



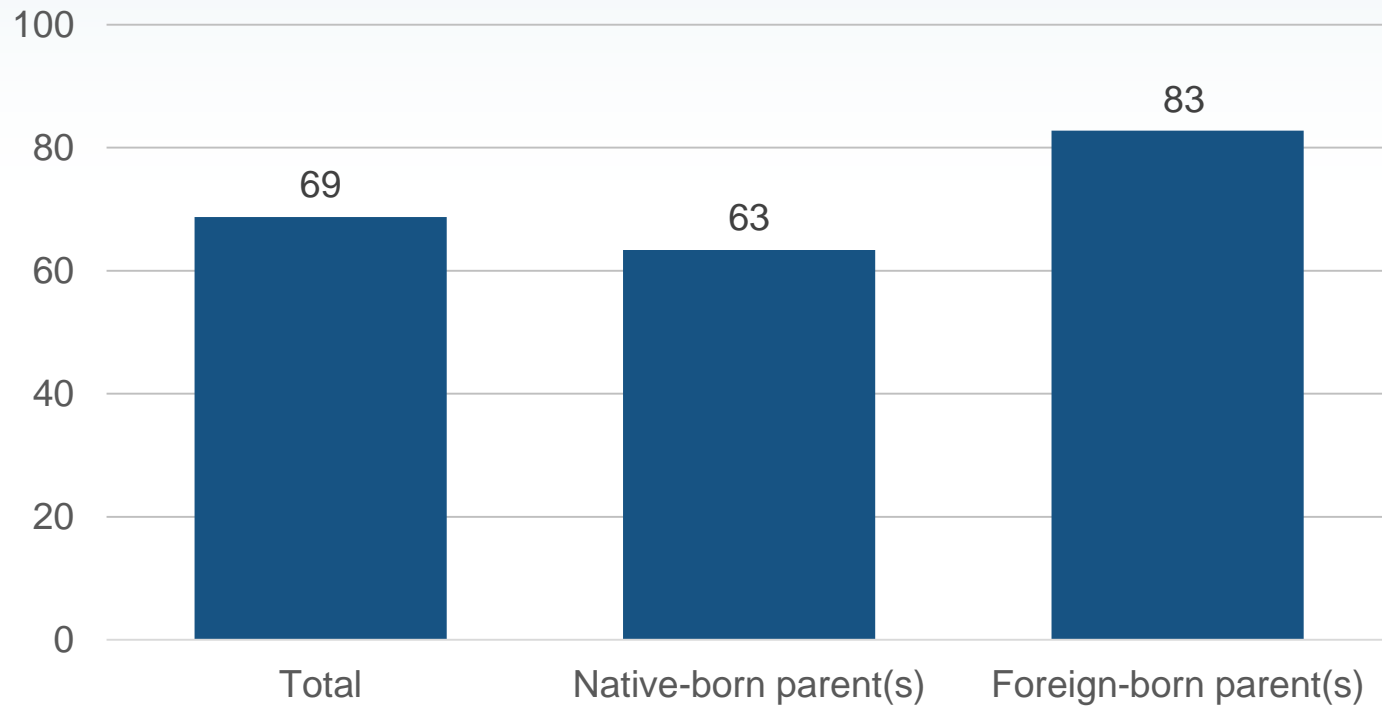
Eligible children of foreign-born parents and native-born parents are roughly equally likely to have a Head Start center in their immediate neighborhood

Average number of eligible children per center in neighborhood by race/ethnicity



On average, Hispanic children have the greatest number of eligible children per center in the neighborhoods where they live

Average number of eligible children per center in neighborhood by parent nativity



On average, children of foreign-born parents have more eligible children per center in the neighborhoods where they live

Discussion

- Measures matter when studying neighborhood access
 - Importance of adjusting for potential demand
- Immigrant and Hispanic children have most constrained neighborhood access
 - Differences are meaningful = “1 center gap”
- State-level results not discussed, but lots of variation by location across the U.S.
 - See indicators on diversitydatakids.org

Policy Implications

- Location matters when expanding Head Start (and other early childhood programs)
 - Look to expand in places with greatest unmet need
 - Build from Head Start's successful track record of targeting underserved groups
 - Use data/analyses to identify areas of need
- Data collection: A need for center-level data to get better picture of local usage vs. need
- Think beyond Head Start and early childhood policies to other areas (e.g. housing)

Please visit
[www.diversitydata**kids**.org](http://www.diversitydatakids.org)
for neighborhood access
indicators by state...

...and join our mailing list to
receive forthcoming brief

Acknowledgements

- Funding for this analysis comes from the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation

Respondent

Sylvia Puente, Latino Policy Forum



What We're Doing to Shape Our Future

The Forum's goals are to:

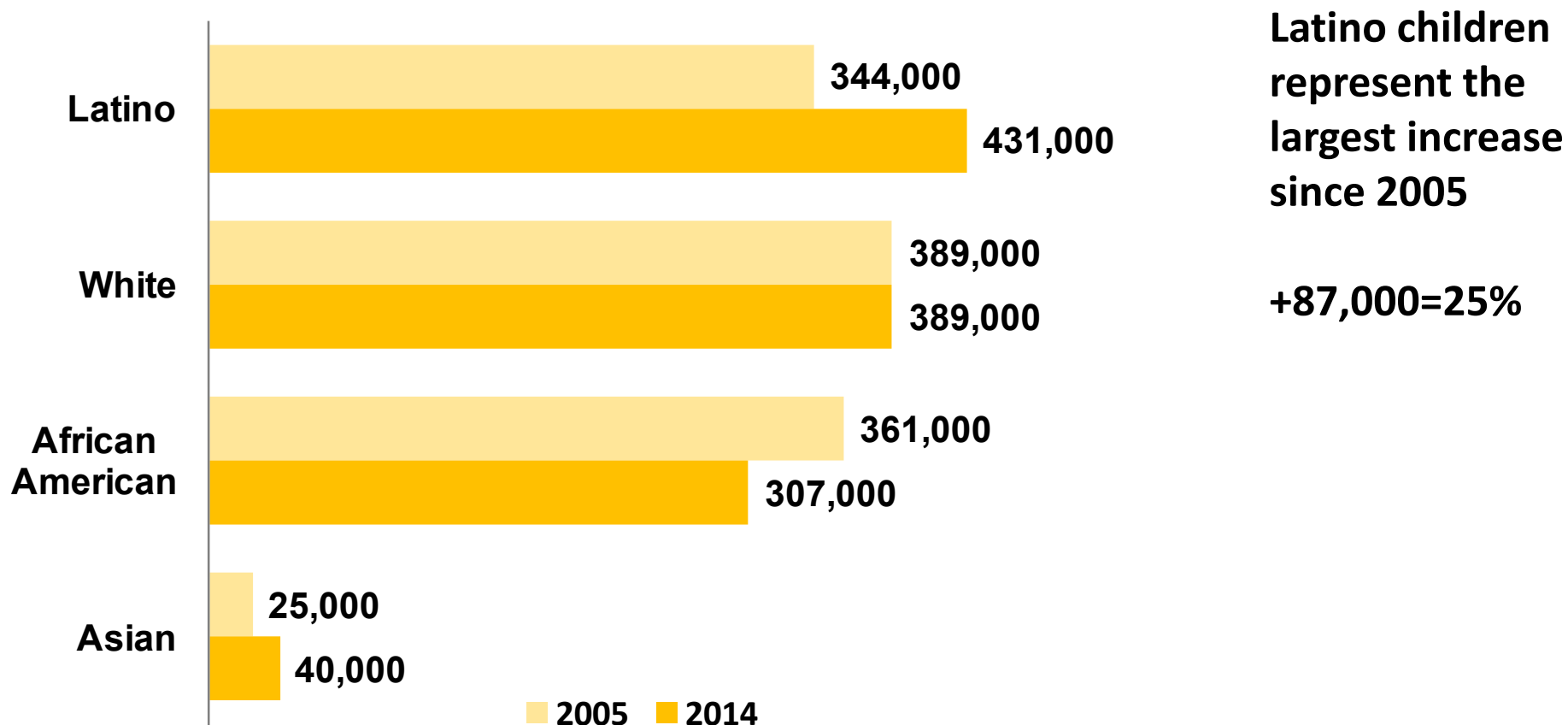
- improve education outcomes
- advocate for affordable housing
- promote just immigration policies
- Strengthen leadership



With an understanding that advancing Latinos advances a shared future



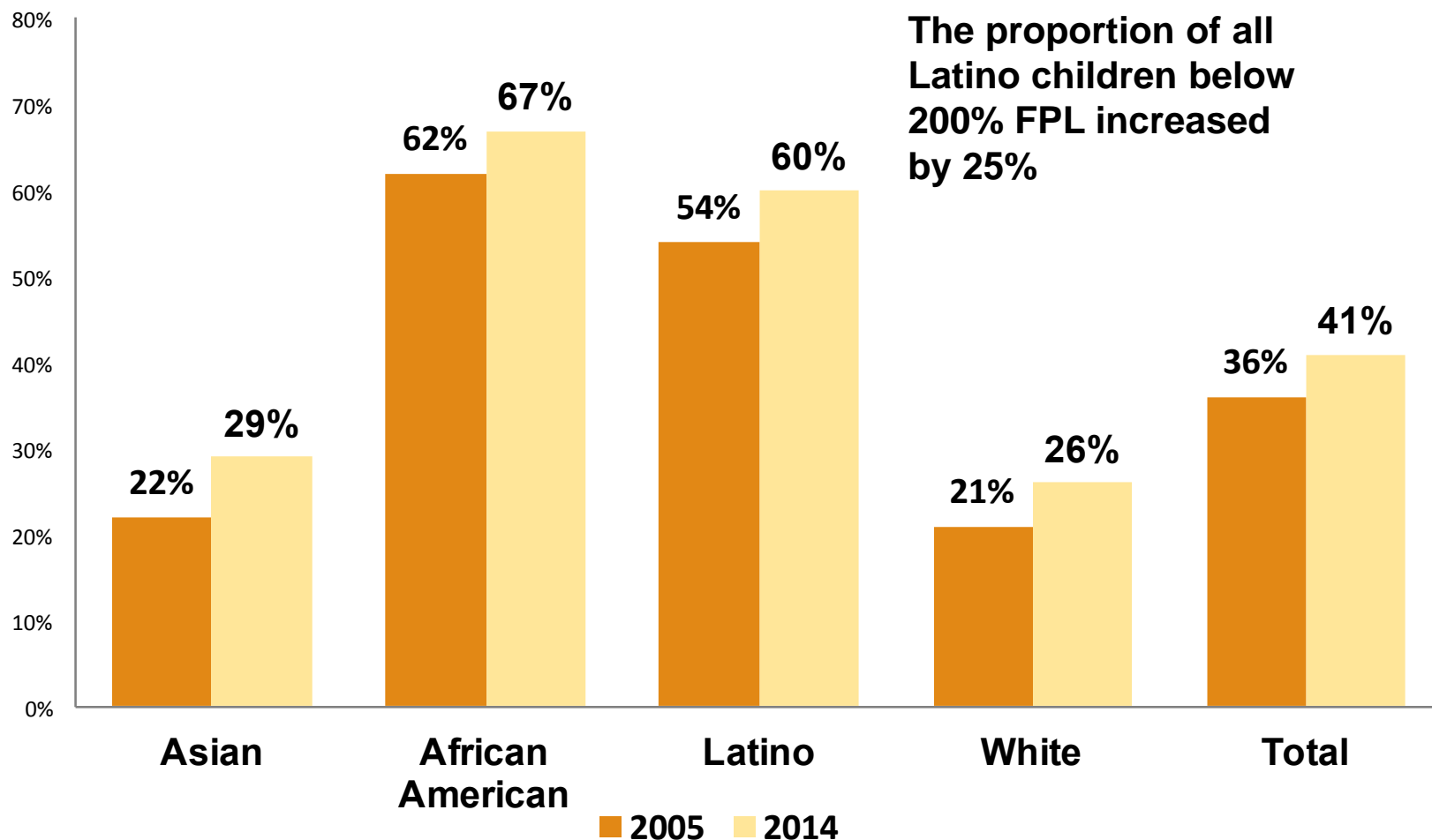
Change in IL children (< 18) under below 200% FPL by race/ethnicity (2005, 2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 through 2014 American Community Survey, *Kids Count Data Center*



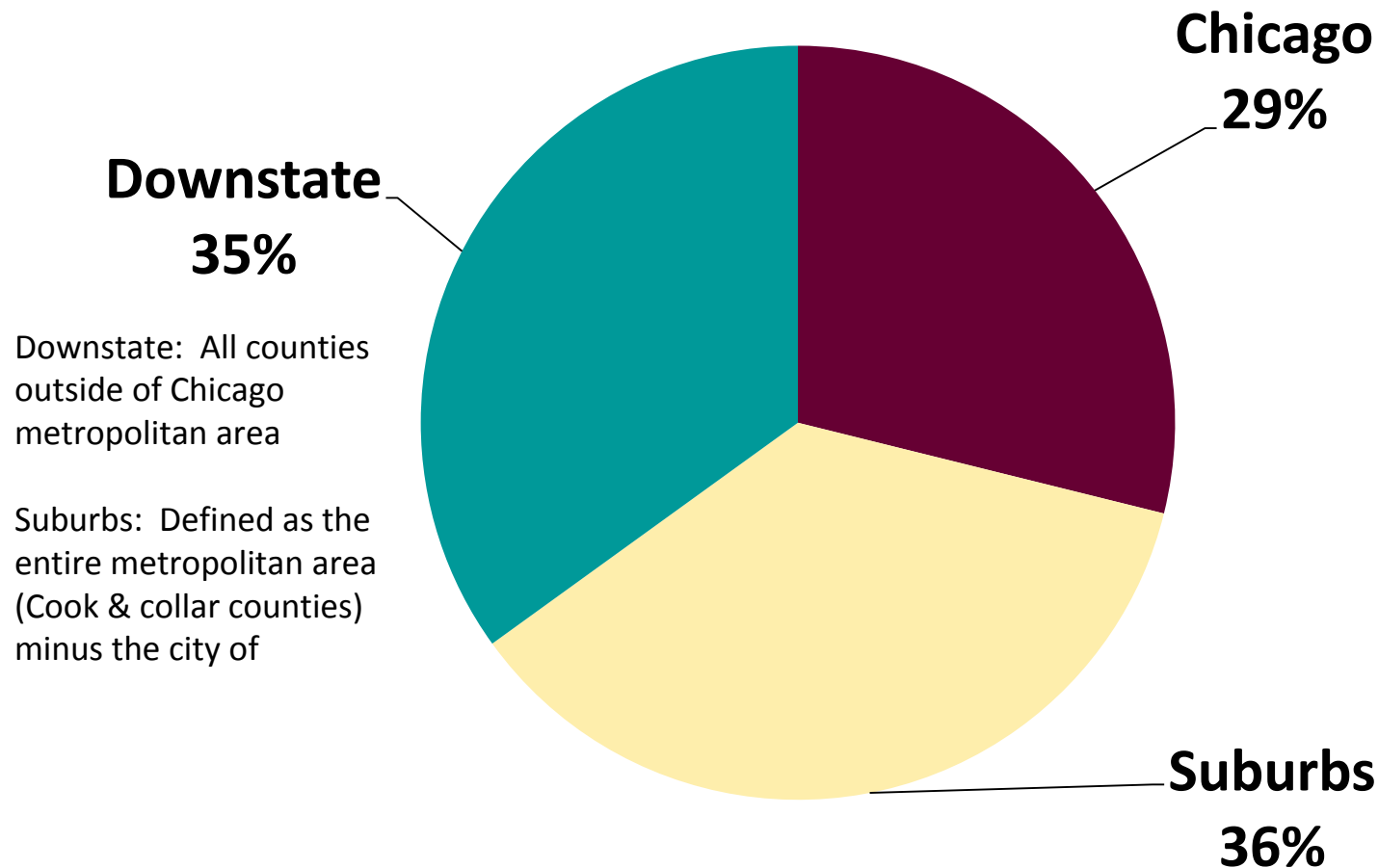
Proportion of IL children (<18) under below 200% FPL by race/ethnicity (2005, 2014)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 through 2014 American Community Survey, *Kids Count Data Center*



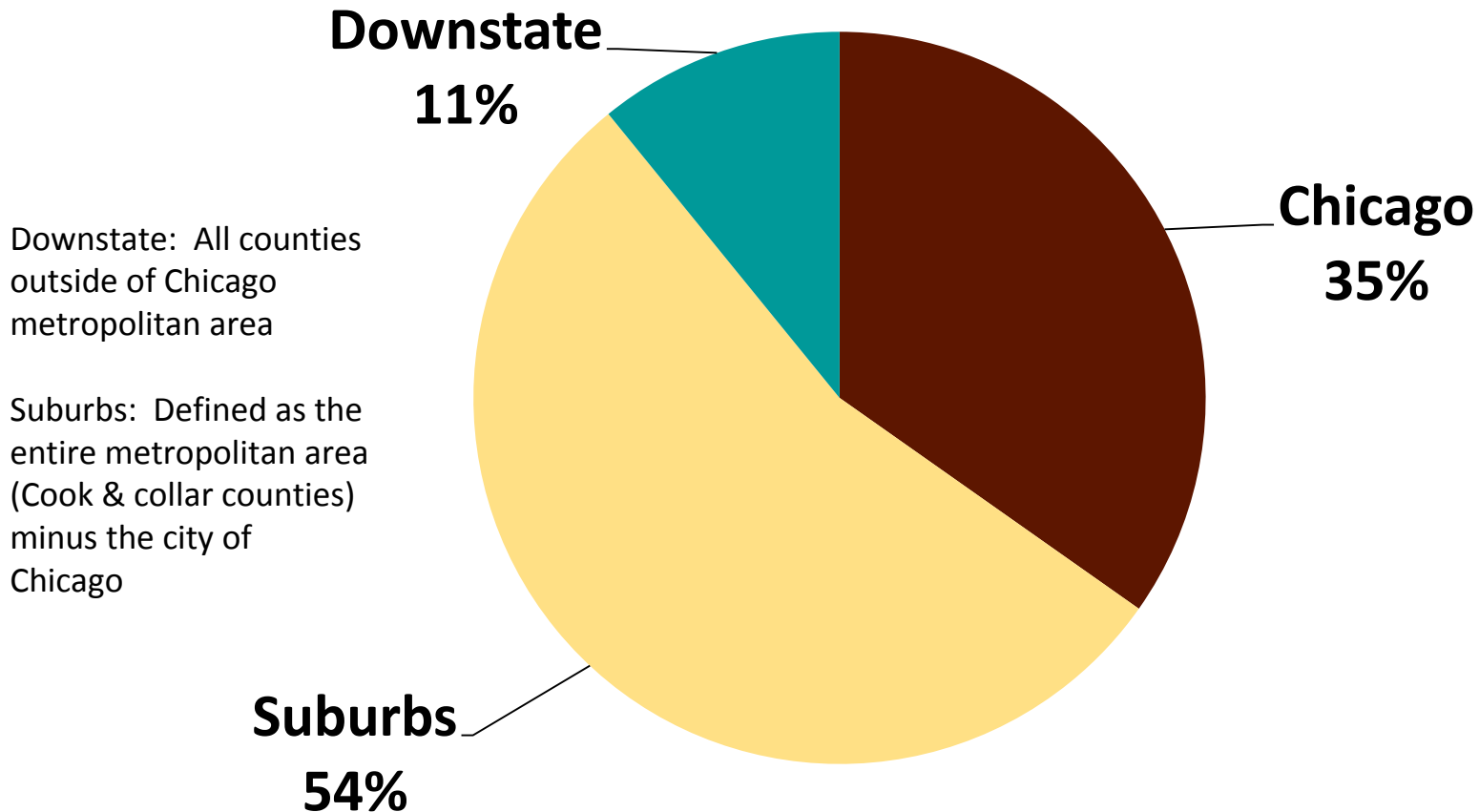
Proportion of children under age 5 below 200% FPL by region (2012)



Source: U.S. Census 2012 American Community Survey 1-year estimates



Proportion of Latino children under age 5 below 200% FPL by region (2012)



Source: U.S. Census 2012 American Community Survey 1-year estimates

Q&A



Contact Information

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