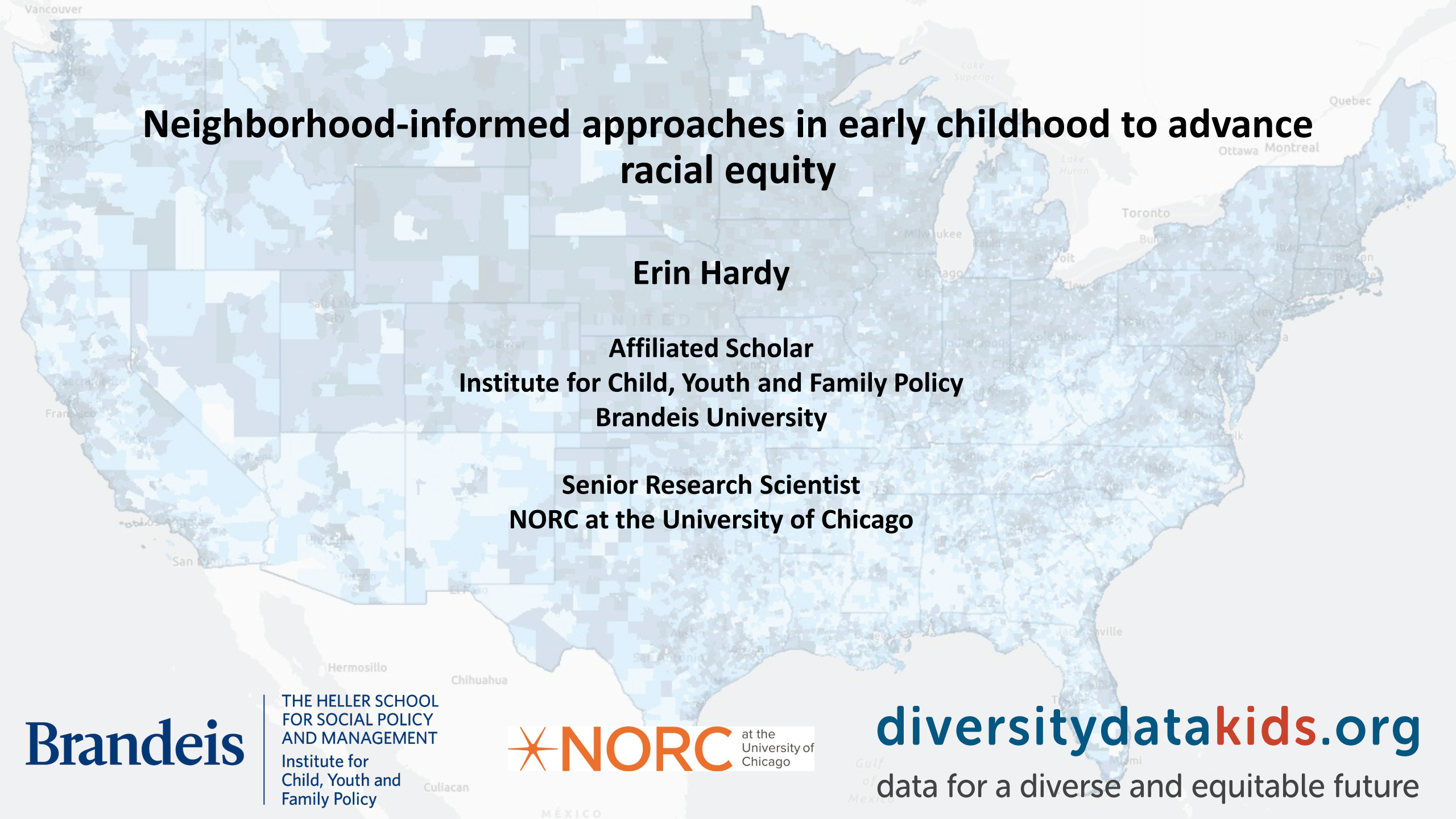




Neighborhood-informed approaches in early childhood to advance racial equity

Erin Hardy

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Family Policy

 **NORC** at the
University of
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Agenda

1. What are neighborhood-informed policies in early childhood and how do they advance racial equity? (Erin)
2. The Child Opportunity Index: Why it is needed, how we built it, what it shows, and how to use it (Clemens)
3. Example Uses of the Child Opportunity Index: Early childhood, health applications (Clemens and Erin)

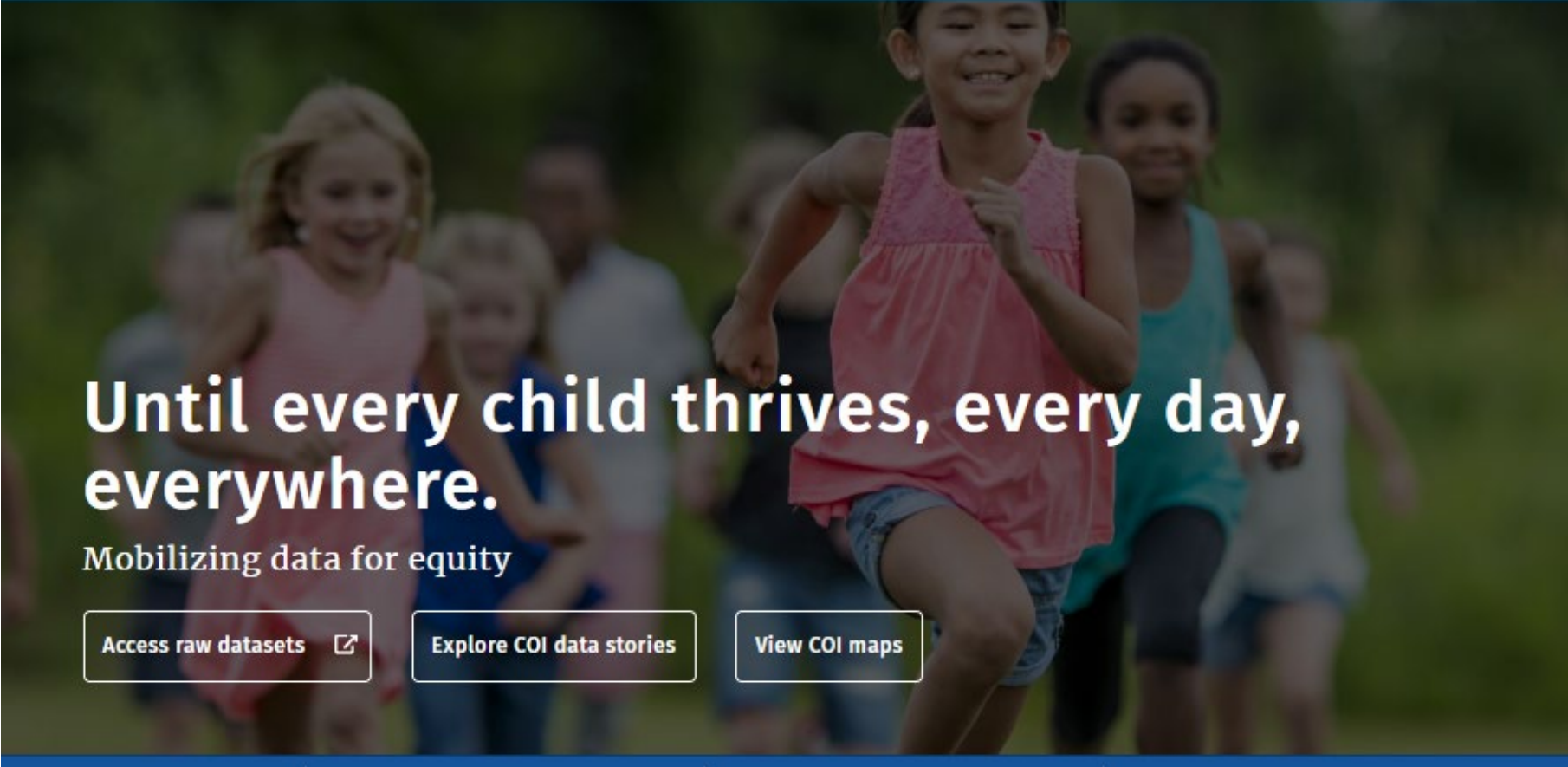
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[Early Childhood](#)

[Income, Work and Family](#)

[Neighborhoods](#)



**Until every child thrives, every day,
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Mobilizing data for equity

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About **diversitydatakids.org**

- For over 10 years, we've been developing content (indicators, policy research, methodologies, website tools-maps and charts and databases)
- Our niche: We integrate our dedicated focus on children with a racial/ethnic equity-lens (structural inequality), policy expertise, and unique data power
- Our project is funded to generate content that informs and can be applied in the field, and also to be part of making our data impactful through collaborations
- Main sectors: Health, housing/community development, early care and education (ECE), parental job quality

Introductions: Project Leadership

Dolores Acevedo-Garcia, Director and Principal Investigator

- Racial/ethnic equity in child health, social determinants of health equity, residential segregation and neighborhood inequality, children in immigrant families, housing policy, immigrant policy, national poverty scholar (National Academies of Sciences *Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty*)

Pamela Joshi, Policy Research Director

- Policy equity assessment, parental job quality, child care and early education, national equity scholar (National Academies of Sciences *Exploring the Opportunity Gap for Young Children 0-8*)

Clemens Noelke, Research Director

- Lead Child Opportunity Index Scientist, structural inequality, advancing equity with neighborhood data, maternal and child health researcher

Equity is not about equal, rather that all children have their specific needs met

Equitable access means the *absence* of systematic unfair disparities between population groups in access to opportunities for healthy development

Equitable policies address the ways that structural factors (e.g. segregation) shape both children's access *and* their needs/opportunities differentially along racial/ethnic lines



**What are neighborhood-informed policies in
early childhood, why do they matter,
and how do they advance racial equity?**

Why do neighborhoods matter for early childhood?

1. Access to early childhood programs happens at the neighborhood level
2. Research shows that having an early care and education (Head Start) center in the immediate neighborhood facilitates access
3. Ensure programs are reaching children facing the 'triple jeopardy' of poverty, low neighborhood opportunities, and low neighborhood availability of early childhood resources



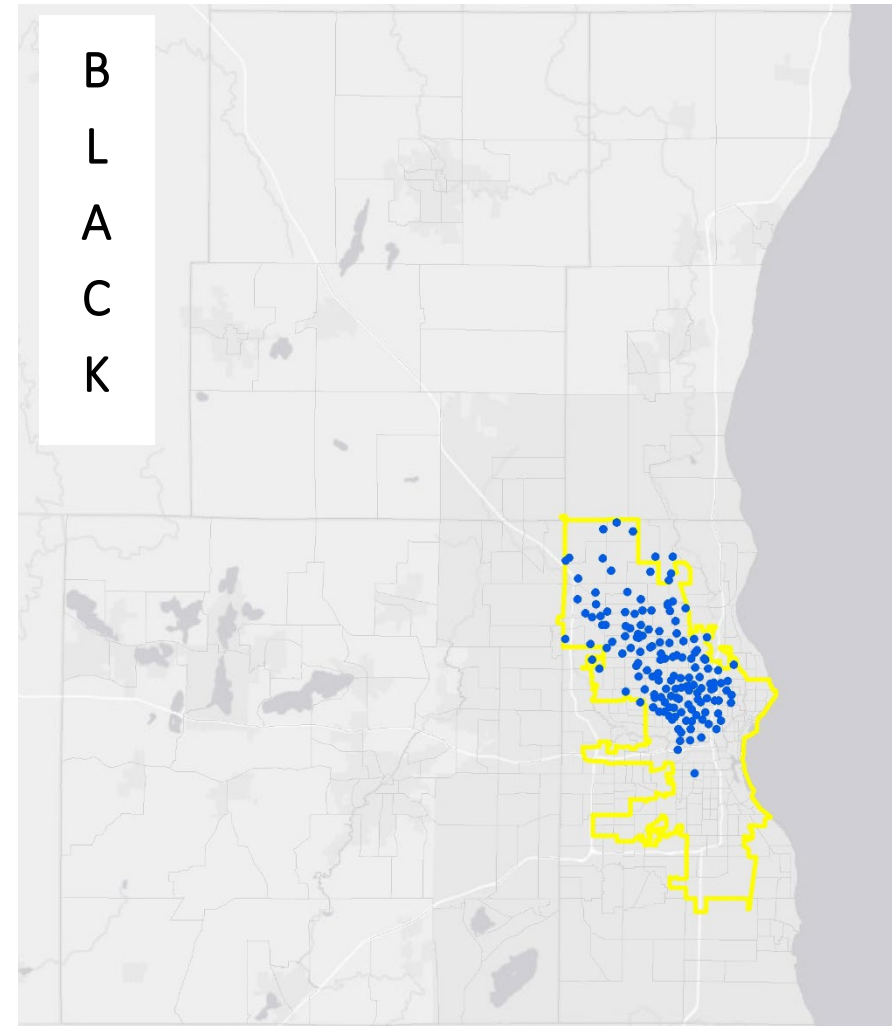
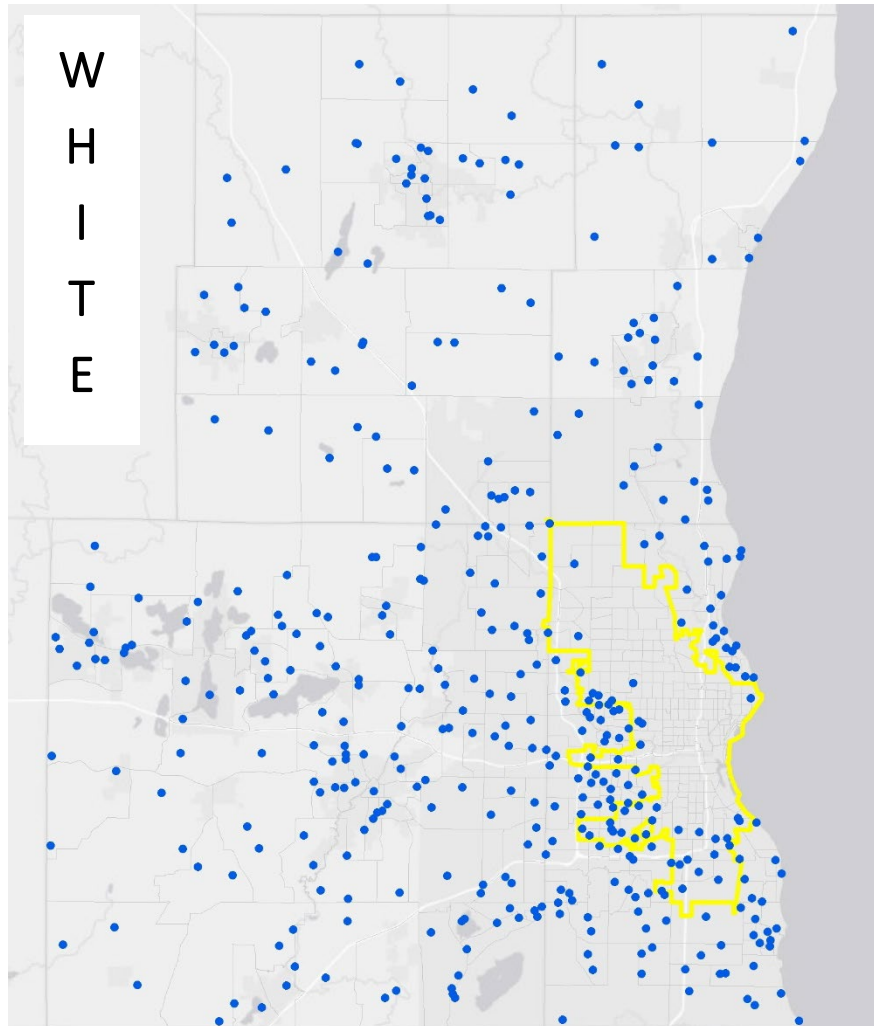
What does this have to do with racial equity?

Racial residential segregation can drive unequal access to early childhood resources and to a broader set of neighborhood-based opportunities

What is residential segregation?

- Segregation is a form of **institutional racial discrimination** that has been reinforced over decades through exclusionary and discriminatory housing policies and practices (e.g. exclusionary zoning, redlining, racial covenants, steering).
- Segregation is an institutional, systemic issue that is outside of the control of any individual child or family, and it is not benign. It can negatively affect children on the basis of their race or ethnicity, above and beyond other factors such as poverty.

What does segregation look like, and how bad is it?

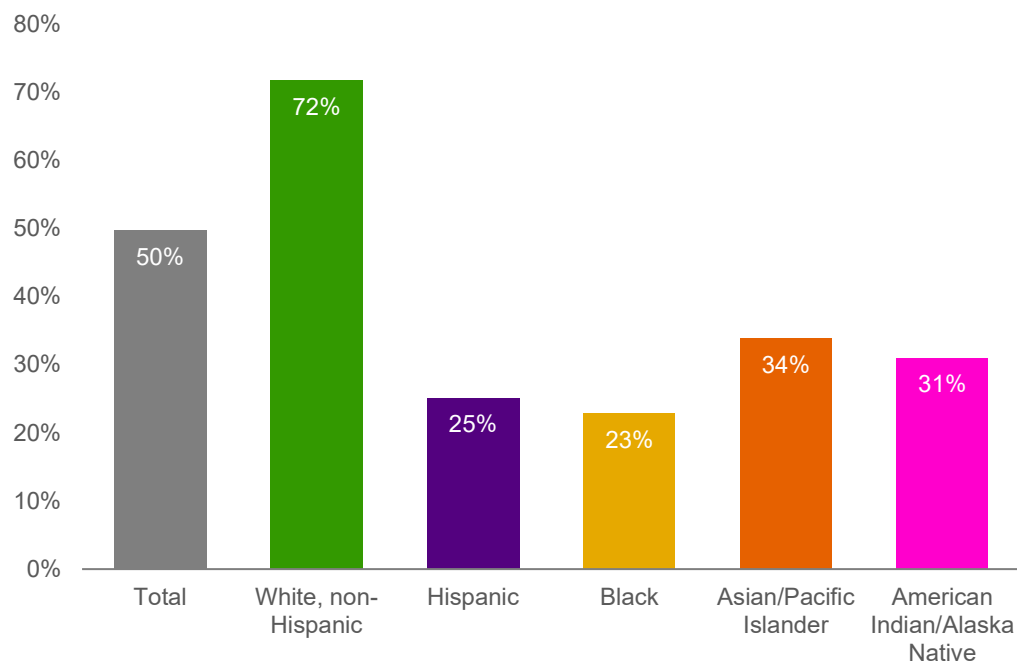


Source: diversitydatakids.org

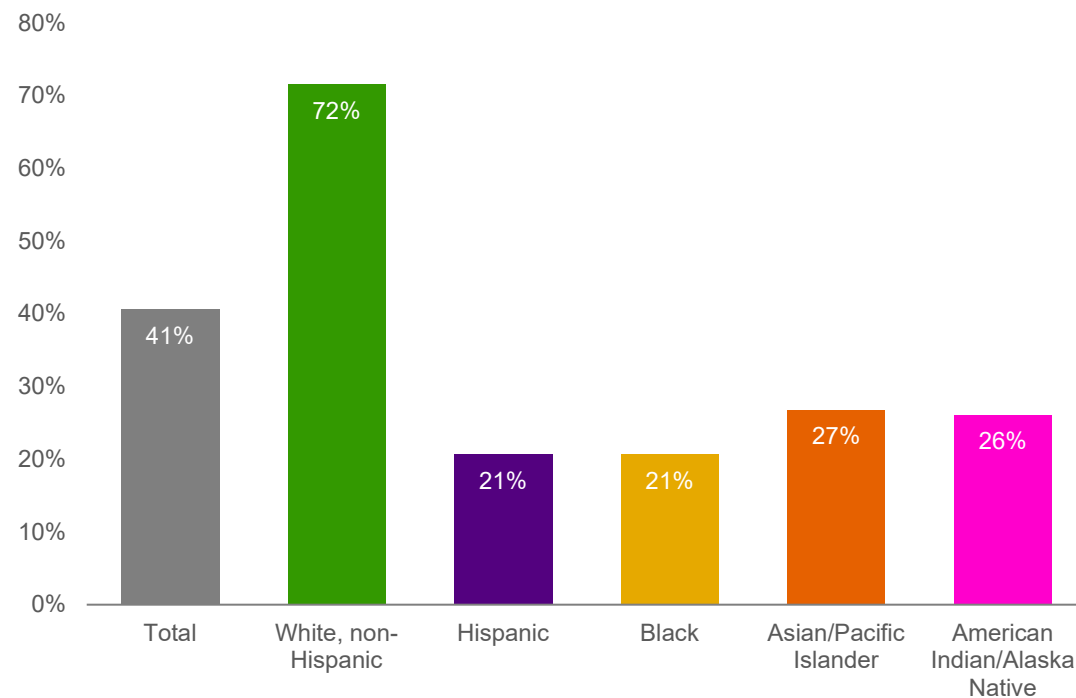
Low-income children are very racially segregated, just like children overall

Percent white in neighborhood

All children



Low-income children

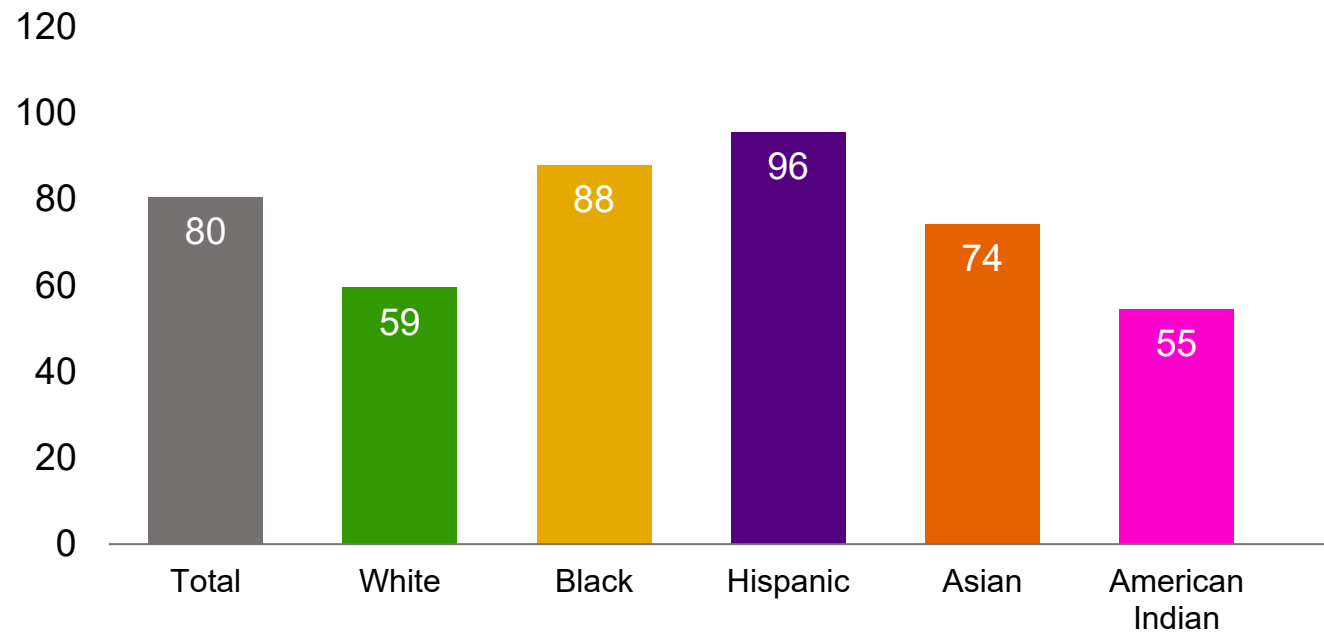


Children ages 0-4 with family income below 200% of the federal poverty level.

Source: diversitydatakids.org calculations of American Community Survey, 2013-2017 and 2010-2014.

What does this have to do with racial inequities in early childhood program access?

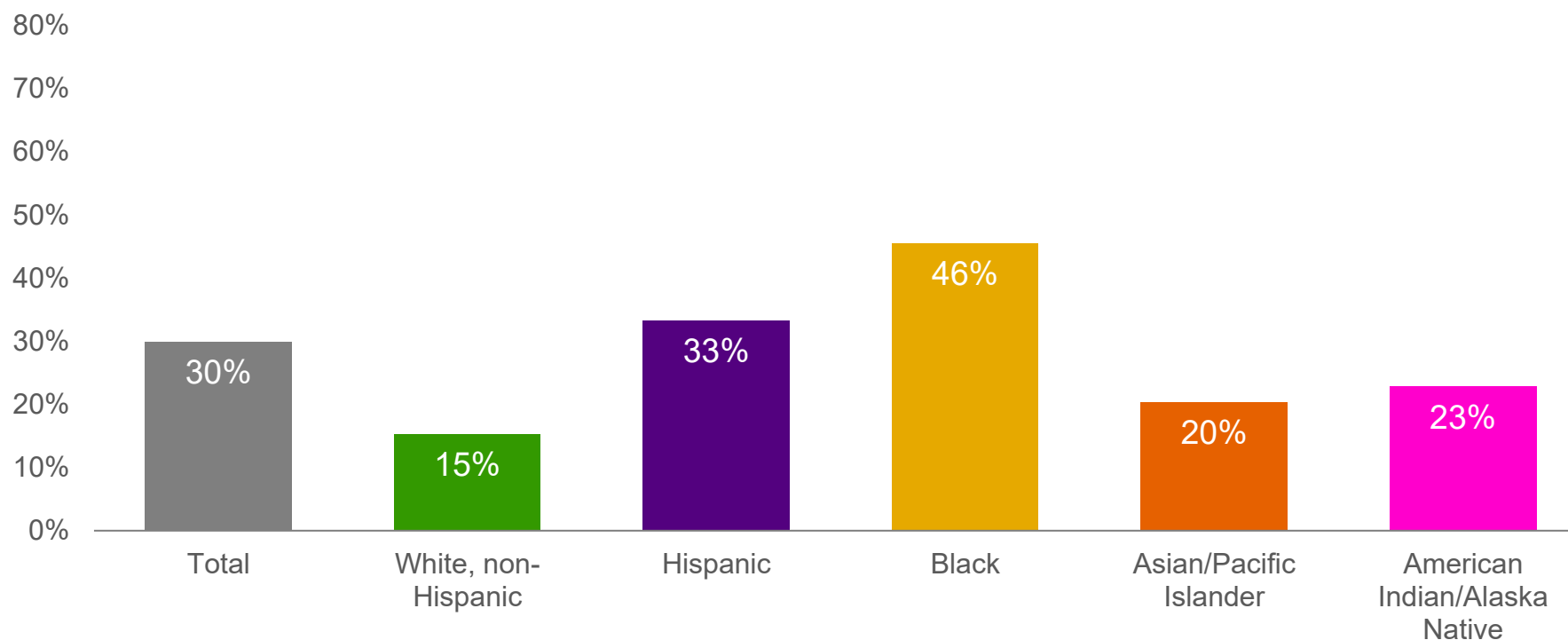
Average number of Head Start eligible children per center in neighborhood, 2019



The groups with the worst neighborhood access are those for whom neighborhood availability matters most (Hispanic, immigrant children)

Unequal “triple jeopardy” of poverty, low neighborhood opportunity, and low Head Start availability

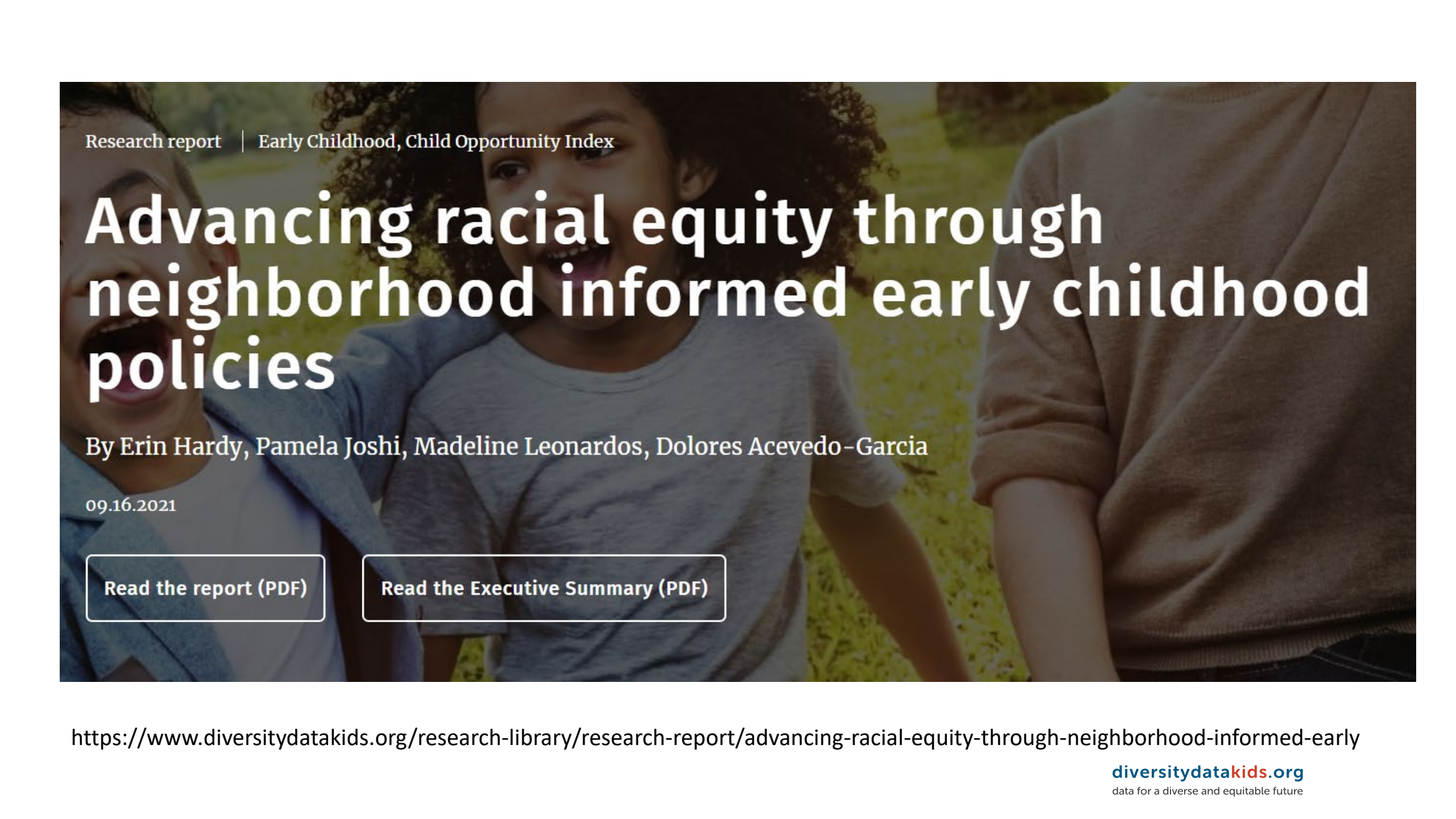
% of poor 3-4 year olds in very low opportunity neighborhood with no Head Start



Intersecting family poverty, neighborhood opportunity, and Head Start availability gives a more complete picture of racial inequities

Racial residential segregation is “bigger than me”
...as an early childhood stakeholder, what can I do about it?

Neighborhood-informed approaches in early childhood policy,
programs and practice



Research report | Early Childhood, Child Opportunity Index

Advancing racial equity through neighborhood informed early childhood policies

By Erin Hardy, Pamela Joshi, Madeline Leonardos, Dolores Acevedo-Garcia

09.16.2021

[Read the report \(PDF\)](#)

[Read the Executive Summary \(PDF\)](#)

<https://www.diversitydatakids.org/research-library/research-report/advancing-racial-equity-through-neighborhood-informed-early>

Neighborhood-informed policies in early childhood

The local availability (defined: immediate neighborhood or within a few miles of home) shapes what children can access with reasonable effort—it is a crucial dimension of access.

Yet, most early childhood policies do not systematically require, incentivize or equip states, grantees, programs to assess what children have access to within a small mile radius.

Neighborhoods are vastly unequal for children of different race/ethnicities (even for low-income children).

Yet, neighborhood factors are not systematically accounted for in funding allocations, eligibility, prioritization, recruitment and targeting in early childhood programs.

There is a foundation to build from

We found levers across all federal early childhood policies and programs reviewed

- Preschool Development Grant Birth Through Five
- Head Start / Early Head Start
- Child Care Development Fund
- Title I Preschool / ESSA
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting

Strengthening neighborhood-informed **policies** in early childhood

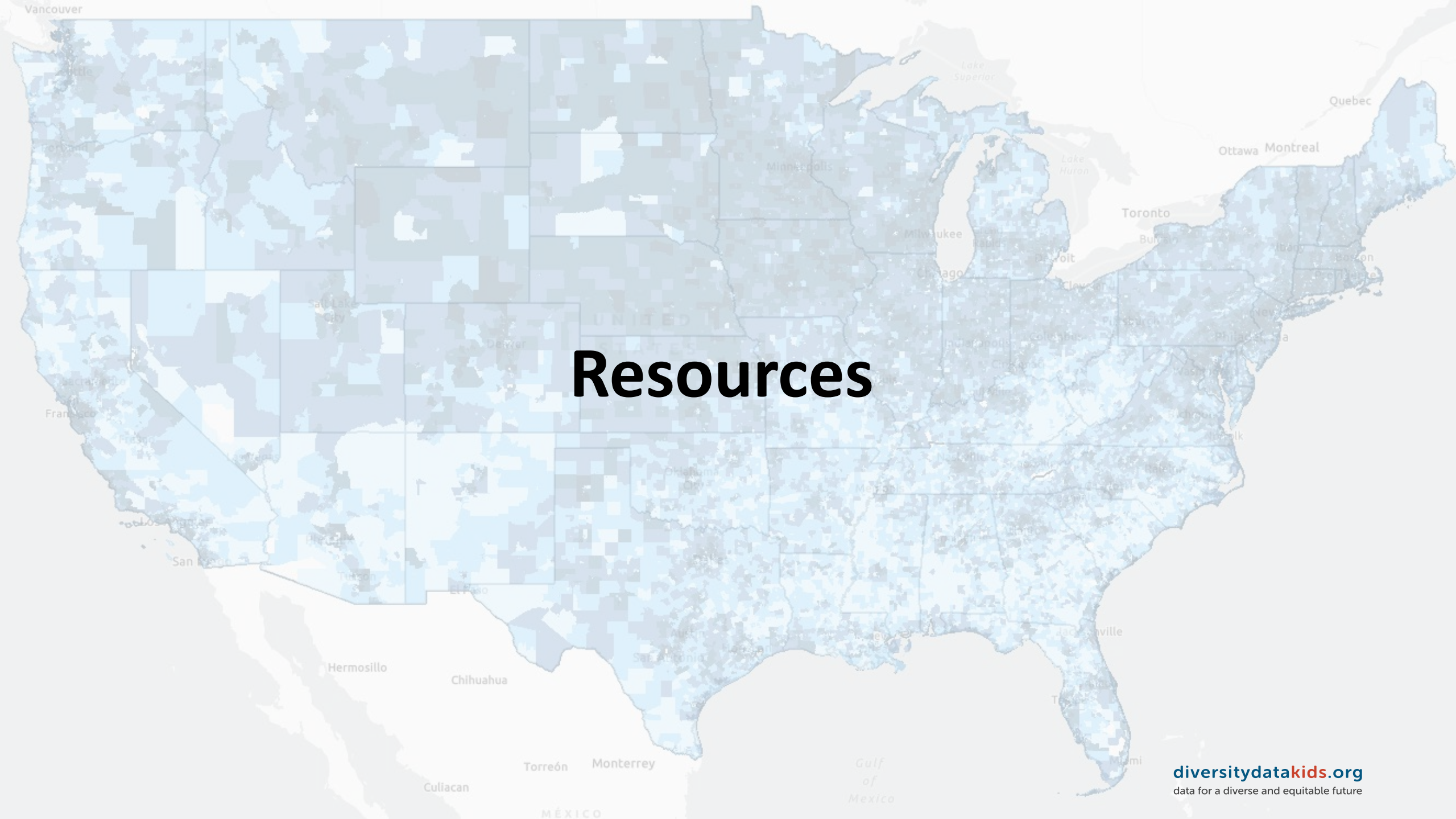
For legislative and policy advocates:

- Support to use existing levers
- Neighborhood resources as part of eligibility criteria and priority groups
- Incentives/requirements for community needs assessments
- Data advocacy: Stronger data systems
- Consider fair access policies, like in housing policy

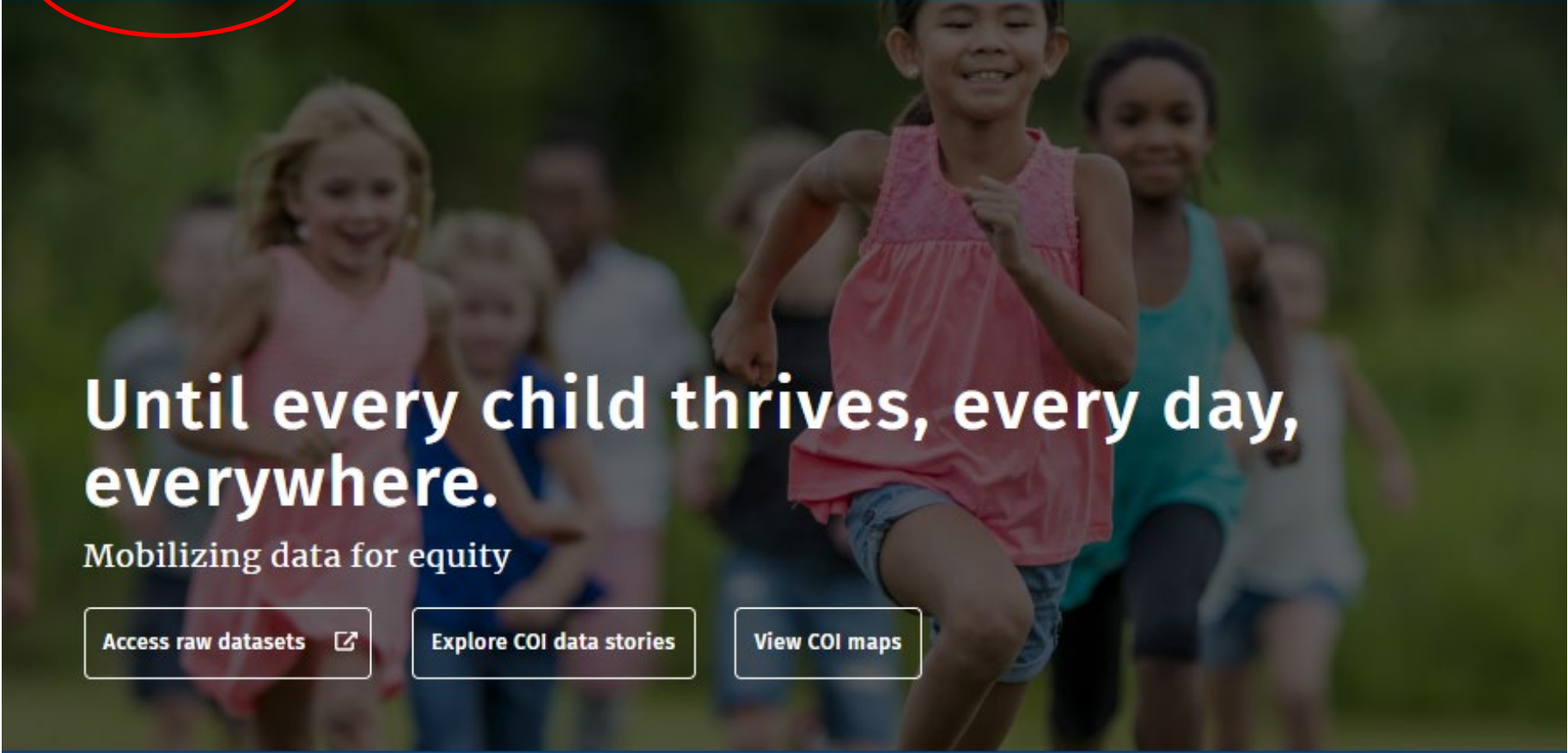
Advance neighborhood-informed **systems and programs** in early childhood

For states, grantees, TA providers:

- Systems planning, coordination and community assessments and planning conducted at neighborhood or zipcode level
- Children's needs assessed based on family resources, neighborhood resources, *and* programmatic access
- Programmatic levers: Program location targeting, recruitment areas within service areas, priority groups (double and triple jeopardy)
- Communities of practice, sharing of practices/evidence



Resources



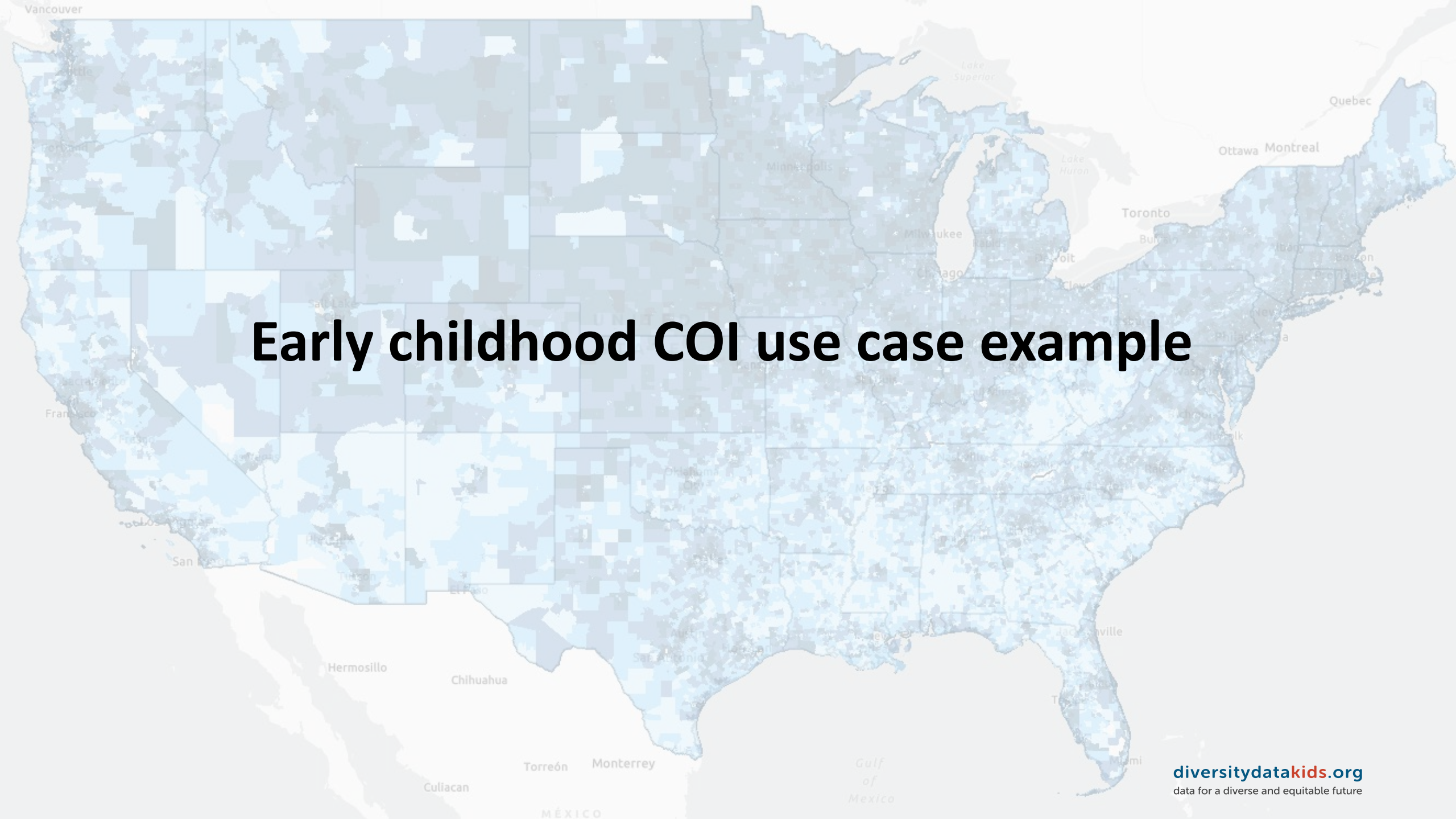
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Mobilizing data for equity

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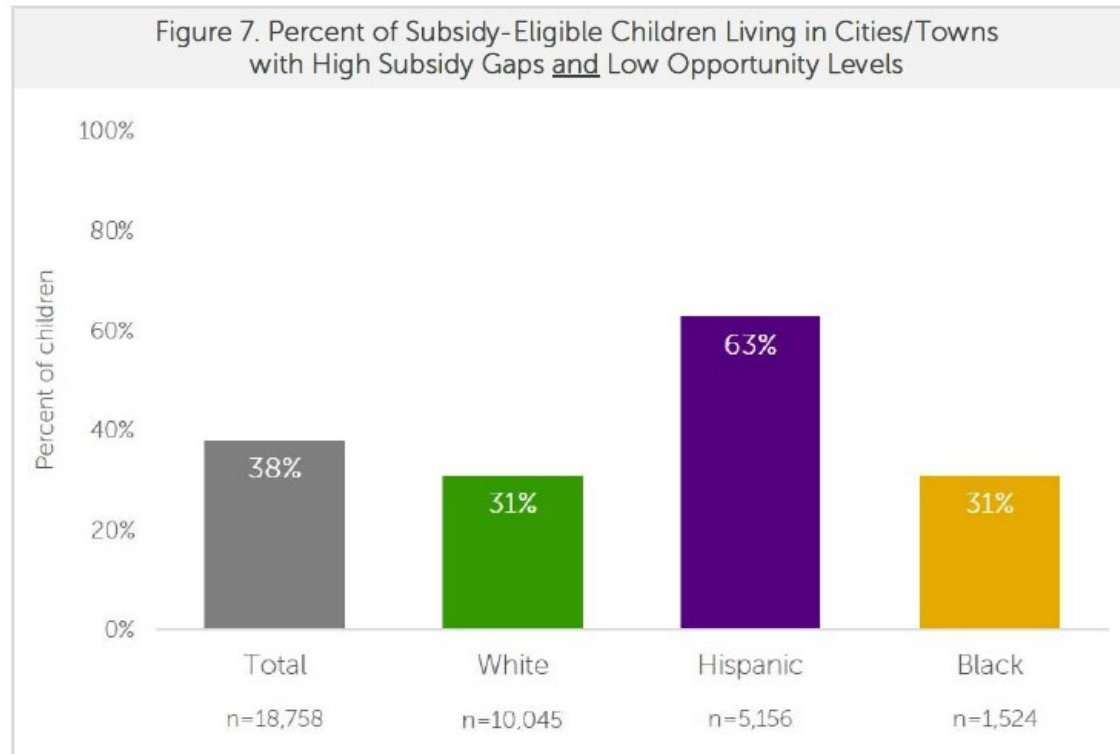
A map of the United States with a blue and white pixelated overlay, representing the Early Childhood COI use case example. The map includes labels for major cities and geographical features. The text "Early childhood COI use case example" is centered over the map in a large, bold, black font.

Early childhood COI use case example

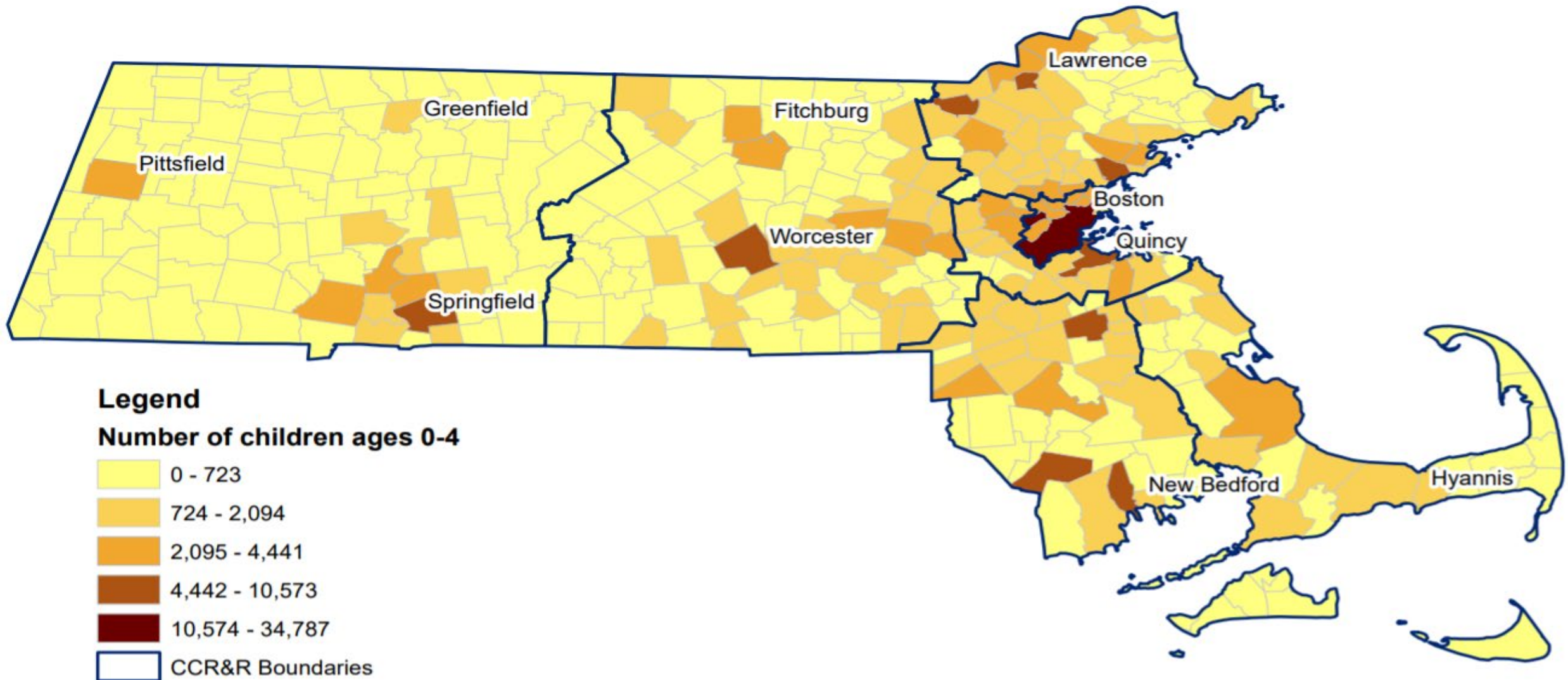
Partnership example:

MA Department of Early Education and Care

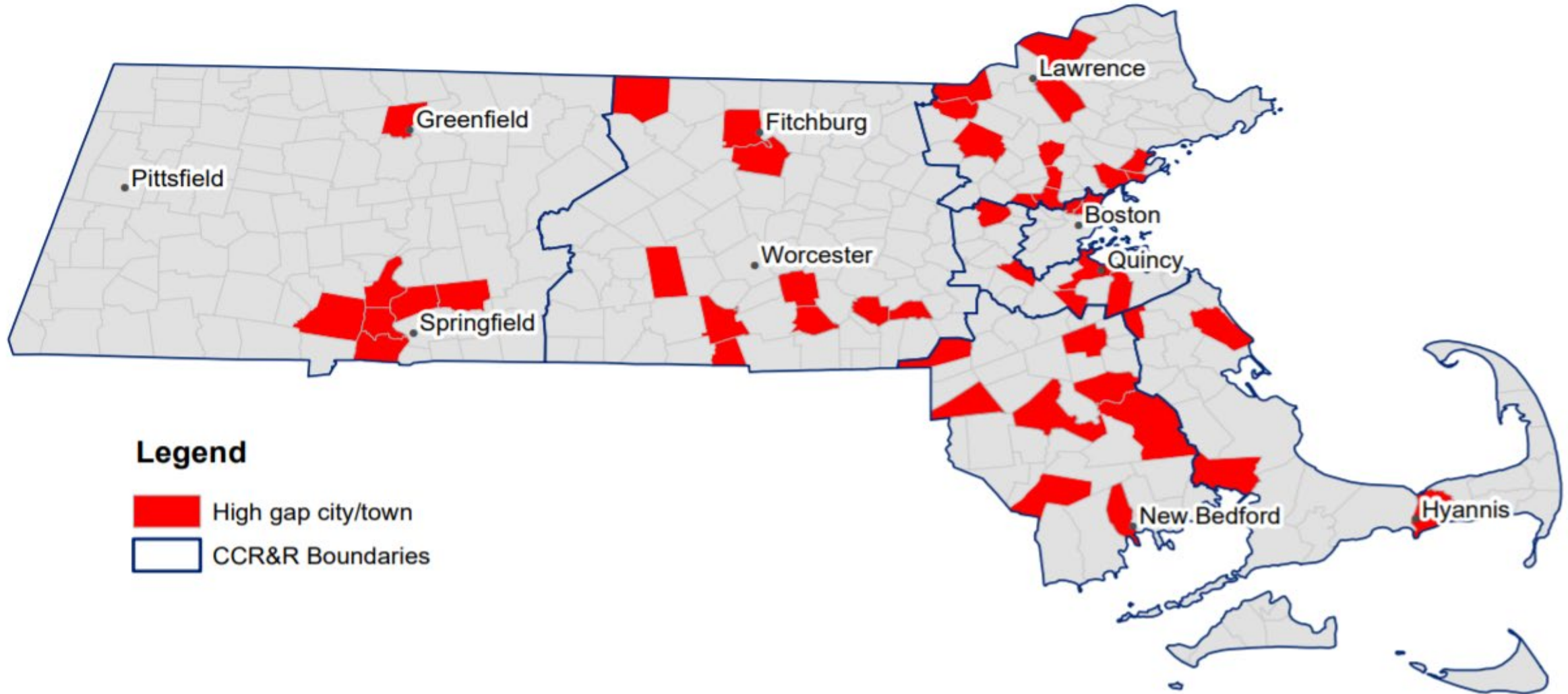
- Equity analysis of children facing ‘triple jeopardy’: family-, community-, and subsidy system-vulnerability
- Developed maps and neighborhood and city/town level databases for the state
- Mapped the segregation of subsidy income-eligible children statewide



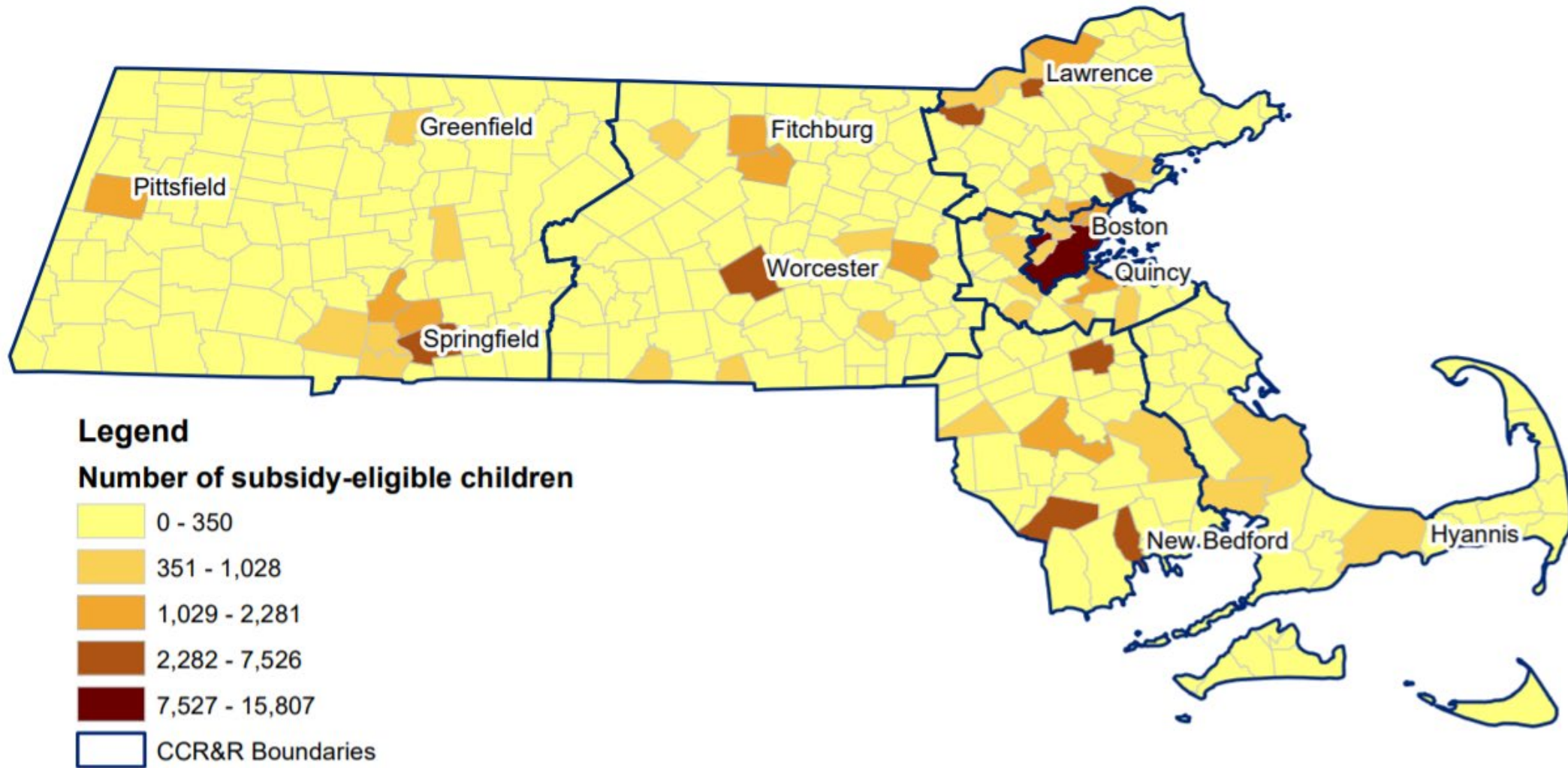
The geography of children ages 0-4



Geography of child care and early education system gaps (regulated care and early education for 0-4 year olds)



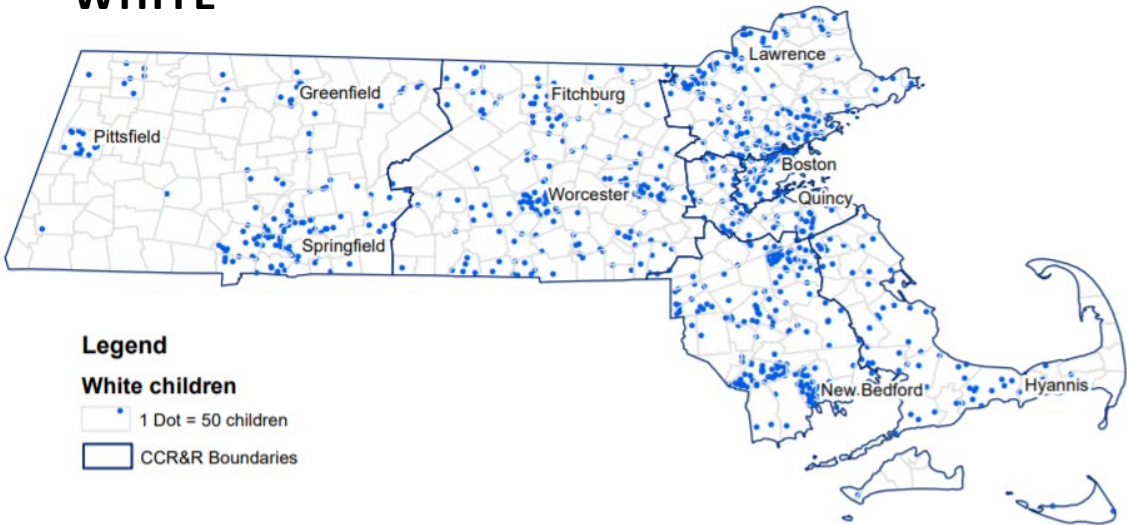
The geography of subsidy-eligible children ages 0-4



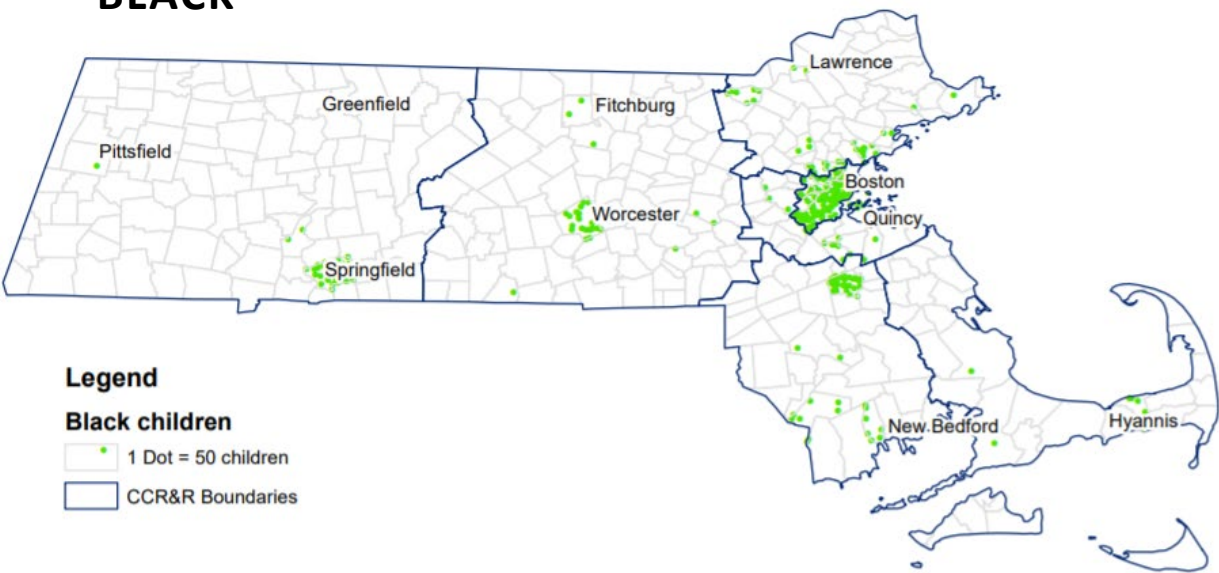
Statewide need: 111,880

Geography of subsidy-eligible children

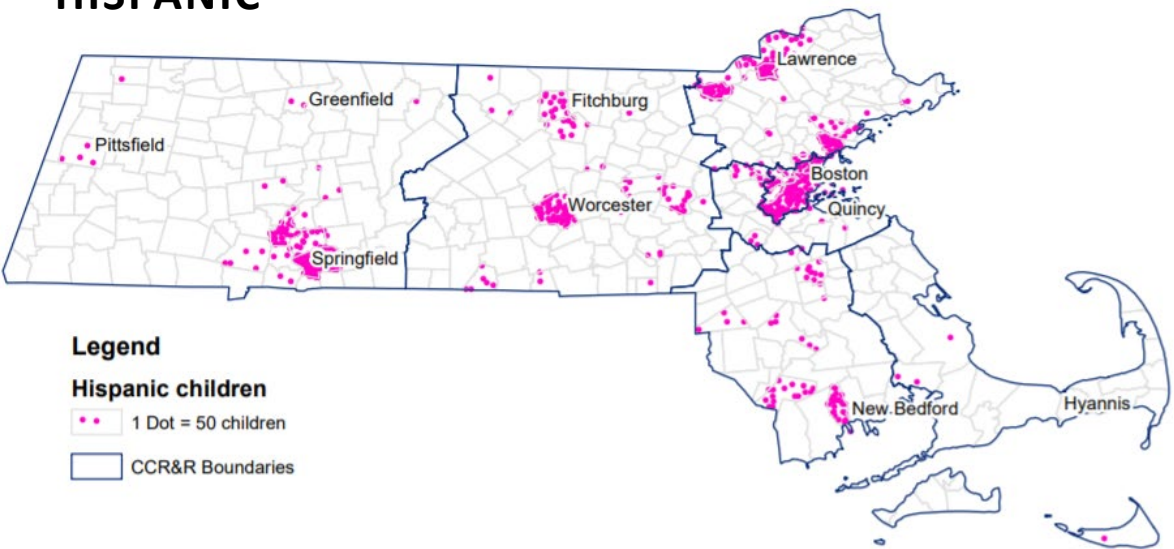
WHITE



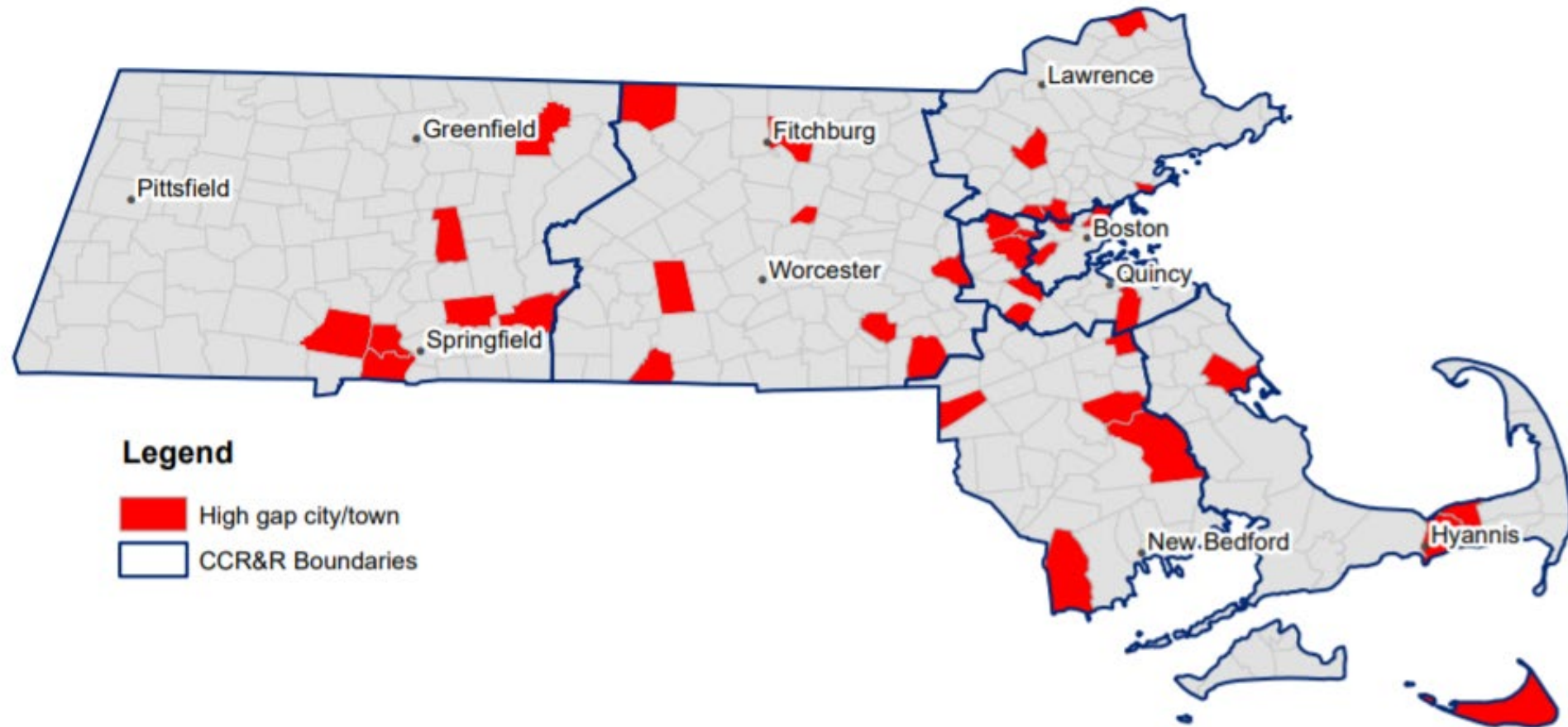
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HISPANIC

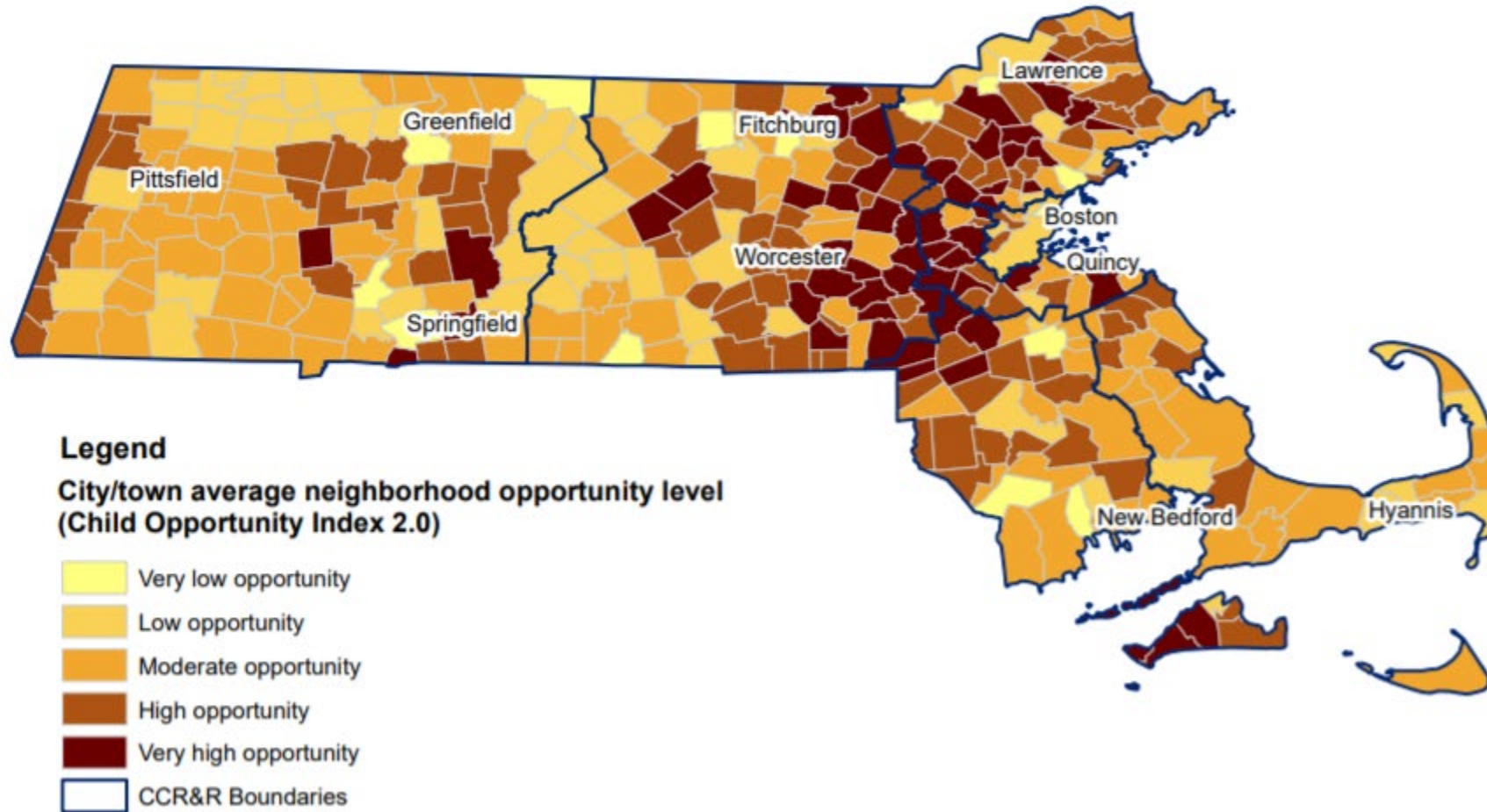


Geography of **subsidized** child care and early education system gaps (subsidized care and early education for 0-4 year olds)



n=40 high gap cities/towns

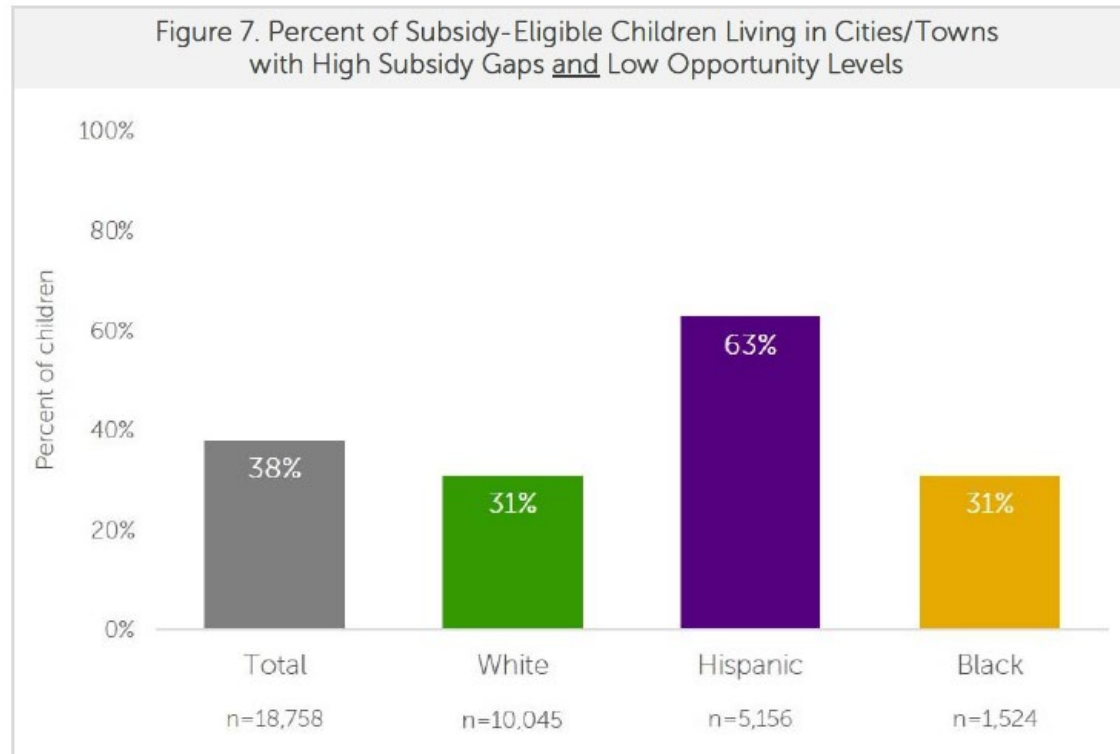
Geography of opportunity (Child Opportunity Index)

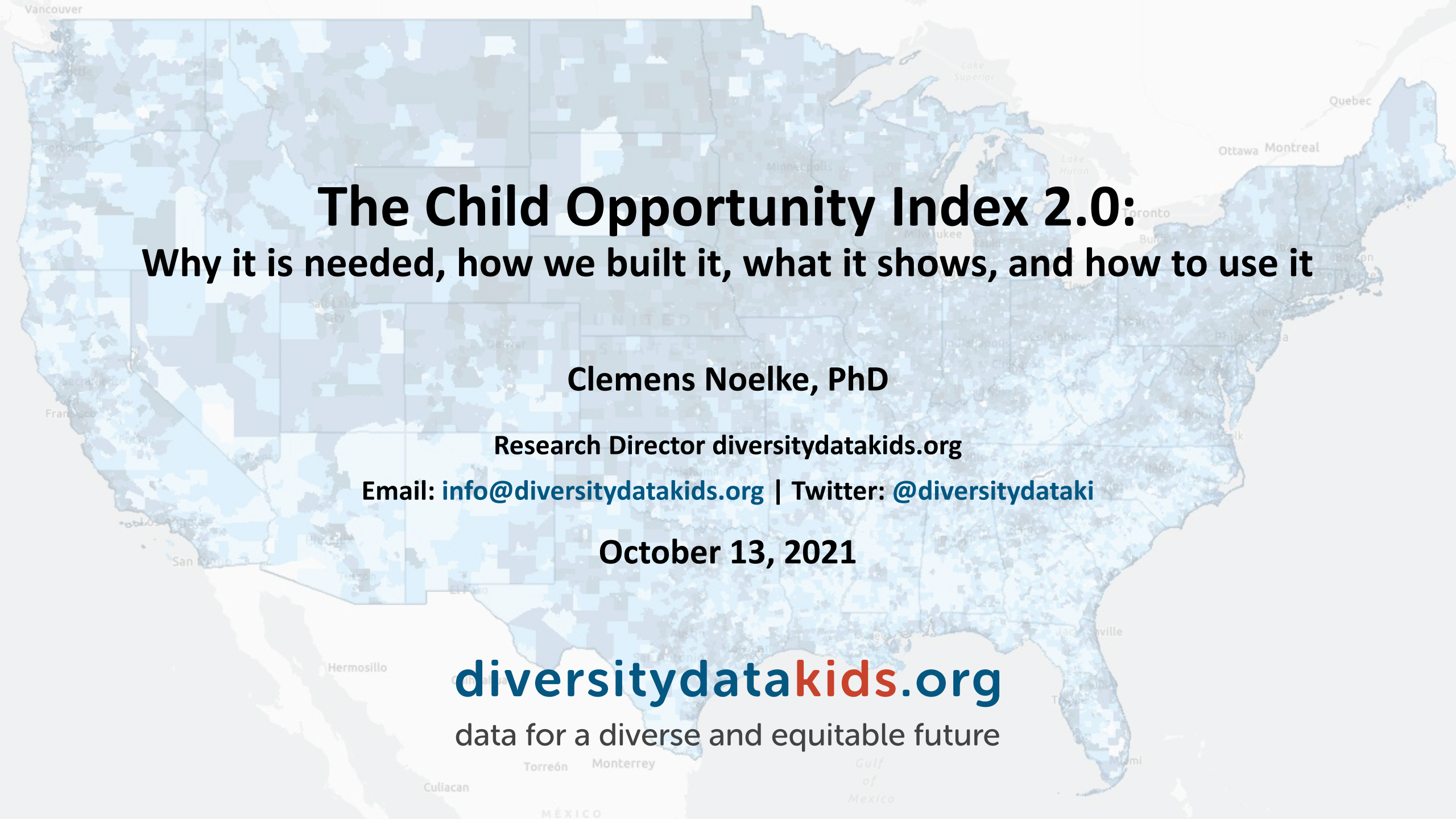


Partnership example:

MA Department of Early Education and Care

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The Child Opportunity Index 2.0:

Why it is needed, how we built it, what it shows, and how to use it

Clemens Noelke, PhD

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October 13, 2021

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Senior Communications Specialist

Nomi Sofer

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Brian DeVoe, Nick Huntington, Madeline Leonardos, Nancy McArdle, Robert Ressler, Michelle Weiner, Mikyung Baek (OSU/Kirwan Institute), Jason Reece (OSU)

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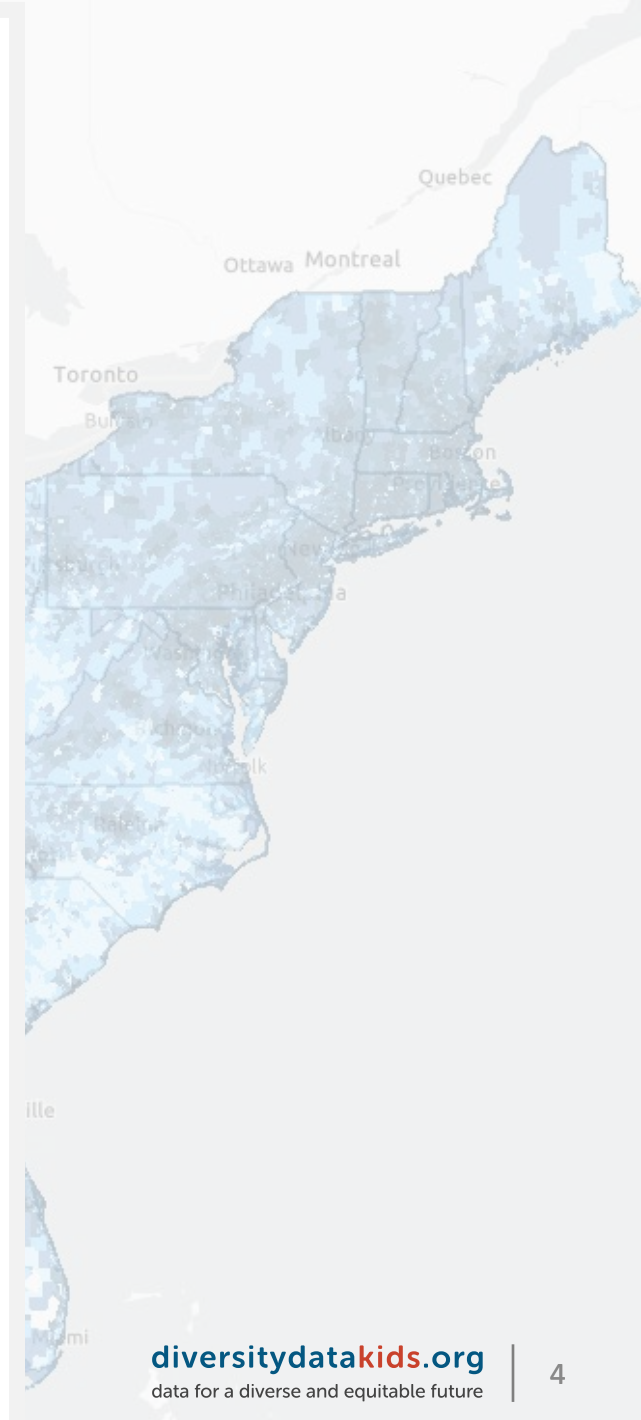
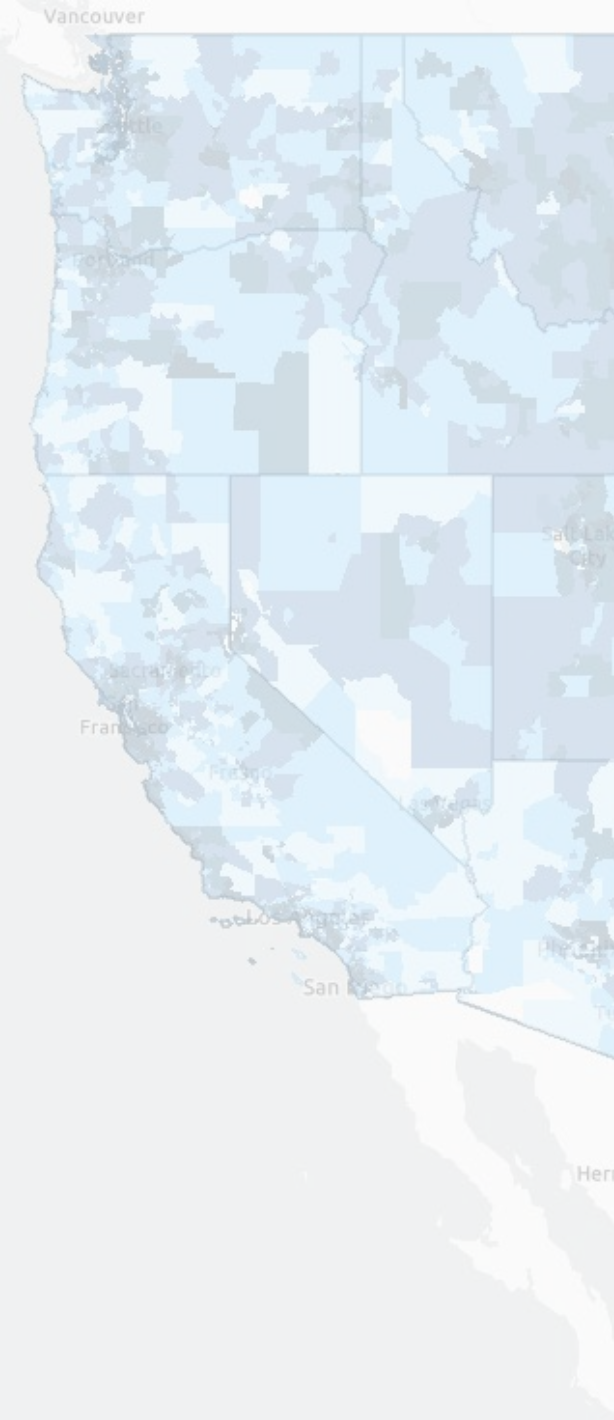
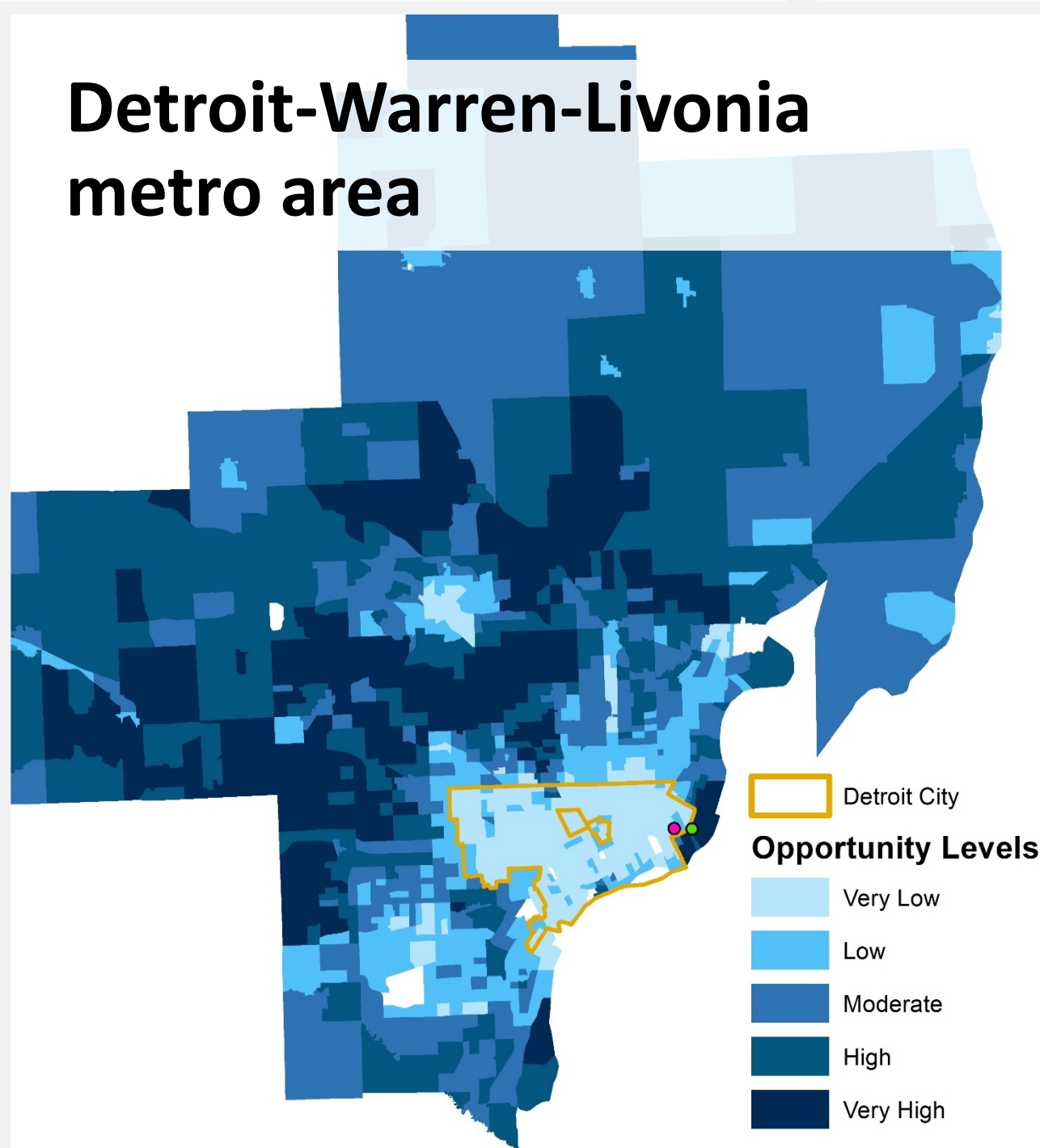
Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



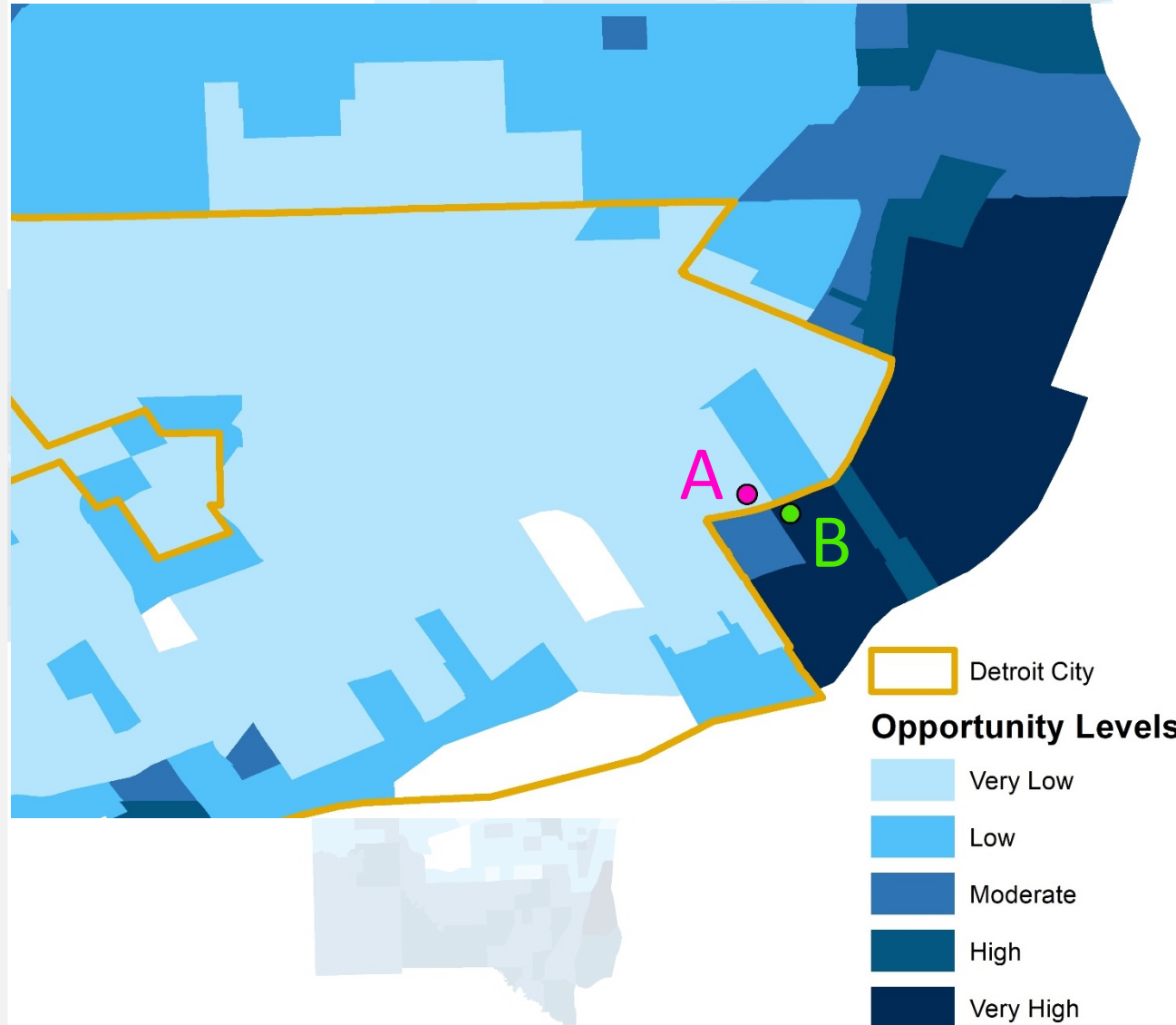
Two Detroit Neighborhoods

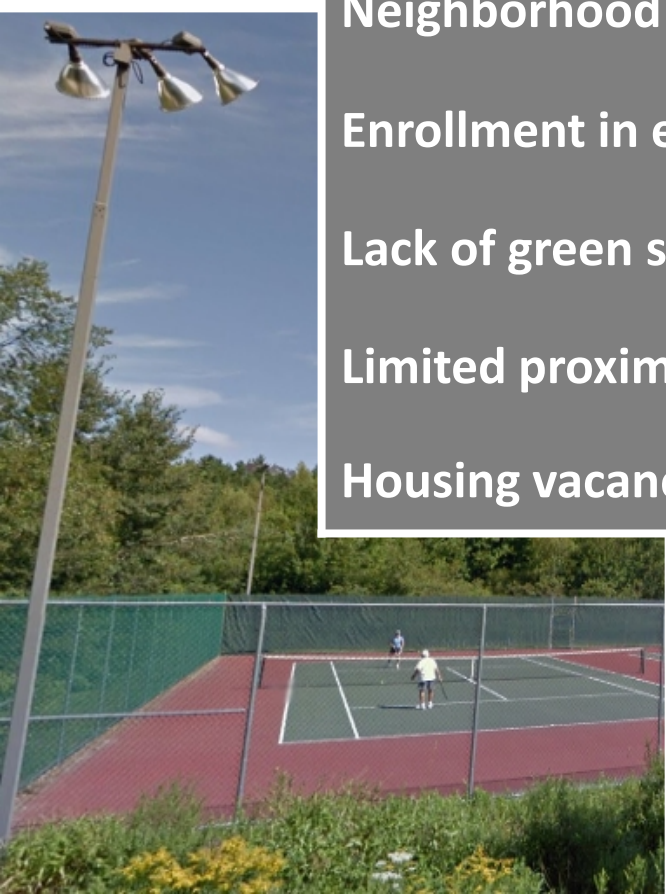
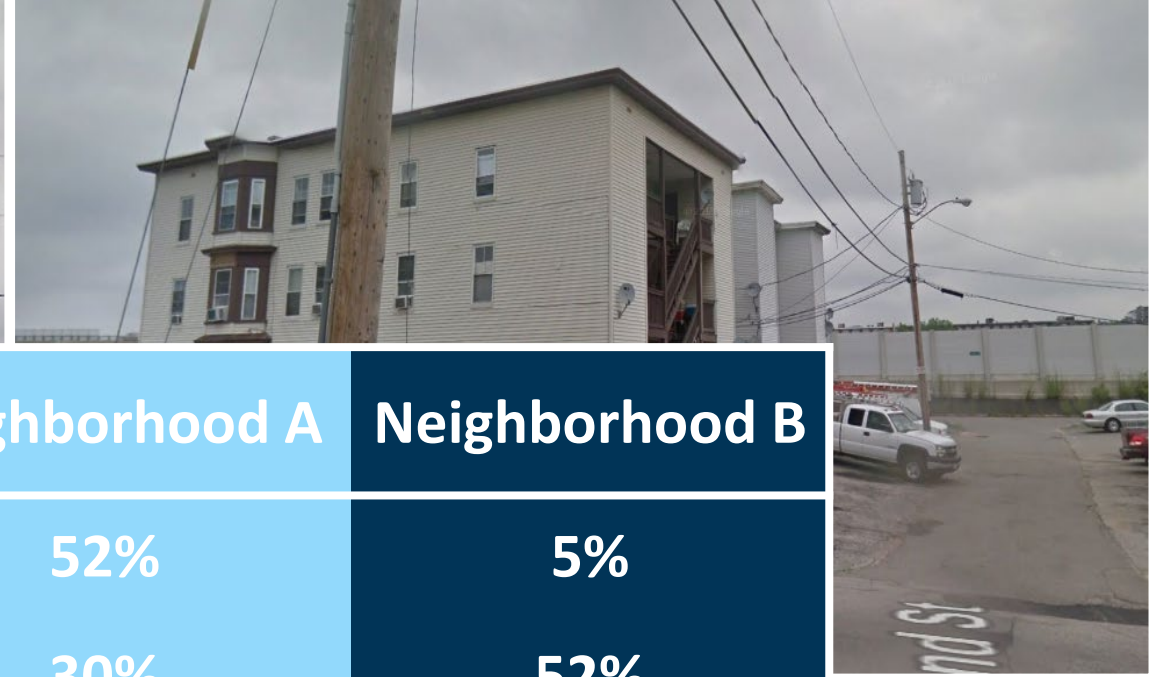
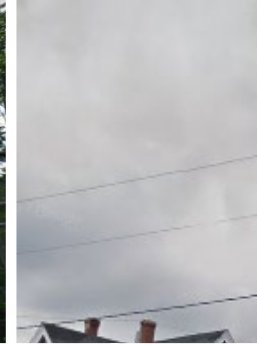
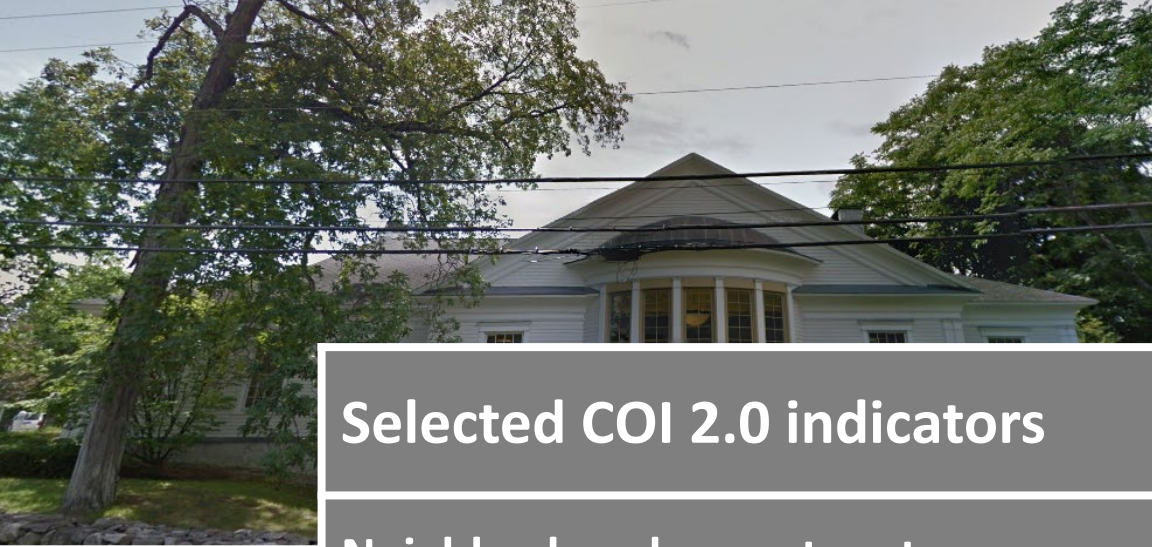
A few miles away, a world apart in child opportunity

Detroit-Warren-Livonia metro area



Detroit-Warren-Livonia metro area





Selected COI 2.0 indicators	Neighborhood A	Neighborhood B
Neighborhood poverty rate	52%	5%
Enrollment in early childhood education	30%	52%
Lack of green space	60%	39%
Limited proximity to healthy food	11%	0.2%
Housing vacancy rate	28%	0.3%

COI 2.0: A metric of child opportunity for all U.S. neighborhoods

Multi-sectoral: 29 indicators capturing three domains of opportunity (education, health and environment, social and economic)

Focus on neighborhood features that matter for children today

Granular data on nearly all U.S. neighborhoods (>72,000 census tracts)

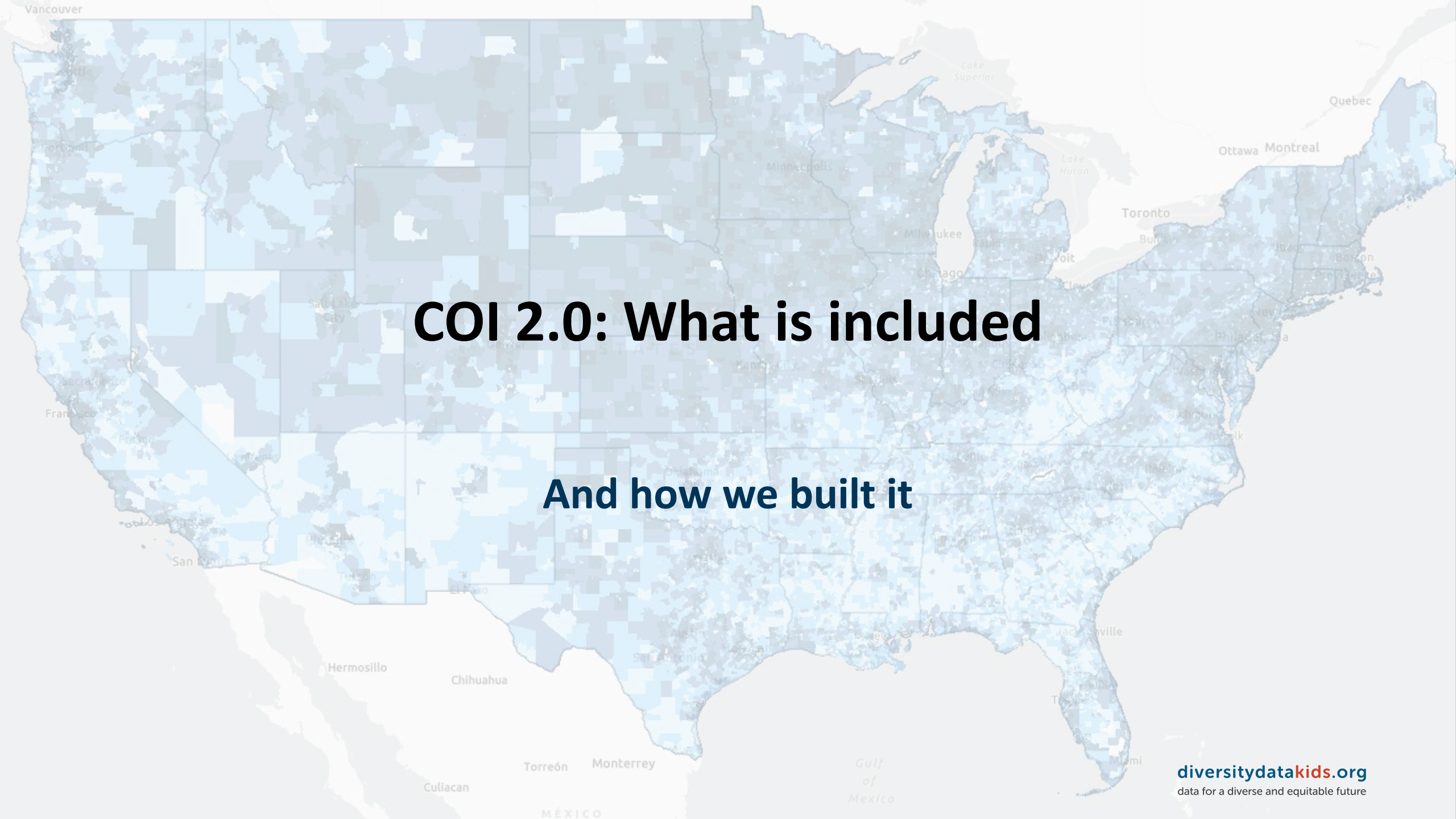
Data comparable across neighborhoods and over time (2010, 2015)

Data update in progress

Users from academia, media, health, housing, and early childhood education sectors

Why do we need the COI?

1. Compare neighborhood opportunity within and across states
2. Comprehensive measure of neighborhood quality/assets for children
3. One rather than 29 metrics
4. More predictive of outcomes than similar neighborhood metrics



COI 2.0: What is included

And how we built it

Education

Early childhood education (ECE)

ECE centers within five miles
NAEYC accredited centers within five miles
ECE enrollment

Primary school

Third grade reading proficiency
Third grade math proficiency

Secondary and post-secondary

High school graduation rates
AP enrollment
College access/enrollment

Resources

School poverty
Teacher experience
Adult educational attainment

Health and Environment

Healthy environments

Access to healthy food
Access to green space
Walkability
Housing vacancy rates

Toxic exposures

Superfund sites
Industrial pollutants
Microparticles
Ozone
Heat

Health care access

Health insurance coverage

Social and Economic

Economic opportunities

Employment rate
Commute duration

Economic resource index

Poverty rate, public assistance rate, high skill employment, median household income, home ownership

Family structure

Single parenthood

How we built the index

Indicators standardized (converted to z-scores) so that they are on a common scale

Standardized indicators averaged into three domain scores

Weights capture how strongly each indicator predicts four different health and socio-economic outcomes

Domain scores averaged into one overall score

Scores converted into two easily interpretable metrics

Child Opportunity Scores, Child Opportunity Levels

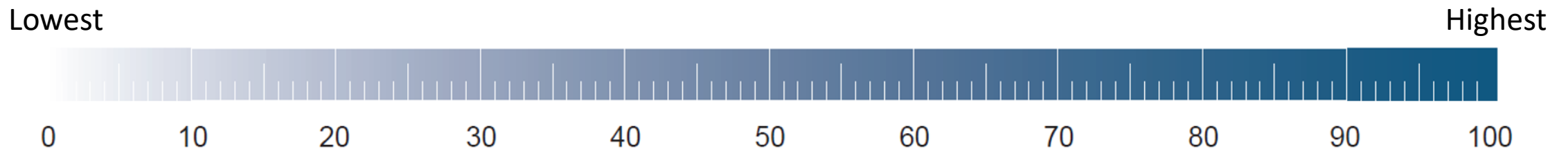
COI 2.0 metrics

Child Opportunity Scores

Vary from 1 to 100

To construct them,

we ranked all neighborhoods on domain and overall scores,
grouped neighborhoods into 100 groups containing 1% of the child
population each,
and assigned each group a score from 1 (lowest) to 100 (highest)



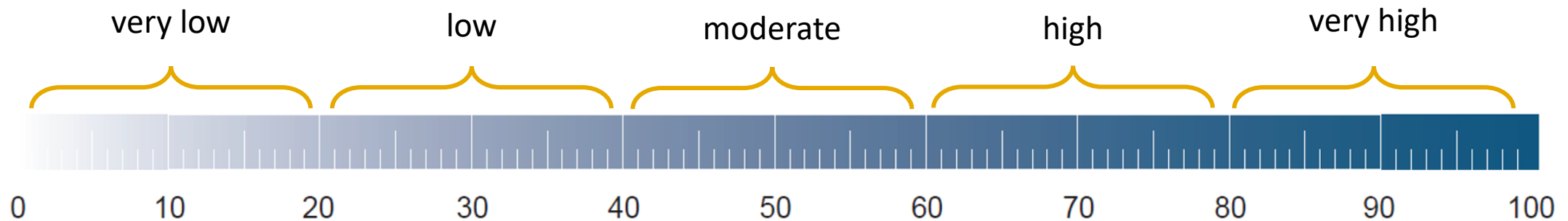
COI 2.0 metrics

Child Opportunity Levels

5 categories: very low, low, moderate, high, very high

To construct them,

we ranked all neighborhoods on domain average or overall average z-scores and grouped neighborhoods into 5 categories containing 20% of the child population each



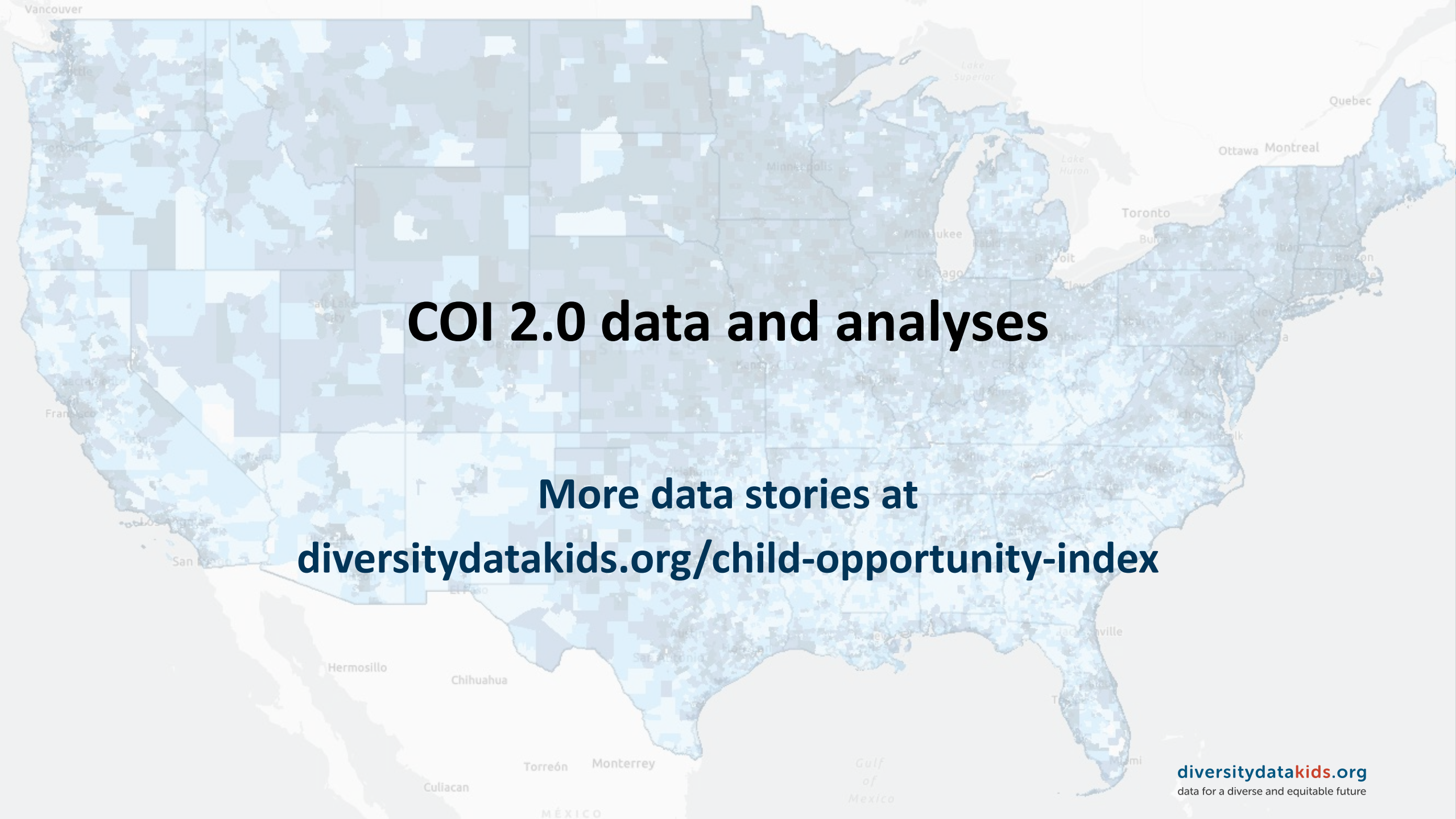
COI 2.0 metrics

Metro-, state- and nationally normed opportunity scores and levels

To compare neighborhoods within one metro area, use metro normed metrics

To compare neighborhoods within one state, use state normed metrics

For all other use cases, use nationally normed metrics



COI 2.0 data and analyses

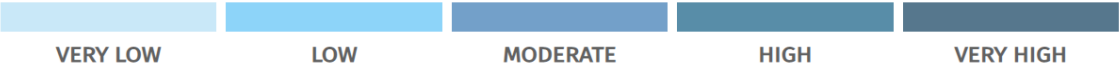
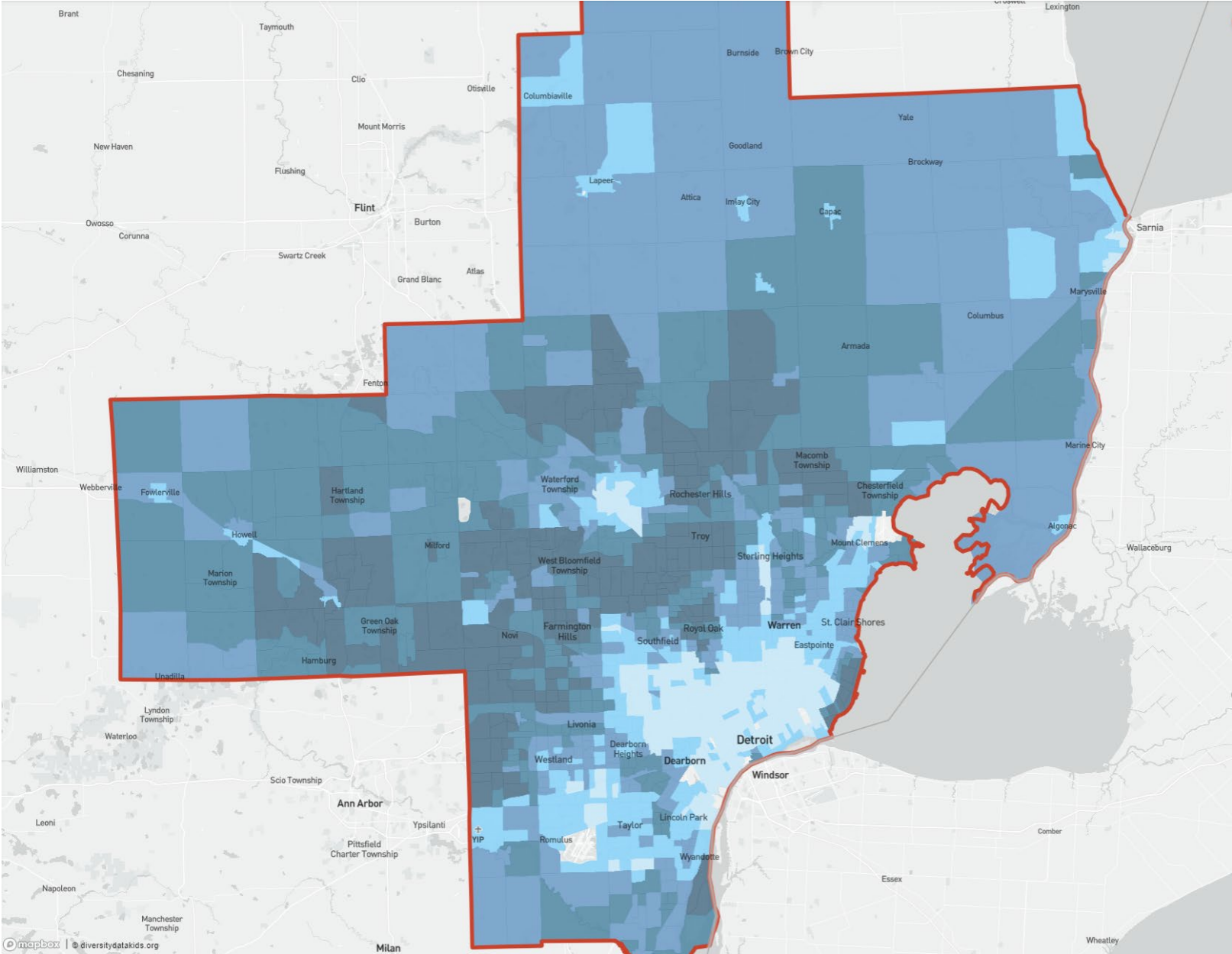
More data stories at
diversitydatakids.org/child-opportunity-index

DETROIT-WARREN-LIVONIA METRO
AREA

Child Opportunity
Index (COI) 2.0

Child Opportunity Levels
Metro normed

Source: diversitydatakids.org. Child Opportunity Index
2.0 Database.



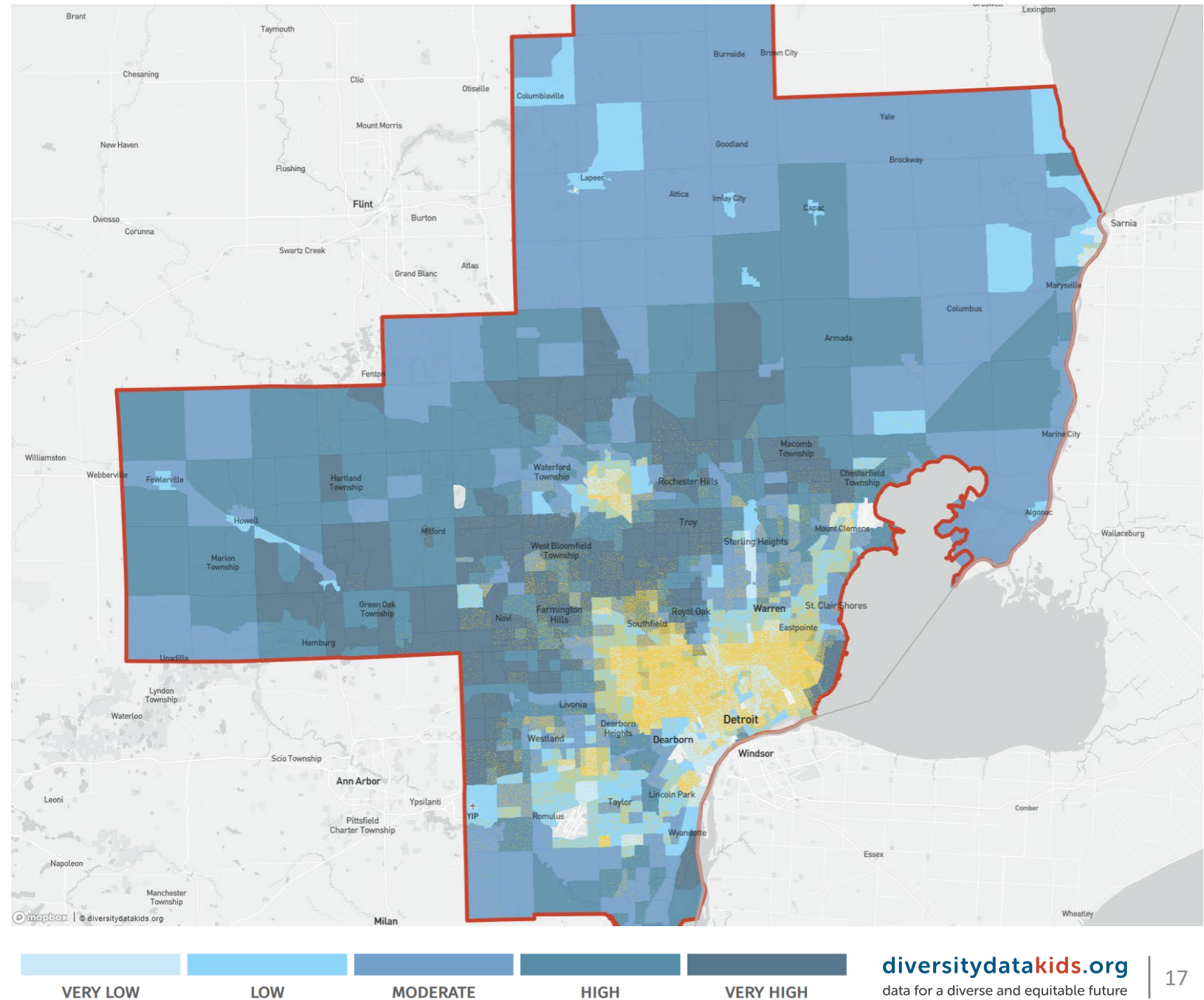
DETROIT-WARREN-LIVONIA METRO AREA

Black children's access to neighborhood opportunity

COI 2.0 Child Opportunity Levels (metro normed)

Black or African American children aged 0-17 years

Source: diversitydatakids.org. Child Opportunity Index 2.0 Database. Population data from American Community Survey 5-Year Summary Files.



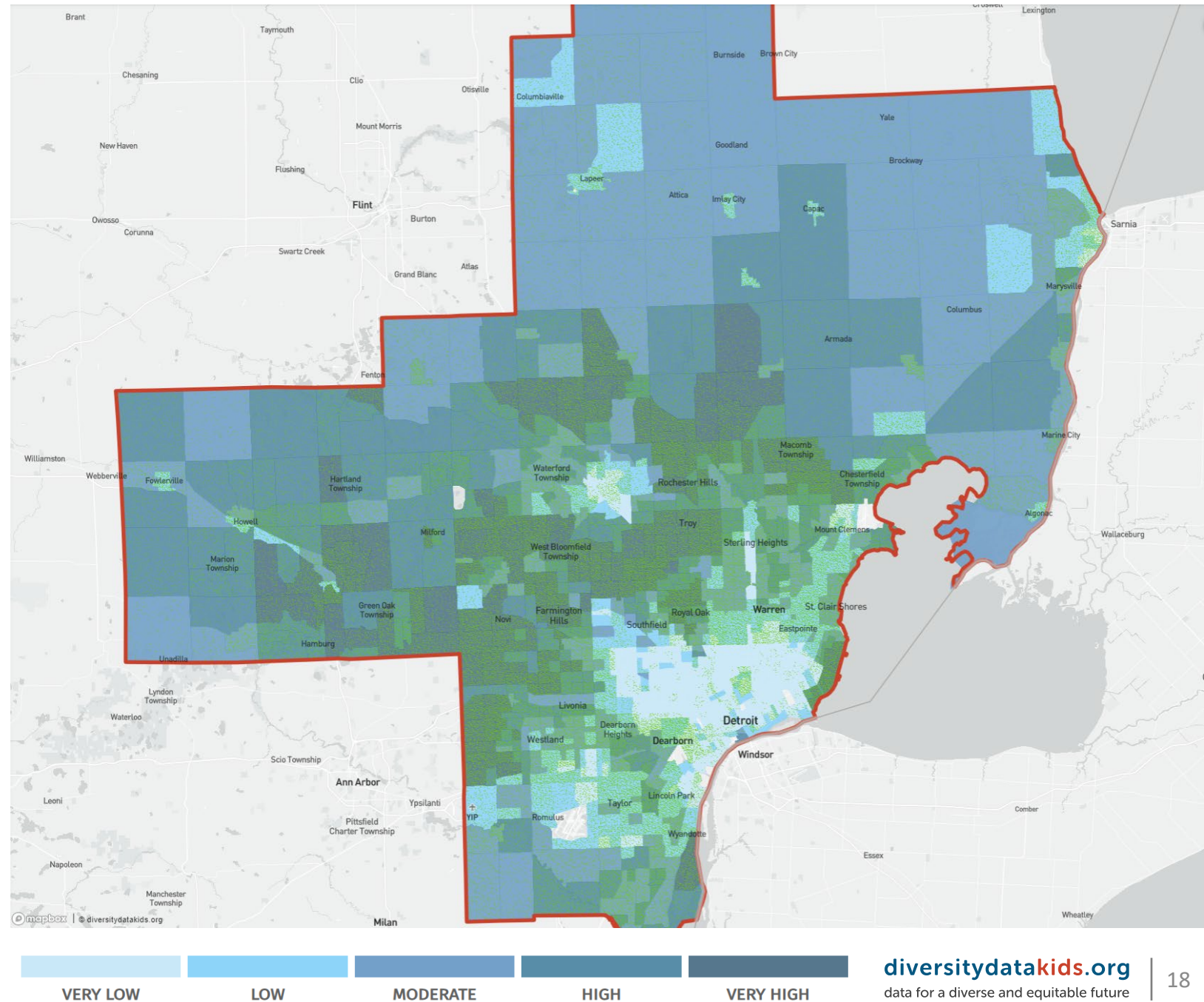
DETROIT-WARREN-LIVONIA METRO AREA

White children's access to neighborhood opportunity

COI 2.0 Child Opportunity Levels (metro normed)

Non-Hispanic White children aged 0-17 years

Source: diversitydatakids.org. Child Opportunity Index 2.0 Database. Population data from American Community Survey 5-Year Summary Files.



DETROIT-WARREN-LIVONIA METRO
AREA

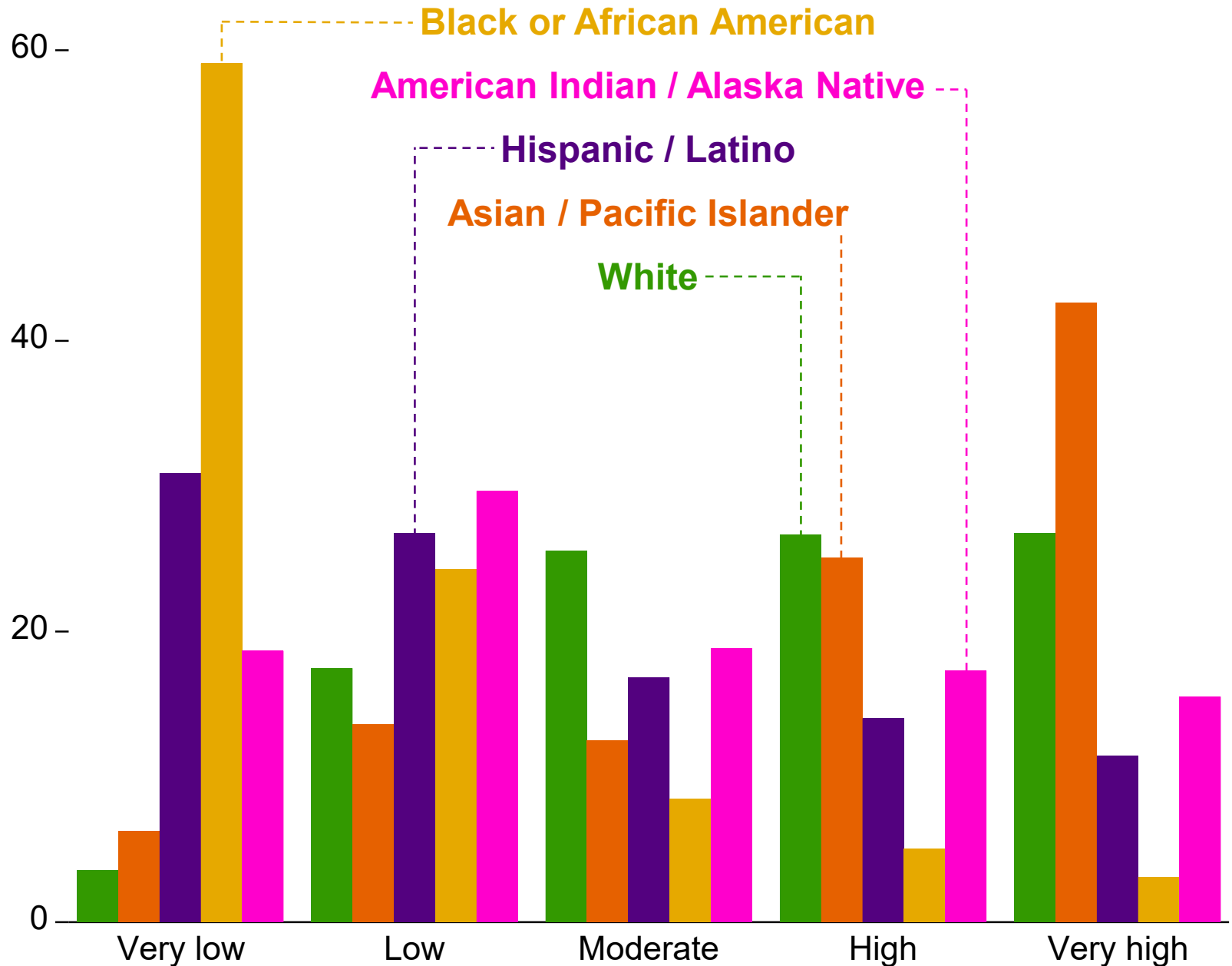
Percent of children by race/ethnicity and Child Opportunity Level

Child Opportunity Levels
(metro normed)

Children ages 0-17

1,286 census tracts

Source: diversitydatakids.org. Child Opportunity Index
2.0 Database. Population data from American
Community Survey 5-Year Summary Files.



UNITED STATES

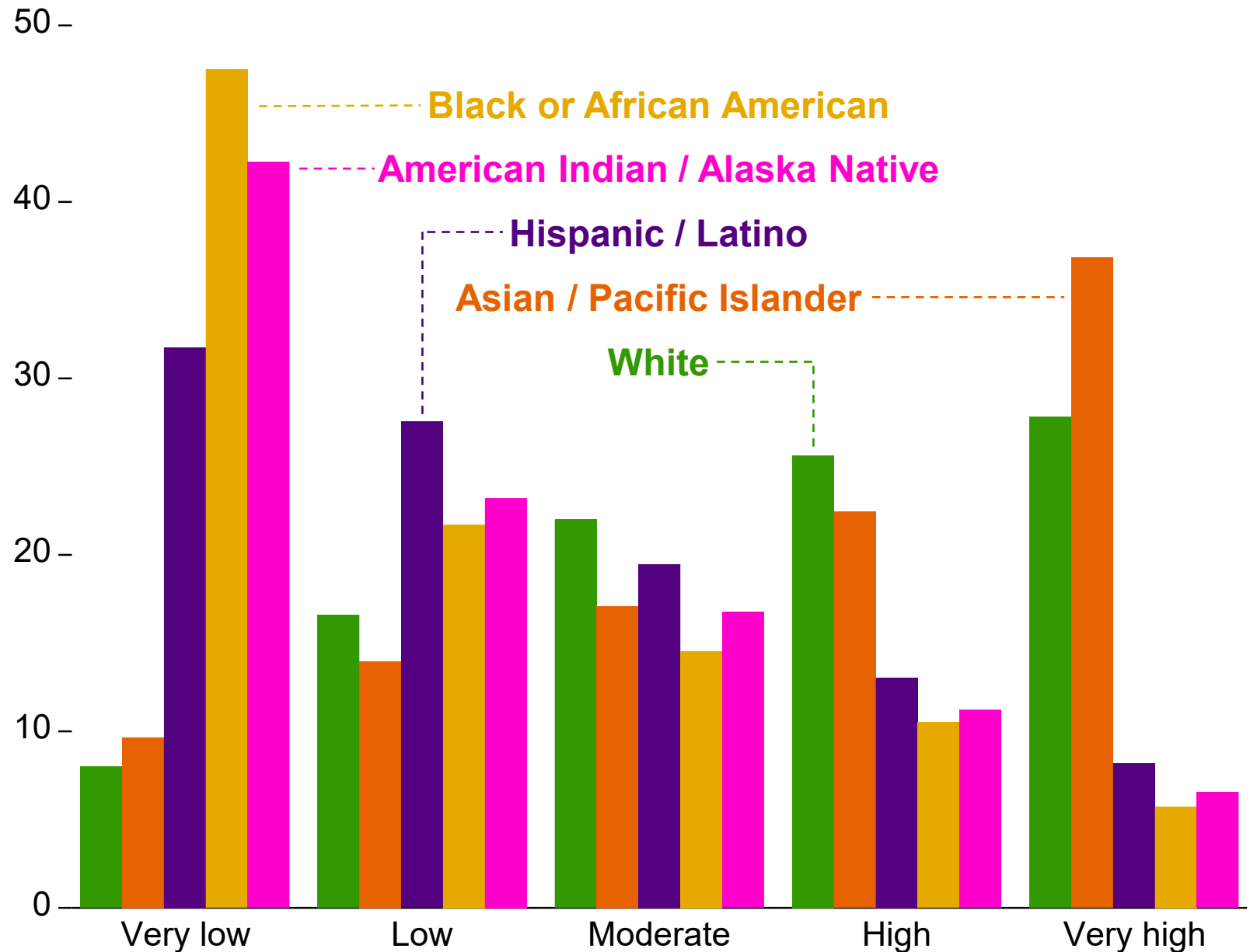
Percent of children by race/ethnicity and Child Opportunity Level

Child Opportunity Levels
(nationally normed)

Children ages 0-17

72,213 census tracts

Source: diversitydatakids.org. Child Opportunity Index
2.0 Database. Population data from American
Community Survey 5-Year Summary Files.



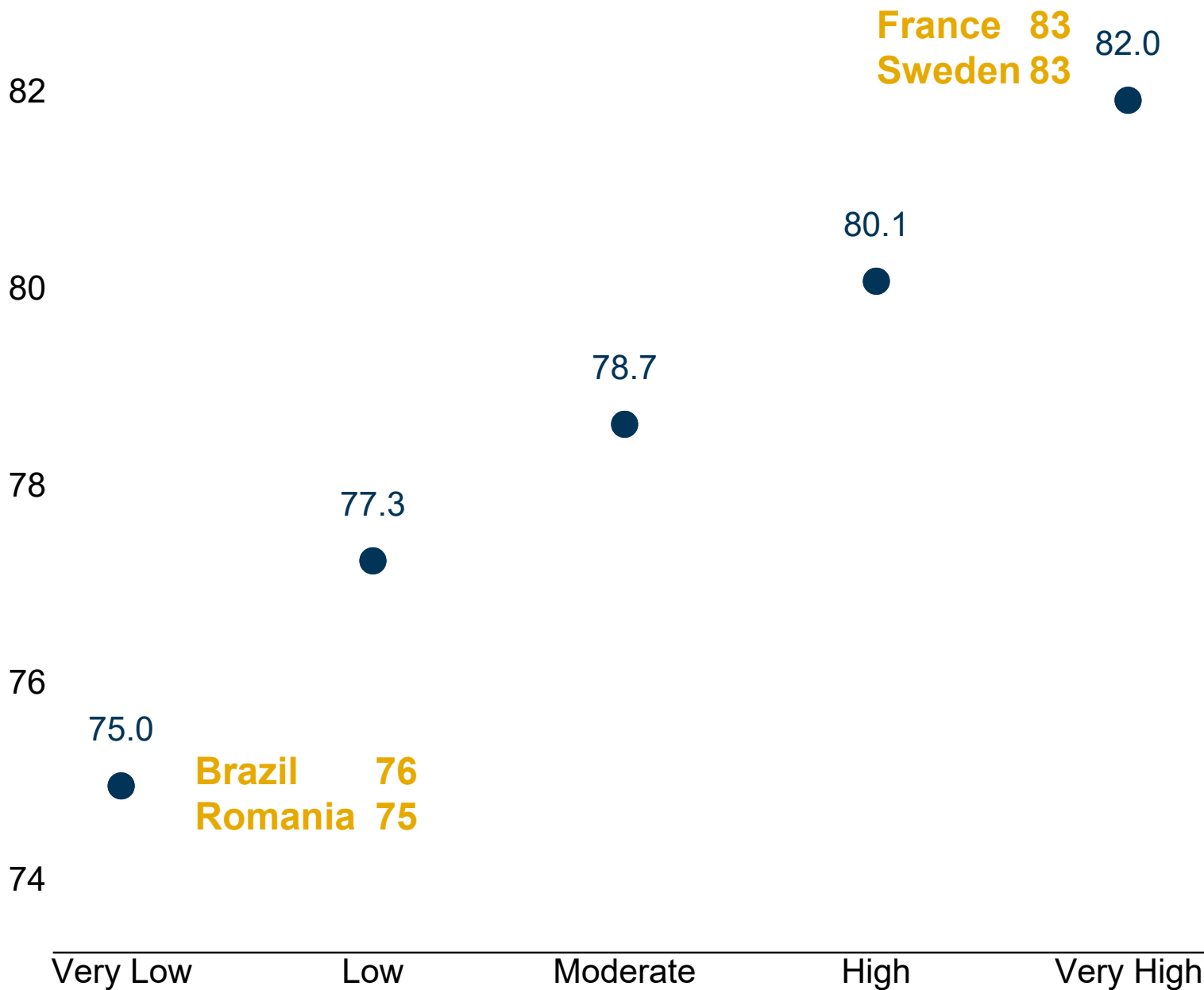
Life expectancy by Child Opportunity Level

The average number of years a
person can be expected to live
at birth

Child Opportunity Levels
(nationally normed)

65,662 census tracts

Sources: diversitydatakids.org, Child Opportunity Index 2.0
Database; National Center for Health Statistics, United
States Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project
(USALEEP), World Bank.



PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF FOUR NEIGHBORHOOD METRICS

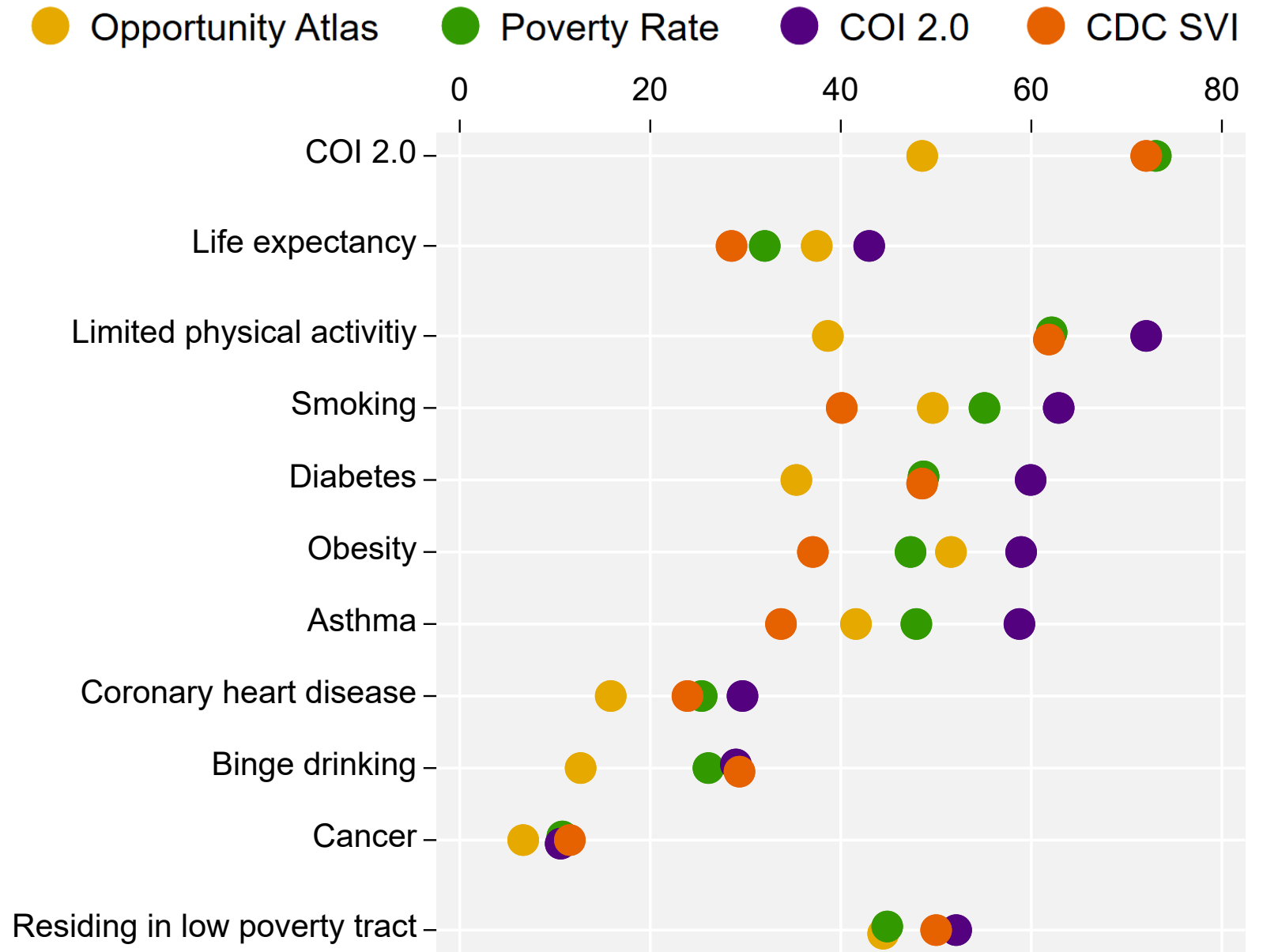
Percent variance explained across different outcomes

R^2 statistics from bivariate OLS regressions of neighborhood outcomes on COI 2.0 overall average z-score and three other neighborhood metrics

72,213 US census tracts

SVI = Social Vulnerability Index

Sources: diversitydatakids.org, Child Opportunity Index 2.0 Database. Chetty et al., Opportunity Atlas. NCHS, 500 Cities and USALEEP. CDC/ATSDR).



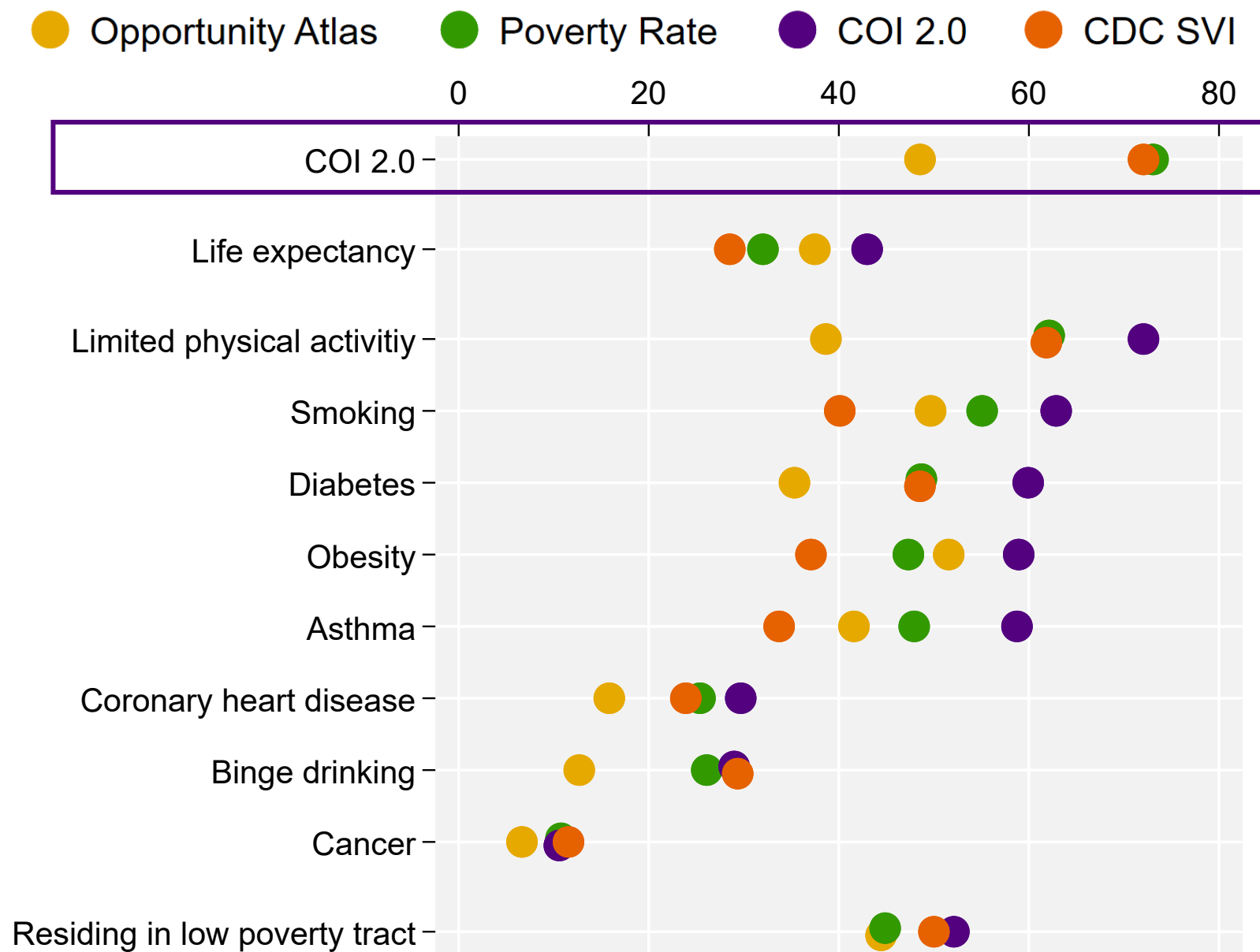
PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF FOUR NEIGHBORHOOD METRICS

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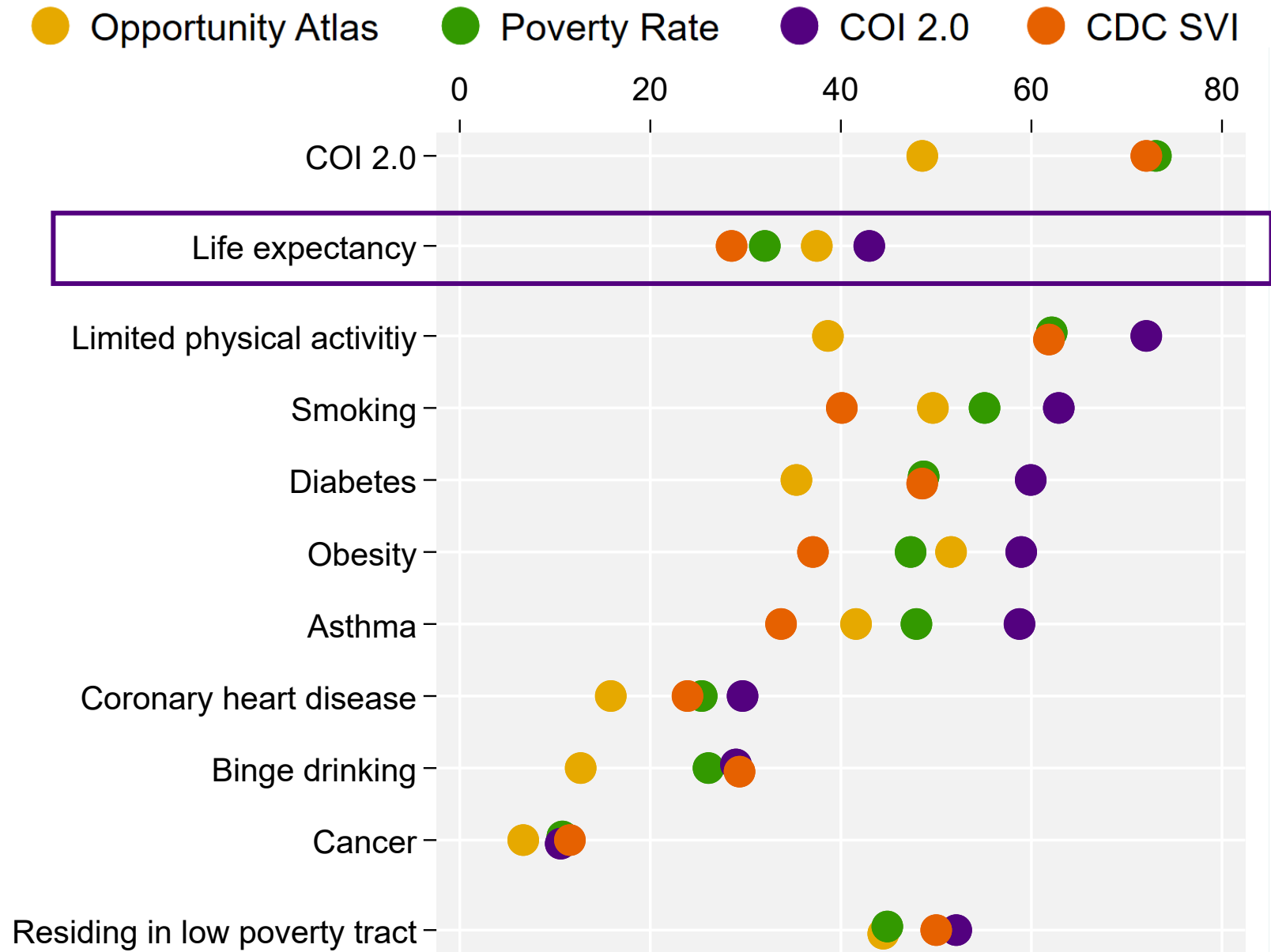
PREDICTIVE VALIDITY OF FOUR NEIGHBORHOOD METRICS

Percent variance explained across different outcomes

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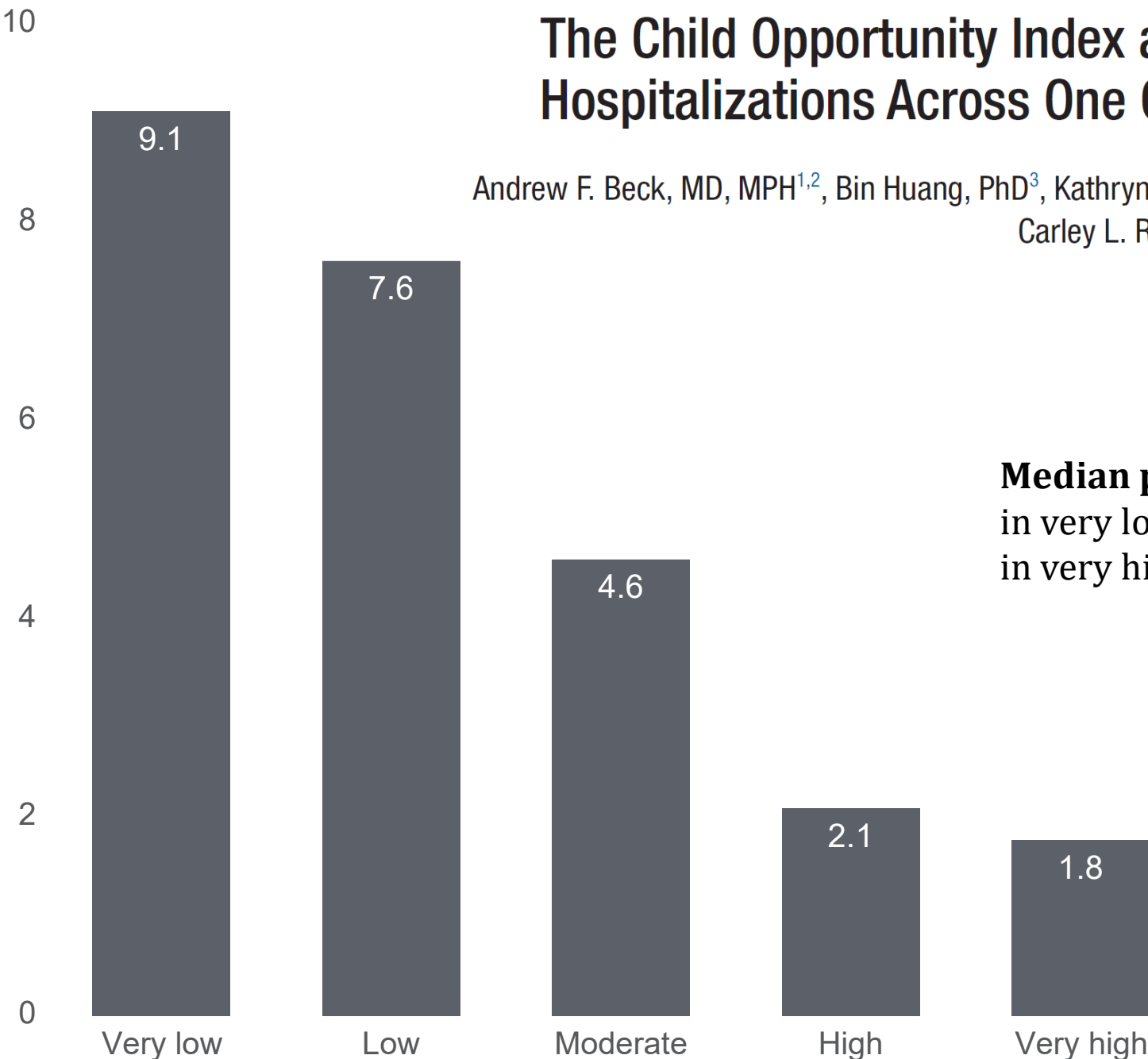
72,213 US census tracts

Sources: diversitydatakids.org, Child Opportunity Index 2.0 Database. Chetty et al., Opportunity Atlas. NCHS, 500 Cities and USALEEP. CDC/ATSDR).



The Child Opportunity Index and Disparities in Pediatric Asthma Hospitalizations Across One Ohio Metropolitan Area, 2011-2013

Andrew F. Beck, MD, MPH^{1,2}, Bin Huang, PhD³, Kathryn Wheeler⁴, Nikki R. Lawson, BS⁵, Robert S. Kahn, MD, MPH¹, and Carley L. Riley, MD, MPP, MHS⁶



Median pediatric asthma hospitalizations

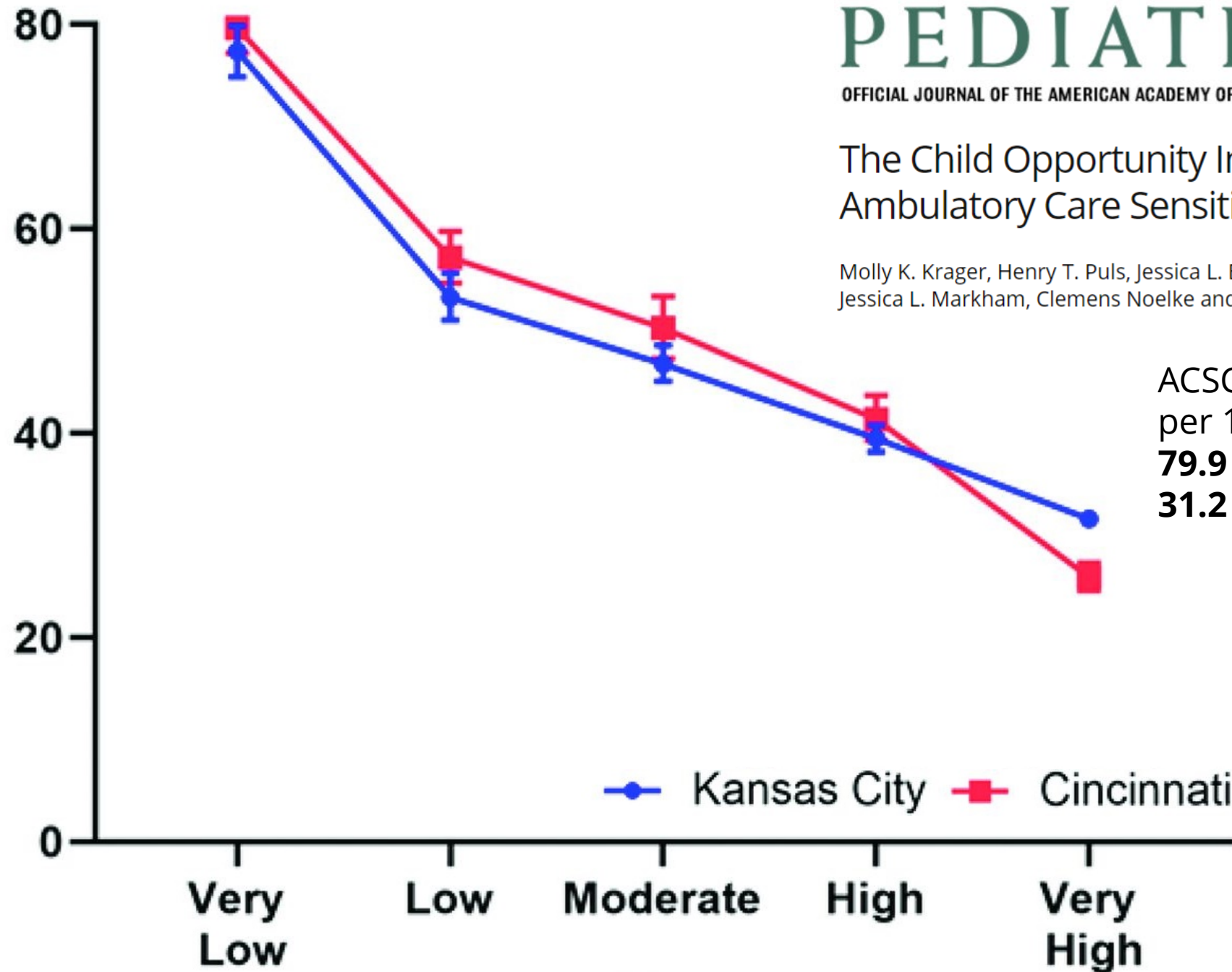
in very low opportunity tracts = 9.1 per 1000 children

in very high opportunity tracts = 1.8 per 1000 children

Journal of Pediatrics 2017, 190:200-6

The Child Opportunity Index 2.0 and Hospitalizations for Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Molly K. Krager, Henry T. Puls, Jessica L. Bettenhausen, Matt Hall, Cary Thurm, Laura M. Plencner, Jessica L. Markham, Clemens Noelke and Andrew F. Beck



ACSC hospitalization rate
per 1,000 children
79.9 in very low opportunity tracts and
31.2 in very high opportunity tracts

Pediatrics August 2021,
doi.org/10.1542/peds.2020-032755

50

48.9

40

30

20

10

0

Very low

Low

Moderate

High

Very high

22.3

15.2

9.1

5.1

PEDIATRICS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

Pediatric Firearm-Related Hospital Encounters

During the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic

Kelsey A.B. Gastineau, MD, Derek J. Williams, MD, MPH, Matt Hall, PhD,
Monika K. Goyal, MD, MSCE, Jordee Wells, MD, MPH, Katherine L. Freundlich, MD,
Alison R. Carroll, MD, Whitney L. Browning, MD, Kathleen Doherty, MD,
Cristin Q. Fritz, MD, MPH, Patricia A. Frost, MD, Heather Kreth, PsyD,
Carlos Plancarte, MD, MSc, Shari Barkin, MD, MSHS

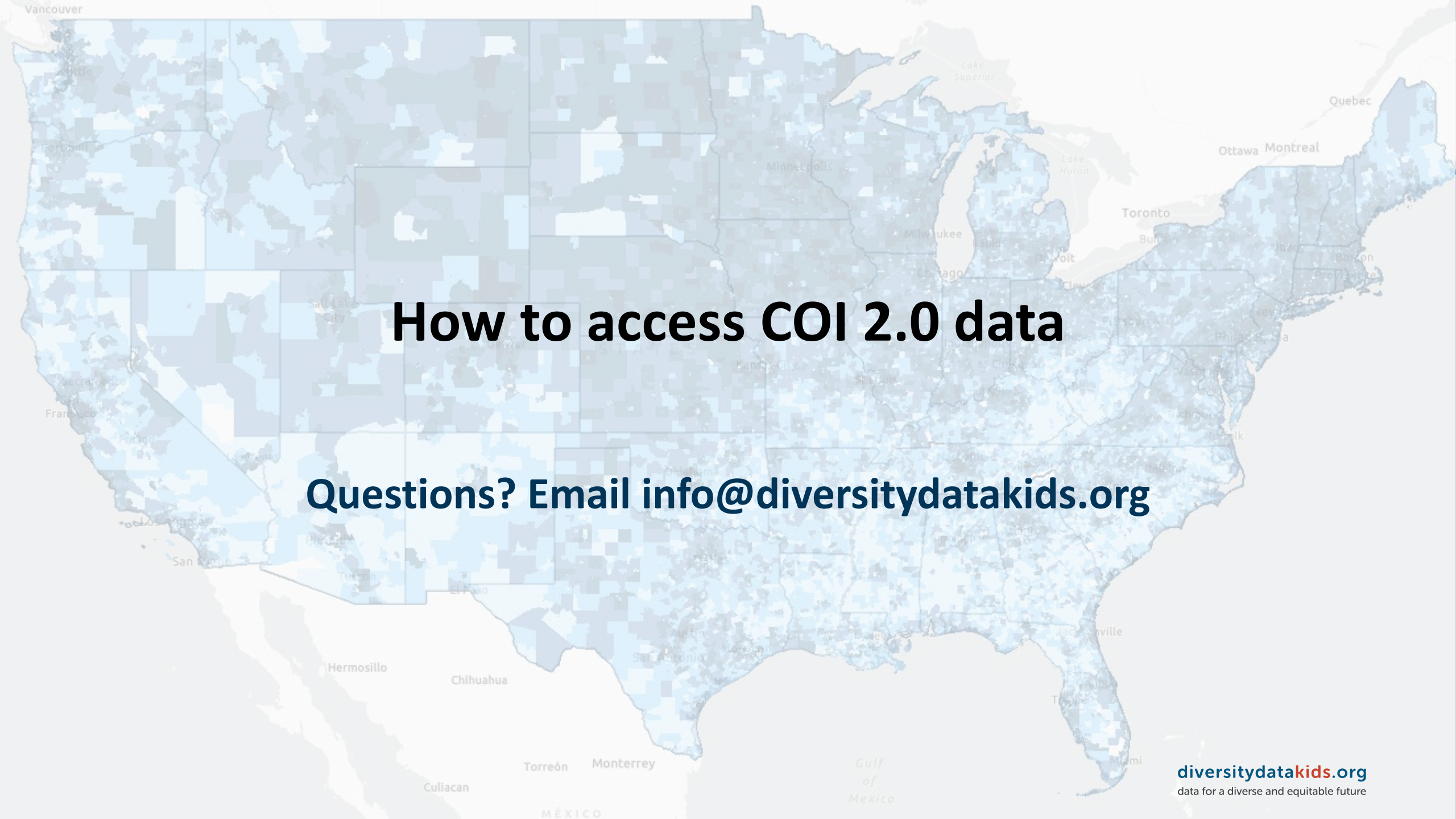
Fire-arm related injury ED/hospital encounters in 2020

2020 data from 44 U.S. children's hospitals, patients aged 0-18

48.9% of patients from **very low** opportunity neighborhoods

5.1% of patients from **very high** opportunity neighborhoods

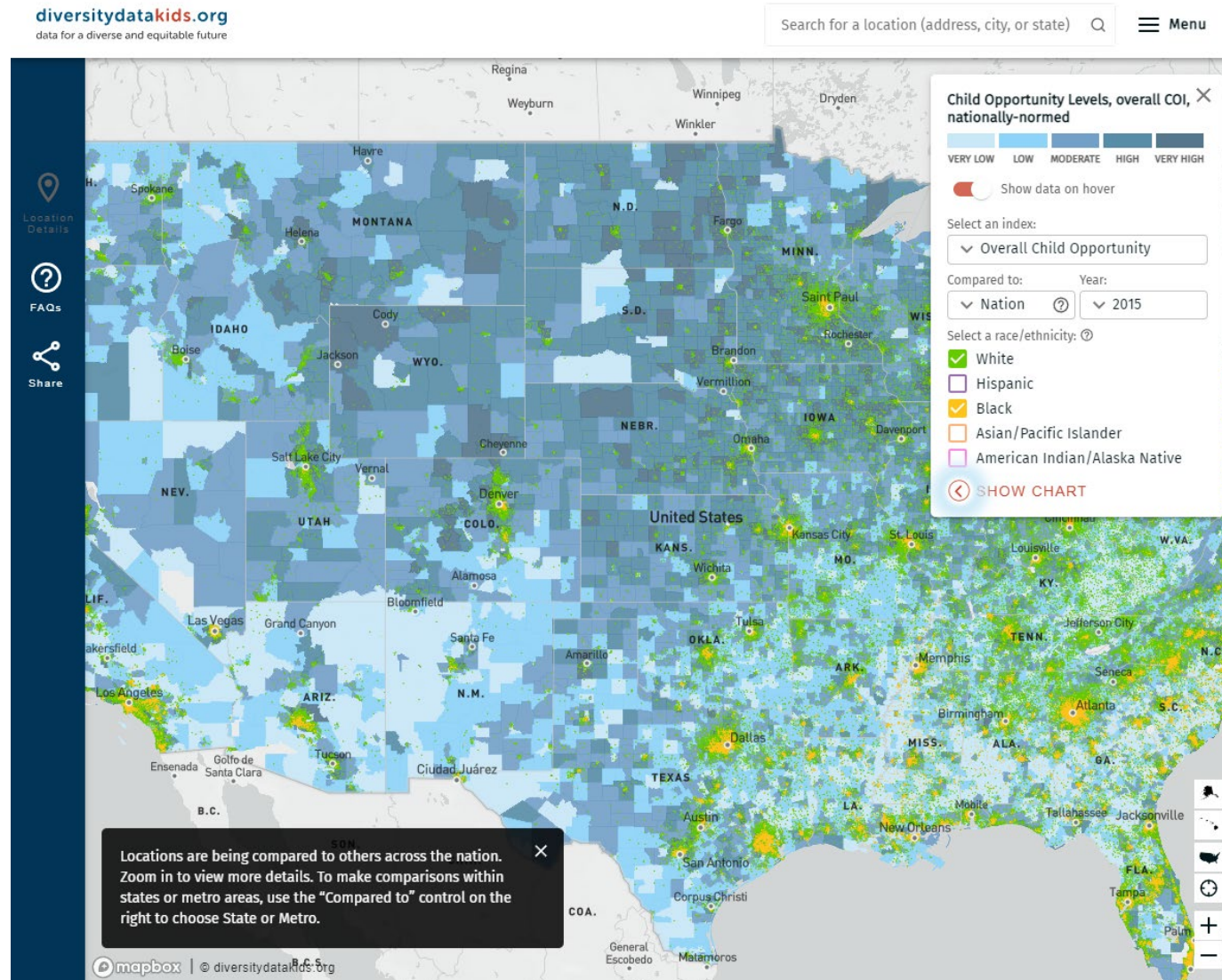
Pediatrics, doi.org/10.1542/peds.2021-050223



How to access COI 2.0 data

Questions? Email info@diversitydatakids.org

Interactive map: diversitydatakids.org/maps



Census tract data: data.diversitydatakids.org

Early Childhood Income, Work and Family Neighborhoods

Home | Datasets

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Search datasets...

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Child Opportunity Index 2.0 database

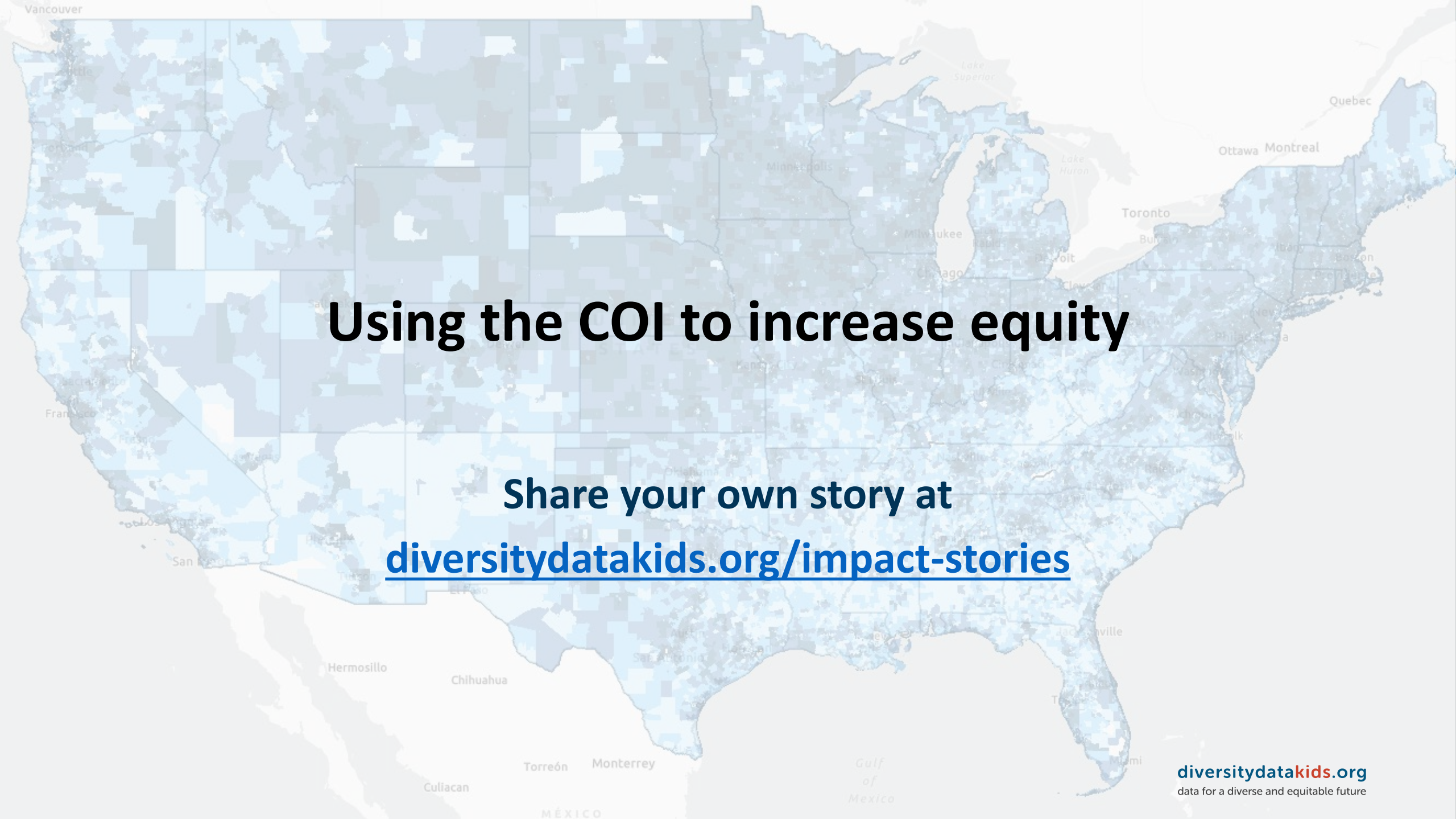
The Child Opportunity Index 2.0 (COI 2.0) is a composite index measured at the census tract level that captures neighborhood resources and conditions that matter for children's...
Year(s): Data available for 2010 & 2015.

Working adults who are eligible for FMLA unpaid leave (percent) by race/ethnicity

Share of working adults who are estimated to be eligible for unpaid leave under the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), for each specified race/ethnicity category.

Workers commuting 45+ minutes, ages 16+ (percent)

The number of workers aged 16 years and older who did not work at home with a mean travel time from home to work of 45 minutes or longer divided by the number of workers aged 16...
Year(s): Data available for 2009–2017, except for city neighborhoods (2010–2017), ZIP code tabulation areas (2011–2017), and census tracts (2012 & 2017).



Using the COI to increase equity

Share your own story at
diversitydatakids.org/impact-stories

Using the COI

Research

- Measuring community assets, needs, and opportunities

- Measuring inequities in access to neighborhood opportunity

Raising awareness

Advocacy

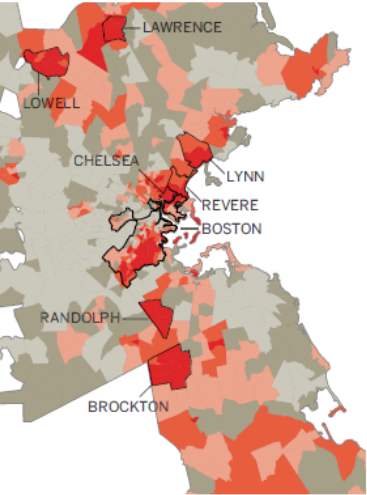
Decision making

- Place-based targeting of investments, services, purchases, hiring, and more

Opportunity and subsidized housing

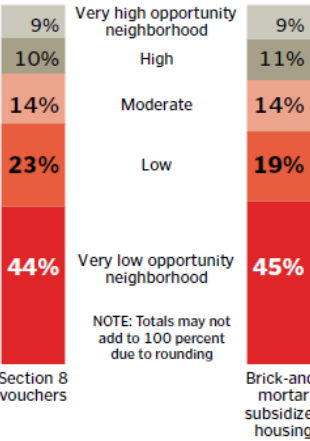
Brick-and-mortar subsidized housing tends to cluster in struggling neighborhoods. And so do the Section 8 housing vouchers that can, in theory, be used anywhere.

NEIGHBORHOOD OPPORTUNITY LEVEL



OPPORTUNITY INDEX

Just 9 percent of brick-and-mortar subsidized housing is in very high opportunity neighborhoods, with the best access to jobs, healthy food, and quality schools:



How healthy is your neighborhood for your child? Take a look

by Sandee LaMotte, CNN



NEWS



Childhood Opportunity Varies Dramatically by Neighborhood

A new report shows stark inequities in neighborhood conditions for children across the country, holding serious implications for later in life.



EXPLAINERS POLITICS & POLICY WORLD CULTURE MORE



The enormous racial opportunity gap in America's metro areas



The Washington Post
Democracy Dies in Darkness



Economy

What shapes a kid's opportunities? Researchers say look to the neighborhood.

TIME



DATA

We Tried to Find the Most Equal Place in America. It Got Complicated

SECCIONES



EN VIVO

TV SHOWS

NOTICIAS

FAMOSOS

DEPORTES

RADIO

SALUD INFANTIL

Cuando tu vecindario marca tu futuro: el mapa que retrata la gran desigualdad en EEUU



Jan 22, 2020

America's hardest places to grow up



NATIONAL

In Nearly Every U.S. Metro Area, New Data Show Opportunity Lags For Kids Of Color

December 18, 2019 · 3:18 PM ET

California cities rank among country's best and worst places to raise kids, study says



Community Health Needs Assessments (CHNAs)

Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires non-profit hospitals to conduct CHNAs every three years

CHNAs must include an assessment of community health needs and identify strategies for health improvement

Growing focus on social determinants of health and health equity

Lurie Children's Hospital, Chicago, 2019 CHNA

Focus on health equity and social determinants of health in CHNA and implementation plan

Map geography of opportunity and highlight racial/ethnic inequities in access to opportunity

Discuss and quantify link between neighborhood opportunity and pediatric health outcomes

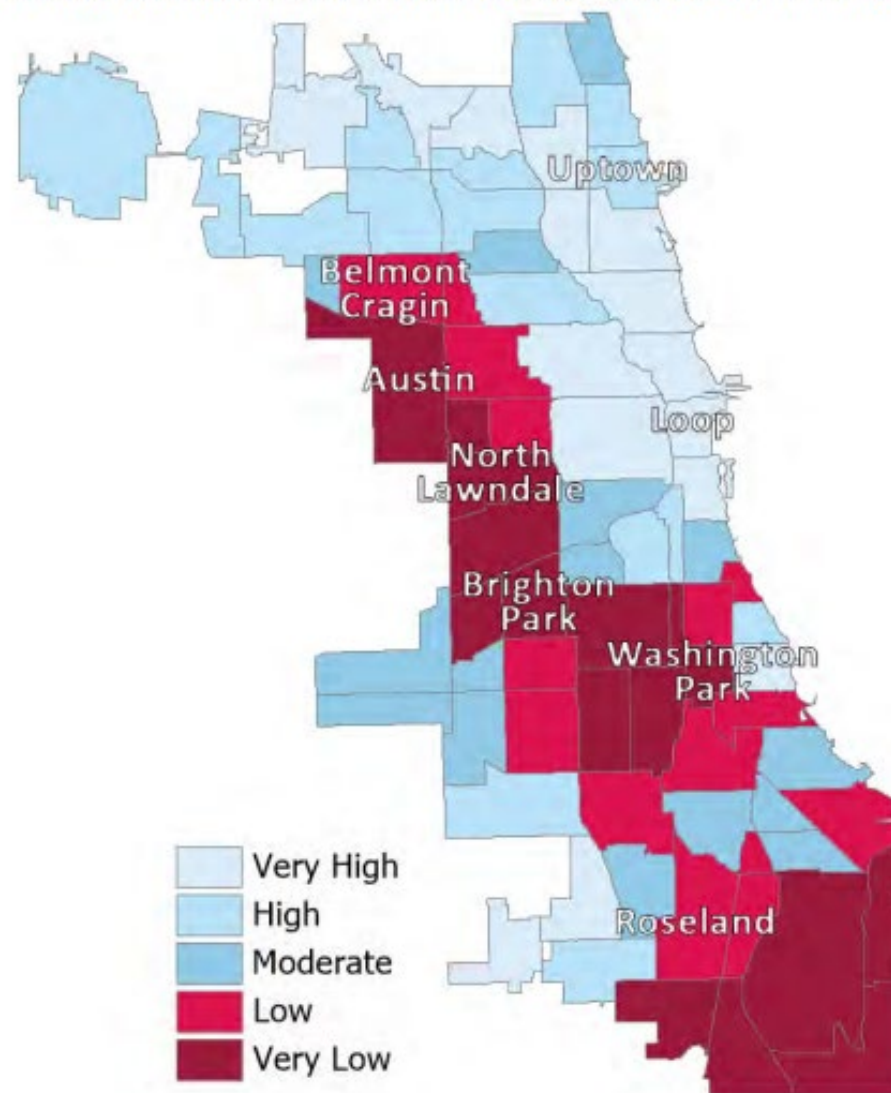
Identify neighborhoods that are both low opportunity and have a high burden of disease for investment

Geography of opportunity

Neighborhoods with low and very low opportunity are predominantly found on Chicago's South and West sides

<https://www.luriechildrens.org/en/serving-the-community/magoon-institute-for-healthy-communities/community-health-needs-assessment/>

Figure 10. *Child Opportunity Index (COI) by Chicago community area*

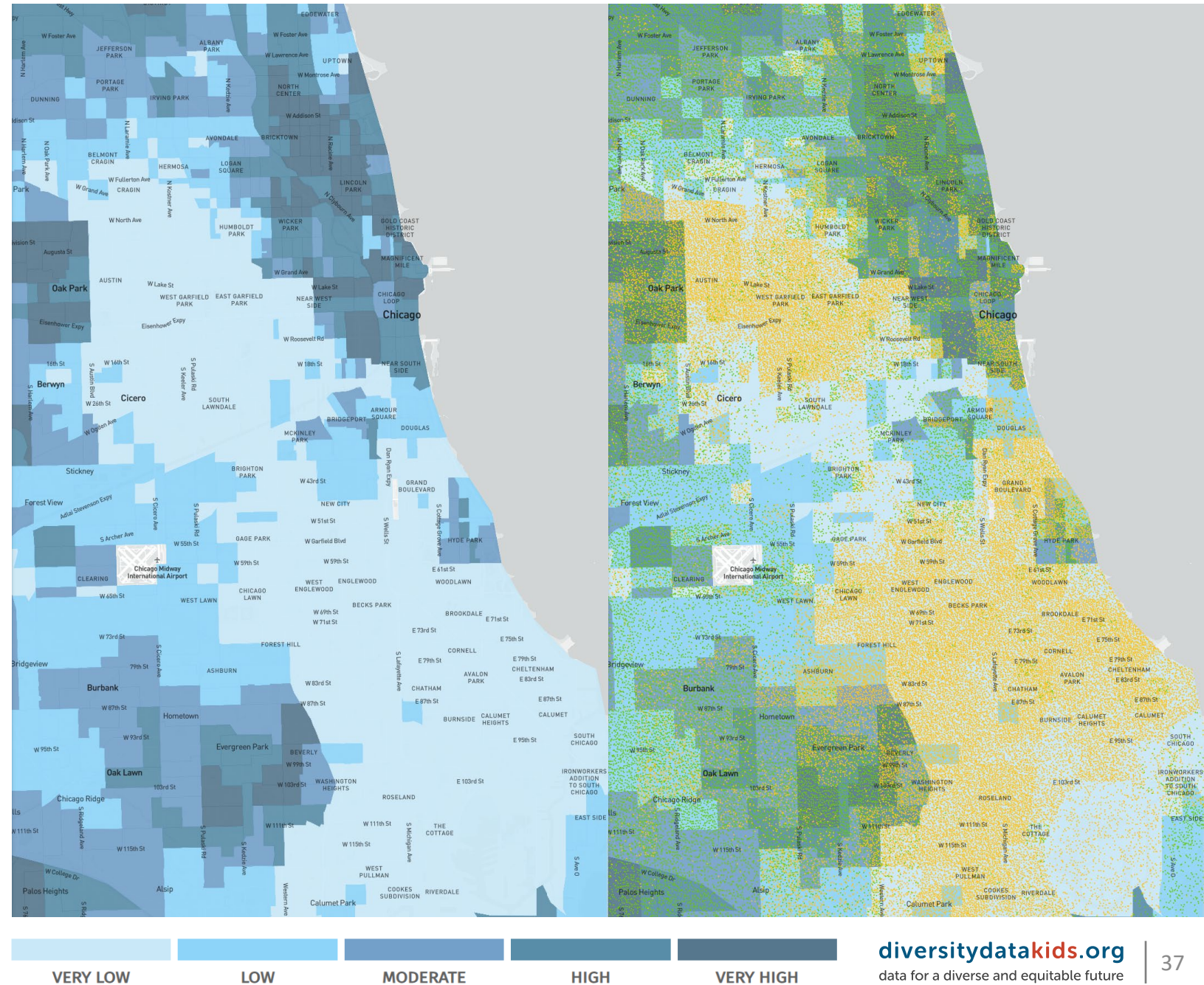


CITY OF CHICAGO

Geography of opportunity and residential segregation

Black children are **15 times more likely** than **White children** to live in very low opportunity neighborhoods

<https://www.luriechildrens.org/en/serving-the-community/magoon-institute-for-healthy-communities/community-health-needs-assessment/>



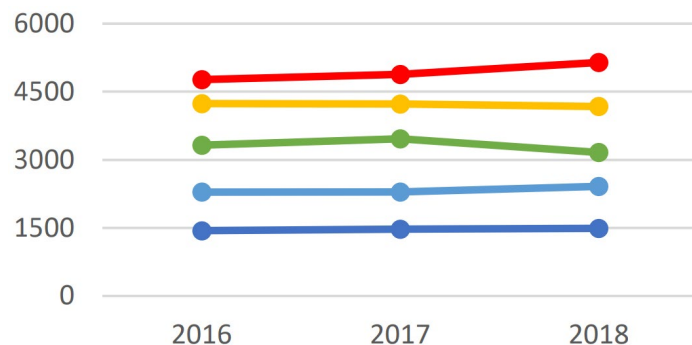
Link between opportunity and pediatric health outcomes

All priority health outcomes show
a strong opportunity gradient

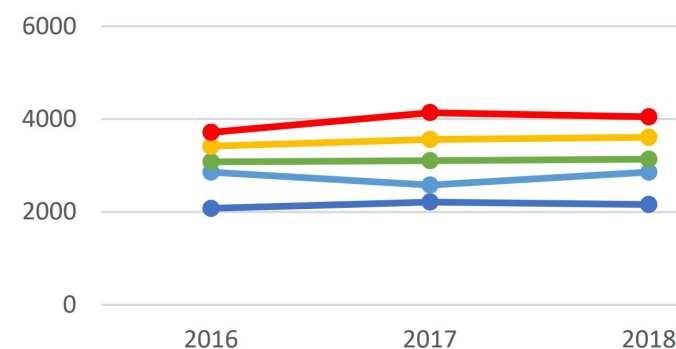
<https://www.luriechildrens.org/en/serving-the-community/magoon-institute-for-healthy-communities/community-health-needs-assessment/>

ED visits and hospitalization rates per 100,000 for children aged 0-19

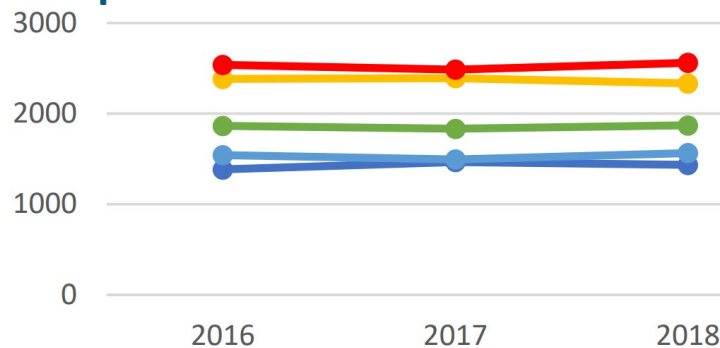
asthma



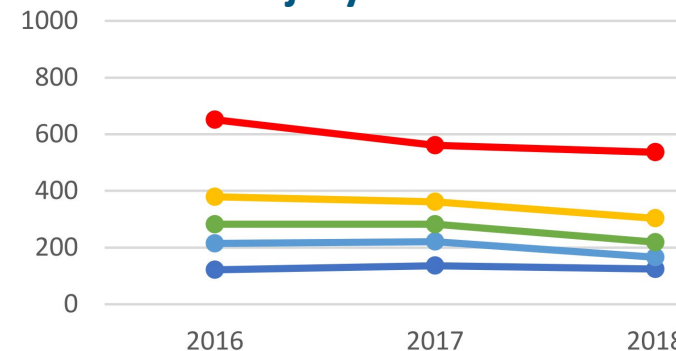
mental health



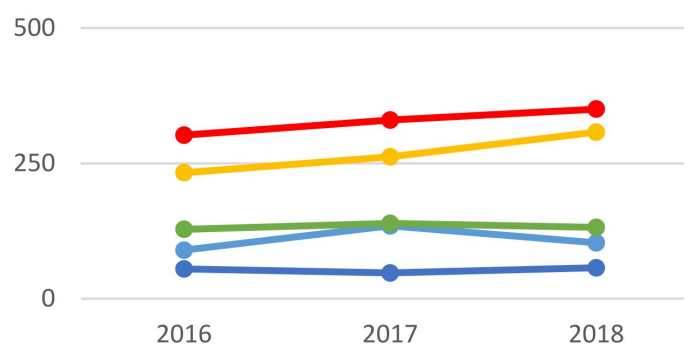
complex chronic conditions



intentional injury



child maltreatment



Lurie Children's Hospital, Chicago, 2019 CHNA

Implementation plan identifies strategic priorities for health improvement

Neighborhoods: Belmont Cragin, Austin

Priorities: Social determinants of health, care access, chronic conditions, mental health, violence

Proposes specific strategies and investments

For example, “increase ‘anchor mission’ activities – hiring, purchasing, investment, and workforce development.”

Examples of investments and programs

Hiring: health care internship program for 200 high school students; hired 275 staff members from low/very low opportunity neighborhoods

Procurement: tracked spending by ZIP code, spent \$1.5m on vendors/suppliers in low/very low opportunity neighborhoods; raised \$500k in small business grants

Impact investing: Raised \$6m with local Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs)



Thank you!

Try our interactive map at
diversitydatakids.org/maps

Questions?

diversitydatakids.org/contact-us

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info@diversitydatakids.org

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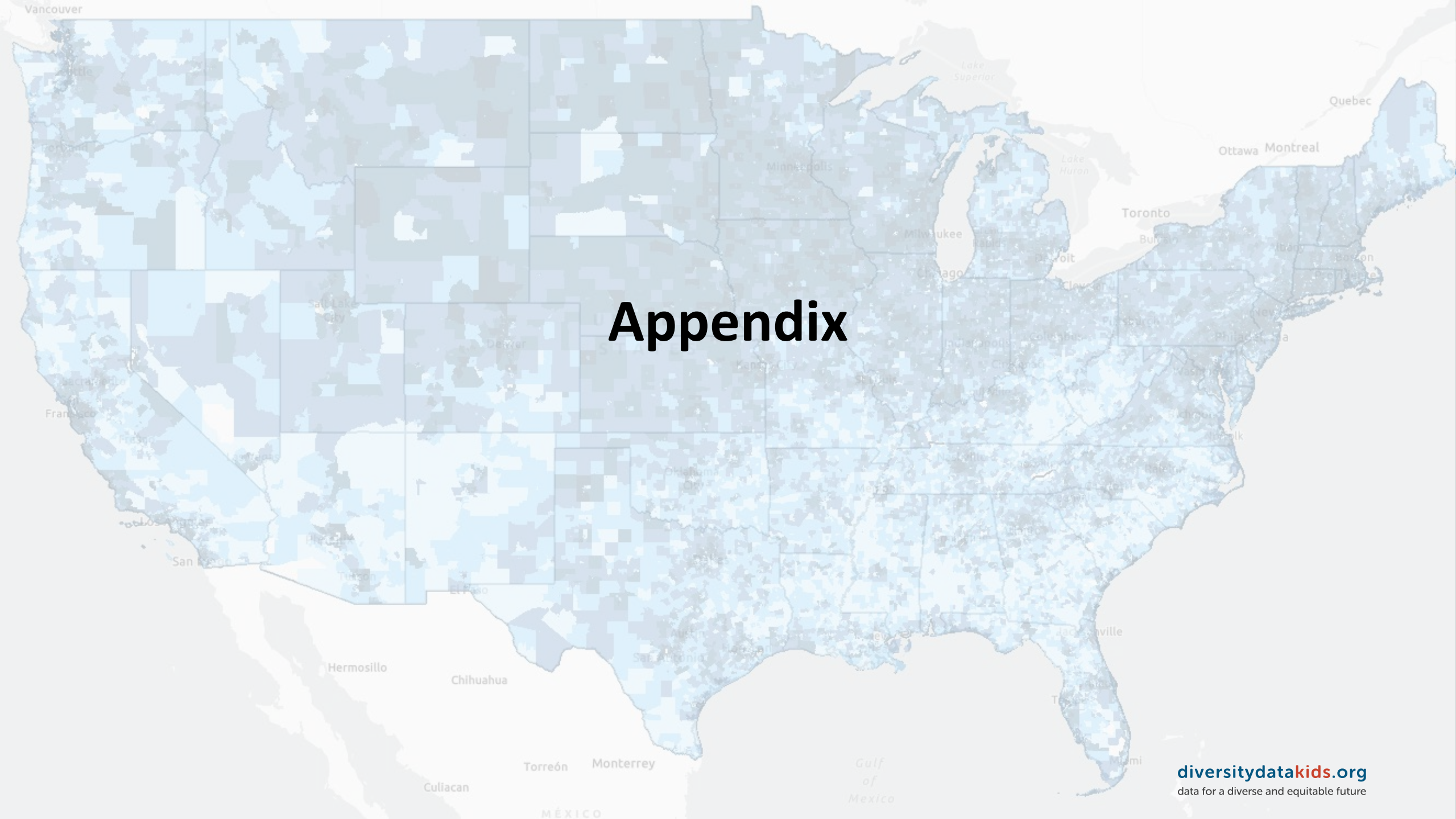
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data for a diverse and equitable future



Appendix

Outcomes used for constructing weights

Socio-economic outcomes from Opportunity Atlas (Chetty et al.), 2015

Mean household income rank in adulthood (parents at median of parent income distribution)

Probability of living in a low poverty census tract in adulthood (parents at median of parent income distribution)

Summary health outcomes from 500 Cities Project (CDC, RWJF), 2015

Mental health not good for 14 or more days among adults

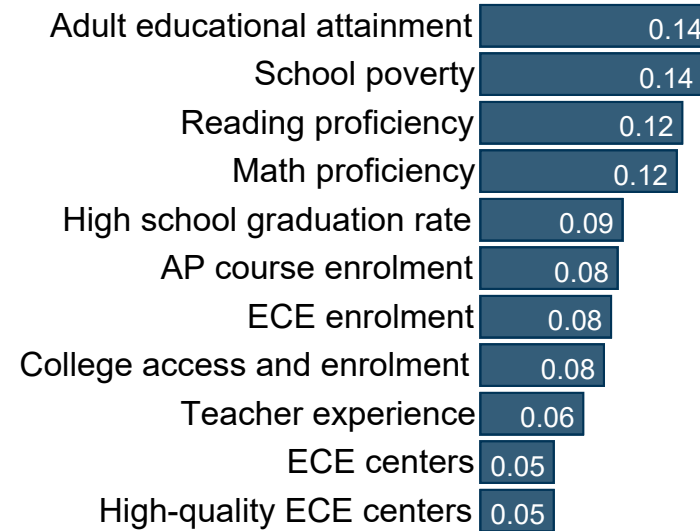
Physical health not good for 14 or more days among adults

INDICATOR WEIGHTS

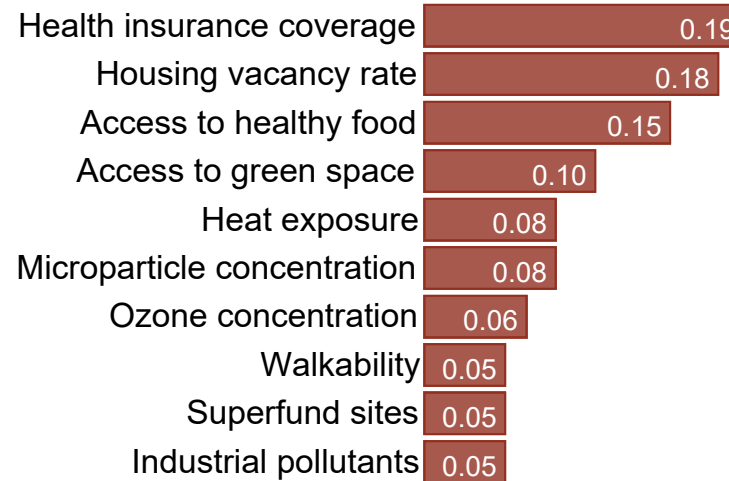
Indicator weights by domain

Weights sum to one in each domain

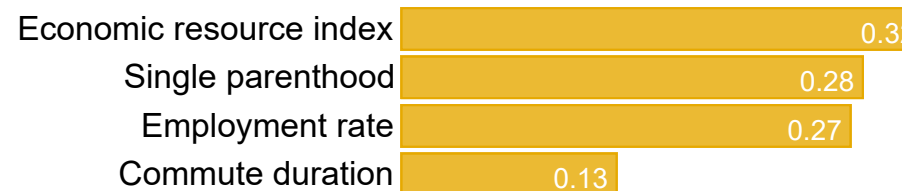
Sources: diversitydatakids.org



Education



Health & Environment



Social & Economic

UNITED STATES

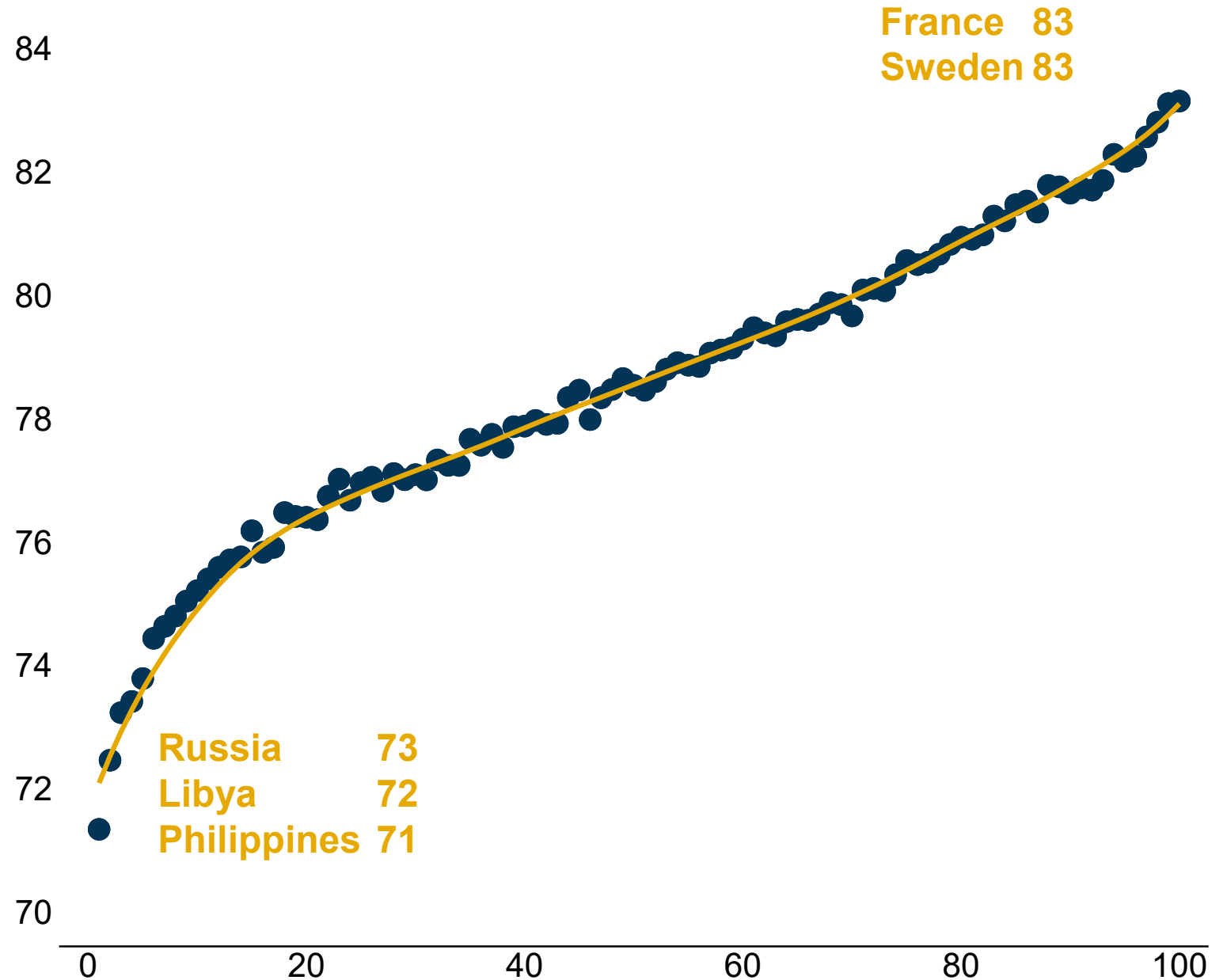
Life expectancy by Child Opportunity Score

The average number of years a
person can be expected to live
at birth

Child Opportunity Scores
(nationally normed)

65,662 census tracts

Sources: diversitydatakids.org, Child Opportunity Index 2.0
Database; National Center for Health Statistics, United
States Small-area Life Expectancy Estimates Project
(USALEEP), World Bank.



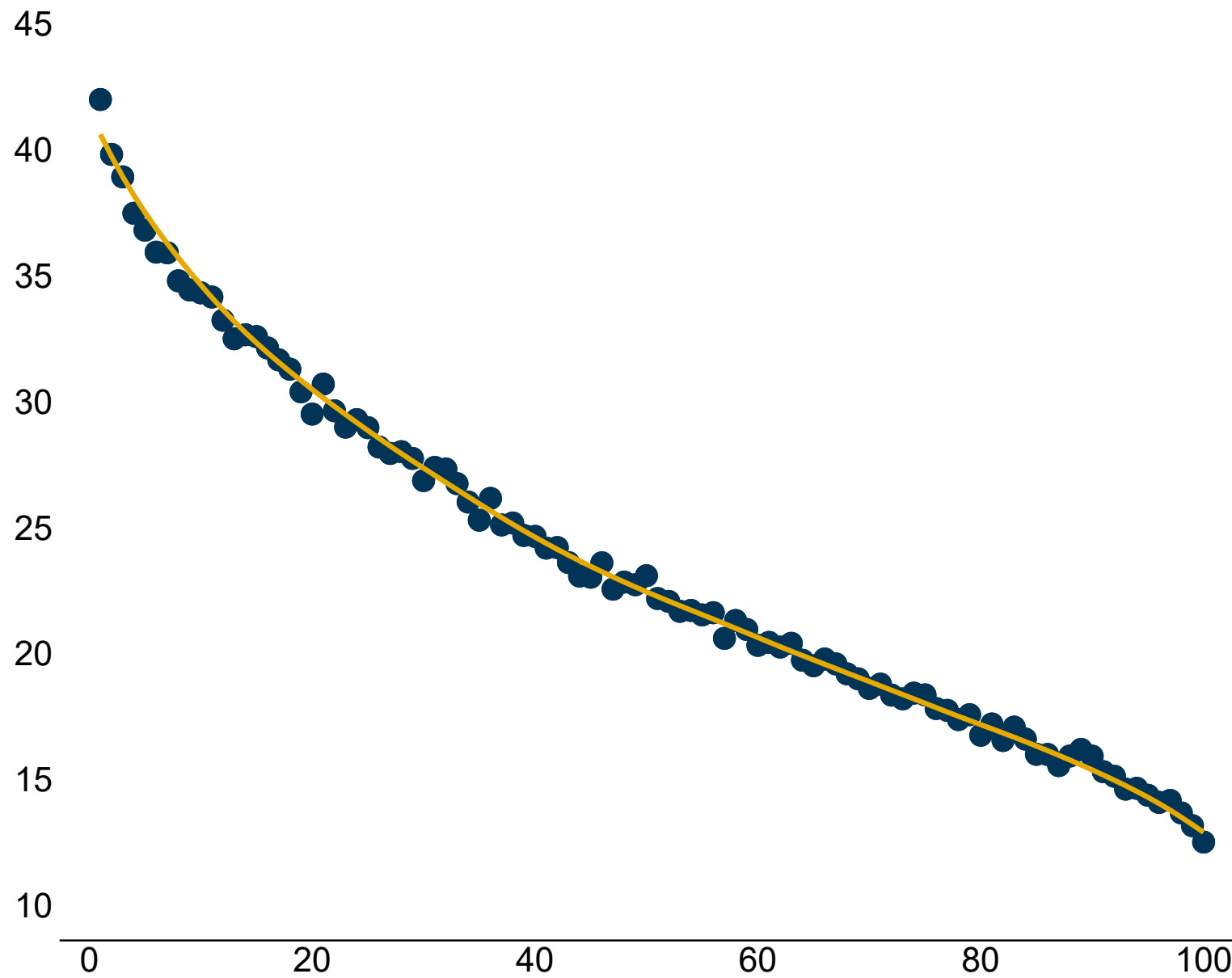
Limited physical activity

Percentage respondents aged 18+ not reporting leisure time physical activity in past month

Child Opportunity Scores (nationally normed)

26,889 census tracts

Sources: diversitydatakids.org, Child Opportunity Index 2.0 Database; NCHS, 500 Cities.



UNITED STATES

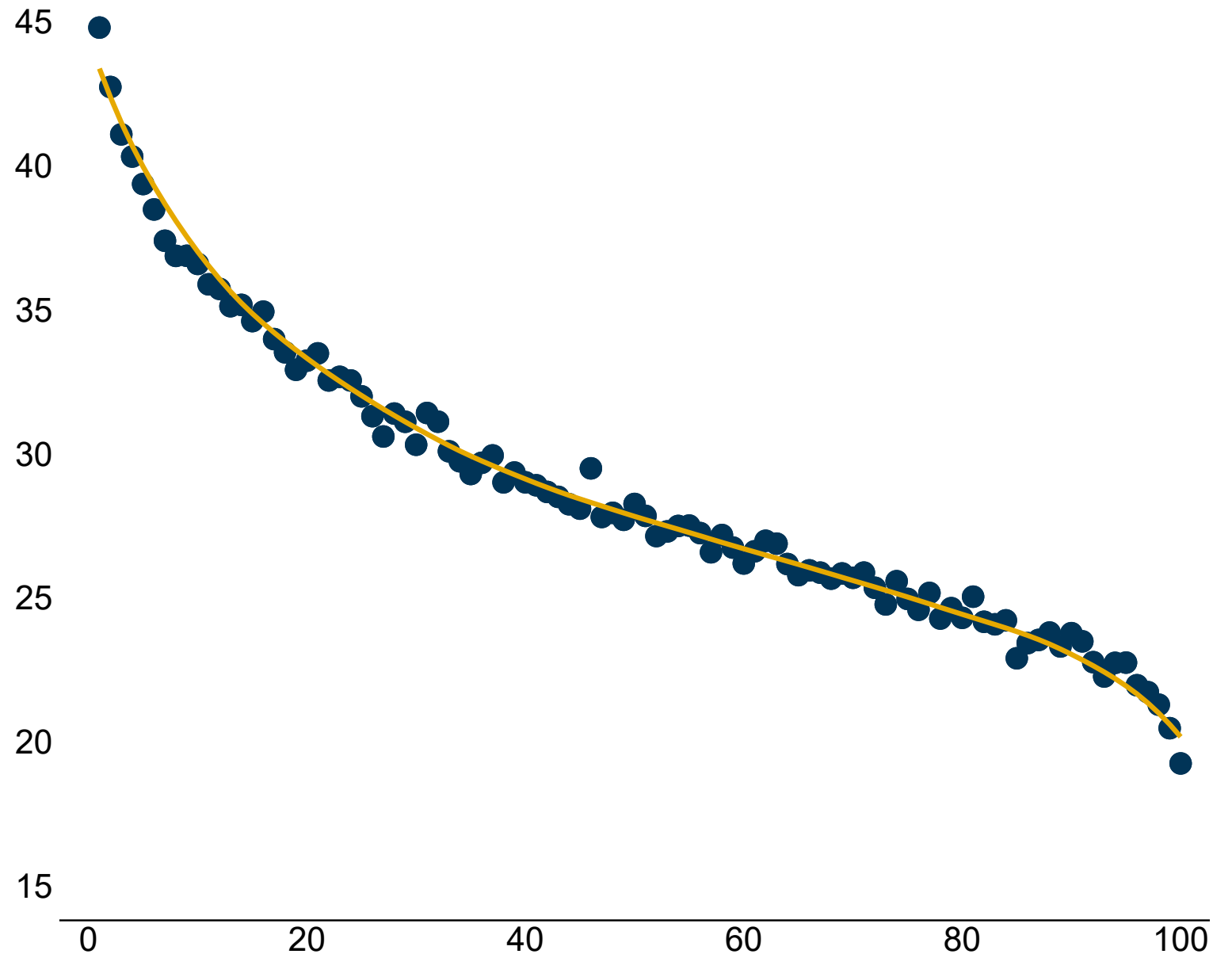
Obesity

Percentage respondents aged
18+ with a BMI ≥ 30

Child Opportunity Scores
(nationally normed)

26,889 census tracts

Sources: diversitydatakids.org, Child Opportunity Index
2.0 Database; NCHS, 500 Cities.



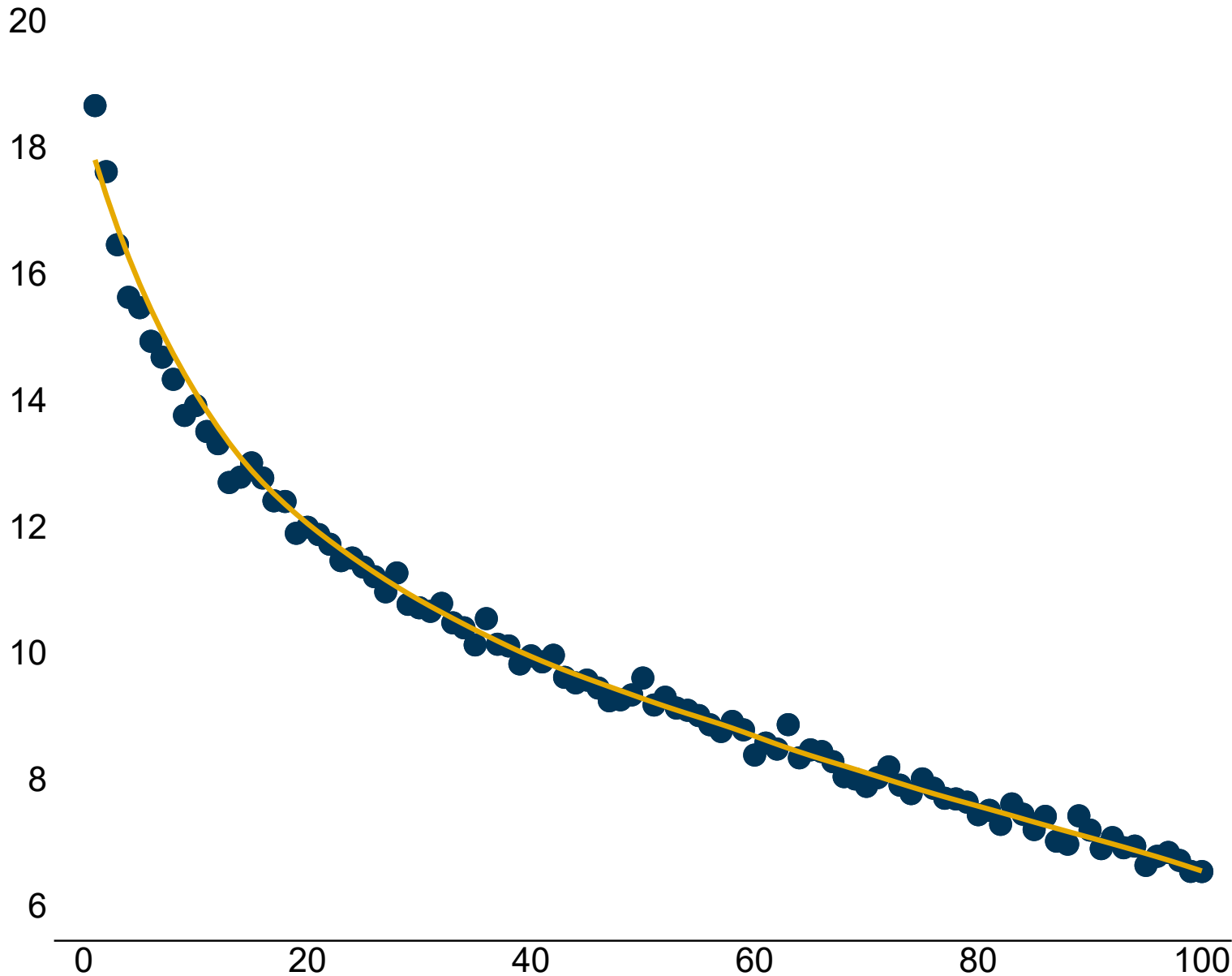
Diabetes prevalence

Percentage respondents aged 18+ ever diagnosed with diabetes

Child Opportunity Scores (nationally normed)

26,889 census tracts

Sources: diversitydatakids.org, Child Opportunity Index 2.0 Database; NCHS, 500 Cities.



Child Opportunity Index (COI) vs. Opportunity Atlas

Child Opportunity Index

Composite index based on 29 indicators covering three domains

Focus on contemporary features of neighborhoods linked to healthy child development by previous research

Incorporates OA (and 500 Cities data) to improve predictive validity

Opportunity Atlas (Chetty et al. 2018)

Estimates of long-term effects of growing up in different neighborhoods on, e.g., household income rank, marital status, and incarceration in adulthood

Effects of neighborhoods as they were 15-20 years ago

No information about features of neighborhoods generating these effects