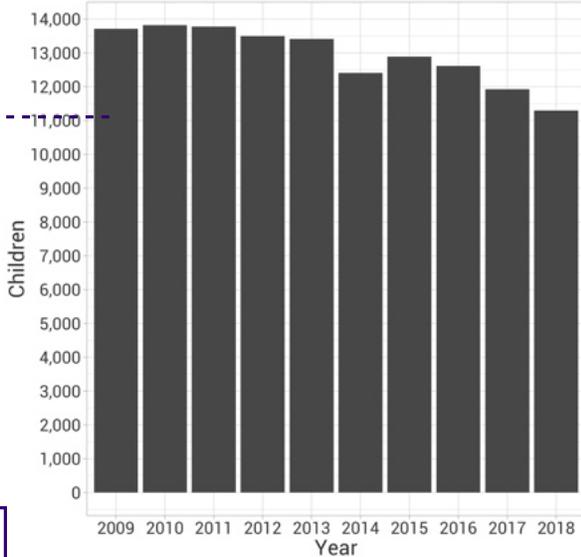




# PPI Washington Datasheet [draft]

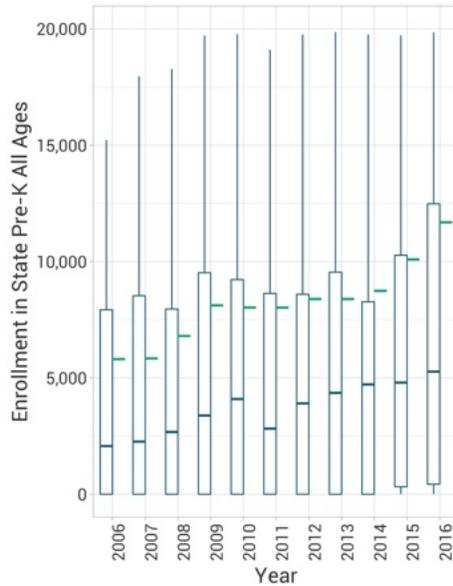
## Head Start and ECEAP neck and neck in enrollment

WA Head Start Sponsored Children



While Head Start enrollment has been in decline, the trend for ECEAP enrollment is quite the opposite.

Data: ACF

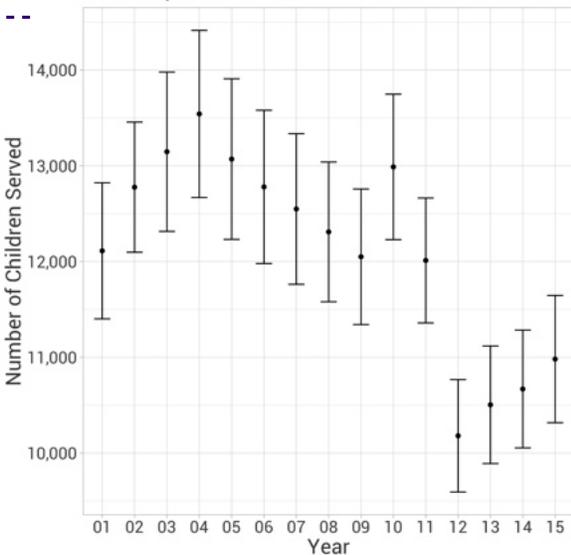


ECEAP eligibility income threshold at the 110% FPL level. We use the term 'Pre-K' for state-funded preschool and 'ECE' for preschool generally.

Data: NIEER

## CCDF Accounts for 10% of ECE Enrollment in Washington

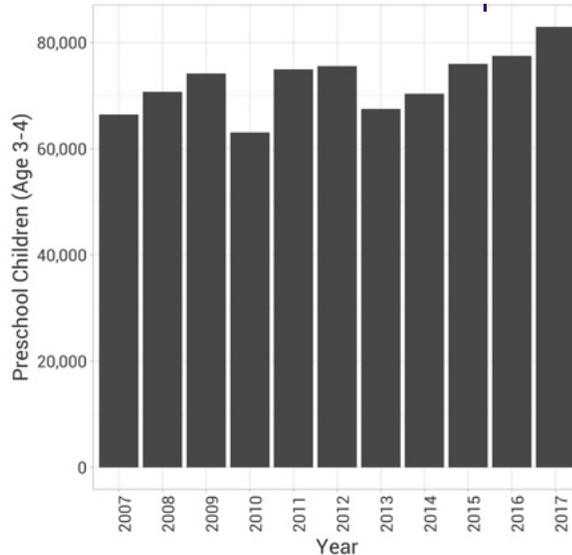
WA CCDF Sponsored Children



Strong enrollment numbers across Head Start, ECEAP, and CCDF means that between these programs 35,000 children are being served in WA.

Data: ACF

WA Preschool Children



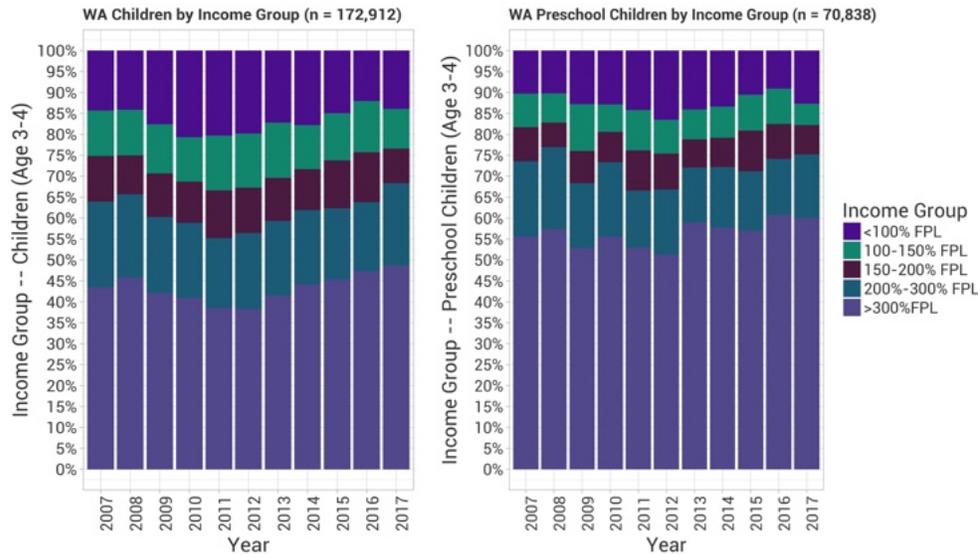
ECE enrollment has been rising in the past 4 years, reaching a high of almost 80,000 in 2016. 40% of this is attributable to HS, ECEAP, and CCDF.

Data: Census

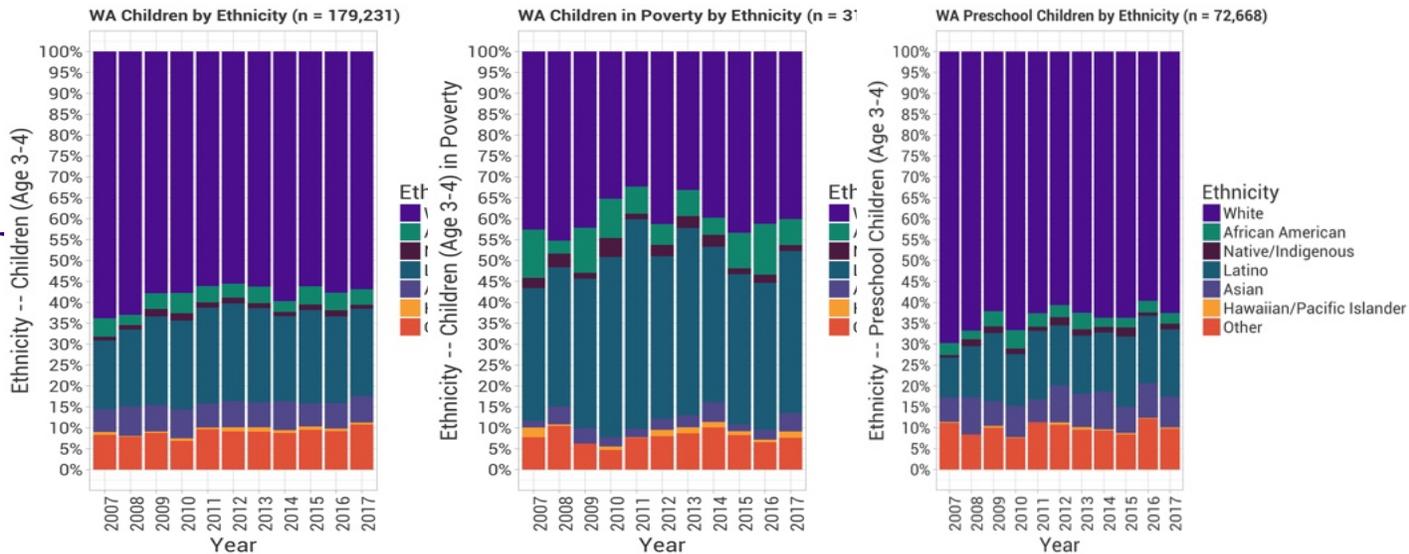
The graphs on the left in each row show proportions of children from different income, ethnic, and geographic groups. The graphs in the middle of the lower two rows show proportions of children in poverty from different ethnic and geographic groups. The graphs on the right in each row show proportion 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

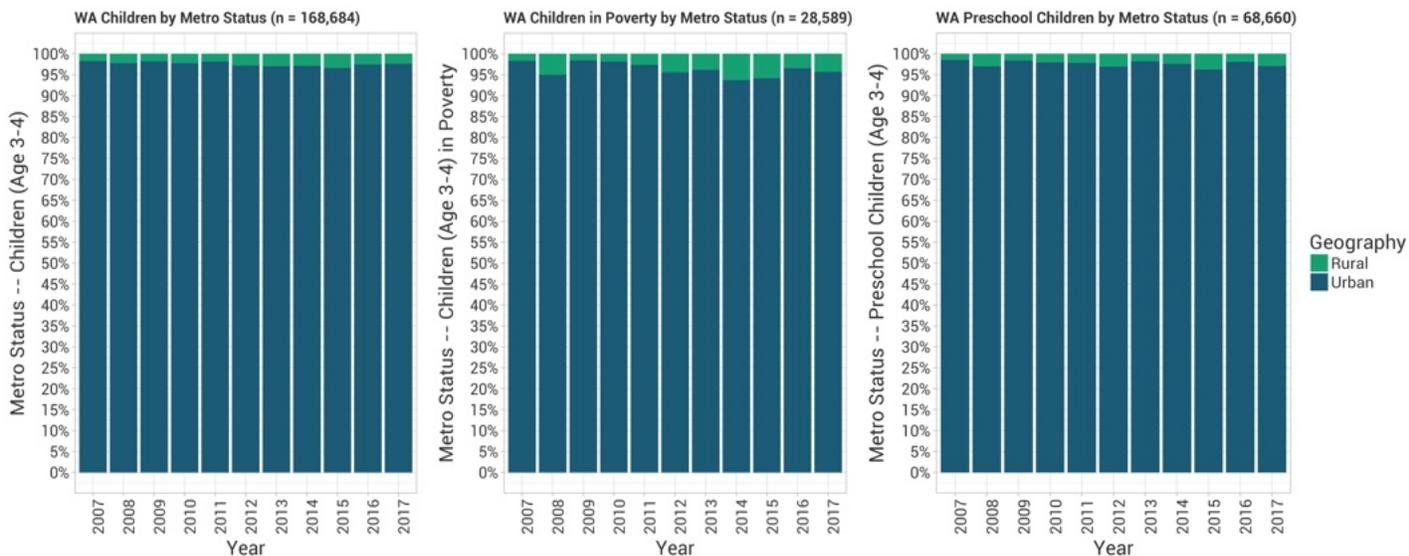
## Most Access for Earners above 300% of the FPL



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



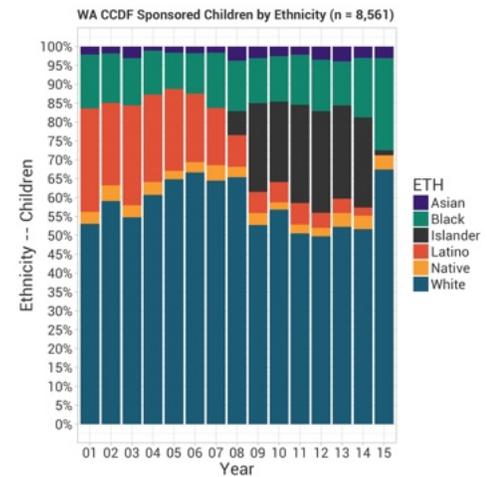
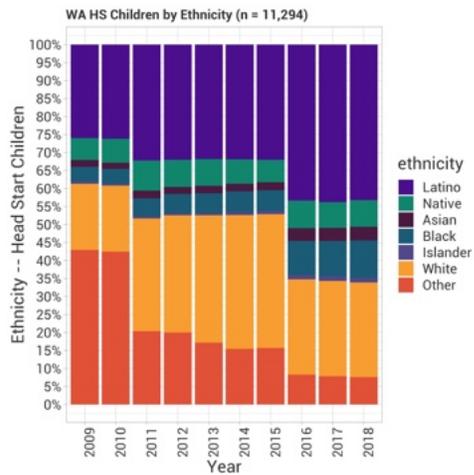
## Higher Rural Poverty not Reflected in Preschool Enrollment



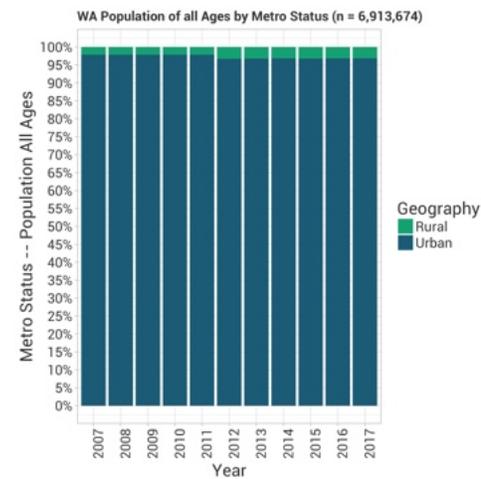
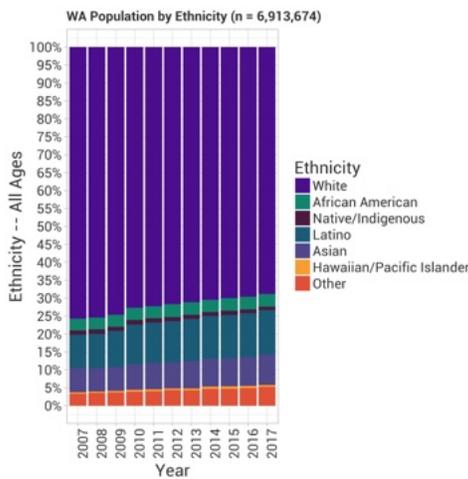
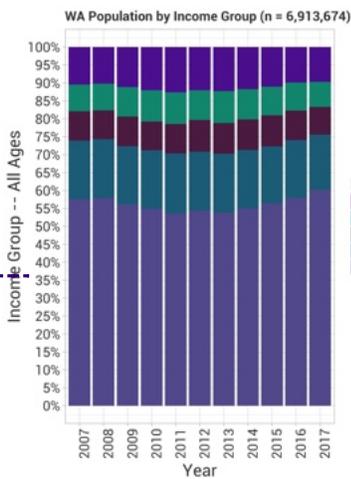
The graphs on the first row show differences in ethnic make-up between Head Start and CCDF beneficiaries. Clear differences are to be found. These could be explained by the fact that the two programs have differently eligibility requirements, with CCDF having more generous eligibility requirements. In 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

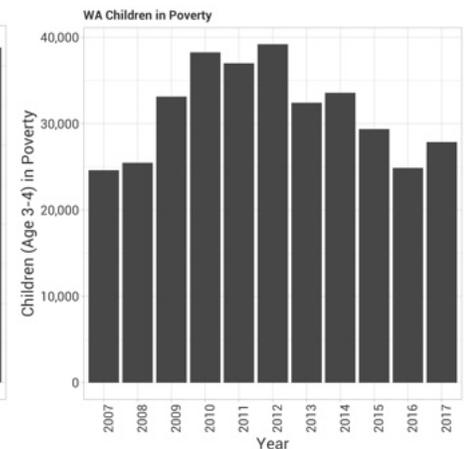
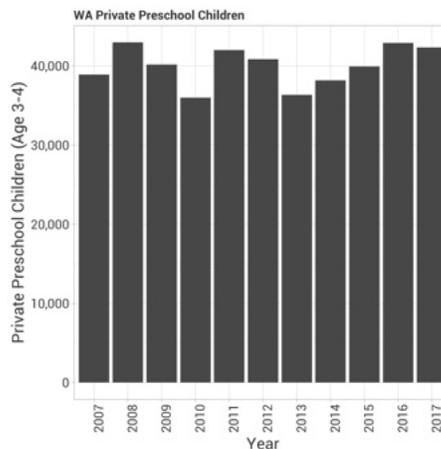
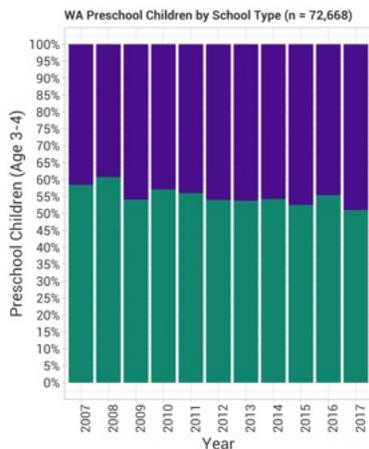
## Major Ethnic Differences between CCDF and HS



## Washington State Population by race and SES



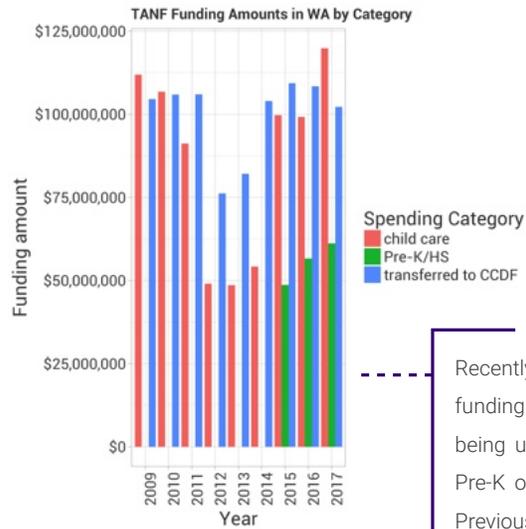
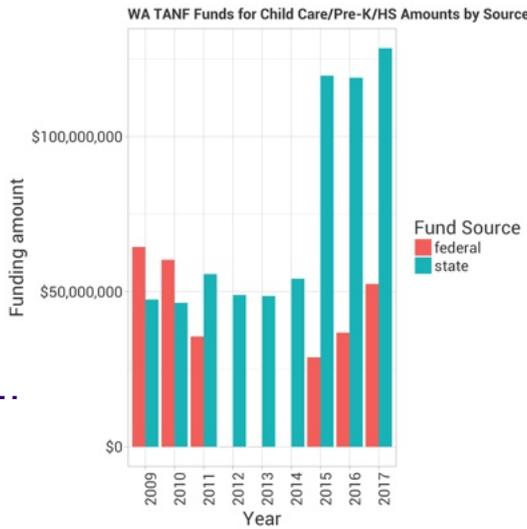
## Private preschool weakly dominates Public Pre-K



# Finance

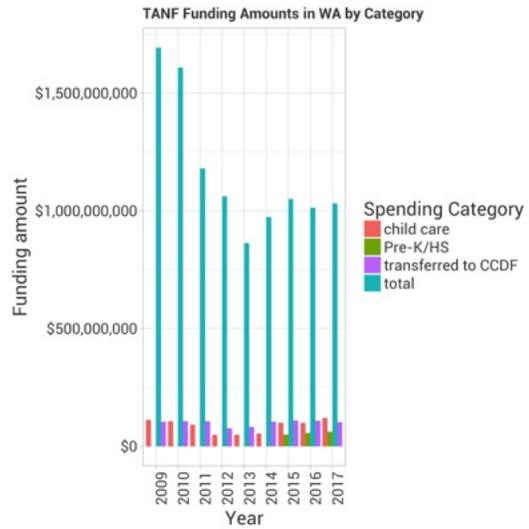
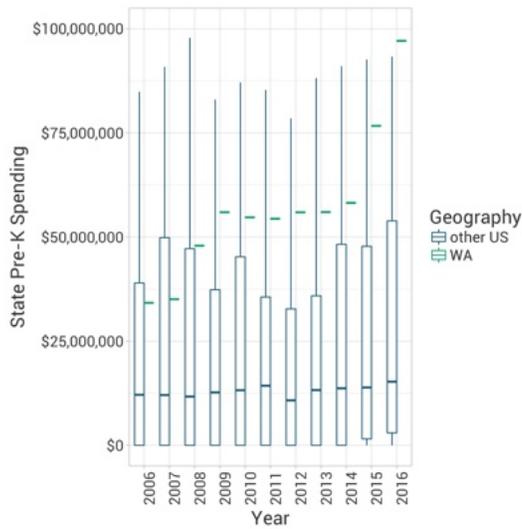
State has stepped up investments in child care and Pre-K/HS via the TANF funds in Washington. Graph does not include monies transferred to the CCDF program.

Data: ACF



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

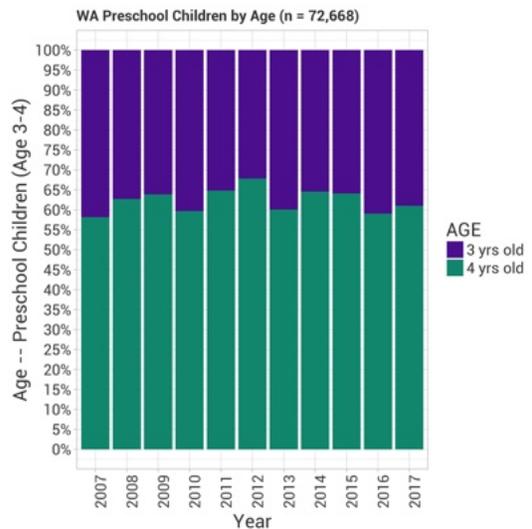
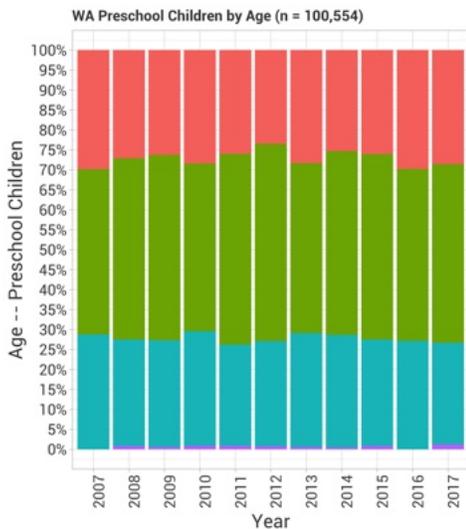
Data: ACF



# Enrollment in ECE by Age

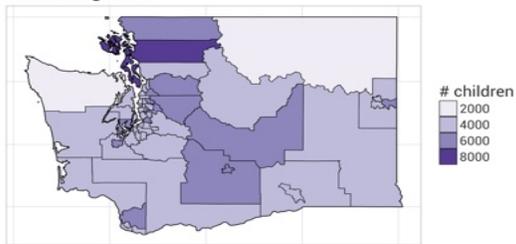
Most preschool children are aged 4. Second place appears to be jointly occupied by 3 and 5 year olds.

Data: ACS PUMS Census

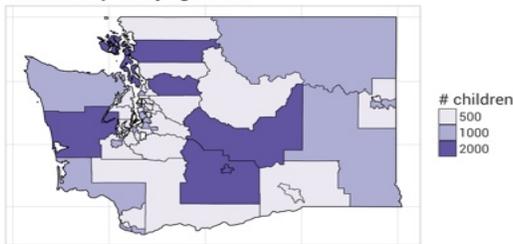


# Geography and Equity (2017 Census ACS PUMS Data)

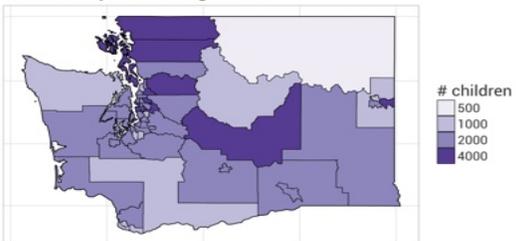
Children aged 3-4



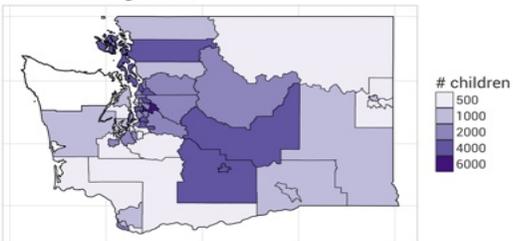
Children in poverty aged 3-4



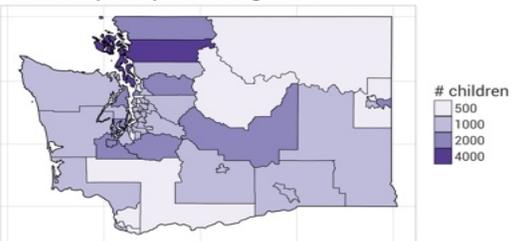
Children in preschool aged 3-4



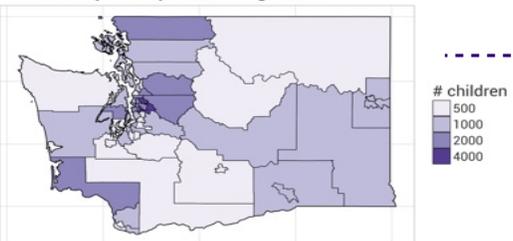
DLL children aged 3-4



Children in public preschool aged 3-4



Children in private preschool aged 3-4

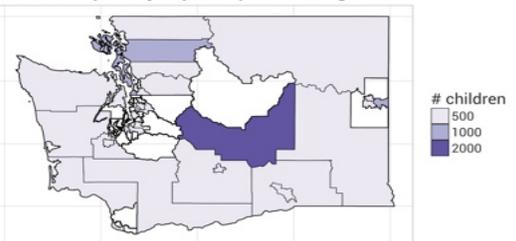


The geographic regions depicted represent the Census PUMAs (Public Use Microdata Areas). These were created by the Bureau to represent areas with roughly similar population. These areas are sometimes bigger than counties and sometimes smaller than counties. A county can contain a number of PUMAs or PUMA 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 in observations in the given category (the American Community Survey data is a 1% sample of the population).

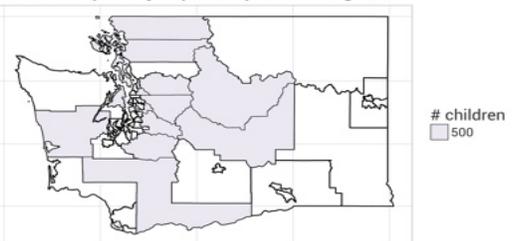
Public and private preschool enrollment similar number of children, however, their presence is concentrated in different areas. Public preschool appears to be concentrated in areas with many children, private preschool not exactly.

Data: Census

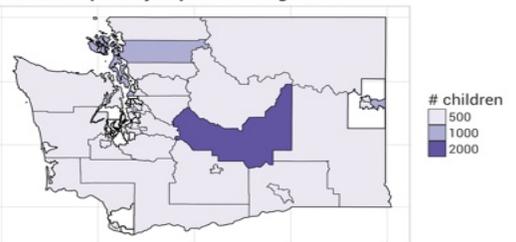
Children in poverty in public preschool aged 3-4



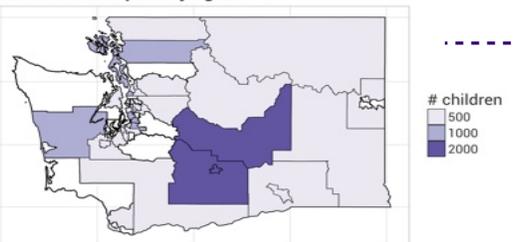
Children in poverty in private preschool aged 3-4



Children in poverty in preschool aged 3-4



DLL children in poverty aged 3-4



There are many children in poverty in Kittitas and Grant counties. Many of those are DLLs. In these counties, many of these poor children are enrolled in preschool. However, we can see that there are some other areas with many DLLs that are not enrolled in preschool (Yakima, Grays Harbor, Mason counties etc).

Data: Census