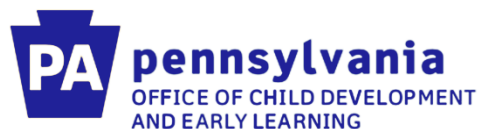
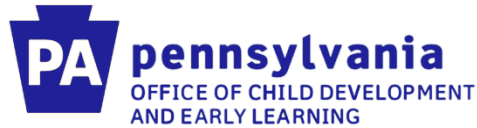


**Office of Child Development
and Early Learning
Program Reach and Risk Assessment
State Fiscal Year 2013-14**

February 2016



**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
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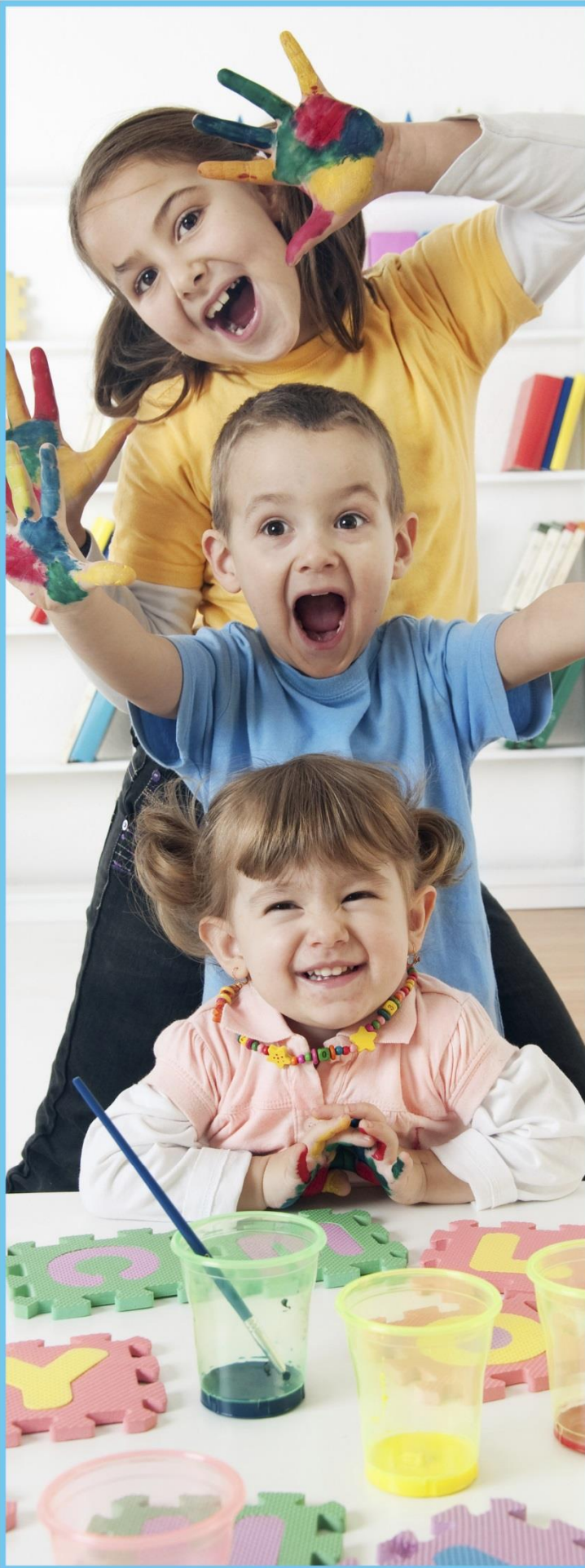
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Please note: This report and spreadsheets of county and school district data are available online at www.ocdelresearch.org



Executive Summary



One way to help children reach their potential and succeed is through quality early care and education.

Such opportunities are especially important for children affected by conditions that place them at risk for not meeting the minimum academic standards and failing in school. When children affected by risk factors, such as living in a low-income household or having a mother with less than a high school education, have access to quality early care and education before age five, these children can often make up for setbacks in their lives, enabling them to enter kindergarten on par with their peers.

Children who are encouraged and supported through high-quality early care and education demonstrate significant progress in acquiring early learning skills, which can save money for special education and remediation costs. These children are also more likely to graduate from high school, to attend postsecondary education or quality job training programs, and be valuable members of the workforce. The benefits of quality early care and education to children and families translate into a more competitive workforce and greater tax base, while reducing public expenses in special education costs, public assistance, and crime control.

In order to support governmental transparency and sound programmatic decisions regarding the administration of early care and education programs, OCDEL annually compiles its *Program Reach and Risk Assessment Report*.

This report provides information on the level of risk for school failure for children (based on 16 risk factors) and the availability, or reach, of most OCDEL programs to children in each county and school district in Pennsylvania. The *Reach and Risk Report* includes data for all children under age five and a breakdown of program reach by infants/toddlers (birth – two years) and preschool (ages three and four). This is the seventh year of the report.

This year's report shows:

Risk

- Children are at risk of school failureⁱ throughout the state. Based on the calculation of each county's Average Risk Level, **children in 39 counties (58 percent) are at moderate-high or high risk of school failure**. Every county has children affected by risk factors for school failure.

Reach

- **More than one-third (34 percent) of children under age five participate in state and/or federally-funded quality early care and education programs in Pennsylvania.** Examples of quality programs include Nurse-Family Partnership; Parent-Child Home Program; Healthy Families America; Parents as Teachers; Head Start state and federal (which includes Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program, Early Head Start, and Preschool Head Start); Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts; School-Based Pre-K; Early Intervention; and Keystone STARS.
- Across Pennsylvania, the three programs which impact the most children are Keystone STARS (14 percent), Early Intervention (11 percent), and Head Start (5 percent). Early Intervention and Head Start provide early care and education programs to reach children under age five in all 67 counties.

- **Reach is greatest across the state for Keystone STARS.** Of all state investments, the most children are reached through the Keystone STARS program, which provides services to an estimated 14 percent of children from birth to age five. Five percent of children under age five in Pennsylvania are served in STAR 3 and 4 programs. As of June 2014, there were 3,878 child care providers within the Keystone STARS system, covering 66 counties and reaching an estimated 101,496 children under age five and 64,283 school-age children.
- **Approximately one-fifth (22 percent) of Pennsylvania's infants and toddlers (birth to age two)** participate in publicly-funded quality early care and education programs. Among children under age three statewide, approximately 10 percent are served by

Keystone STARS, nine percent are served by Early Intervention, and one percent is served by Early Head Start.

- **More than half (51 percent) of Pennsylvania's preschoolers (three and four year olds)** are served in state and/or federally funded quality early care and education programs. Twenty percent of three and four year olds are estimated to be served by Keystone STARS, 13 percent are served by Early Intervention, and 10 percent are served by state and federal Head Start.

The quality of a child's early care and education affects their learning for life. By understanding the needs of our young children and the reach of our early care and education programs, Pennsylvania can make smarter decisions for a brighter future.



Introduction

Research consistently shows that children at risk of school failure benefit from quality early learning opportunities, with economic and educational benefits that extend to our families, communities, and the state. This report provides information about how Pennsylvania is reaching its young children through quality early learning services, with special attention to at-risk children for fiscal year 2013-14.

This information can be used for several purposes: 1) to track progress in reaching all children who can benefit most from early education; 2) to help communities better understand their early care and education programming needs, particularly in counties where there are high risks; and 3) to inform future decisions regarding early care and education policies and practices.

Methodology

Outcomes were compiled in four stages: 1) gathering relevant information about state and federally-funded early care and education program usage by county and school districtⁱⁱ; 2) gathering economic, maternal, birth outcome, academic, and toxic stress risk factors, and compiling information on the number and percentage of children in various risk categories by county; 3) developing an Average Risk Level to classify relative risk level for counties; and 4) combining the Average Risk Level information with the publicly-funded early care and education program usage information to identify county use by relative risk. Descriptions of the four stages of statistical collections are provided below,

along with information about where to find the information in the supporting files.

All information is provided in the Excel workbooks titled “*ECE Analysis Counties 2013-14*” and “*ECE Analysis School Districts 2013-14*” which are available on the Office of Child Development and Early Learning research website at www.ocdelresearch.org.

Gathering Relevant Information

Program enrollment and funding information for fiscal year 2013-14 was collected and compiled for state-administered education programs (and federal Head Start) serving children less than five years of age. For some programs a one-month snapshot is presented using end of fiscal year statistics.ⁱⁱⁱ

Programs are listed below and arranged by the age cohort served – infants and toddlers, preschool, and mixed age-groups. The programs are also separated into two categories of service: direct and indirect impact. Direct impact programs are those for which dollars directly support quality early care and education.

1. Nurse-Family Partnership
2. Parent-Child Home Program
3. Healthy Families America
4. Parents as Teachers
5. Head Start State and Federal
6. Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts
7. School Based Pre-K
8. Early Intervention
9. Keystone STARS

Indirect impact programs are those which operate through community and school level systems that support quality and access to quality early care and education.

1. Child Care Works/Subsidy
2. Pennsylvania Pact Pre-K
3. Title I Funding for Pre-K through 2nd Grade

County Ranking with Risk Indicators

Each of the risk indicators are reported in the supplemental data files as a percentage, allowing for comparison across counties of varying population sizes. The percentages were placed into four equal sized groups called quartiles, each containing 25 percent of the counties. A rating of one (low risk) to four (high risk) was then given to each quartile for each risk factor; the top 25 percent were considered to be high risk and the bottom 25 percent were low risk. The sums of the risk indicators for each county were averaged to determine an overall Average Risk Level. This is the average quartile ranking for a county across the risk indicators. The Average Risk Levels were then classified into risk categories ranging from high risk to low risk.

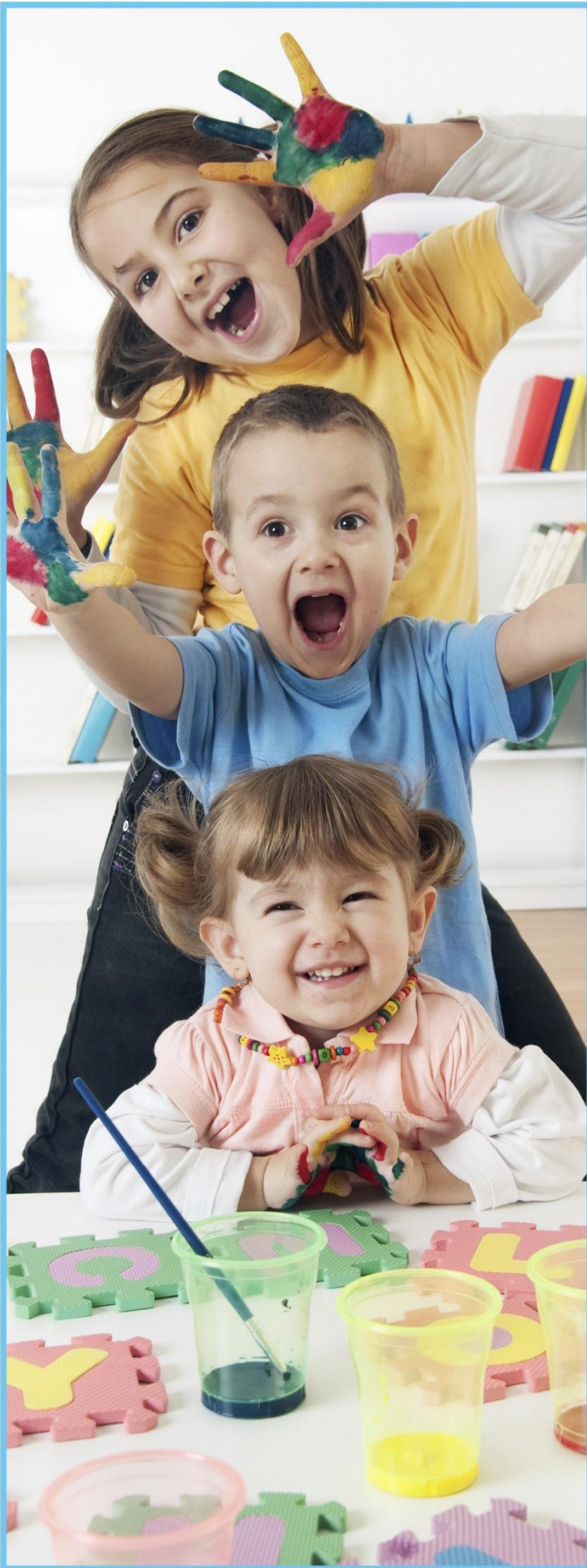
School District Risk Indicators

Each of the risk indicators are reported in the supplemental data files as a percentage, allowing for comparison across school districts of varying population sizes. Only Economic and Academic Risk Indicators are available at the school district level.

Economic, Maternal, Birth Outcome, Academic, and Toxic Stress Risk Indicators

Economic, maternal, birth outcome, academic, and toxic stress risk indicators were identified based on research literature related to early childhood risk. The 15 risk indicators are organized into five categories that represent distinct domains of risk. Data was collected on each indicator at the county level; data on several of the indicators was also provided at the school district level.





Risk



Economic Risk

Percentage of children under age five living in economically high-risk families, 100 percent federal poverty level (2011-13 American Community Survey Three Year Estimates)

Research shows the potential impact of efforts to support early care and education may include outreach to families in poverty. Thus, a family measure of poverty is included to identify counties that had high numbers of families living in poverty.

The Census Bureau uses a set of dollar value thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is living in poverty.^{iv} In 2013, the federal poverty level (FPL) for a family of two adults and two children is \$23,550 (annual income).

Based on the 2011-13 American Community Survey Three Year Estimates, Philadelphia and Venango counties had the highest percentage of children under age five living in economically high-risk families. In contrast, Bucks and Montgomery counties had the lowest percentage.

Table 1. *Percentage of Children under Age 5 Living in Economically High-Risk Families (100% FPL)*

Pennsylvania		22.8%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	16.8	1	Lackawanna	23.0	2
Allegheny	21.5	2	Lancaster	18.4	1
Armstrong	22.2	2	Lawrence	23.3	3
Beaver	21.8	2	Lebanon	19.8	2
Bedford	18.6	1	Lehigh	25.7	3
Berks	24.9	3	Luzerne	32.7	4
Blair	29.8	4	Lycoming	28.9	4
Bradford	29.5	4	McKean	33.8	4
Bucks	9.6	1	Mercer	27.7	3
Butler	13.0	1	Mifflin	29.7	4
Cambria	32.3	4	Monroe	14.0	1
Cameron	28.9	4	Montgomery	8.1	1
Carbon	27.2	3	Montour	22.4	2
Centre	20.4	2	Northampton	15.7	1
Chester	10.4	1	Northumberland	23.7	3
Clarion	24.4	3	Perry	19.5	1
Clearfield	30.4	4	Philadelphia	38.1	4
Clinton	24.7	3	Pike	20.0	2
Columbia	21.5	2	Potter	28.9	4
Crawford	29.6	4	Schuylkill	26.2	3
Cumberland	16.8	1	Snyder	17.6	1
Dauphin	22.6	2	Somerset	20.7	2
Delaware	17.7	1	Sullivan	26.5	3
Elk	19.5	1	Susquehanna	25.3	3
Erie	31.4	4	Tioga	22.7	2
Fayette	31.1	4	Union	23.2	2
Forest	31.5	4	Venango	35.9	4
Franklin	24.6	3	Warren	26.8	3
Fulton	19.7	1	Washington	18.6	1
Greene	25.0	3	Wayne	20.4	2
Huntingdon	23.9	3	Westmoreland	21.6	2
Indiana	28.4	3	Wyoming	20.1	2
Jefferson	32.1	4	York	20.4	2
Juniata	18.2	1			

Economic Risk

Percentage of children under age five living in economically at-risk families, 300 percent federal poverty level (2011-13 American Community Survey Three Year Estimates)

Research shows that children in families earning up to 300 percent FPL are at risk of academic failure and do not have the financial resources to access quality early childhood services.^v The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' 2013 Poverty Guidelines for a family of four at 300 percent federal poverty level is \$70,650.

Based on the 2011-13 American Community Survey Three Year Estimates, Jefferson and Mifflin counties had the highest percentage of children under age five living in economically at-risk families. In contrast, Chester and Montgomery counties had the lowest percentage.

Table 2. *Percentage of Children under Age 5 Living in Economically At-Risk Families (300% FPL)*

Pennsylvania		60.8%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	59.9	1	Lackawanna	66.0	2
Allegheny	53.1	1	Lancaster	67.2	2
Armstrong	70.4	3	Lawrence	62.2	1
Beaver	60.8	1	Lebanon	71.1	3
Bedford	72.2	3	Lehigh	64.8	2
Berks	64.1	2	Luzerne	73.3	4
Blair	75.2	4	Lycoming	66.7	2
Bradford	72.8	3	McKean	77.1	4
Bucks	40.3	1	Mercer	73.8	4
Butler	46.1	1	Mifflin	91.5	4
Cambria	71.8	3	Monroe	68.5	3
Cameron	71.8	3	Montgomery	32.5	1
Carbon	67.0	2	Montour	71.7	3
Centre	52.0	1	Northampton	50.8	1
Chester	34.3	1	Northumberland	71.8	3
Clarion	72.6	3	Perry	64.4	2
Clearfield	69.5	3	Philadelphia	77.4	4
Clinton	81.0	4	Pike	58.0	1
Columbia	64.6	2	Potter	71.8	3
Crawford	76.6	4	Schuylkill	66.5	2
Cumberland	56.4	1	Snyder	77.9	4
Dauphin	62.3	2	Somerset	65.4	2
Delaware	49.8	1	Sullivan	71.8	3
Elk	67.4	2	Susquehanna	70.5	3
Erie	74.0	4	Tioga	70.2	3
Fayette	74.6	4	Union	67.7	2
Forest	79.4	4	Venango	80.1	4
Franklin	67.0	2	Warren	69.6	3
Fulton	68.0	2	Washington	54.6	1
Greene	63.1	2	Wayne	65.3	2
Huntingdon	73.1	4	Westmoreland	60.5	1
Indiana	76.2	4	Wyoming	60.1	1
Jefferson	84.5	4	York	59.2	1
Juniata	76.5	4			

Economic Risk

Table 3. *Percentage of Children Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch*

Pennsylvania	43.6%
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Percentage of children receiving free/reduced lunch (Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), 2013-14)

Students are eligible for free lunches if their family income is below 130 percent FPL. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' 2013 Poverty Guidelines for a family of four at 130 percent federal poverty level is \$30,615. Children who are members of households receiving food stamp benefits or cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, as well as homeless, runaway, and migrant children, also qualify for free meals. Students with family incomes below 185 percent federal poverty level (\$43,567.50 for a family of four) are eligible for a reduced-price lunch.

According to PDE's data, the counties with the highest percentage of children receiving free/reduced price lunch were Forest and Philadelphia; the counties with the lowest percentage were Bucks and Chester.

County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	39.3%	1	Lackawanna	46.6%	3
Allegheny	38.6%	1	Lancaster	41.4%	2
Armstrong	45.8%	3	Lawrence	41.3%	2
Beaver	42.0%	2	Lebanon	41.7%	2
Bedford	49.7%	4	Lehigh	59.2%	4
Berks	43.8%	2	Luzerne	51.7%	4
Blair	47.6%	3	Lycoming	43.1%	2
Bradford	45.1%	3	McKean	47.6%	3
Bucks	24.1%	1	Mercer	44.0%	3
Butler	25.4%	1	Mifflin	49.8%	4
Cambria	46.7%	3	Monroe	50.1%	4
Cameron	52.6%	4	Montgomery	24.7%	1
Carbon	49.8%	4	Montour	34.5%	1
Centre	26.2%	1	Northampton	38.6%	1
Chester	19.8%	1	Northumberland	51.4%	4
Clarion	41.6%	2	Perry	39.2%	1
Clearfield	50.3%	4	Philadelphia	80.8%	4
Clinton	54.2%	4	Pike	31.0%	1
Columbia	39.8%	2	Potter	49.2%	3
Crawford	45.1%	3	Schuylkill	46.3%	3
Cumberland	25.9%	1	Snyder	43.1%	2
Dauphin	46.3%	3	Somerset	45.0%	3
Delaware	39.4%	2	Sullivan	34.1%	1
Elk	39.8%	2	Susquehanna	43.8%	2
Erie	52.4%	4	Tioga	42.5%	2
Fayette	57.2%	4	Union	32.9%	1
Forest	60.7%	4	Venango	51.0%	4
Franklin	43.6%	2	Warren	47.4%	3
Fulton	44.6%	3	Washington	33.1%	1
Greene	44.9%	3	Wayne	49.7%	4
Huntingdon	52.3%	4	Westmoreland	33.5%	1
Indiana	43.7%	2	Wyoming	40.5%	2
Jefferson	47.5%	3	York	37.5%	1
Juniata	41.3%	2		46.6%	3

Maternal Risk

Table 4. *Percentage of Children Born to Young and Single Mothers*

Pennsylvania	6.8%
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Percentage of children born to young and single mothers
(*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2012*)

Women who are single parents, as well as those who are unmarried but cohabitate with their child's other parent, tend to have lower educational attainment, lower income, and higher rates of child abuse and domestic violence than married women.^{vi}

Research shows that children living with both biological parents are less likely to exhibit behavior problems, and children living with married parents are less likely to experience economic hardship.^{vii}

According to Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research data, the counties with the highest percentage of births to young and single mothers were Cameron and Forest. Montgomery and Sullivan counties had the lowest percentage.

County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	6.3	2	Lackawanna	6.9	2
Allegheny	5.2	1	Lancaster	4.9	1
Armstrong	6.8	2	Lawrence	7.9	3
Beaver	6.7	2	Lebanon	7.5	3
Bedford	5.5	1	Lehigh	7.4	3
Berks	9.1	4	Luzerne	8.7	4
Blair	8.3	3	Lycoming	8.0	3
Bradford	7.1	3	McKean	9.1	4
Bucks	3.0	1	Mercer	7.5	3
Butler	4.7	1	Mifflin	6.8	2
Cambria	8.3	4	Monroe	7.2	3
Cameron	23.1	4	Montgomery	2.8	1
Carbon	7.0	2	Montour	5.5	1
Centre	3.3	1	Northampton	5.7	2
Chester	3.1	1	Northumberland	7.1	3
Clarion	5.6	1	Perry	7.3	3
Clearfield	6.5	2	Philadelphia	10.8	4
Clinton	5.2	1	Pike	4.5	1
Columbia	7.0	2	Potter	10.4	4
Crawford	6.8	2	Schuylkill	8.5	4
Cumberland	3.7	1	Snyder	6.7	2
Dauphin	8.5	4	Somerset	7.2	3
Delaware	5.2	1	Sullivan	2.0	1
Elk	11.6	4	Susquehanna	6.3	2
Erie	8.6	4	Tioga	7.7	3
Fayette	9.7	4	Union	6.4	2
Forest	14.7	4	Venango	9.6	4
Franklin	7.8	3	Warren	7.2	3
Fulton	8.8	4	Washington	6.1	2
Greene	7.4	3	Wayne	6.2	2
Huntingdon	8.6	4	Westmoreland	5.0	1
Indiana	6.4	2	Wyoming	6.7	2
Jefferson	8.3	4	York	7.2	3
Juniata	5.0	1			

Maternal Risk

Birth rate to mothers, ages 15-17 (*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2012*)

Research shows that children born to teen mothers are more likely to drop out of high school, become teen parents themselves, rely on public assistance, experience abuse/neglect, enter the foster care system, and/or be raised in single parent families.^{viii}

According to Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, county level data indicate that Elk and Potter counties had the highest rate of births to mothers, ages 15 to 17. The lowest rates, at 0 percent, were in Forest and Sullivan counties.

Table 5. *Birth Rate to Mothers, Ages 15-17*

Pennsylvania			2.0%		
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	2.2	3	Lackawanna	2.9	4
Allegheny	1.5	2	Lancaster	1.6	2
Armstrong	2.3	3	Lawrence	3.0	4
Beaver	2.2	3	Lebanon	2.4	4
Bedford	1.7	2	Lehigh	2.3	3
Berks	3.4	4	Luzerne	2.4	4
Blair	2.3	3	Lycoming	2.5	4
Bradford	2.2	3	McKean	3.4	4
Bucks	0.7	1	Mercer	2.2	3
Butler	0.9	1	Mifflin	1.7	2
Cambria	2.0	3	Monroe	1.6	2
Cameron	1.9	3	Montgomery	0.7	1
Carbon	2.1	3	Montour	3.2	4
Centre	0.8	1	Northampton	1.7	2
Chester	0.9	1	Northumberland	2.1	3
Clarion	1.6	2	Perry	1.8	2
Clearfield	1.7	2	Philadelphia	3.3	4
Clinton	1.4	1	Pike	1.9	2
Columbia	2.6	4	Potter	3.9	4
Crawford	2.1	3	Schuylkill	2.0	3
Cumberland	0.9	1	Snyder	2.1	3
Dauphin	2.5	4	Somerset	1.9	2
Delaware	1.5	1	Sullivan	0.0	1
Elk	4.8	4	Susquehanna	1.6	2
Erie	2.6	4	Tioga	1.7	2
Fayette	3.1	4	Union	1.5	1
Forest	0.0	1	Venango	3.5	4
Franklin	2.3	3	Warren	1.8	2
Fulton	1.4	1	Washington	1.7	2
Greene	1.4	1	Wayne	1.2	1
Huntingdon	1.9	2	Westmoreland	1.4	1
Indiana	2.2	3	Wyoming	1.4	1
Jefferson	2.4	4	York	1.7	2
Juniata	0.8	1			

Maternal Risk

Table 6. *Percentage of Births to Mothers with Less Than a High School Degree*

Pennsylvania	14.5%
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Percentage of births to mothers with less than a high school degree (*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2012*)

Children who live with a mother who has not completed high school are less likely to receive cognitive stimulation and high quality child care during crucial development periods, and are more likely to have diminished reading skills.^{ix}

In Pennsylvania, Mifflin and Snyder counties had the highest percentage of births to mothers with less than a high school degree. Butler and Montgomery Counties had the lowest percentage.

County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	13.5	2	Lackawanna	16.3	3
Allegheny	7.5	1	Lancaster	29.0	4
Armstrong	12.1	2	Lawrence	18.4	3
Beaver	8.3	1	Lebanon	23.1	4
Bedford	14.1	3	Lehigh	15.0	3
Berks	21.3	4	Luzerne	16.4	3
Blair	14.8	3	Lycoming	14.7	3
Bradford	12.5	2	McKean	12.9	2
Bucks	6.2	1	Mercer	22.5	4
Butler	5.7	1	Mifflin	32.0	4
Cambria	9.8	1	Monroe	10.0	1
Cameron	17.3	3	Montgomery	4.9	1
Carbon	9.8	1	Montour	21.1	4
Centre	9.8	1	Northampton	11.0	1
Chester	11.2	2	Northumberland	18.6	3
Clarion	19.7	4	Perry	18.4	3
Clearfield	14.2	3	Philadelphia	20.4	4
Clinton	26.8	4	Pike	7.9	1
Columbia	13.9	2	Potter	12.3	2
Crawford	26.8	4	Schuylkill	16.1	3
Cumberland	11.9	2	Snyder	29.6	4
Dauphin	17.4	3	Somerset	16.4	3
Delaware	8.1	1	Sullivan	6.0	1
Elk	11.6	2	Susquehanna	11.2	2
Erie	16.1	3	Tioga	11.2	1
Fayette	19.2	4	Union	23.1	4
Forest	11.8	2	Venango	13.3	2
Franklin	20.4	4	Warren	18.2	3
Fulton	12.2	2	Washington	9.3	1
Greene	12.2	2	Wayne	11.2	2
Huntingdon	13.0	2	Westmoreland	7.4	1
Indiana	22.1	4	Wyoming	11.1	1
Jefferson	22.9	4	York	12.3	2
Juniata	28.1	4			

Birth Outcome Risk

Percentage of births considered very preterm (<32 weeks) (*National Center for Health Statistics, 2010-13 average*)

Very preterm infants, babies born before 32 weeks, are at increased risk for newborn health complications, such as breathing problems and even death. Preterm babies also face an increased risk of lasting disabilities, such as mental retardation, learning and behavioral problems, cerebral palsy, lung problems, and vision and hearing loss.^x

Based on the 2010-13 National Center for Health Statistics averages, Columbia and Philadelphia counties had the highest percentage of very preterm births. Bedford and Union counties had the lowest. Three counties (Cameron, Forest, and Sullivan) had no data.

Table 7. *Percentage of Births Considered Very Preterm (<32 weeks)*

Pennsylvania		2.0%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	1.7	2	Lackawanna	1.6	2
Allegheny	1.7	2	Lancaster	1.7	2
Armstrong	1.4	1	Lawrence	2.2	4
Beaver	1.5	1	Lebanon	1.7	2
Bedford	1.1	1	Lehigh	1.9	3
Berks	1.8	3	Luzerne	1.9	3
Blair	1.6	2	Lycoming	1.6	2
Bradford	1.2	1	McKean	1.3	1
Bucks	1.8	3	Mercer	1.9	3
Butler	1.3	1	Mifflin	1.2	1
Cambria	1.6	2	Monroe	2.3	4
Cameron	ND	4	Montgomery	1.6	2
Carbon	1.9	3	Montour	1.2	1
Centre	1.5	1	Northampton	2.0	3
Chester	1.7	2	Northumberland	2.1	4
Clarion	2.1	4	Perry	1.4	1
Clearfield	1.6	2	Philadelphia	2.9	4
Clinton	1.6	2	Pike	1.9	3
Columbia	2.6	4	Potter	2.1	4
Crawford	1.8	3	Schuylkill	1.8	3
Cumberland	1.5	1	Snyder	1.7	2
Dauphin	2.2	4	Somerset	1.6	2
Delaware	2.2	4	Sullivan	ND	4
Elk	1.3	1	Susquehanna	2.1	4
Erie	1.9	3	Tioga	1.4	1
Fayette	2.0	3	Union	1.0	1
Forest	ND	4	Venango	2.0	3
Franklin	1.7	2	Warren	2.0	3
Fulton	1.9	3	Washington	1.5	1
Greene	2.2	4	Wayne	1.9	3
Huntingdon	2.1	4	Westmoreland	1.7	2
Indiana	1.5	1	Wyoming	1.8	3
Jefferson	1.5	1	York	2.1	4
Juniata	1.8	3			

Birth Outcome Risk

Percentage of births born at low birth weight (<2500g)
(Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2012)

Low birth weight infants - babies weighing less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5.5 pounds) at birth - have a greater probability of experiencing developmental problems, and are at greater risk of experiencing disabilities and/or dying within the first year of life. Visual and auditory impairments, learning disorders, behavioral problems, grade retention, and school failure have also been linked to low birth weight.^{xi} Taking into account the socio-demographic risk factors, low birth weight children still score significantly lower on intelligence tests than do children born at a normal weight. They are also more likely to be affected with attention-related disorders.^{xii}

In Pennsylvania in 2012, Lawrence and Philadelphia counties had the highest percentages of low birth weight infants; Bedford and Union counties had the lowest percentages. Four counties (Cameron, Forest, Potter, and Sullivan) had no data.

Table 8. *Percentage of Babies Born at Low Birth Weight (<2500g)*

Pennsylvania		8.1%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	8.1	3	Lackawanna	8.2	3
Allegheny	7.6	3	Lancaster	6.7	1
Armstrong	7.4	2	Lawrence	10.5	4
Beaver	7.9	3	Lebanon	7.8	3
Bedford	4.9	1	Lehigh	7.5	2
Berks	8.1	3	Luzerne	9.0	4
Blair	7.4	2	Lycoming	8.5	4
Bradford	9.2	4	McKean	8.4	3
Bucks	7.9	3	Mercer	6.3	1
Butler	6.4	1	Mifflin	6.1	1
Cambria	8.9	4	Monroe	9.1	4
Cameron	ND	4	Montgomery	7.4	2
Carbon	6.8	1	Montour	8.3	3
Centre	5.8	1	Northampton	8.3	3
Chester	7.1	2	Northumberland	8.5	4
Clarion	6.7	1	Perry	7.1	2
Clearfield	8.1	3	Philadelphia	10.4	4
Clinton	5.8	1	Pike	8.0	3
Columbia	10.2	4	Potter	ND	4
Crawford	7.5	2	Schuylkill	7.2	2
Cumberland	6.3	1	Snyder	9.5	4
Dauphin	9.5	4	Somerset	8.2	3
Delaware	8.8	4	Sullivan	ND	4
Elk	5.8	1	Susquehanna	6.5	1
Erie	6.8	2	Tioga	7.0	2
Fayette	9.3	4	Union	4.9	1
Forest	ND	4	Venango	6.2	1
Franklin	6.2	1	Warren	7.6	2
Fulton	9.5	4	Washington	7.3	2
Greene	7.3	2	Wayne	7.5	2
Huntingdon	9.5	4	Westmoreland	7.7	3
Indiana	6.1	1	Wyoming	9.9	4
Jefferson	7.1	2	York	7.6	3
Juniata	6.9	2			

Birth Outcome Risk

Percentage of deaths of children under the age of one
(*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2012*)

The leading causes of infant mortality are congenital and chromosomal abnormalities, problems related to preterm birth and low birth weight, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).^{xiii}

In Pennsylvania in 2012, Juniata and Sullivan counties had the highest percentage of infant mortality. Seven counties (Bradford, Cameron, Clinton, Elk, Forest, Greene, and Potter) had the lowest, at 0 percent.

Table 9. *Percentage of Deaths of Children under the Age of 1 (Infant Mortality)*

Pennsylvania		0.7%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	0.1	1	Lackawanna	0.8	3
Allegheny	0.6	2	Lancaster	0.6	2
Armstrong	0.4	2	Lawrence	1.0	4
Beaver	0.6	3	Lebanon	0.7	3
Bedford	0.4	1	Lehigh	0.6	2
Berks	0.6	3	Luzerne	1.1	4
Blair	0.5	2	Lycoming	0.8	4
Bradford	0.0	1	McKean	0.5	2
Bucks	0.7	3	Mercer	0.8	4
Butler	0.7	3	Mifflin	0.8	4
Cambria	0.7	3	Monroe	1.0	4
Cameron	0.0	1	Montgomery	0.5	2
Carbon	0.5	2	Montour	0.5	2
Centre	0.7	3	Northampton	0.7	3
Chester	0.6	2	Northumberland	0.5	2
Clarion	0.3	1	Perry	0.4	1
Clearfield	0.7	3	Philadelphia	1.0	4
Clinton	0.0	1	Pike	0.3	1
Columbia	0.6	2	Potter	0.0	1
Crawford	0.6	3	Schuylkill	1.1	4
Cumberland	0.3	1	Snyder	0.8	4
Dauphin	1.0	4	Somerset	0.7	3
Delaware	0.8	4	Sullivan	2.0	4
Elk	0.0	1	Susquehanna	1.1	4
Erie	0.8	4	Tioga	0.2	1
Fayette	0.7	3	Union	0.7	3
Forest	0.0	1	Venango	0.5	2
Franklin	0.6	3	Warren	0.3	1
Fulton	0.7	3	Washington	0.4	1
Greene	0.0	1	Wayne	0.2	1
Huntingdon	0.5	2	Westmoreland	0.4	2
Indiana	1.3	4	Wyoming	1.4	4
Jefferson	0.6	2	York	0.4	2
Juniata	1.5	4			

Academic Risk

Table 10. *Percent below Proficient Reading 3rd Grade PSSA*

Pennsylvania	28.2%
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PSSA: Percent below proficient in 3rd grade reading (PDE, 2013-14)

The Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) is a measure of individual student achievement conducted by PDE. The PSSA reading assessment has two major reporting categories: 1) comprehension and reading skills; and 2) interpretation and analysis of fictional and nonfictional text.

Based on the 2013-14 PDE data, Clinton and Philadelphia counties had the highest percentage of third grade students below proficient in reading. Cameron and Forest counties had the lowest.

County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	25.6%	2	Lackawanna	28.9%	3
Allegheny	25.2%	2	Lancaster	25.5%	2
Armstrong	26.0%	2	Lawrence	26.3%	3
Beaver	24.4%	2	Lebanon	28.7%	3
Bedford	24.1%	2	Lehigh	29.9%	3
Berks	30.1%	4	Luzerne	33.3%	4
Blair	27.3%	3	Lycoming	23.2%	1
Bradford	36.2%	4	McKean	30.1%	4
Bucks	18.9%	1	Mercer	23.6%	2
Butler	17.8%	1	Mifflin	33.9%	4
Cambria	29.9%	3	Monroe	27.5%	3
Cameron	6.5%	1	Montgomery	17.8%	1
Carbon	28.3%	3	Montour	24.1%	2
Centre	15.1%	1	Northampton	27.6%	3
Chester	16.8%	1	Northumberland	31.4%	4
Clarion	28.6%	3	Perry	28.4%	3
Clearfield	26.0%	2	Philadelphia	59.0%	4
Clinton	41.3%	4	Pike	16.5%	1
Columbia	24.5%	2	Potter	20.1%	1
Crawford	32.6%	4	Schuylkill	27.2%	3
Cumberland	20.1%	1	Snyder	31.1%	4
Dauphin	35.1%	4	Somerset	24.4%	2
Delaware	26.8%	3	Sullivan	22.5%	1
Elk	20.2%	1	Susquehanna	24.8%	2
Erie	31.5%	4	Tioga	24.3%	2
Fayette	37.7%	4	Union	15.8%	1
Forest	14.8%	1	Venango	25.7%	2
Franklin	28.6%	3	Warren	30.5%	4
Fulton	26.5%	3	Washington	19.6%	1
Greene	31.1%	4	Wayne	19.9%	1
Huntingdon	33.9%	4	Westmoreland	19.4%	1
Indiana	25.9%	2	Wyoming	26.2%	3
Jefferson	25.1%	2	York	25.7%	2
Juniata	36.2%	4		28.9%	3

Academic Risk

Table 11. *Percent below Proficient Math 3rd Grade PSSA*

Pennsylvania	23.7%
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PSSA: Percent below proficient in 3rd grade math (PDE, 2013-14)

The PSSA is a measure of individual student achievement conducted by PDE. The PSSA mathematics assessment has five major reporting categories: 1) numbers and operations; 2) algebraic concepts; 3) geometry; 4) measurement; and 5) data analysis and probability.

Based on the 2013-14 PDE data, Bradford and Philadelphia counties had the highest percentage of third grade students below proficient in math. Elk and Union counties had the lowest.

County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	19.3%	2	Lackawanna	28.7%	4
Allegheny	20.1%	2	Lancaster	20.2%	2
Armstrong	19.3%	2	Lawrence	19.0%	1
Beaver	20.2%	2	Lebanon	25.2%	4
Bedford	20.4%	2	Lehigh	24.3%	3
Berks	24.5%	3	Luzerne	29.3%	4
Blair	23.8%	3	Lycoming	21.2%	2
Bradford	35.4%	4	McKean	21.8%	2
Bucks	14.4%	1	Mercer	19.5%	2
Butler	13.8%	1	Mifflin	27.5%	4
Cambria	22.4%	2	Monroe	20.9%	2
Cameron	12.9%	1	Montgomery	13.3%	1
Carbon	25.0%	3	Montour	20.6%	2
Centre	14.7%	1	Northampton	22.0%	2
Chester	13.2%	1	Northumberland	23.8%	3
Clarion	26.2%	4	Perry	19.9%	2
Clearfield	24.3%	3	Philadelphia	54.2%	4
Clinton	30.4%	4	Pike	14.3%	1
Columbia	16.9%	1	Potter	22.6%	3
Crawford	31.3%	4	Schuylkill	25.1%	4
Cumberland	14.8%	1	Snyder	24.7%	3
Dauphin	30.2%	4	Somerset	19.2%	2
Delaware	24.7%	3	Sullivan	25.0%	4
Elk	10.9%	1	Susquehanna	24.3%	3
Erie	22.7%	3	Tioga	23.8%	3
Fayette	32.9%	4	Union	12.4%	1
Forest	14.8%	1	Venango	24.0%	3
Franklin	24.0%	3	Warren	30.1%	4
Fulton	14.7%	1	Washington	18.8%	1
Greene	29.8%	4	Wayne	15.4%	1
Huntingdon	26.9%	4	Westmoreland	14.9%	1
Indiana	24.0%	3	Wyoming	19.2%	2
Jefferson	23.7%	3	York	21.1%	2
Juniata	27.7%	4			

Academic Risk

Percentage of students who do not graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma (PDE, 2013-14)

In the current global economy, having a least a high school diploma is a critical step for avoiding poverty. Research has shown that Americans without a high school diploma have considerably lower earning power and job opportunities in today's workforce.^{xiv}

Based on the 2013-14 PDE data, Greene and Philadelphia counties had the highest percent of students who do not graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma. Bucks and Forest Counties had the lowest.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Who Do Not Graduate in 4 Years with a Regular High School Diploma

Pennsylvania		11.6%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	8.1%	2	Lackawanna	14.2%	4
Allegheny	8.4%	2	Lancaster	7.4%	2
Armstrong	9.6%	3	Lawrence	7.3%	2
Beaver	6.3%	1	Lebanon	12.2%	4
Bedford	7.7%	2	Lehigh	13.0%	4
Berks	10.9%	3	Luzerne	10.8%	3
Blair	10.1%	3	Lycoming	11.8%	4
Bradford	13.7%	4	McKean	8.8%	3
Bucks	4.0%	1	Mercer	6.0%	1
Butler	5.1%	1	Mifflin	12.4%	4
Cambria	13.0%	4	Monroe	11.0%	4
Cameron	8.6%	2	Montgomery	5.0%	1
Carbon	11.3%	4	Montour	7.4%	2
Centre	5.8%	1	Northampton	8.3%	2
Chester	4.3%	1	Northumberland	11.4%	4
Clarion	7.7%	2	Perry	7.2%	2
Clearfield	11.6%	4	Philadelphia	26.1%	4
Clinton	6.6%	1	Pike	5.1%	1
Columbia	7.5%	2	Potter	10.8%	3
Crawford	6.8%	1	Schuylkill	10.4%	3
Cumberland	8.7%	3	Snyder	8.6%	2
Dauphin	18.5%	4	Somerset	6.4%	1
Delaware	9.0%	3	Sullivan	6.6%	1
Elk	8.8%	3	Susquehanna	7.6%	2
Erie	9.4%	3	Tioga	9.2%	3
Fayette	15.6%	4	Union	6.2%	1
Forest	0.0%	1	Venango	6.5%	1
Franklin	10.6%	3	Warren	9.1%	3
Fulton	13.8%	4	Washington	8.2%	2
Greene	18.9%	4	Wayne	5.6%	1
Huntingdon	6.8%	2	Westmoreland	7.3%	2
Indiana	6.4%	1	Wyoming	10.7%	3
Jefferson	9.0%	3	York	7.0%	2
Juniata	11.4%	4			

Toxic Stress

Percentage of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect for children under five

(Pennsylvania Department of Human Services' Office of Children, Youth and Families, 2013)

Exposure to adverse child experiences, such as abuse or neglect, has been found to lead to early initiation of drug use and increased likelihood of substance abuse. Physical consequences, such as damage to a child's growing brain, can have psychological implications such as cognitive delays or emotional difficulties.^{xv}

Substantiated cases in Pennsylvania include: (1) founded (there is a judicial adjudication that the child was abused) and (2) indicated (county agency or regional staff find abuse has occurred based on medical evidence, the child protective service or an admission by the perpetrator).

The highest percentages of substantiated cases of abuse and neglect for children under five were in Greene and Wyoming counties. Five counties (Bedford, Cameron, Forest, Montour, and Sullivan) had the lowest, at 0 percent.

Table 13. *Percentage of Substantiated Cases of Abuse and Neglect for Children Under 5*

Pennsylvania		0.10%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	0.27	4	Lackawanna	0.17	3
Allegheny	0.03	1	Lancaster	0.08	1
Armstrong	0.08	2	Lawrence	0.08	2
Beaver	0.09	2	Lebanon	0.14	3
Bedford	0.00	1	Lehigh	0.05	1
Berks	0.10	2	Luzerne	0.24	4
Blair	0.17	3	Lycoming	0.09	2
Bradford	0.21	4	McKean	0.30	4
Bucks	0.05	1	Mercer	0.12	3
Butler	0.12	3	Mifflin	0.10	2
Cambria	0.08	2	Monroe	0.12	3
Cameron	0.00	1	Montgomery	0.04	1
Carbon	0.09	2	Montour	0.00	1
Centre	0.10	2	Northampton	0.21	4
Chester	0.02	1	Northumberland	0.09	2
Clarion	0.10	2	Perry	0.07	1
Clearfield	0.32	4	Philadelphia	0.13	3
Clinton	0.09	2	Pike	0.14	3
Columbia	0.31	4	Potter	0.41	4
Crawford	0.20	4	Schuylkill	0.13	3
Cumberland	0.11	3	Snyder	0.25	4
Dauphin	0.07	1	Somerset	0.03	1
Delaware	0.08	2	Sullivan	0.00	1
Elk	0.13	3	Susquehanna	0.09	2
Erie	0.16	3	Tioga	0.27	4
Fayette	0.19	3	Union	0.38	4
Forest	0.00	1	Venango	0.19	4
Franklin	0.15	3	Warren	0.10	2
Fulton	0.11	3	Washington	0.07	1
Greene	0.46	4	Wayne	0.05	1
Huntingdon	0.04	1	Westmoreland	0.10	2
Indiana	0.13	3	Wyoming	0.46	4
Jefferson	0.19	4	York	0.10	2
Juniata	0.19	4			

Toxic Stress

Percentage of children born to mothers who used tobacco during pregnancy
(Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2012)

Behavioral data associate maternal smoking with lower verbal scores and poorer performance on specific language/auditory test. Even exposure to secondhand smoke can lead to low birth weight and thus a higher likelihood of disabilities.^{xvi}

The highest percent of children born to mothers who used tobacco during pregnancy were in Cameron and McKean counties. The lowest percent were in Chester and Montgomery counties. One county, Forest, had no data.

Table 14. *Percentage of Children Born to Mothers Who Used Tobacco during Pregnancy*

Pennsylvania		14.8%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	16.2	2	Lackawanna	21.6	2
Allegheny	13.2	1	Lancaster	10.1	1
Armstrong	25.4	3	Lawrence	29.3	4
Beaver	21.3	2	Lebanon	11.9	1
Bedford	20.8	2	Lehigh	11.4	1
Berks	12.3	1	Luzerne	23.0	3
Blair	27.0	4	Lycoming	23.7	3
Bradford	23.2	3	McKean	37.2	4
Bucks	11.6	1	Mercer	24.1	3
Butler	14.9	1	Mifflin	22.9	3
Cambria	26.3	4	Monroe	15.3	2
Cameron	36.5	4	Montgomery	6.8	1
Carbon	27.0	4	Montour	16.1	2
Centre	11.2	1	Northampton	13.2	1
Chester	6.5	1	Northumberland	26.5	4
Clarion	20.4	2	Perry	22.9	3
Clearfield	30.2	4	Philadelphia	9.9	1
Clinton	23.4	3	Pike	21.1	2
Columbia	22.8	3	Potter	34.5	4
Crawford	22.5	2	Schuylkill	26.4	4
Cumberland	14.4	1	Snyder	14.3	1
Dauphin	15.5	2	Somerset	23.2	3
Delaware	9.6	1	Sullivan	26.0	4
Elk	31.4	4	Susquehanna	25.6	4
Erie	21.9	2	Tioga	24.2	3
Fayette	34.2	4	Union	11.8	1
Forest	ND	4	Venango	31.2	4
Franklin	16.4	2	Warren	25.4	3
Fulton	23.8	3	Washington	22.0	2
Greene	26.1	4	Wayne	22.9	3
Huntingdon	27.7	4	Westmoreland	20.5	2
Indiana	19.4	2	Wyoming	25.0	3
Jefferson	23.9	3	York	15.7	2
Juniata	13.8	1			

Toxic Stress

Percentage of children under age 18 with documented cases of maltreatment (*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2012*)

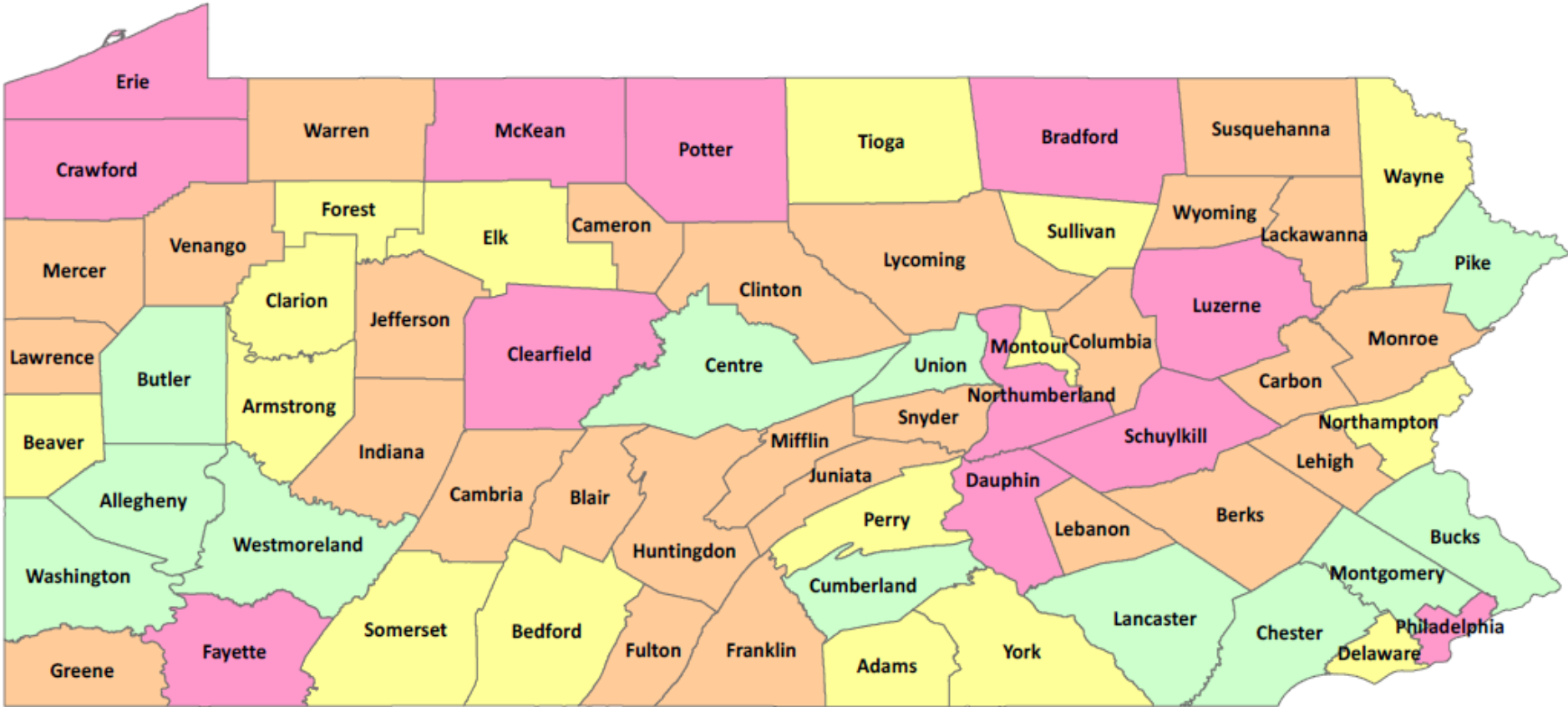
Maltreatment during infancy or early childhood can cause long-term consequences in cognitive, language, and socio-emotional development, in addition to mental health. Children who experience maltreatment are also at increased risk for adverse health effects and certain chronic diseases as adults.^{xvii}

The highest percent of documented cases of maltreatment for children under 18 were in Forest and McKean counties. The lowest percent were in Montgomery and Snyder counties.

Table 15. *Percentage of Children under Age 18 With Documented Cases of Maltreatment*

Pennsylvania		9.7%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	12.5	3	Lackawanna	11.9	3
Allegheny	7.1	1	Lancaster	8.4	1
Armstrong	10.2	2	Lawrence	7.9	1
Beaver	6.2	1	Lebanon	11.4	3
Bedford	8.9	2	Lehigh	10.1	2
Berks	9.1	2	Luzerne	8.6	1
Blair	15.4	4	Lycoming	11.7	3
Bradford	14.1	4	McKean	21.7	4
Bucks	6.1	1	Mercer	9.5	2
Butler	6.5	1	Mifflin	10.9	2
Cambria	15.4	4	Monroe	9.0	2
Cameron	10.7	2	Montgomery	4.9	1
Carbon	10.4	2	Montour	12.4	3
Centre	9.0	2	Northampton	11.4	3
Chester	6.4	1	Northumberland	10.6	2
Clarion	10.1	2	Perry	12.6	3
Clearfield	15.2	4	Philadelphia	13.2	4
Clinton	11.2	3	Pike	7.3	1
Columbia	11.2	3	Potter	13.3	4
Crawford	18.0	4	Schuylkill	13.7	4
Cumberland	8.1	1	Snyder	3.7	1
Dauphin	10.3	2	Somerset	11.3	3
Delaware	7.5	1	Sullivan	15.0	4
Elk	7.6	1	Susquehanna	11.0	2
Erie	14.3	4	Tioga	12.7	3
Fayette	15.3	4	Union	6.2	1
Forest	22.6	4	Venango	14.3	4
Franklin	5.5	1	Warren	13.5	4
Fulton	12.6	3	Washington	10.0	2
Greene	15.3	4	Wayne	8.7	1
Huntingdon	10.4	2	Westmoreland	8.9	2
Indiana	11.0	2	Wyoming	13.8	4
Jefferson	11.9	3	York	12.7	3
Juniata	11.7	3			

Overall Risk



Risk Level



Findings

The findings are divided into two major areas. The first analysis presents the findings on overall risk, reach, and investment related to the counties. This includes separate data for infants and toddlers, as well as preschoolers. The second analysis presents a program-by-program analysis, which covers both the county and school district data.

County Analysis

County Level Findings on Risk Level

Mapped on p. 22 are the commonwealth's 67 counties and Average Risk Level for each, based on the fiscal year 2013-14 analysis.

Analyzing Results

After all program reach data was compiled, the results were analyzed in conjunction with relative risk level to determine the extent to which early care and education programming and funding has been targeted to those counties with the greatest need, or highest Average Risk Level. Using these comparisons, future recommendations for additional services can be determined.

Early Childhood Program Usage for Children under Age Five (Fiscal Year 2012-13)

State and federally-funded quality early care and education programs (Nurse-Family Partnership, Parent-Child Home Program, Healthy Families America, Parents as Teachers, Head Start state and federal (which includes HSSAP, Early Head Start, and Preschool Head Start), Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts, School Based Pre-K, Early Intervention, and Keystone STARS) are **reaching 34 percent of children under age five statewide.**

Program reach is greatest in the high risk counties (42 percent), and slightly lower for moderate-high (39 percent), moderate-low (34 percent), and low risk (29 percent) counties.

Children are being served in both rural and urban communities. Approximately 38 percent of young children in rural communities are served in publicly-funded quality early care and education programs, and 32 percent of young children in urban communities are served in publicly-funded quality early care and education programs.

Of all the state investments, **the highest percentage of children are being reached through the Keystone STARS program, which provides service to an estimated 14 percent of children from birth to five years.** Nine percent of children under five in Pennsylvania are served in the STAR 2 facilities and **five percent are served in high quality STAR 3 and 4 facilities.**

Early Childhood Program Usage by Children from Birth through Age Two

When considering the subset of infants (under the age of one) and toddlers (ages one and two), **22 percent of children from birth to age two are served in publicly-funded quality early care and education settings** that include Nurse-Family Partnership, Parent-Child Home Program, Healthy Families America, Parents as Teachers, Early Head Start, Early Intervention Infant-Toddler, and Keystone STARS. The range is from 12 percent to 99 percent by county.

Of all state investments, the highest percentage of infants and toddlers are being reached through the Keystone STARS

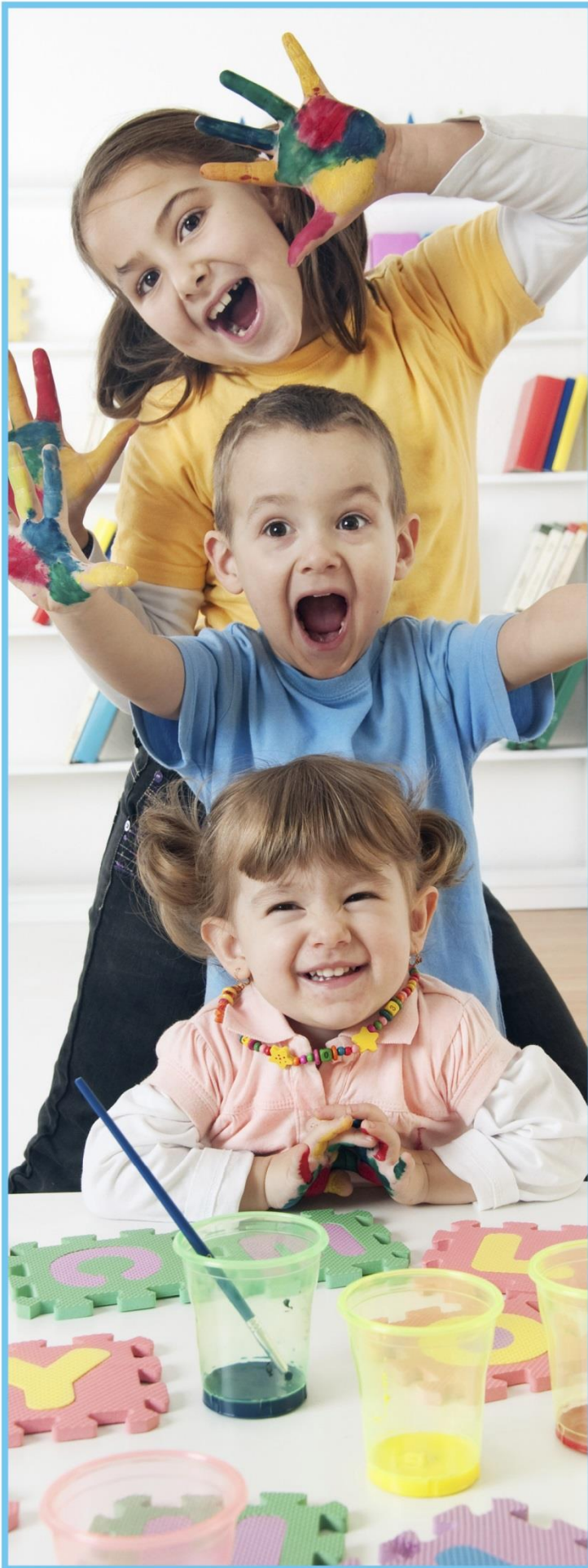
program. This program provides service to an estimated 10 percent of children from birth to age two.

Early Childhood Program Usage by Children Ages Three and Four

When considering the subset of preschool age children, **51 percent of three and four year olds statewide are served in publicly-funded quality early care and education settings** that include Parent-Child Home Program, Parents as Teachers, Head Start State and Federal, Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts, School Based Pre-K, Early Intervention Preschool, and Keystone STARS.

Of all state investments, the highest percentage of preschoolers are being reached through the Keystone STARS program. This program provides service to an estimated 20 percent of children ages three and four.





Reach



Nurse-Family Partnership

Nurse-Family Partnership, a program which provides registered nurses who work with expectant mothers, has been used to ensure healthy pregnancy, promote early literacy, and to encourage school readiness by helping mothers learn how to promote healthy child development. Pregnant women who are low-income, first-time mothers, and who enroll by the 28th week of pregnancy are eligible. Nurse-Family Partnership serves children from birth to age two. In 2013-14, Nurse-Family Partnership reached 45 of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania. This program served 7,866 children, which is two percent of the infants and toddlers in Pennsylvania. Seventy-five percent of the high risk counties were served by Nurse-Family Partnership.

	Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 0-2 Served by NFP		Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 0-2 Served by NFP
Pennsylvania	7,866	1.8	Juniata	0	0.0
Adams	15	0.5	Lackawanna	188	2.7
Allegheny	406	1.1	Lancaster	258	1.2
Armstrong	0	0.0	Lawrence	221	7.7
Beaver	0	0.0	Lebanon	39	0.8
Bedford	0	0.0	Lehigh	212	1.7
Berks	435	2.9	Luzerne	429	4.4
Blair	291	6.7	Lycoming	230	6.2
Bradford	152	6.7	McKean	0	0.0
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	0	0.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	0	0.0
Cambria	172	4.1	Monroe	254	5.0
Cameron	0	0.0	Montgomery	219	0.8
Carbon	4	0.2	Montour	23	3.5
Centre	125	3.1	Northampton	242	2.6
Chester	246	1.4	Northumberland	109	3.5
Clarion	0	0.0	Perry	57	3.5
Clearfield	31	1.3	Philadelphia	1,308	2.1
Clinton	40	3.0	Pike	6	0.4
Columbia	128	6.8	Potter	0	0.0
Crawford	0	0.0	Schuylkill	155	3.5
Cumberland	101	1.3	Snyder	45	3.3
Dauphin	262	2.6	Somerset	0	0.0
Delaware	267	1.3	Sullivan	6	4.2
Elk	2	0.2	Susquehanna	34	2.6
Erie	203	2.1	Tioga	0	0.0
Fayette	293	7.4	Union	23	1.9
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	0	0.0
Franklin	104	1.8	Warren	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	Washington	0	0.0
Greene	13	1.2	Wayne	41	3.3
Huntingdon	148	10.0	Westmoreland	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0.0	Wyoming	83	9.5
Jefferson	17	1.1	York	229	1.5

Parent-Child Home Program

Parent-Child Home Program provides a home visitor to help parents learn how to read and play with their children in a way that promotes early learning and builds a positive parent-child bond. Families of at-risk children who enroll their children between 18 months and two years of age and agree to participate for two years are eligible. Parent-Child Home Program has been used to promote early literacy and school readiness in six counties throughout the state. In 2013-14, Parent-Child Home Program reached 218 children, which is less than one percent of children under age five.

	Total Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by PCHP		Total Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by PCHP
Pennsylvania	218	0.0	Juniata	24	1.5
Adams	0	0.0	Lackawanna	0	0.0
Allegheny	0	0.0	Lancaster	0	0.0
Armstrong	45	1.2	Lawrence	0	0.0
Beaver	0	0.0	Lebanon	0	0.0
Bedford	0	0.0	Lehigh	0	0.0
Berks	0	0.0	Luzerne	0	0.0
Blair	0	0.0	Lycoming	23	0.4
Bradford	0	0.0	McKean	0	0.0
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	0	0.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	32	1.1
Cambria	0	0.0	Monroe	0	0.0
Cameron	0	0.0	Montgomery	0	0.0
Carbon	0	0.0	Montour	0	0.0
Centre	0	0.0	Northampton	0	0.0
Chester	0	0.0	Northumberland	0	0.0
Clarion	0	0.0	Perry	0	0.0
Clearfield	0	0.0	Philadelphia	0	0.0
Clinton	25	1.1	Pike	0	0.0
Columbia	0	0.0	Potter	0	0.0
Crawford	0	0.0	Schuylkill	0	0.0
Cumberland	0	0.0	Snyder	0	0.0
Dauphin	0	0.0	Somerset	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	0	0.0	Susquehanna	0	0.0
Erie	0	0.0	Tioga	0	0.0
Fayette	0	0.0	Union	0	0.0
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	Warren	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	Washington	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	Wayne	0	0.0
Huntingdon	0	0.0	Westmoreland	0	0.0
Indiana	47	1.0	Wyoming	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	York	0	0.0

Healthy Families America

Healthy Families America is a nationally-recognized evidence-based home visiting program model designed to work with overburdened families who are at-risk for adverse childhood experiences, including child maltreatment. It is a home visiting model equipped to work with families who may have histories of trauma, intimate partner violence, mental health, and/or substance abuse issues. Healthy Families America services begin prenatally or right after the birth of a baby and are offered voluntarily, intensively and over the long-term (three to five years after the birth of the baby). In 2013-14, Healthy Families America operated in two counties and served 225 children. One of the counties is high risk.

	Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 0-2 Served by HFA		Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 0-2 Served by HFA
Pennsylvania	225	0.1	Juniata	0	0.0
Adams	0	0.0	Lackawanna	0	0.0
Allegheny	0	0.0	Lancaster	0	0.0
Armstrong	0	0.0	Lawrence	0	0.0
Beaver	0	0.0	Lebanon	0	0.0
Bedford	0	0.0	Lehigh	0	0.0
Berks	0	0.0	Luzerne	0	0.0
Blair	0	0.0	Lycoming	0	0.0
Bradford	0	0.0	McKean	0	0.0
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	0	0.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	69	4.0
Cambria	0	0.0	Monroe	0	0.0
Cameron	0	0.0	Montgomery	0	0.0
Carbon	0	0.0	Montour	0	0.0
Centre	0	0.0	Northampton	0	0.0
Chester	0	0.0	Northumberland	0	0.0
Clarion	0	0.0	Perry	0	0.0
Clearfield	0	0.0	Philadelphia	0	0.0
Clinton	0	0.0	Pike	0	0.0
Columbia	0	0.0	Potter	0	0.0
Crawford	0	0.0	Schuylkill	0	0.0
Cumberland	0	0.0	Snyder	0	0.0
Dauphin	0	0.0	Somerset	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	0	0.0	Susquehanna	0	0.0
Erie	156	1.6	Tioga	0	0.0
Fayette	0	0.0	Union	0	0.0
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	Warren	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	Washington	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	Wayne	0	0.0
Huntingdon	0	0.0	Westmoreland	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0.0	Wyoming	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	York	0	0.0

Parents as Teachers

Pennsylvania's network of Family Centers provides services to help families become healthy, well-educated, and self-sufficient and is open to the community. For families that are identified as higher risk due to economic, health, or educational circumstances, additional home visitation services are provided using the Parents as Teachers curriculum to enhance child development and school achievement through parent education and support. A total of 7,500 children were provided Parents as Teachers home visitation services in 36 counties statewide in 2013-14. Seven of the counties are high risk.

	Total Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by PAT		Total Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by PAT
Pennsylvania	6,595	0.9	Juniata	0	0.0
Adams	0	0.0	Lackawanna	61	0.5
Allegheny	871	1.4	Lancaster	194	0.5
Armstrong	63	1.7	Lawrence	240	4.9
Beaver	0	0.0	Lebanon	0	0.0
Bedford	67	2.6	Lehigh	86	0.4
Berks	403	1.6	Luzerne	59	0.4
Blair	83	1.1	Lycoming	0	0.0
Bradford	0	0.0	McKean	570	24.0
Bucks	100	0.3	Mercer	360	6.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	0	0.0
Cambria	0	0.0	Monroe	0	0.0
Cameron	98	44.7	Montgomery	235	0.5
Carbon	0	0.0	Montour	0	0.0
Centre	0	0.0	Northampton	102	0.6
Chester	165	0.5	Northumberland	0	0.0
Clarion	73	3.6	Perry	176	6.4
Clearfield	469	11.6	Philadelphia	85	0.1
Clinton	128	5.8	Pike	0	0.0
Columbia	128	4.0	Potter	0	0.0
Crawford	28	0.6	Schuylkill	0	0.0
Cumberland	0	0.0	Snyder	0	0.0
Dauphin	204	1.2	Somerset	102	2.8
Delaware	61	0.2	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	0	0.0	Susquehanna	0	0.0
Erie	431	2.6	Tioga	0	0.0
Fayette	0	0.0	Union	0	0.0
Forest	28	15.4	Venango	28	0.9
Franklin	0	0.0	Warren	0	0.0
Fulton	160	17.5	Washington	0	0.0
Greene	103	5.3	Wayne	78	3.6
Huntingdon	0	0.0	Westmoreland	214	1.2
Indiana	63	1.4	Wyoming	0	0.0
Jefferson	279	10.8	York	0	0.0

Head Start State and Federal

Head Start provides free, comprehensive early learning services to children and families most at risk of academic failure. Families earning 100 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible to apply. There is some consideration for over income families, but not to exceed 10 percent of the enrollment slots per program. The Head Start state and federal programs reached 34,872 children across 66 counties in Pennsylvania in 2013-14. This is five percent of all children under age five.

There were a total of 39 agencies in 46 counties (114 school districts) in the state in 2013-14 administering Head Start services through the Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program. The program reached 5,643 children. Federally-funded Early Head Start programs reached 4,037 children.

There were 60 agencies in 65 counties (373 school districts) administering federal Head Start services, reaching 29,229 children in 2013-14.

	Total HS Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by HS		Total HS Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by HS
Pennsylvania	34,872	4.8	Juniata	180	11.5
Adams	276	4.9	Lackawanna	1,232	10.7
Allegheny	4,235	6.7	Lancaster	676	1.9
Armstrong	304	8.4	Lawrence	579	11.9
Beaver	107	1.2	Lebanon	486	5.7
Bedford	217	8.3	Lehigh	809	3.8
Berks	755	3.0	Luzerne	1,013	6.1
Blair	515	7.1	Lycoming	405	6.3
Bradford	242	6.4	McKean	165	7.0
Bucks	15	0.0	Mercer	398	6.7
Butler	395	4.0	Mifflin	225	7.7
Cambria	578	8.0	Monroe	256	2.9
Cameron	29	13.2	Montgomery	180	0.4
Carbon	280	8.0	Montour	76	7.2
Centre	291	4.3	Northampton	431	2.7
Chester	591	1.9	Northumberland	338	6.4
Clarion	132	6.4	Perry	44	1.6
Clearfield	682	16.8	Philadelphia	7,268	7.2
Clinton	158	7.2	Pike	274	9.7
Columbia	244	7.6	Potter	28	2.9
Crawford	423	8.3	Schuylkill	432	5.6
Cumberland	181	1.4	Snyder	139	5.7
Dauphin	762	4.5	Somerset	144	3.9
Delaware	950	2.8	Sullivan	48	18.8
Elk	66	4.3	Susquehanna	188	8.7
Erie	995	5.9	Tioga	147	6.6
Fayette	877	12.9	Union	95	4.5
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	301	9.7
Franklin	480	4.8	Warren	190	9.1
Fulton	82	9.0	Washington	533	5.0
Greene	164	8.4	Wayne	208	9.5
Huntingdon	304	12.2	Westmoreland	882	5.0
Indiana	341	7.6	Wyoming	55	3.6
Jefferson	174	6.7	York	602	2.3

Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts

Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts provides high-quality pre-kindergarten opportunities to at-risk three and four year olds at no cost to families. Children from age three until the minimum entry age for kindergarten who live in families earning up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible to apply. Eligible children may also be affected by other risk factors such as having disabilities or developmental delays or learning English as a second language.

There were 160 agencies in 62 counties (229 school districts) administering Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts services in the state in 2013-14, reaching 12,131 students or four percent of preschool age children. Providers in five counties did not receive Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts grants (Columbia, Forest, Fulton, Perry, and Sullivan). Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts is provided in all high risk counties.

	Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 3-4 Served by PA PKC		Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 3-4 Served by PA PKC
Pennsylvania	12,131	4.1	Juniata	34	5.3
Adams	33	1.4	Lackawanna	181	3.8
Allegheny	1,057	4.2	Lancaster	329	2.3
Armstrong	19	1.3	Lawrence	97	4.9
Beaver	121	3.4	Lebanon	179	5.2
Bedford	73	6.8	Lehigh	295	3.4
Berks	209	2.0	Luzerne	397	5.9
Blair	163	5.6	Lycoming	129	4.8
Bradford	70	4.6	McKean	65	6.4
Bucks	276	1.9	Mercer	70	2.8
Butler	89	2.1	Mifflin	49	4.1
Cambria	184	6.0	Monroe	128	3.5
Cameron	15	18.8	Montgomery	238	1.2
Carbon	72	5.0	Montour	17	4.4
Centre	135	4.9	Northampton	192	2.8
Chester	144	1.1	Northumberland	131	6.0
Clarion	136	16.4	Perry	0	0.0
Clearfield	162	9.8	Philadelphia	2,616	6.7
Clinton	91	10.1	Pike	53	4.5
Columbia	0	0.0	Potter	32	8.0
Crawford	189	8.9	Schuylkill	95	2.9
Cumberland	49	0.9	Snyder	12	1.1
Dauphin	466	6.9	Somerset	123	8.2
Delaware	415	3.0	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	14	2.1	Susquehanna	65	7.5
Erie	652	9.5	Tioga	91	10.2
Fayette	164	5.8	Union	33	3.6
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	136	10.5
Franklin	116	2.9	Warren	26	3.1
Fulton	0	0.0	Washington	128	3.0
Greene	57	7.0	Wayne	65	6.9
Huntingdon	54	5.3	Westmoreland	281	3.8
Indiana	244	13.0	Wyoming	34	5.2
Jefferson	84	8.0	York	257	2.4

School District Based Pre-K Program

School District Based Pre-K programs offer services for three and four year old children from two-and-a-half to five hours a day, for a minimum of 180 days. School District Based Pre-K programs deliver quality Pre-K programming in 44 counties throughout the state. Funding can be local, or through state or federal grants.

Eleven of the 44 counties that use School District Based Pre-K are high risk counties. Three percent (10,009) of preschool age children in Pennsylvania were reached by School District Based Pre-K Programs in 2013-14.

	Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 3-4 Served by SB Pre-K		Total Children Served	% of Children Ages 3-4 Served by SB Pre-K
Pennsylvania	10,009	3.4	Juniata	0	0.0
Adams	0	0.0	Lackawanna	613	13.0
Allegheny	1,854	7.3	Lancaster	417	2.9
Armstrong	0	0.0	Lawrence	131	6.6
Beaver	126	3.6	Lebanon	319	9.2
Bedford	239	22.4	Lehigh	184	2.1
Berks	458	4.4	Luzerne	20	0.3
Blair	147	5.0	Lycoming	108	4.0
Bradford	102	6.7	McKean	178	17.7
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	0	0.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	0	0.0
Cambria	425	14.0	Monroe	0	0.0
Cameron	0	0.0	Montgomery	145	0.8
Carbon	39	2.7	Montour	0	0.0
Centre	20	0.7	Northampton	96	1.4
Chester	0	0.0	Northumberland	77	3.5
Clarion	35	4.2	Perry	0	0.0
Clearfield	14	0.8	Philadelphia	2,383	6.1
Clinton	0	0.0	Pike	90	7.7
Columbia	28	2.1	Potter	108	27.0
Crawford	0	0.0	Schuylkill	103	3.2
Cumberland	0	0.0	Snyder	0	0.0
Dauphin	15	0.2	Somerset	123	8.2
Delaware	99	0.7	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	13	1.9	Susquehanna	169	19.5
Erie	208	3.0	Tioga	60	6.7
Fayette	80	2.8	Union	20	2.2
Forest	25	34.2	Venango	139	10.7
Franklin	0	0.0	Warren	0	0.0
Fulton	80	21.7	Washington	0	0.0
Greene	20	2.5	Wayne	97	10.3
Huntingdon	0	0.0	Westmoreland	58	0.8
Indiana	217	11.6	Wyoming	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	York	127	1.2

Early Intervention

Early Intervention provides services to children from birth to age five who have disabilities/developmental delays to help promote development so they are successful in any early care and education setting. Services may include parent education, development therapies, and other support services.

Early Intervention is offered in every county in the state, reaching 10 percent of children under age five in 2013-14. Among the top fourteen counties in terms of reach, or those serving more than 12 percent of the population under age five, one (Allegheny) is low risk, two (Armstrong and Wayne) are moderate-low risk, seven (Berks, Blair, Cameron, Greene, Lehigh, Venango and Warren) are moderate-high risk, and four (Clearfield, Erie, McKean, and Potter) are high risk. Nine are rural counties and three are urban. Early Intervention serves a total of 89,654 children from birth to kindergarten entry.

	Total Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by EI		Total Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by EI
Pennsylvania	75,241	10.3	Juniata	119	7.6
Adams	408	7.3	Lackawanna	1,287	11.1
Allegheny	7,813	12.3	Lancaster	2,979	8.4
Armstrong	443	12.3	Lawrence	401	8.2
Beaver	951	10.6	Lebanon	827	9.8
Bedford	234	8.9	Lehigh	2,921	13.6
Berks	3,174	12.6	Luzerne	1,211	7.3
Blair	1,025	14.2	Lycoming	611	9.5
Bradford	357	9.5	McKean	362	15.3
Bucks	3,801	11.1	Mercer	513	8.6
Butler	956	9.6	Mifflin	237	8.1
Cambria	792	10.9	Monroe	535	6.2
Cameron	51	23.3	Montgomery	4,378	9.3
Carbon	237	6.8	Montour	77	7.3
Centre	589	8.7	Northampton	1,768	10.9
Chester	3,190	10.2	Northumberland	489	9.3
Clarion	231	11.3	Perry	218	7.9
Clearfield	536	13.2	Philadelphia	12,021	11.9
Clinton	222	10.1	Pike	246	8.7
Columbia	280	8.7	Potter	154	15.8
Crawford	412	8.1	Schuylkill	849	11.0
Cumberland	1,073	8.4	Snyder	155	6.4
Dauphin	1,365	8.1	Somerset	353	9.5
Delaware	2,992	8.8	Sullivan	30	11.8
Elk	182	11.8	Susquehanna	177	8.1
Erie	2,479	14.8	Tioga	201	9.0
Fayette	798	11.7	Union	142	6.8
Forest	15	8.2	Venango	430	13.9
Franklin	768	7.7	Warren	293	14.0
Fulton	95	10.4	Washington	992	9.4
Greene	265	13.6	Wayne	318	14.6
Huntingdon	199	8.0	Westmoreland	2,086	11.8
Indiana	438	9.7	Wyoming	90	5.9
Jefferson	272	10.5	York	2,208	8.3

Keystone STARS

Keystone STARS promotes quality in child care programs. Programs that participate in Keystone STARS can earn a STAR 1 to STAR 4 level based on quality standards. As of June 2014, there were 3,878 child care providers within the Keystone STARS system, covering 66 counties and reaching an estimated 101,496 (14 percent) children under age five in the commonwealth. Overall, 47 percent of regulated child care facilities participated in Keystone STARS, with 65 percent of centers participating.

Keystone STARS was the state-funded early childhood initiative that reached the greatest number of young children. STAR 3 and STAR 4 sites are considered higher quality settings that meet specific standards that research has related to positive child outcomes. Approximately five percent of children under age five are served in these high quality programs. In addition to serving children from birth to age five, Keystone STARS programs also serve children from age five to age 12 (considered “school-age” children), often in wrap-around care before or after school. Keystone STARS programs serve approximately 165,779 children from birth to age 12.

	Estimated Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served in STARS		Estimated Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served in STARS
Pennsylvania	101,496	13.9	Juniata	88	5.6
Adams	573	10.2	Lackawanna	1207	10.4
Allegheny	9841	15.5	Lancaster	3300	9.3
Armstrong	256	7.1	Lawrence	453	9.3
Beaver	974	10.9	Lebanon	950	11.2
Bedford	166	6.3	Lehigh	3146	14.7
Berks	2712	10.7	Luzerne	2200	13.3
Blair	1070	14.8	Lycoming	1294	20.1
Bradford	648	17.2	McKean	321	13.5
Bucks	5287	15.5	Mercer	691	11.6
Butler	939	9.4	Mifflin	279	9.5
Cambria	1146	15.8	Monroe	1358	15.6
Cameron	53	24.2	Montgomery	7962	16.8
Carbon	327	9.4	Montour	179	17.0
Centre	1240	18.3	Northampton	2087	12.9
Chester	4333	13.9	Northumberland	480	9.1
Clarion	318	15.5	Perry	283	10.2
Clearfield	553	13.6	Philadelphia	19575	19.4
Clinton	185	8.4	Pike	274	9.7
Columbia	346	10.7	Potter	54	5.5
Crawford	816	16.1	Schuylkill	494	6.4
Cumberland	1827	14.3	Snyder	228	9.4
Dauphin	3199	19.0	Somerset	313	8.5
Delaware	3995	11.8	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	209	13.5	Susquehanna	173	8.0
Erie	2505	14.9	Tioga	540	24.2
Fayette	749	11.0	Union	236	11.3
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	285	9.2
Franklin	808	8.1	Warren	159	7.6
Fulton	75	8.2	Washington	1119	10.6
Greene	73	3.8	Wayne	378	17.3
Huntingdon	241	9.6	Westmoreland	2171	12.3
Indiana	321	7.1	Wyoming	88	5.8
Jefferson	267	10.3	York	3085	11.6

Child Care Works

Child Care Works is the subsidized child care program that provides financial help to pay for child care for families who meet work and income requirements. As of this reporting period, to be eligible, families may enter the program who earn up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level or less and remain in up to 235 percent, and must meet certain work requirements.

Subsidized child care was provided to 72,916 children under age five in June 2014. Children ages five to 12 also receive Child Care Works subsidy. Child Care Works serves a monthly average of 125,811 children, including school-age children. Approximately 10 percent of all children under five received Child Care Works subsidy in June 2014.

	Total Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served in CCW		Total Children Under 5 Served	% of Children Under 5 Served in CCW
Pennsylvania	72,916	10.0	Juniata	31	2.0
Adams	269	4.8	Lackawanna	1,017	8.8
Allegheny	7,035	11.1	Lancaster	1,952	5.5
Armstrong	255	7.1	Lawrence	456	9.4
Beaver	807	9.0	Lebanon	368	4.4
Bedford	64	2.4	Lehigh	2,308	10.8
Berks	1,917	7.6	Luzerne	1,342	8.1
Blair	451	6.2	Lycoming	627	9.7
Bradford	167	4.4	McKean	87	3.7
Bucks	1,594	4.7	Mercer	377	6.3
Butler	367	3.7	Mifflin	135	4.6
Cambria	618	8.5	Monroe	710	8.2
Cameron	9	4.1	Montgomery	2,463	5.2
Carbon	173	5.0	Montour	68	6.5
Centre	342	5.1	Northampton	1,385	8.5
Chester	1,413	4.5	Northumberland	276	5.2
Clarion	93	4.5	Perry	77	2.8
Clearfield	209	5.2	Philadelphia	27,248	27.0
Clinton	80	3.6	Pike	170	6.0
Columbia	187	5.8	Potter	28	2.9
Crawford	281	5.5	Schuylkill	442	5.7
Cumberland	601	4.7	Snyder	88	3.6
Dauphin	2,150	12.8	Somerset	188	5.1
Delaware	3,817	11.2	Sullivan	3	1.2
Elk	62	4.0	Susquehanna	65	3.0
Erie	2,499	14.9	Tioga	160	7.2
Fayette	437	6.4	Union	113	5.4
Forest	1	0.5	Venango	320	10.4
Franklin	337	3.4	Warren	136	6.5
Fulton	15	1.6	Washington	735	7.0
Greene	80	4.1	Wayne	129	5.9
Huntingdon	121	4.8	Westmoreland	926	5.2
Indiana	235	5.2	Wyoming	48	3.2
Jefferson	123	4.7	York	1,629	6.1

Pennsylvania's Pact for Pre-K

Pennsylvania's Pact for Pre-K provides additional funding to school districts that can be used for early childhood programs. Accountability Block Grants (ABG) have been used to provide funding for quality Pre-K programming in 13 counties throughout the state.

	Number of School Districts	ABG Total Allocations		Number of School Districts	ABG Total Allocations
Pennsylvania	15	\$3,580,661	Juniata		\$0
Adams		\$0	Lackawanna		\$0
Allegheny	2	\$2,163,432	Lancaster	1	\$47,076
Armstrong		\$0	Lawrence	1	\$342,157
Beaver	2	\$103,401	Lebanon	1	\$408,640
Bedford		\$0	Lehigh		\$0
Berks		\$0	Luzerne		\$0
Blair		\$0	Lycoming		\$0
Bradford		\$0	McKean	1	\$65,341
Bucks		\$0	Mercer		\$0
Butler		\$0	Mifflin		\$0
Cambria	1	\$52,545	Monroe		\$0
Cameron		\$0	Montgomery	1	\$41,813
Carbon		\$0	Montour		\$0
Centre		\$0	Northampton	1	\$2,149
Chester		\$0	Northumberland		\$0
Clarion		\$0	Perry		\$0
Clearfield		\$0	Philadelphia		\$0
Clinton		\$0	Pike		\$0
Columbia	1	\$80,047	Potter		\$0
Crawford		\$0	Schuylkill		\$0
Cumberland		\$0	Snyder		\$0
Dauphin		\$0	Somerset	1	\$94,729
Delaware		\$0	Sullivan		\$0
Elk		\$0	Susquehanna	1	\$86,562
Erie		\$0	Tioga		\$0
Fayette		\$0	Union		\$0
Forest		\$0	Venango		\$0
Franklin		\$0	Warren		\$0
Fulton		\$0	Washington		\$0
Greene		\$0	Wayne		\$0
Huntingdon		\$0	Westmoreland	1	\$92,769
Indiana		\$0	Wyoming		\$0
Jefferson		\$0	York		\$0

Title 1 Funding for Pre-K through 2nd Grade

Title I Funding for Pre-K through second grade is a source of funding for the School-Based Pre-K Program based on the percentage of low income children within the school district. Title I is not considered a direct impact program because the school districts can use the funds for children in Pre-K through second grade. Two counties within the state did not receive Title I Funding in 2013-14.

	Amount Budgeted for Pre-K – 2 nd Grade		Amount Budgeted for Pre-K – 2 nd Grade
Pennsylvania	\$137,254,213	Juniata	\$421,490
Adams	\$1,185,993	Lackawanna	\$1,902,781
Allegheny	\$5,355,672	Lancaster	\$3,117,391
Armstrong	\$710,154	Lawrence	\$6,215,841
Beaver	\$2,188,789	Lebanon	\$1,540,238
Bedford	\$1,059,640	Lehigh	\$2,790,483
Berks	\$5,268,138	Luzerne	\$3,685,611
Blair	\$1,524,315	Lycoming	\$1,754,660
Bradford	\$583,270	McKean	\$558,961
Bucks	\$2,419,321	Mercer	\$10,572,406
Butler	\$4,436,334	Mifflin	\$1,426,757
Cambria	\$1,582,660	Monroe	\$901,029
Cameron	\$0	Montgomery	\$2,279,355
Carbon	\$563,149	Montour	\$315,539
Centre	\$1,333,700	Northampton	\$1,905,174
Chester	\$2,528,910	Northumberland	\$1,443,502
Clarion	\$486,000	Perry	\$503,202
Clearfield	\$1,246,273	Philadelphia	\$30,878,896
Clinton	\$244,409	Pike	\$599,382
Columbia	\$1,049,456	Potter	\$77,053
Crawford	\$1,930,020	Schuylkill	\$1,250,669
Cumberland	\$1,018,316	Snyder	\$243,389
Dauphin	\$920,529	Somerset	\$1,013,281
Delaware	\$2,197,516	Sullivan	\$140,873
Elk	\$112,402	Susquehanna	\$761,380
Erie	\$4,479,665	Tioga	\$194,179
Fayette	\$1,988,274	Union	\$468,321
Forest	\$0	Venango	\$470,827
Franklin	\$1,041,804	Warren	\$550,629
Fulton	\$220,374	Washington	\$2,390,583
Greene	\$541,393	Wayne	\$467,221
Huntingdon	\$557,148	Westmoreland	\$2,610,725
Indiana	\$592,001	Wyoming	\$363,635
Jefferson	\$1,062,859	York	\$3,010,264

Future Directions and Limitations of Use

The Pennsylvania Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL) is using the Program Reach and Risk analysis data to better tailor supports to communities. This compilation of information is shared to better inform and educate communities to consider appropriate and effective early childhood allocations. In future editions, through further refinement of the data, OCDEL will be able to determine the number of unduplicated children served across the commonwealth.

Feedback is welcome on this data, analysis, and report, as this will be an evolving project that will adjust to meet usage demands. If you have suggestions or would like to share how your community used the information, please contact OCDEL at 717-346-9320 or via email at ra-ocdelre1@pa.gov.



References

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- ⁱ School failure is a person's ability to meet the minimum academic standards of an educational institution.
- ⁱⁱ It is important to note that this report presents the number of children enrolled in each OCDEL program; the total number of children served may contain duplicated counts if children participate in more than one program.
- ⁱⁱⁱ See *ECE Analysis Counties 2013-14* and *ECE Analysis School Districts 2013-14* for data sources.
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- ^v According to the National Institute for Early Education Research's (NIEER) analysis of data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study (ECLS-K), children living in families earning up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level are significantly underperforming compared to their peers with family incomes above 300 percent of the federal poverty line.
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