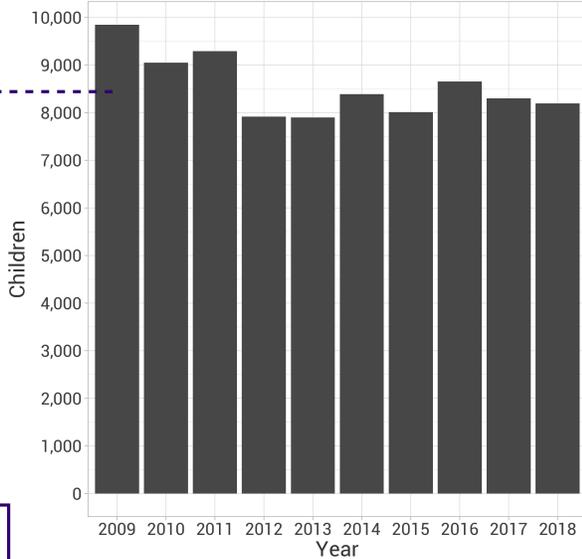


PPI Oregon Datasheet [DRAFT]



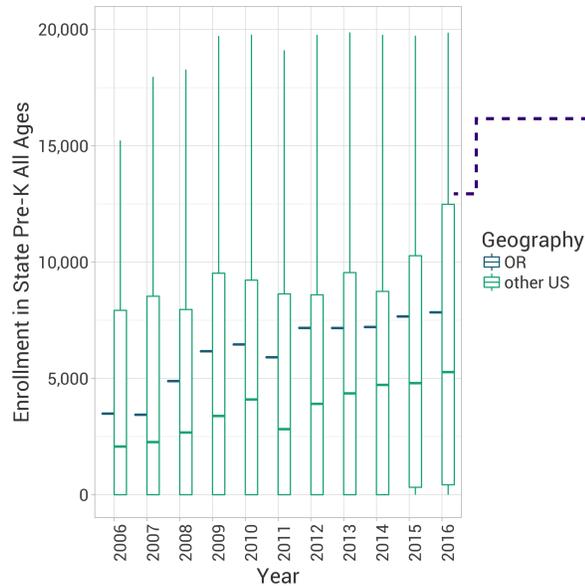
Head Start Enrolling only slightly more children aged 3-4 than OPK/PP

OR Head Start Sponsored Children



Head Start enrollment of children aged 3-4 somewhat decreased from a high of 10,000 in 2009 to 8,000 today.

Data: ACF



Preschool Promise eligibility income threshold at the 200% FPL level. We use the term 'Pre-K' for state-funded preschool and 'ECE' for preschool generally.

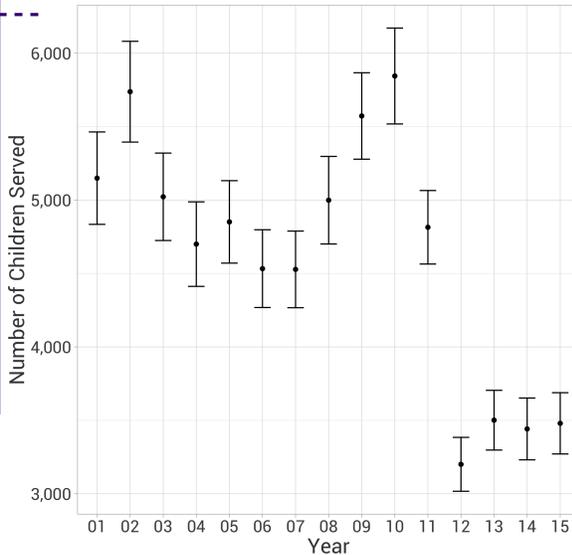
Data: NIEER

There are around 3,500 children beneficiaries aged 3-4 of the CCDF program. Their numbers have fallen in the past 4 years from first-time height of nearly 6,000 children beneficiaries.

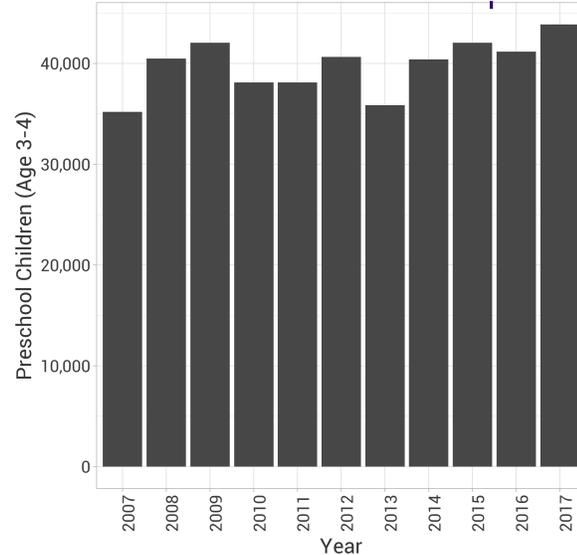
Data: ACF

CCDF Accounts for 10% of ECE Enrollment in Oregon

OR CCDF Sponsored Children



OR Preschool Children



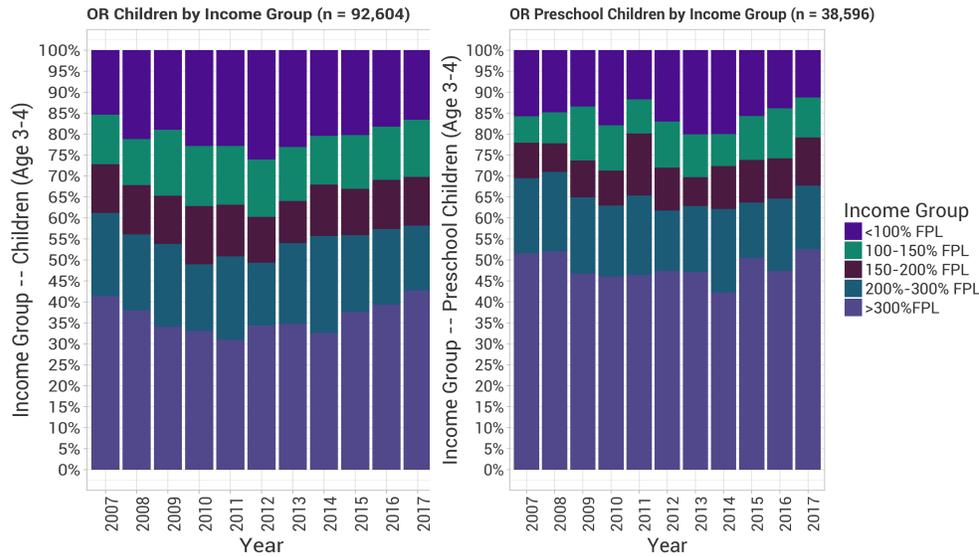
Total preschool enrollment in Oregon has been roughly constant over the past ten years around 40,000 children. Of this 8,000 attend federal HS (upper left), 7,000 Oregon state Pre-K (upper right), and 3,500 are funded by the CCDF program (lower left).

Data: Census

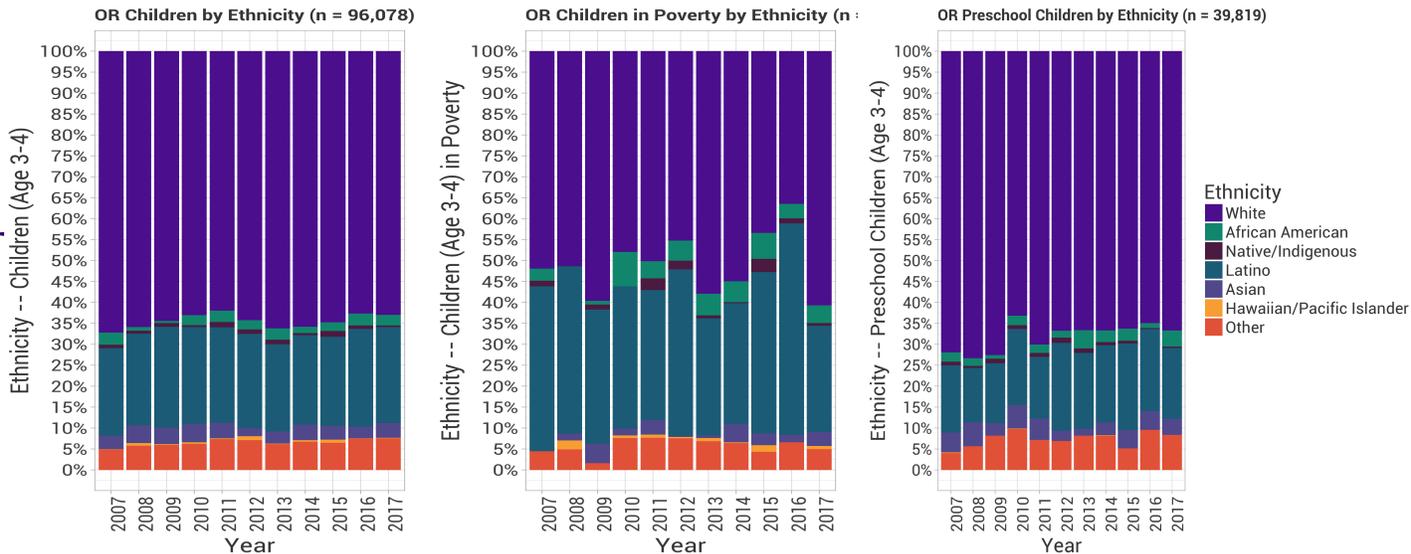
The graphs on the left in each row show proportions of children from different income, ethnic, and geographic groups. The graphs in the middle of the lower two rows show proportions of children in poverty from different ethnic and geographic groups. The graphs on the right in each row show proportion of children in ECE from different income, ethnic, and geographic groups. We can see that ethnic minorities are more than proportionally represented in poverty, while their representation in preschool access is not proportional to those poverty rates.

Data: ACS PUMS Census, ERS USDA

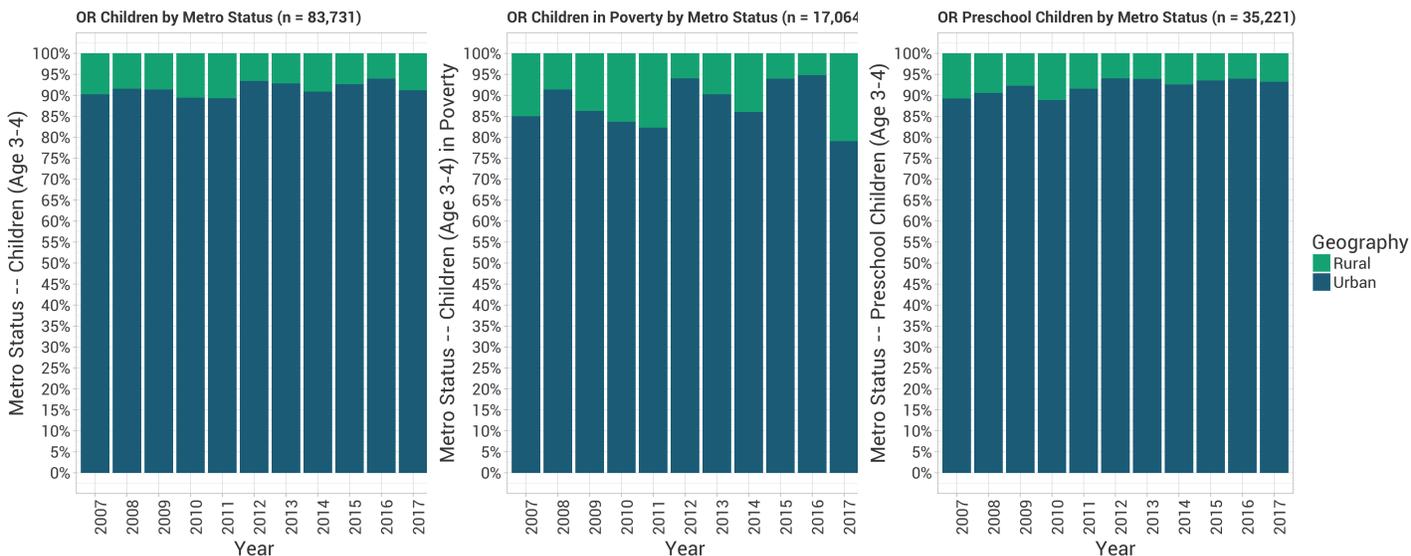
Most Access for Earners above 300% of the FPL



Higher % of African American, Latino Children in Poverty than ECE



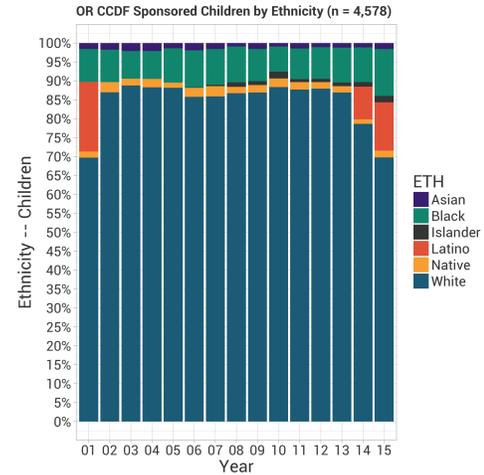
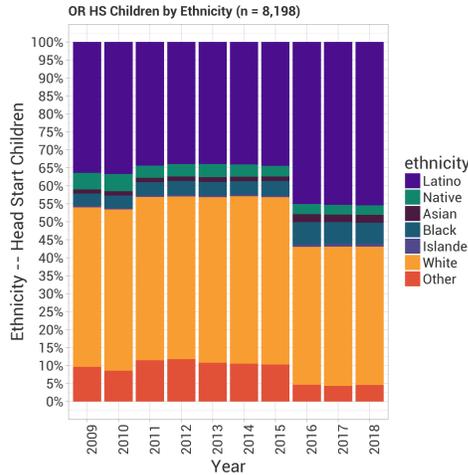
Higher Rural Poverty not Reflected in Preschool Enrollment



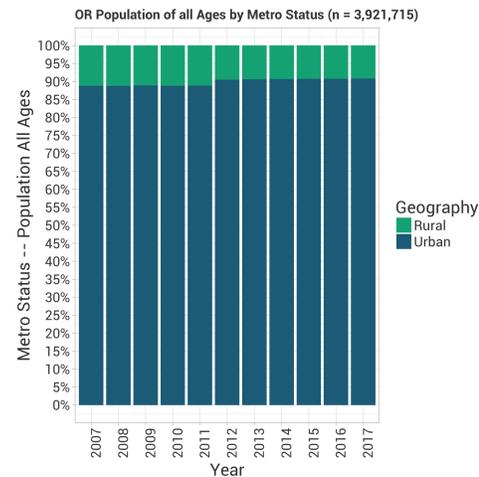
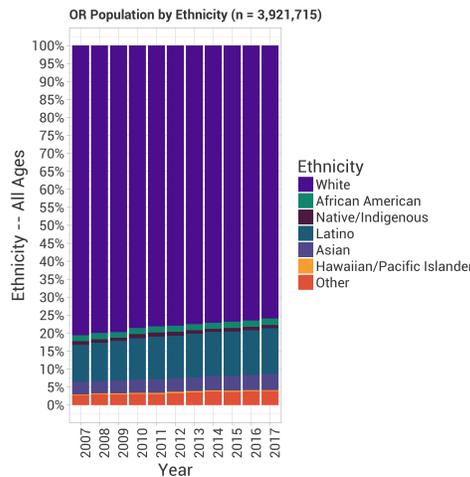
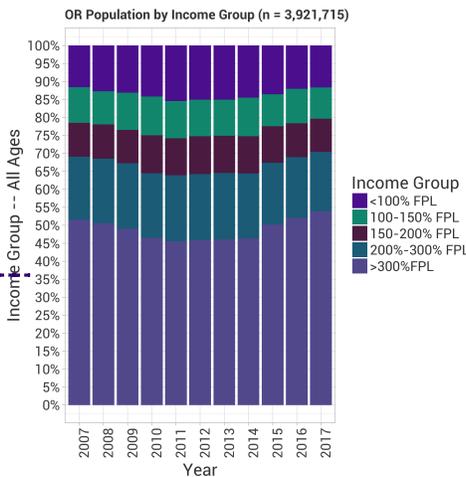
The graphs on the first row show differences in ethnic make-up between Head Start and CCDF beneficiaries. Clear differences are to be found. These could be explained by the fact that the two programs have differently eligibility requirements, with CCDF having more generous eligibility requirements. In the middle row, we show demographic trends for the entire state population (to be compared with the child demographic trends on the preceding page). Finally, in the bottom we show breakdown of preschool enrollment by whether programs are private or public.

Data: ACS PUMS Census, ERS USDA

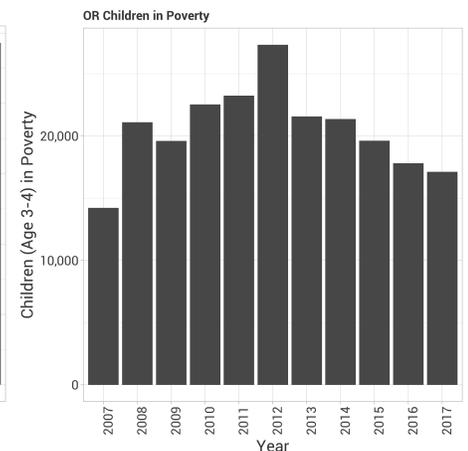
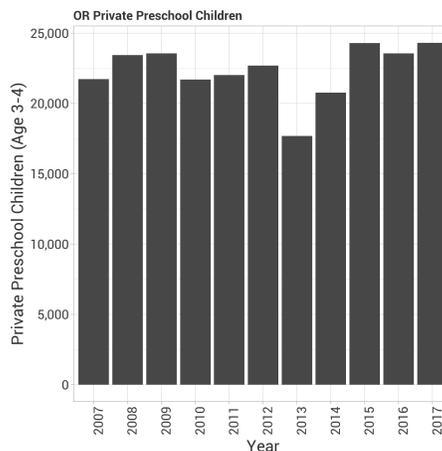
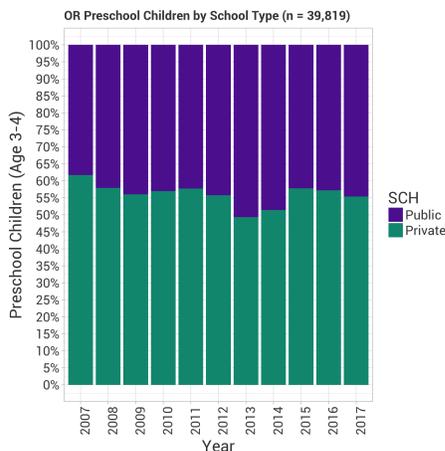
Major Ethnic Differences between CCDF and HS



Oregon State Population by race and SES



Private preschool weakly dominates Public Pre-K

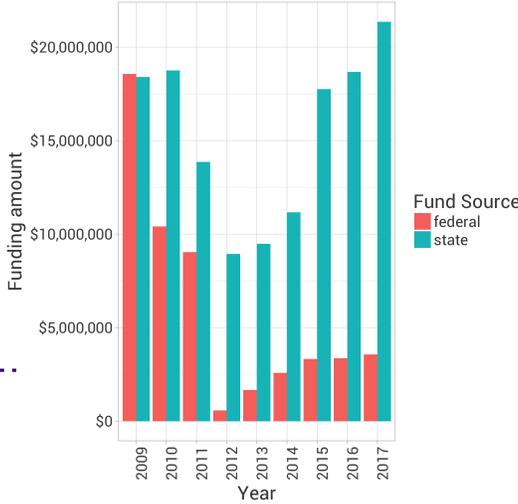


Finance

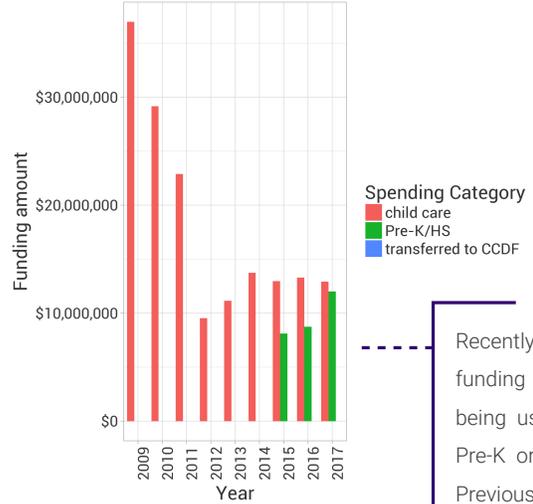
State has been taking over the financial burden of financing child care and Pre-K/HS via the TANF funds in Oregon. Graph does not include monies transferred to the CCDF program.

Data: ACF

OR TANF Funds for Child Care/Pre-K/HS Amounts by Source

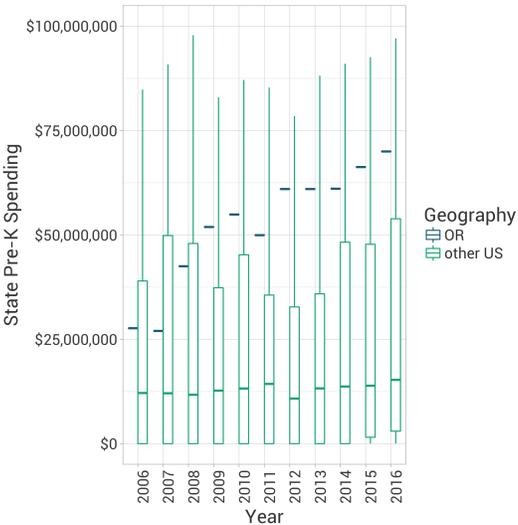


TANF Funding Amounts in OR by Category

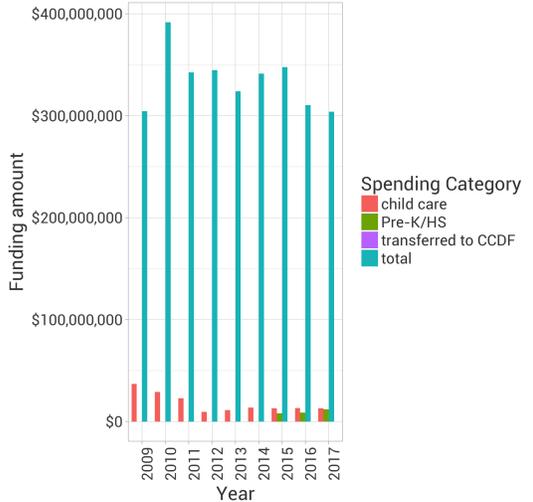


Recently, the TANF funding has started being used for state Pre-K or Head Start. Previously funds went mostly to child care.

Data: ACF



TANF Funding Amounts in OR by Category

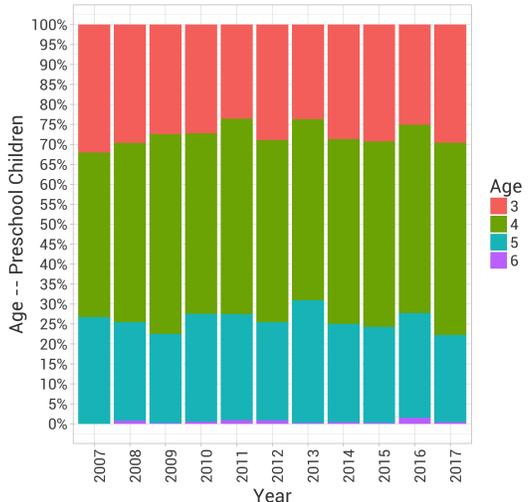


Most preschool children are aged 4. Second place appears to be jointly occupied by 3 and 5 year olds.

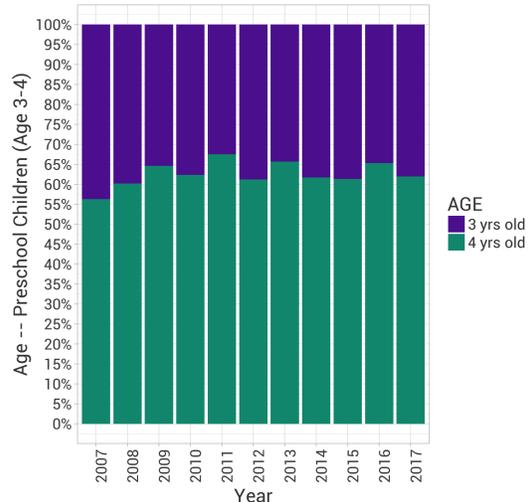
Data: ACS PUMS Census

Enrollment in ECE by Age

OR Preschool Children by Age (n = 53,748)

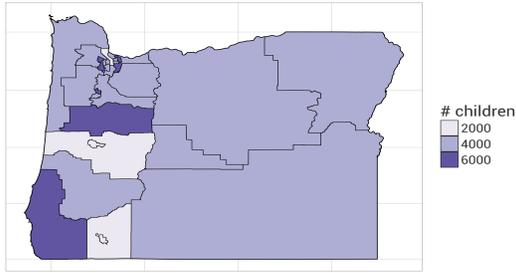


OR Preschool Children by Age (n = 39,819)

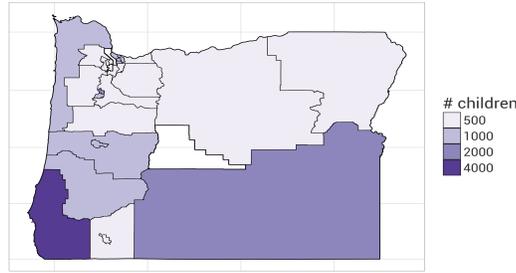


Geography and Equity (2017 Census ACS PUMS Data)

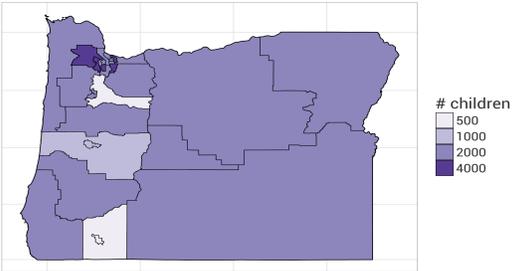
Children aged 3-4



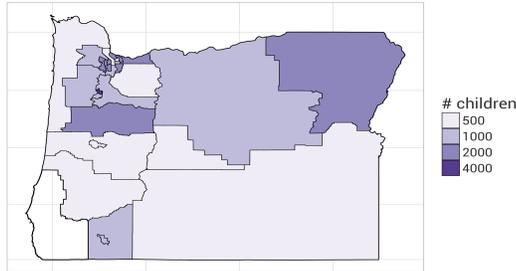
Children in poverty aged 3-4



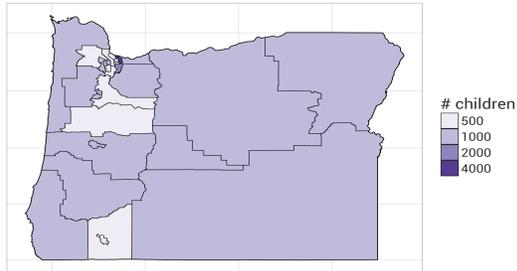
Children in preschool aged 3-4



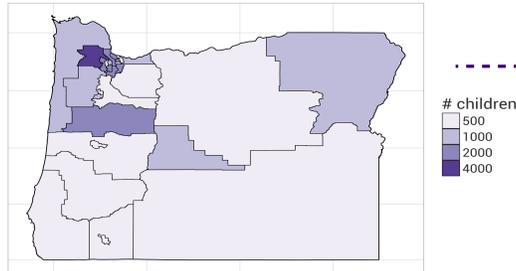
DLL children aged 3-4



Children in public preschool aged 3-4



Children in private preschool aged 3-4

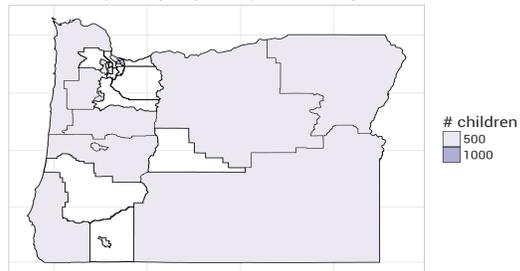


The geographic regions depicted represent the Census PUMAs (Public Use Microdata Areas). These were created by the Bureau to represent areas with roughly similar population. These areas are sometimes bigger than counties and sometimes smaller than counties. A county can contain a number of PUMAs or PUMA can contain a number of counties, depending on the population of those counties. Empty PUMAs in the figures indicate that the sample did not contain observations in the given category (the American Community Survey data is a 1% sample of the population).

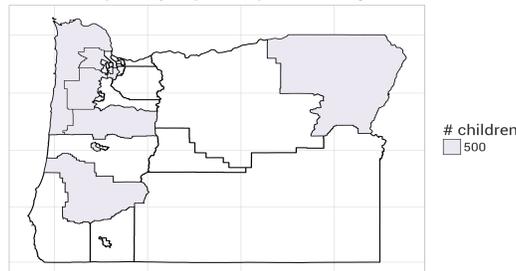
Public preschool is spread out almost uniformly across the state, however, private preschool is concentrated in the northwestern corner of the state.

Data: Census

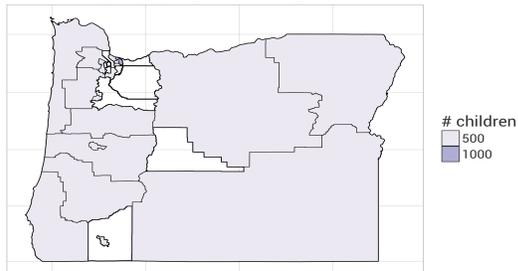
Children in poverty in public preschool aged 3-4



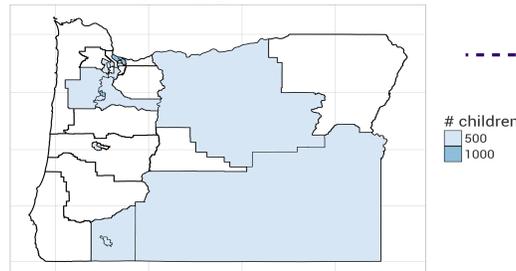
Children in poverty in private preschool aged 3-4



Children in poverty in preschool aged 3-4



DLL children in poverty aged 3-4



Children in poverty whose first language is not English are concentrated in the east of the state, overall poverty of children aged 3-4 is fairly even distributed around the state except for a couple of areas in the center, northwest, and southwest of the state.

Data: Census