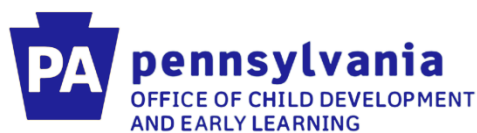
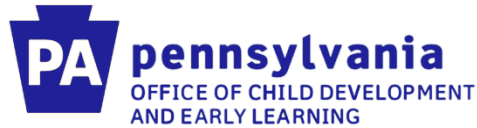


**Office of Child Development
and Early Learning
Program Reach and Risk Assessment
State Fiscal Year 2014-15**

May 2016



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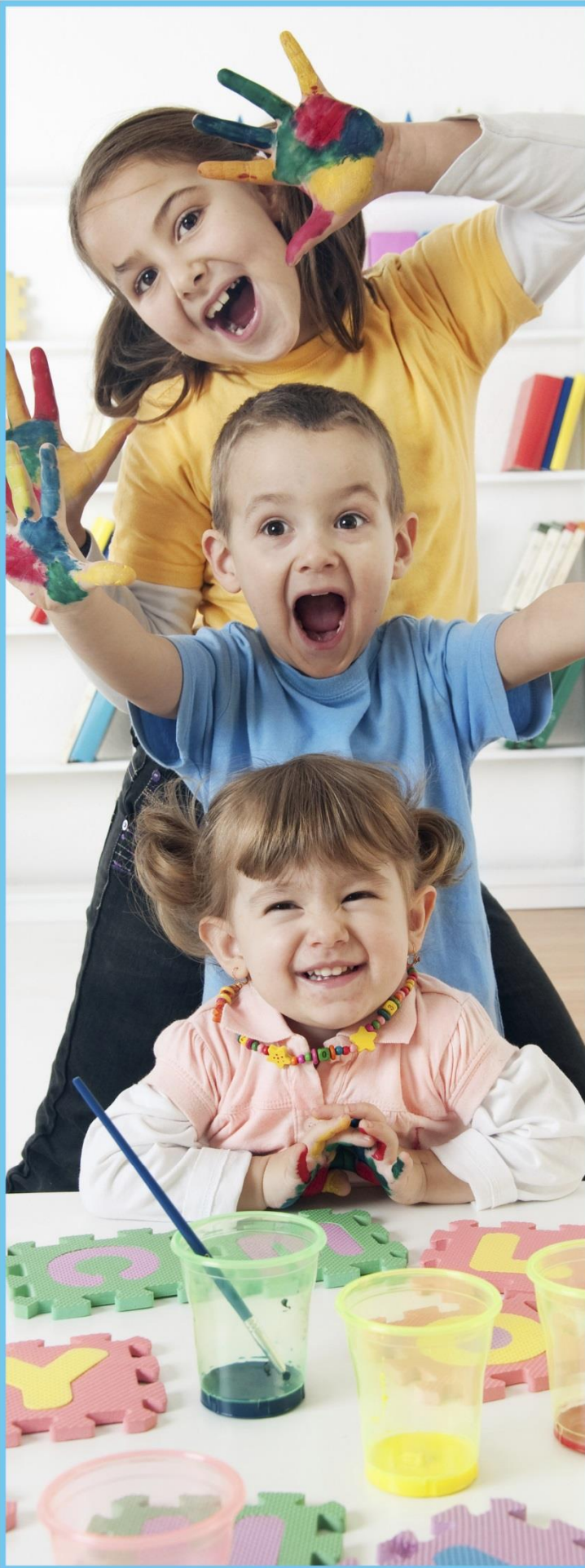
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Please note: This report and spreadsheets of county and school district data are available online at www.ocdelresearch.org



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 risk factors, such as living in a low-income household or having a mother with less than a high school education. When these children have access to quality early care and education before age five, they 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, the Office of Child Development and Early Learning (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 eighth 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 42 counties (63 percent) are at moderate-high or high-risk of school failure**. Every county has children affected by risk factors for school failure.

Reach

- **One-third (33 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 Early Intervention; Head Start state and federal (which includes Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program, Early Head Start, and Preschool Head Start); Healthy Families America; Keystone STARS; Nurse-Family Partnership; Parent-Child Home Program; Parents as Teachers; Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts; and school-based Pre-K.
- Across Pennsylvania, the three programs that impact the most children are Keystone STARS (14 percent), Early Intervention (10 percent), and Head Start (5 percent). Early Intervention provides early care and education programs to reach children under age five in all 67 counties.
- Of all state-funded programs, 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, the highest levels of quality. As of June 2015, there were 3,901 child care providers within the Keystone STARS system, covering 66 counties and reaching an estimated 102,412 children under age five and 66,640 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.

- **Almost half (49 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, 11 percent are served by Early Intervention, and 11 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 2014-15.

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 district;ⁱⁱ 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 2014-15*” and “*ECE Analysis School Districts 2014-15*” 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 2014-15 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.

Infants and toddlers:

1. Healthy Families America
2. Nurse-Family Partnership

Preschool:

3. Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts
4. School Based Pre-K

Mixed age-groups:

5. Head Start State and Federal
6. Early Intervention
7. Keystone STARS
8. Parent-Child Home Program
9. Parents as Teachers

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

1. Subsidized Child Care Program/Child Care Works
2. Ready to Learn 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.

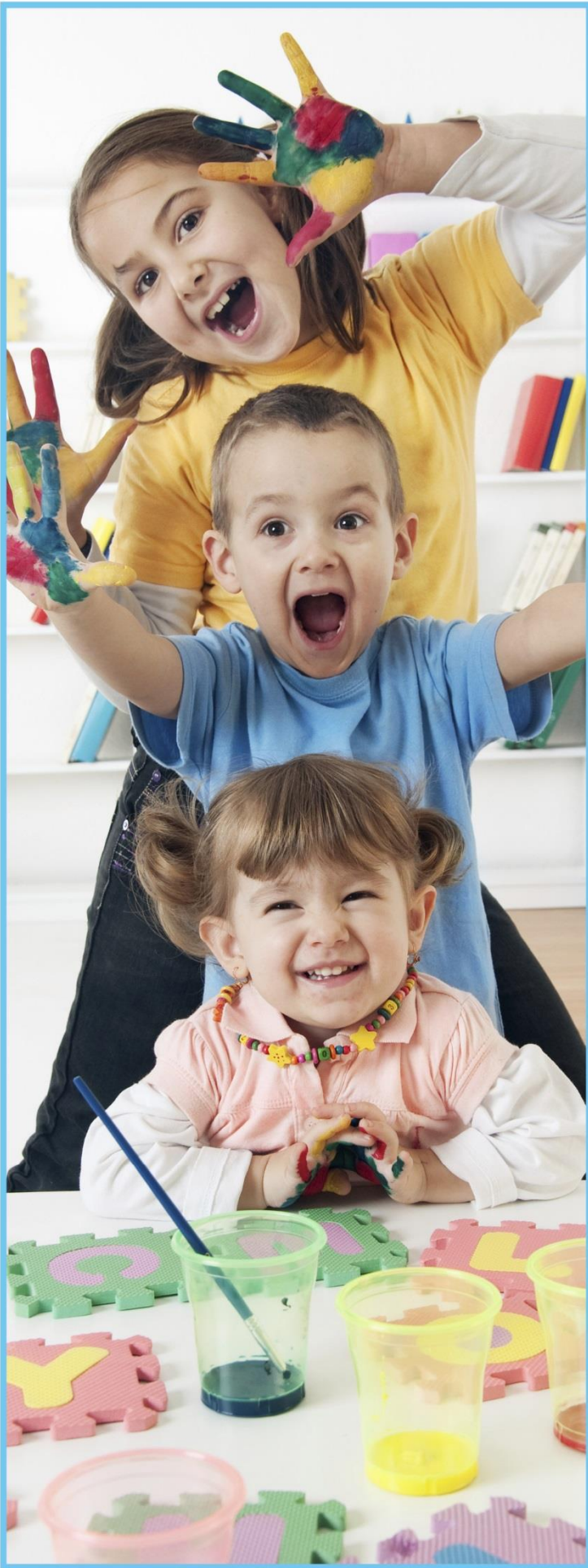
School District Risk Indicators

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 (2010-14 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 2015, the federal poverty level (FPL) for a family of two adults and two children is \$23,850 (annual income).

Based on the 2010-14 American Community Survey Three Year Estimates, Luzerne and Philadelphia 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 Five Living in Economically High-Risk Families (100% FPL)*

Pennsylvania		22.1%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	20.8	2	Lackawanna	24.1	3
Allegheny	19.5	2	Lancaster	17.4	1
Armstrong	24.8	3	Lawrence	24.6	3
Beaver	21.7	2	Lebanon	18.5	2
Bedford	21.4	2	Lehigh	25.6	3
Berks	24.4	3	Luzerne	35.4	4
Blair	26.8	3	Lycoming	30.1	4
Bradford	24.4	3	McKean	33.3	4
Bucks	8.7	1	Mercer	28.1	4
Butler	13.1	1	Mifflin	31.8	4
Cambria	31.4	4	Monroe	15.5	1
Cameron	26.0	3	Montgomery	7.5	1
Carbon	23.4	2	Montour	17.0	1
Centre	15.6	1	Northampton	15.7	1
Chester	10.1	1	Northumberland	28.2	4
Clarion	30.6	4	Perry	18.0	1
Clearfield	32.2	4	Philadelphia	37.1	4
Clinton	27.6	4	Pike	18.1	1
Columbia	19.7	2	Potter	27.1	3
Crawford	30.0	4	Schuylkill	25.5	3
Cumberland	15.2	1	Snyder	18.1	1
Dauphin	22.2	2	Somerset	21.6	2
Delaware	16.8	1	Sullivan	18.6	2
Elk	21.3	2	Susquehanna	22.7	2
Erie	29.3	4	Tioga	27.6	3
Fayette	33.5	4	Union	18.0	1
Forest	25.8	3	Venango	34.2	4
Franklin	23.7	3	Warren	24.0	3
Fulton	19.3	2	Washington	16.5	1
Greene	22.8	2	Wayne	23.9	3
Huntingdon	24.3	3	Westmoreland	19.1	2
Indiana	27.6	4	Wyoming	18.5	2
Jefferson	30.5	4	York	17.9	1
Juniata	20.4	2			

Economic Risk

Percentage of children under age five living in economically at-risk families, 300 percent federal poverty level (2010-14 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' 2015 Poverty Guidelines for a family of four at 300 percent federal poverty level is \$71,550.

Based on the 2010-14 American Community Survey Three Year Estimates, Cameron 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 Five Living in Economically At-Risk Families (300% FPL)*

Pennsylvania		60.0%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	59.5	1	Lackawanna	67.7	2
Allegheny	51.3	1	Lancaster	65.3	2
Armstrong	69.3	3	Lawrence	64.7	2
Beaver	58.7	1	Lebanon	66.7	2
Bedford	75.5	4	Lehigh	62.6	1
Berks	64.6	2	Luzerne	72.8	3
Blair	72.7	3	Lycoming	69.6	3
Bradford	74.1	4	McKean	75.8	4
Bucks	38.4	1	Mercer	73.2	3
Butler	47.1	1	Mifflin	87.1	4
Cambria	70.7	3	Monroe	63.0	2
Cameron	91.1	4	Montgomery	32.8	1
Carbon	63.0	2	Montour	63.7	2
Centre	55.2	1	Northampton	52.8	1
Chester	34.1	1	Northumberland	75.0	4
Clarion	76.9	4	Perry	65.6	2
Clearfield	72.3	3	Philadelphia	76.7	4
Clinton	76.7	4	Pike	55.0	1
Columbia	68.6	3	Potter	70.4	3
Crawford	76.9	4	Schuylkill	67.4	2
Cumberland	53.3	1	Snyder	76.0	4
Dauphin	62.7	2	Somerset	68.1	3
Delaware	49.8	1	Sullivan	76.3	4
Elk	67.8	2	Susquehanna	71.2	3
Erie	71.7	3	Tioga	70.5	3
Fayette	75.3	4	Union	67.5	2
Forest	58.3	1	Venango	76.8	4
Franklin	66.2	2	Warren	70.0	3
Fulton	68.7	3	Washington	51.4	1
Greene	66.6	2	Wayne	65.6	2
Huntingdon	73.6	4	Westmoreland	57.8	1
Indiana	73.0	3	Wyoming	64.5	2
Jefferson	81.1	4	York	55.9	1
Juniata	77.0	4			

Economic Risk

Percentage of children receiving free/reduced lunch (Pennsylvania Department of Education (PDE), 2014-15)

Students are eligible for free lunches if their family income is below 130 percent of the FPL. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' 2015 Poverty Guidelines for a family of four at 130 percent federal poverty level is \$31,005. Children who are members of households Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) 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 (\$44,122.50 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 Erie and Philadelphia; the counties with the lowest percentage were Centre and Chester.

Table 3. Percentage of Children Receiving Free/Reduced Lunch

Pennsylvania		46.9%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	39.8	1	Lackawanna	52.4	4
Allegheny	45.1	2	Lancaster	44.4	2
Armstrong	45.2	2	Lawrence	52.0	4
Beaver	43.8	2	Lebanon	42.1	2
Bedford	50.0	3	Lehigh	51.0	4
Berks	47.5	3	Luzerne	54.1	4
Blair	48.5	3	Lycoming	46.0	3
Bradford	47.1	3	McKean	50.7	3
Bucks	25.8	1	Mercer	46.9	3
Butler	26.2	1	Mifflin	52.8	4
Cambria	51.3	4	Monroe	49.4	3
Cameron	57.9	4	Montgomery	27.2	1
Carbon	51.0	4	Montour	35.7	1
Centre	23.9	1	Northampton	41.1	1
Chester	22.3	1	Northumberland	52.4	4
Clarion	43.5	2	Perry	41.1	1
Clearfield	53.0	4	Philadelphia	100.0	4
Clinton	55.1	4	Pike	31.6	1
Columbia	41.6	2	Potter	50.7	3
Crawford	45.7	3	Schuylkill	48.0	3
Cumberland	27.4	1	Snyder	44.1	2
Dauphin	52.8	4	Somerset	46.0	3
Delaware	41.2	2	Sullivan	36.5	1
Elk	39.1	1	Susquehanna	44.4	2
Erie	62.0	4	Tioga	45.1	2
Fayette	55.1	4	Union	32.0	1
Forest	55.2	4	Venango	52.1	4
Franklin	44.8	2	Warren	43.8	2
Fulton	44.6	2	Washington	33.0	1
Greene	45.3	3	Wayne	48.2	3
Huntingdon	49.1	3	Westmoreland	36.9	1
Indiana	45.8	3	Wyoming	44.3	2
Jefferson	44.8	2	York	39.7	1
Juniata	43.7	2			

Maternal Risk

Percentage of children born to young and single mothers
(*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2013*)

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 Fulton. Centre and Juniata counties had the lowest percentage.

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

Pennsylvania		5.9%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	8.6	4	Lackawanna	6.5	3
Allegheny	4.3	1	Lancaster	4.9	1
Armstrong	7.6	4	Lawrence	8.7	4
Beaver	6.0	2	Lebanon	5.8	2
Bedford	6.2	2	Lehigh	7.0	3
Berks	6.9	3	Luzerne	7.1	3
Blair	6.3	2	Lycoming	7.5	3
Bradford	7.8	4	McKean	8.3	4
Bucks	2.7	1	Mercer	6.7	3
Butler	3.7	1	Mifflin	5.7	2
Cambria	8.3	4	Monroe	6.4	2
Cameron	9.3	4	Montgomery	2.2	1
Carbon	6.1	2	Montour	2.8	1
Centre	1.9	1	Northampton	5.3	1
Chester	2.7	1	Northumberland	8.2	4
Clarion	5.6	2	Perry	7.1	3
Clearfield	7.9	4	Philadelphia	8.9	4
Clinton	5.1	1	Pike	5.5	1
Columbia	8.8	4	Potter	7.6	4
Crawford	6.4	3	Schuylkill	6.3	2
Cumberland	3.4	1	Snyder	6.7	3
Dauphin	7.4	3	Somerset	6.3	2
Delaware	4.2	1	Sullivan	6.0	2
Elk	6.5	3	Susquehanna	5.8	2
Erie	7.5	3	Tioga	7.1	3
Fayette	8.5	4	Union	5.2	1
Forest	5.7	2	Venango	6.1	2
Franklin	6.4	3	Warren	5.9	2
Fulton	9.9	4	Washington	5.6	2
Greene	7.8	4	Wayne	5.8	2
Huntingdon	6.7	3	Westmoreland	4.9	1
Indiana	5.3	1	Wyoming	7.7	4
Jefferson	8.0	4	York	6.7	3
Juniata	1.9	1			

Maternal Risk

Birth rate to mothers, ages 15-17 (*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2013*)

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 Northumberland, Philadelphia, and Potter counties had the highest rate of births to mothers, ages 15 to 17. The lowest rates, at 0 percent, were in Centre and Forest counties.

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

Pennsylvania			1.0%		
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	1.2	3	Lackawanna	1.0	3
Allegheny	0.8	2	Lancaster	0.8	2
Armstrong	1.0	3	Lawrence	1.6	4
Beaver	0.8	2	Lebanon	1.0	3
Bedford	0.8	2	Lehigh	1.4	4
Berks	1.3	4	Luzerne	1.1	3
Blair	1.2	3	Lycoming	1.3	4
Bradford	1.4	4	McKean	0.8	2
Bucks	0.3	1	Mercer	1.0	3
Butler	0.5	1	Mifflin	1.1	3
Cambria	1.3	3	Monroe	0.6	1
Cameron	0.9	2	Montgomery	0.3	1
Carbon	1.2	3	Montour	0.3	1
Centre	0.0	1	Northampton	0.6	1
Chester	0.4	1	Northumberland	1.9	4
Clarion	0.5	1	Perry	1.6	4
Clearfield	1.2	3	Philadelphia	2.3	4
Clinton	0.8	2	Pike	0.5	1
Columbia	1.3	4	Potter	1.9	4
Crawford	1.0	3	Schuylkill	0.7	2
Cumberland	0.5	1	Snyder	0.7	2
Dauphin	1.4	4	Somerset	1.0	3
Delaware	0.8	2	Sullivan	0.0	1
Elk	0.3	1	Susquehanna	1.0	2
Erie	1.5	4	Tioga	1.0	3
Fayette	1.6	4	Union	0.8	2
Forest	0.0	1	Venango	1.8	4
Franklin	0.8	2	Warren	1.4	4
Fulton	0.7	2	Washington	1.0	2
Greene	1.3	3	Wayne	0.3	1
Huntingdon	0.9	2	Westmoreland	0.7	1
Indiana	0.9	2	Wyoming	1.4	4
Jefferson	1.8	4	York	1.2	3
Juniata	0.2	1			

Maternal Risk

Percentage of births to mothers with less than a high school degree (*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2013*)

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

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

Pennsylvania		13.5%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	13.4	3	Lackawanna	14.1	3
Allegheny	6.5	1	Lancaster	28.0	4
Armstrong	11.7	2	Lawrence	19.3	4
Beaver	7.5	1	Lebanon	20.2	4
Bedford	16.0	3	Lehigh	13.5	3
Berks	19.8	4	Luzerne	14.2	3
Blair	11.0	2	Lycoming	12.2	2
Bradford	16.4	3	McKean	12.4	2
Bucks	6.2	1	Mercer	18.2	3
Butler	5.0	1	Mifflin	34.2	4
Cambria	8.7	1	Monroe	9.3	2
Cameron	7.1	1	Montgomery	5.1	1
Carbon	10.6	2	Montour	19.9	4
Centre	9.3	1	Northampton	9.9	2
Chester	11.8	2	Northumberland	18.3	3
Clarion	19.7	4	Perry	19.9	4
Clearfield	12.7	2	Philadelphia	18.7	4
Clinton	20.8	4	Pike	5.6	1
Columbia	13.3	2	Potter	8.3	1
Crawford	26.0	4	Schuylkill	13.3	2
Cumberland	11.0	2	Snyder	28.3	4
Dauphin	15.7	3	Somerset	14.4	3
Delaware	7.2	1	Sullivan	12.0	2
Elk	7.5	1	Susquehanna	7.7	1
Erie	14.9	3	Tioga	9.0	1
Fayette	18.3	4	Union	24.9	4
Forest	14.3	3	Venango	14.4	3
Franklin	18.0	3	Warren	18.1	3
Fulton	13.1	2	Washington	8.9	1
Greene	13.9	3	Wayne	7.4	1
Huntingdon	13.3	2	Westmoreland	6.8	1
Indiana	23.4	4	Wyoming	13.1	2
Jefferson	25.8	4	York	11.7	2
Juniata	28.9	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 intellectual disabilities, 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		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	
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		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, 2013)

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 diagnosed with attention-related disorders.^{xii}

In Pennsylvania in 2013, Fulton and Philadelphia counties had the highest percentages of low birth weight infants; Tioga 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		7.9%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	7.7	3	Lackawanna	8.5	4
Allegheny	7.3	3	Lancaster	7.1	2
Armstrong	8.2	3	Lawrence	8.8	4
Beaver	7.5	3	Lebanon	8.2	3
Bedford	5.1	1	Lehigh	8.5	4
Berks	8.1	3	Luzerne	7.7	3
Blair	6.4	1	Lycoming	6.8	2
Bradford	5.5	1	McKean	7.5	3
Bucks	6.4	2	Mercer	7.4	2
Butler	5.7	1	Mifflin	6.1	1
Cambria	7.3	2	Monroe	8.5	4
Cameron	ND		Montgomery	7.2	2
Carbon	8.5	4	Montour	7.2	2
Centre	5.0	1	Northampton	8.6	4
Chester	6.5	2	Northumberland	6.7	2
Clarion	7.6	3	Perry	7.7	3
Clearfield	7.1	2	Philadelphia	10.5	4
Clinton	4.9	1	Pike	8.5	4
Columbia	8.7	4	Potter	ND	
Crawford	8.3	4	Schuylkill	8.0	3
Cumberland	6.7	2	Snyder	6.7	1
Dauphin	8.5	4	Somerset	7.0	2
Delaware	8.8	4	Sullivan	ND	
Elk	4.6	1	Susquehanna	7.3	2
Erie	8.1	3	Tioga	3.4	1
Fayette	8.6	4	Union	4.5	1
Forest	ND		Venango	7.2	2
Franklin	7.0	2	Warren	8.5	4
Fulton	8.9	4	Washington	6.3	1
Greene	8.3	4	Wayne	7.5	3
Huntingdon	7.7	3	Westmoreland	5.9	1
Indiana	7.2	2	Wyoming	4.7	1
Jefferson	7.6	3	York	8.2	3
Juniata	7.1	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, 2013*)

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 2013, Juniata and Sullivan counties had the highest percentage of infant mortality. Four counties (Cameron, Forest, McKean, and Wyoming) 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	0.3	1	Lackawanna	0.5	2
Allegheny	0.7	3	Lancaster	0.7	3
Armstrong	1.1	4	Lawrence	0.9	4
Beaver	0.7	3	Lebanon	0.8	3
Bedford	1.2	4	Lehigh	0.5	2
Berks	0.6	2	Luzerne	0.6	2
Blair	0.7	3	Lycoming	0.9	4
Bradford	1.2	4	McKean	0.0	1
Bucks	0.4	1	Mercer	0.6	2
Butler	0.6	2	Mifflin	1.3	4
Cambria	0.5	1	Monroe	0.6	2
Cameron	0.0	1	Montgomery	0.5	2
Carbon	0.5	2	Montour	0.6	2
Centre	0.3	1	Northampton	0.7	3
Chester	0.4	1	Northumberland	0.7	3
Clarion	1.0	4	Perry	1.4	4
Clearfield	0.7	3	Philadelphia	0.9	4
Clinton	0.2	1	Pike	0.5	2
Columbia	0.7	3	Potter	0.5	2
Crawford	0.9	4	Schuylkill	0.9	4
Cumberland	0.5	2	Snyder	0.7	3
Dauphin	0.7	3	Somerset	0.6	2
Delaware	1.0	4	Sullivan	2.0	4
Elk	0.4	1	Susquehanna	0.7	3
Erie	0.7	3	Tioga	1.0	4
Fayette	0.4	1	Union	0.5	2
Forest	0.0	1	Venango	0.7	3
Franklin	0.5	1	Warren	0.9	4
Fulton	0.7	3	Washington	0.3	1
Greene	1.3	4	Wayne	0.3	1
Huntingdon	0.2	1	Westmoreland	0.3	1
Indiana	0.6	2	Wyoming	0.0	1
Jefferson	0.8	3	York	0.5	2
Juniata	1.9	4			

Academic Risk

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

Pennsylvania	36.7%
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PSSA: Percent below proficient in 3rd grade reading (PDE, 2014-15)

The Pennsylvania System of School Assessment (PSSA) is a statewide 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 2014-15 PDE data, Philadelphia and Sullivan counties had the highest percentage of third grade students below proficient in reading. Cameron and Centre counties had the lowest.

County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	36.5	3	Lackawanna	40.8	4
Allegheny	31.3	1	Lancaster	33.1	2
Armstrong	35.4	2	Lawrence	33.2	2
Beaver	31.9	2	Lebanon	36.9	3
Bedford	40.6	4	Lehigh	39.3	3
Berks	40.4	3	Luzerne	43.8	4
Blair	36.7	3	Lycoming	27.9	1
Bradford	44.4	4	McKean	40.0	3
Bucks	25.6	1	Mercer	37.0	3
Butler	25.4	1	Mifflin	45.7	4
Cambria	40.3	3	Monroe	38.3	3
Cameron	21.1	1	Montgomery	25.2	1
Carbon	39.4	3	Montour	31.6	2
Centre	23.2	1	Northampton	37.4	3
Chester	24.0	1	Northumberland	40.0	3
Clarion	38.2	3	Perry	38.2	3
Clearfield	34.9	2	Philadelphia	67.4	4
Clinton	43.0	4	Pike	33.6	2
Columbia	29.0	1	Potter	37.4	3
Crawford	45.5	4	Schuylkill	34.4	2
Cumberland	29.8	1	Snyder	35.8	2
Dauphin	42.8	4	Somerset	33.1	2
Delaware	33.0	2	Sullivan	51.2	4
Elk	28.0	1	Susquehanna	42.1	4
Erie	42.3	4	Tioga	34.6	2
Fayette	49.2	4	Union	28.6	1
Forest	44.1	4	Venango	33.9	2
Franklin	36.0	2	Warren	42.0	4
Fulton	36.8	3	Washington	29.9	1
Greene	49.6	4	Wayne	28.3	1
Huntingdon	46.0	4	Westmoreland	29.2	1
Indiana	34.3	2	Wyoming	30.4	1
Jefferson	28.0	1	York	33.3	2
Juniata	36.2	2			

Academic Risk

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

Pennsylvania	49.9%
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PSSA: Percent below proficient in 3rd grade math (PDE, 2014-15)

The PSSA is a statewide 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 2014-15 PDE data, Fayette and Philadelphia counties had the highest percentage of third grade students below proficient in math. Centre and Union counties had the lowest.

County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	47.3	2	Lackawanna	58.4	4
Allegheny	43.3	2	Lancaster	45.2	2
Armstrong	48.4	2	Lawrence	52.7	3
Beaver	49.3	2	Lebanon	50.0	3
Bedford	50.8	3	Lehigh	51.7	3
Berks	53.9	3	Luzerne	62.3	4
Blair	52.3	3	Lycoming	40.9	1
Bradford	57.6	4	McKean	54.9	4
Bucks	39.6	1	Mercer	45.0	2
Butler	38.2	1	Mifflin	57.0	4
Cambria	49.4	2	Monroe	50.3	3
Cameron	34.2	1	Montgomery	38.2	1
Carbon	54.3	4	Montour	43.3	2
Centre	33.1	1	Northampton	51.9	3
Chester	34.9	1	Northumberland	51.9	3
Clarion	52.9	3	Perry	51.7	3
Clearfield	48.1	2	Philadelphia	81.7	4
Clinton	57.0	4	Pike	42.6	1
Columbia	40.0	1	Potter	46.0	2
Crawford	59.1	4	Schuylkill	52.5	3
Cumberland	39.6	1	Snyder	47.4	2
Dauphin	52.5	3	Somerset	41.9	1
Delaware	49.3	2	Sullivan	58.5	4
Elk	34.6	1	Susquehanna	59.6	4
Erie	50.3	3	Tioga	54.1	4
Fayette	64.8	4	Union	33.0	1
Forest	44.1	2	Venango	49.4	3
Franklin	52.4	3	Warren	59.7	4
Fulton	44.1	2	Washington	40.8	1
Greene	58.4	4	Wayne	39.4	1
Huntingdon	59.8	4	Westmoreland	41.4	1
Indiana	45.7	2	Wyoming	56.0	4
Jefferson	42.0	1	York	45.7	2
Juniata	47.4	2			

Academic Risk

Percentage of students who do not graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma (PDE, 2014-15)

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 2014-15 PDE data, Fayette and Philadelphia counties had the highest percent of students who do not graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma. Chester and Forest Counties had the lowest.

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

Pennsylvania		12.5%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	8.5	2	Lackawanna	20.8	4
Allegheny	9.9	3	Lancaster	10.5	3
Armstrong	12.2	3	Lawrence	7.6	1
Beaver	9.6	2	Lebanon	11.7	3
Bedford	8.5	2	Lehigh	15.2	4
Berks	14.0	4	Luzerne	14.8	4
Blair	9.5	2	Lycoming	9.8	2
Bradford	10.2	3	McKean	9.8	2
Bucks	6.5	1	Mercer	5.4	1
Butler	8.0	1	Mifflin	10.6	3
Cambria	6.8	1	Monroe	13.2	4
Cameron	10.2	3	Montgomery	6.5	1
Carbon	16.3	4	Montour	12.8	4
Centre	7.8	1	Northampton	12.7	3
Chester	4.8	1	Northumberland	13.6	4
Clarion	6.6	1	Perry	10.7	3
Clearfield	11.1	3	Philadelphia	31.9	4
Clinton	8.8	2	Pike	6.9	1
Columbia	6.8	1	Potter	10.6	3
Crawford	12.6	3	Schuylkill	13.4	4
Cumberland	8.8	2	Snyder	16.0	4
Dauphin	20.3	4	Somerset	7.0	1
Delaware	12.7	3	Sullivan	5.8	1
Elk	9.6	2	Susquehanna	8.7	2
Erie	13.0	4	Tioga	12.8	3
Fayette	21.3	4	Union	6.2	1
Forest	2.5	1	Venango	9.6	2
Franklin	15.1	4	Warren	11.2	3
Fulton	13.9	4	Washington	9.5	2
Greene	18.6	4	Wayne	9.0	2
Huntingdon	8.6	2	Westmoreland	8.2	1
Indiana	6.9	1	Wyoming	8.8	2
Jefferson	10.0	3	York	9.1	2
Juniata	8.5	2			

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, 2014)

Exposure to adverse childhood experiences, such as abuse or neglect, has been found to lead to early initiation of drug use and increased likelihood of substance use disorder. 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 Five*

Pennsylvania		14.41%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	30.00	4	Lackawanna	17.39	3
Allegheny	5.85	1	Lancaster	13.30	2
Armstrong	12.00	2	Lawrence	14.29	2
Beaver	18.18	3	Lebanon	18.75	3
Bedford	0.00	1	Lehigh	6.49	1
Berks	14.79	2	Luzerne	28.99	4
Blair	15.38	3	Lycoming	13.33	2
Bradford	23.53	4	McKean	18.92	3
Bucks	11.18	2	Mercer	14.00	2
Butler	19.35	4	Mifflin	16.67	3
Cambria	5.77	1	Monroe	18.52	3
Cameron	0.00	1	Montgomery	12.03	2
Carbon	8.82	1	Montour	0.00	1
Centre	16.67	3	Northampton	25.19	4
Chester	8.64	1	Northumberland	12.20	2
Clarion	14.29	2	Perry	14.29	2
Clearfield	26.53	4	Philadelphia	13.91	2
Clinton	15.38	3	Pike	22.22	4
Columbia	28.57	4	Potter	23.53	4
Crawford	13.70	2	Schuylkill	11.63	2
Cumberland	21.54	4	Snyder	37.50	4
Dauphin	9.02	1	Somerset	5.26	1
Delaware	18.37	3	Sullivan	0.00	1
Elk	11.76	2	Susquehanna	8.00	1
Erie	13.27	2	Tioga	22.22	4
Fayette	15.48	3	Union	40.00	4
Forest	0.00	1	Venango	16.22	3
Franklin	23.81	4	Warren	6.25	1
Fulton	7.14	1	Washington	8.97	1
Greene	40.91	4	Wayne	16.67	3
Huntingdon	16.67	3	Westmoreland	10.00	1
Indiana	16.67	3	Wyoming	50.00	4
Jefferson	19.23	4	York	10.59	2
Juniata	16.67	3			

Toxic Stress

Percentage of children under age 18 with documented cases of maltreatment (*Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2013*)

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.^{xvi}

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 14. *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			

Toxic Stress

Percentage of children born to mothers who used tobacco during pregnancy

(Pennsylvania Department of Health's Bureau of Health Statistics and Research, 2013)

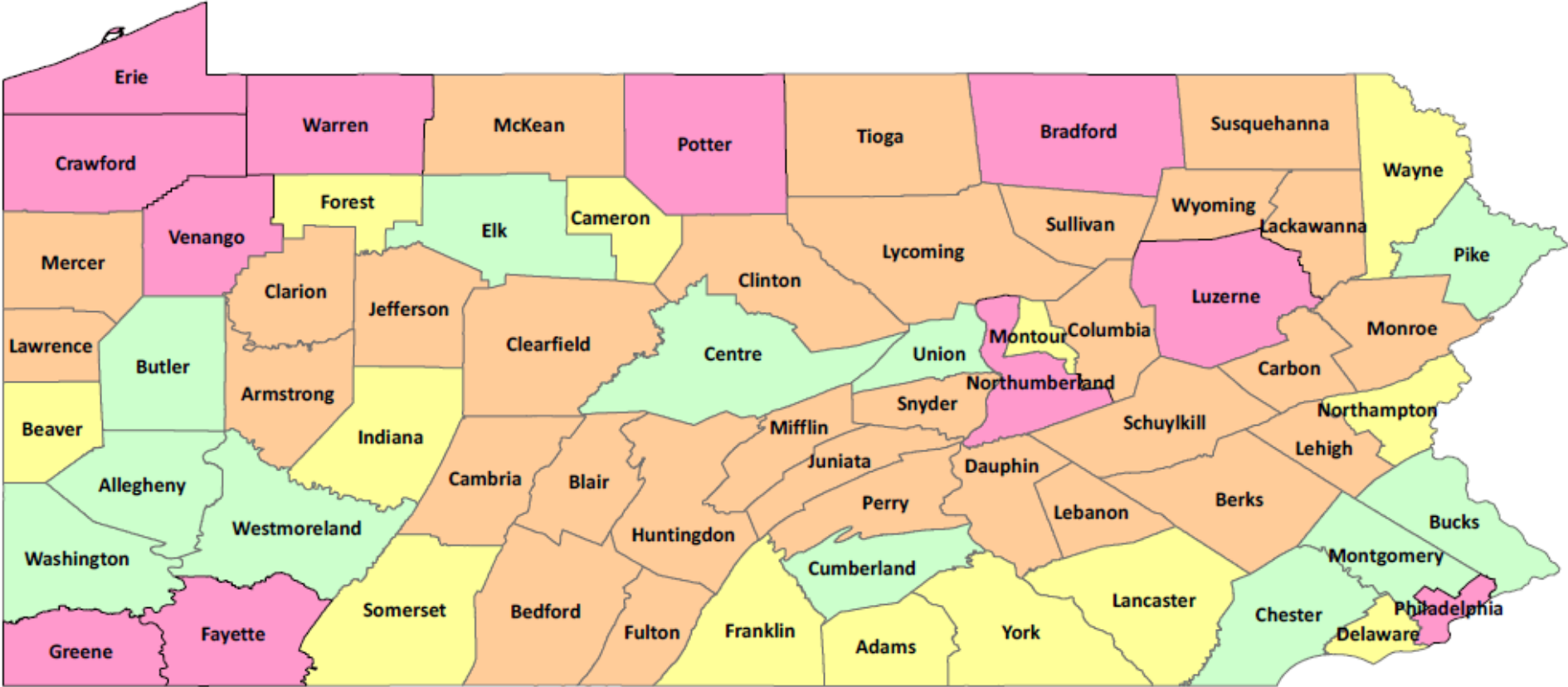
Behavioral data associate maternal smoking with lower verbal scores and poorer performance on specific language/auditory test. Even exposure to secondhand smoke can lead to low birth weight and thus a higher likelihood of disabilities.^{xvii}

The highest percent of children born to mothers who used tobacco during pregnancy were in Cameron and Forest counties. The lowest percent were in Chester and Montgomery counties.

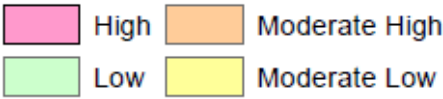
Table 15. *Percentage of Children Born to Mothers Who Used Tobacco during Pregnancy*

Pennsylvania		14.2%			
County	%	Risk Level	County	%	Risk Level
Adams	17.3	2	Lackawanna	21.3	2
Allegheny	12.7	1	Lancaster	9.9	1
Armstrong	25.3	4	Lawrence	29.6	4
Beaver	22.7	3	Lebanon	13.5	1
Bedford	22.3	3	Lehigh	10.4	1
Berks	11.0	1	Luzerne	22.3	3
Blair	22.4	3	Lycoming	20.5	2
Bradford	22.7	3	McKean	32.1	4
Bucks	10.7	1	Mercer	23.8	3
Butler	14.0	1	Mifflin	23.2	3
Cambria	26.2	4	Monroe	16.9	2
Cameron	40.5	4	Montgomery	6.4	1
Carbon	25.7	4	Montour	13.3	1
Centre	11.2	1	Northampton	13.9	1
Chester	5.5	1	Northumberland	22.2	3
Clarion	25.5	4	Perry	21.9	3
Clearfield	31.8	4	Philadelphia	8.8	1
Clinton	24.1	3	Pike	19.8	2
Columbia	24.1	3	Potter	29.4	4
Crawford	23.0	3	Schuylkill	25.1	3
Cumberland	13.4	1	Snyder	15.6	2
Dauphin	13.9	1	Somerset	20.6	2
Delaware	9.9	1	Sullivan	32.0	4
Elk	32.0	4	Susquehanna	25.1	3
Erie	20.5	2	Tioga	21.9	2
Fayette	31.9	4	Union	12.9	1
Forest	42.9	4	Venango	30.7	4
Franklin	14.8	2	Warren	27.4	4
Fulton	21.5	2	Washington	20.8	2
Greene	28.3	4	Wayne	23.0	3
Huntingdon	20.9	2	Westmoreland	19.5	2
Indiana	18.6	2	Wyoming	28.9	4
Jefferson	23.1	3	York	15.0	2
Juniata	16.8	2			

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 page 22 are the commonwealth's 67 counties and Average Risk Level for each, based on the fiscal year 2014-15 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 2014-15)

State and federally-funded quality early care and education programs (Early Intervention, Head Start state and federal (which includes HSSAP, Early Head Start, and Preschool Head Start), Healthy Families America, Keystone STARS, Nurse-Family Partnership, Parent-Child Home Program, Parents as Teachers, Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts, and School Based Pre-K) are **reaching 33 percent of children under age five statewide.**

Program reach is greatest in the high risk counties (37 percent), and slightly lower for moderate-high (36 percent), moderate-low (32 percent), and low risk (30 percent) counties.

Children are being served in both rural and urban communities. Approximately 35 percent of young children in rural communities are served in publicly-funded quality early care and education programs, and 33 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 Early Head Start, Early Intervention Infant-Toddler, Healthy Families America, Keystone STARS, Nurse-Family Partnership, Parent-Child Home Program, and Parents as Teachers. The range is from 8 percent to 36 percent by county.

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

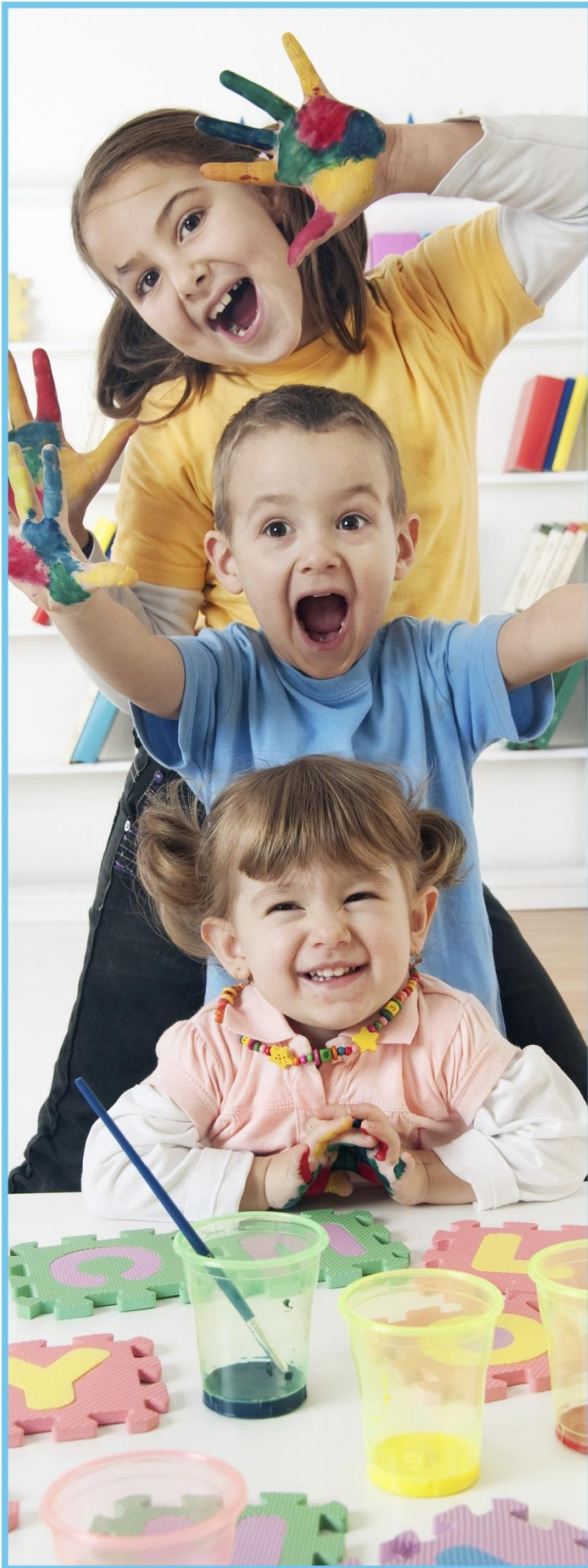
program. This program provides service to an estimated 10 percent of children from birth to age two.

Early Childhood Program Usage by Children Ages Three and Four

When considering the subset of preschool age children, **49 percent of three- and four-year-olds statewide are served in publicly-funded quality early care and education settings** that include Early Intervention Preschool, Head Start State and Federal, Keystone STARS, Parent-Child Home Program, Parents as Teachers, Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts, and School Based Pre-K.

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



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 2014-15, Healthy Families America operated in two counties and served 282 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	282	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	60	3.5
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	222	2.2	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

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 2014-15, Nurse-Family Partnership reached 44 of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania. This program served 8,491 children, which is two percent of the infants and toddlers in Pennsylvania. Sixty-four 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	8,491	2.0	Juniata	0	0.0
Adams	30	0.9	Lackawanna	175	2.6
Allegheny	532	1.4	Lancaster	394	1.8
Armstrong	0	0.0	Lawrence	200	6.9
Beaver	0	0.0	Lebanon	37	0.7
Bedford	0	0.0	Lehigh	254	2.0
Berks	570	3.8	Luzerne	443	4.5
Blair	270	6.3	Lycoming	211	5.6
Bradford	180	8.0	McKean	0	0.0
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	0	0.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	0	0.0
Cambria	197	4.7	Monroe	229	4.5
Cameron	0	0.0	Montgomery	277	1.0
Carbon	2	0.1	Montour	22	3.3
Centre	114	2.8	Northampton	257	2.7
Chester	252	1.4	Northumberland	131	4.2
Clarion	0	0.0	Perry	46	2.8
Clearfield	61	2.5	Philadelphia	1,361	2.2
Clinton	53	4.1	Pike	18	1.1
Columbia	116	6.2	Potter	0	0.0
Crawford	0	0.0	Schuylkill	150	3.4
Cumberland	119	1.6	Snyder	42	3.1
Dauphin	256	2.5	Somerset	0	0.0
Delaware	268	1.3	Sullivan	4	2.6
Elk	0	0.0	Susquehanna	25	1.9
Erie	183	1.8	Tioga	0	0.0
Fayette	292	7.3	Union	30	2.5
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	25	2.2	Wayne	33	2.7
Huntingdon	146	9.9	Westmoreland	0	0.0
Indiana	0	0.0	Wyoming	72	8.3
Jefferson	48	3.1	York	262	1.7

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 seven counties throughout the state. In 2014-15, Parent-Child Home Program reached 204 children, which is less than one percent of children under age five in Pennsylvania.

	Total Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by PCHP		Total Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by PCHP
Pennsylvania	204	0.0	Juniata	16	0.8%
Adams	0	0.0%	Lackawanna	0	0.0%
Allegheny	0	0.0%	Lancaster	0	0.0%
Armstrong	44	1.1%	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	19	0.4%
Bradford	0	0.0%	McKean	0	0.0%
Bucks	0	0.0%	Mercer	0	0.0%
Butler	0	0.0%	Mifflin	30	0.6%
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	31	1.9%	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	18	1.0%
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	46	1.0%	Wyoming	0	0.0%
Jefferson	0	0.0%	York	0	0.0%

Parents as Teachers

Parents as Teachers programs provide parents with knowledge and resources to prepare their children for a stronger start in life and greater success in school. The two settings in which PAT is most frequently used are Family Centers and Early Head Start/Head Start. 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 1,600 children were provided Parents as Teachers home visitation services under the federal MIECHV grant in 15 counties statewide in 2014-15. Four 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	1,561	0.2	Juniata	0	0.0
Adams	0	0.0	Lackawanna	0	0.0
Allegheny	37	0.1	Lancaster	0	0.0
Armstrong	65	1.2	Lawrence	0	0.0
Beaver	0	0.0	Lebanon	0	0.0
Bedford	0	0.0	Lehigh	0	0.0
Berks	330	0.9	Luzerne	0	0.0
Blair	0	0.0	Lycoming	0	0.0
Bradford	0	0.0	McKean	217	7.6
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	0	0.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	0	0.0
Cambria	0	0.0	Monroe	0	0.0
Cameron	36	12.8	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	109	3.5
Clearfield	87	1.7	Philadelphia	81	0.1
Clinton	145	5.2	Pike	0	0.0
Columbia	0	0.0	Potter	0	0.0
Crawford	63	1.2	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	85	0.4	Tioga	0	0.0
Fayette	0	0.0	Union	0	0.0
Forest	2	1.1	Venango	26	0.8
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	59	1.0	Wyoming	0	0.0
Jefferson	219	5.8	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 36,337 children across 65 counties in Pennsylvania in 2014-15. This is five percent of all children under age five.

A total of 39 agencies in 46 counties (121 school districts) in the state in 2014-15 administered Head Start services through the Head Start Supplemental Assistance Program. The program reached 5,567 children. Federally-funded Early Head Start programs reached 4,339 children.

Sixty-two agencies in 64 counties (363 school districts) administered federal Head Start services, reaching 26,431 children in 2014-15.

	Total HS Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by HS		Total HS Children Served	% of Children Under 5 Served by HS
Pennsylvania	36,337	4.9	Juniata	200	11.5
Adams	216	3.9	Lackawanna	1,271	10.2
Allegheny	3,752	5.8	Lancaster	700	2.0
Armstrong	287	5.9	Lawrence	651	12.0
Beaver	640	7.1	Lebanon	469	5.5
Bedford	215	8.2	Lehigh	809	3.8
Berks	640	2.5	Luzerne	1,013	6.0
Blair	480	6.6	Lycoming	434	6.7
Bradford	231	6.1	McKean	159	6.7
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	438	7.3
Butler	413	4.1	Mifflin	229	7.8
Cambria	578	7.7	Monroe	256	2.6
Cameron	29	13.2	Montgomery	180	0.4
Carbon	250	7.2	Montour	90	8.6
Centre	297	3.7	Northampton	431	2.7
Chester	476	1.5	Northumberland	349	6.2
Clarion	132	6.4	Perry	44	1.6
Clearfield	685	15.4	Philadelphia	8,827	8.7
Clinton	159	7.2	Pike	273	9.7
Columbia	243	7.1	Potter	31	3.2
Crawford	423	8.0	Schuylkill	484	5.2
Cumberland	218	1.7	Snyder	142	5.9
Dauphin	796	4.7	Somerset	156	4.2
Delaware	1,002	2.9	Sullivan	48	18.8
Elk	69	4.5	Susquehanna	168	7.7
Erie	806	4.8	Tioga	158	7.1
Fayette	916	13.0	Union	119	5.7
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	203	6.0
Franklin	401	3.9	Warren	200	9.6
Fulton	84	9.2	Washington	578	5.2
Greene	164	8.4	Wayne	252	10.9
Huntingdon	303	11.5	Westmoreland	824	4.7
Indiana	342	7.6	Wyoming	54	3.6
Jefferson	204	7.9	York	646	2.4

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 166 agencies in 62 counties (242 school districts) administering Pennsylvania Pre-K Counts services in the state in 2014-15, reaching 13,456 students or five 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	13,456	4.5	Juniata	34	5.3
Adams	29	1.2	Lackawanna	178	3.8
Allegheny	1,105	4.4	Lancaster	422	3.0
Armstrong	18	1.2	Lawrence	94	4.8
Beaver	169	4.8	Lebanon	240	6.9
Bedford	73	6.8	Lehigh	384	4.4
Berks	212	2.0	Luzerne	416	6.1
Blair	187	6.4	Lycoming	149	5.5
Bradford	71	4.7	McKean	65	6.4
Bucks	273	1.9	Mercer	69	2.8
Butler	121	2.8	Mifflin	80	6.7
Cambria	189	6.2	Monroe	127	3.5
Cameron	15	18.8	Montgomery	298	1.5
Carbon	55	3.8	Montour	17	4.4
Centre	142	5.1	Northampton	209	3.0
Chester	145	1.1	Northumberland	152	7.0
Clarion	135	16.3	Perry	0	0.0
Clearfield	159	9.6	Philadelphia	2,834	7.3
Clinton	91	10.1	Pike	53	4.5
Columbia	0	0.0	Potter	12	3.0
Crawford	191	9.0	Schuylkill	180	5.6
Cumberland	85	1.6	Snyder	34	3.2
Dauphin	515	7.7	Somerset	123	8.2
Delaware	409	3.0	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	38	5.7	Susquehanna	68	7.9
Erie	763	11.1	Tioga	125	14.1
Fayette	176	6.2	Union	40	4.4
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	203	15.7
Franklin	115	2.8	Warren	26	3.1
Fulton	0	0.0	Washington	202	4.7
Greene	53	6.5	Wayne	65	6.9
Huntingdon	73	7.2	Westmoreland	301	4.1
Indiana	233	12.4	Wyoming	34	5.2
Jefferson	84	8.0	York	298	2.7

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 42 counties throughout the state. Funding can be local, or through state or federal grants.

Nine of the 42 counties that use School District Based Pre-K are high risk counties. Three percent (9,924) of preschool age children in Pennsylvania were reached by School District Based Pre-K Programs in 2014-15.

	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	9,924	3.3	Juniata	0	0.0
Adams	0	0.0	Lackawanna	563	11.9
Allegheny	1,816	7.2	Lancaster	413	2.9
Armstrong	0	0.0	Lawrence	123	6.2
Beaver	124	3.5	Lebanon	318	9.2
Bedford	179	16.8	Lehigh	0	0.0
Berks	445	4.3	Luzerne	20	0.3
Blair	166	5.7	Lycoming	109	4.0
Bradford	99	6.5	McKean	202	20.0
Bucks	0	0.0	Mercer	0	0.0
Butler	0	0.0	Mifflin	0	0.0
Cambria	327	10.7	Monroe	0	0.0
Cameron	0	0.0	Montgomery	135	0.7
Carbon	0	0.0	Montour	0	0.0
Centre	20	0.7	Northampton	96	1.4
Chester	0	0.0	Northumberland	79	3.6
Clarion	38	4.6	Perry	0	0.0
Clearfield	13	0.8	Philadelphia	2,382	6.1
Clinton	0	0.0	Pike	72	6.1
Columbia	30	2.2	Potter	97	24.3
Crawford	0	0.0	Schuylkill	89	2.7
Cumberland	0	0.0	Snyder	0	0.0
Dauphin	15	0.2	Somerset	176	11.7
Delaware	98	0.7	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	17	2.5	Susquehanna	187	21.6
Erie	520	7.6	Tioga	60	6.7
Fayette	67	2.4	Union	20	2.2
Forest	27	37.0	Venango	128	9.9
Franklin	0	0.0	Warren	0	0.0
Fulton	98	26.6	Washington	0	0.0
Greene	21	2.6	Wayne	95	10.1
Huntingdon	0	0.0	Westmoreland	42	0.6
Indiana	209	11.1	Wyoming	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	York	189	1.7

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 2014-15. Among the top twelve counties in terms of reach, or those serving more than 12 percent of the population under age five, one (Cameron) is moderate-low risk, six (Berks, Blair, Clarion, Clearfield, Lehigh, and McKean) are moderate-high risk, and five (Erie, Greene, Potter, Venango, and Warren) are high risk. Nine are rural counties and three are urban. Early Intervention serves a total of 89,166 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	70,244	9.6	Juniata	97	6.2
Adams	353	6.3	Lackawanna	1,216	10.5
Allegheny	7,388	11.6	Lancaster	2,670	7.5
Armstrong	384	10.7	Lawrence	404	8.3
Beaver	982	11.0	Lebanon	748	8.8
Bedford	183	7.0	Lehigh	2,759	12.9
Berks	3,065	12.1	Luzerne	1,082	6.5
Blair	961	13.3	Lycoming	553	8.6
Bradford	357	9.5	McKean	361	15.2
Bucks	3,478	10.2	Mercer	515	8.6
Butler	991	9.9	Mifflin	185	6.3
Cambria	737	10.2	Monroe	602	6.9
Cameron	42	19.2	Montgomery	4,260	9.0
Carbon	250	7.2	Montour	94	9.0
Centre	514	7.6	Northampton	1,817	11.2
Chester	2,815	9.0	Northumberland	494	9.4
Clarion	271	13.2	Perry	190	6.9
Clearfield	566	14.0	Philadelphia	11,101	11.0
Clinton	186	8.4	Pike	265	9.4
Columbia	226	7.0	Potter	137	14.1
Crawford	340	6.7	Schuylkill	797	10.3
Cumberland	930	7.3	Snyder	158	6.5
Dauphin	1,290	7.7	Somerset	339	9.2
Delaware	2,663	7.8	Sullivan	27	10.6
Elk	161	10.4	Susquehanna	199	9.2
Erie	2,259	13.5	Tioga	206	9.3
Fayette	730	10.7	Union	125	6.0
Forest	14	7.7	Venango	370	12.0
Franklin	705	7.1	Warren	279	13.4
Fulton	82	9.0	Washington	970	9.2
Greene	262	13.4	Wayne	221	10.1
Huntingdon	194	7.8	Westmoreland	1,904	10.8
Indiana	396	8.8	Wyoming	75	4.9
Jefferson	243	9.4	York	2,104	7.9

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 research-based quality standards. As of June 2015, there were 3,901 child care providers within the Keystone STARS system, covering 65 counties and reaching an estimated 102,412 (14 percent) children under age five in the commonwealth. Overall, 49 percent of regulated child care facilities participated in Keystone STARS, with 66 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 169,051 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	102,412	14.0	Juniata	81	5.2
Adams	508	9.1	Lackawanna	1,321	11.4
Allegheny	9,672	15.2	Lancaster	3,301	9.3
Armstrong	281	7.8	Lawrence	409	8.4
Beaver	933	10.4	Lebanon	790	9.3
Bedford	185	7.0	Lehigh	3,347	15.6
Berks	2,871	11.4	Luzerne	2,381	14.4
Blair	1,163	16.1	Lycoming	1,275	19.8
Bradford	632	16.8	McKean	369	15.6
Bucks	5,943	17.4	Mercer	658	11.0
Butler	1,052	10.5	Mifflin	242	8.3
Cambria	1,241	17.1	Monroe	1,306	15.0
Cameron	35	16.1	Montgomery	7,822	16.5
Carbon	320	9.2	Montour	193	18.4
Centre	1,360	20.1	Northampton	2,086	12.9
Chester	4,487	14.4	Northumberland	481	9.1
Clarion	334	16.3	Perry	311	11.3
Clearfield	527	13.0	Philadelphia	19,483	19.3
Clinton	236	10.7	Pike	247	8.7
Columbia	417	13.0	Potter	62	6.3
Crawford	823	16.2	Schuylkill	536	7.0
Cumberland	1,666	13.1	Snyder	224	9.2
Dauphin	3,133	18.7	Somerset	308	8.3
Delaware	3,820	11.2	Sullivan	0	0.0
Elk	197	12.8	Susquehanna	230	10.6
Erie	2,460	14.7	Tioga	489	22.0
Fayette	808	11.9	Union	248	11.8
Forest	0	0.0	Venango	255	8.3
Franklin	807	8.1	Warren	162	7.7
Fulton	66	7.2	Washington	1,117	10.6
Greene	66	3.4	Wayne	387	17.7
Huntingdon	259	10.4	Westmoreland	2,117	12.0
Indiana	397	8.8	Wyoming	81	5.4
Jefferson	304	11.7	York	3,090	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 that meet work and income requirements. As of this reporting period, to be eligible, families that earn up to 200 percent of the federal poverty level or less and remain in up to 235 percent may enter the program, and must meet certain work requirements.

Subsidized child care was provided to 72,887 children under age five in June 2015. Children ages five to 12 also receive Child Care Works subsidy. Child Care Works serves a monthly average of 126,855 children, including school-age children. Approximately 10 percent of all children under five received Child Care Works subsidy in June 2015.

	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	72,887	10.0	Juniata	22	1.4%
Adams	291	5.2%	Lackawanna	1,107	9.6%
Allegheny	7,311	11.5%	Lancaster	2,085	5.9%
Armstrong	247	6.9%	Lawrence	386	7.9%
Beaver	785	8.8%	Lebanon	358	4.2%
Bedford	55	2.1%	Lehigh	2,433	11.4%
Berks	1,998	7.9%	Luzerne	1,332	8.1%
Blair	492	6.8%	Lycoming	599	9.3%
Bradford	183	4.9%	McKean	70	3.0%
Bucks	1,723	5.0%	Mercer	427	7.2%
Butler	335	3.4%	Mifflin	139	4.8%
Cambria	610	8.4%	Monroe	709	8.2%
Cameron	3	1.4%	Montgomery	2,756	5.8%
Carbon	166	4.8%	Montour	51	4.9%
Centre	312	4.6%	Northampton	1,428	8.8%
Chester	1,305	4.2%	Northumberland	300	5.7%
Clarion	89	4.3%	Perry	89	3.2%
Clearfield	230	5.7%	Philadelphia	26,646	26.4%
Clinton	83	3.8%	Pike	140	5.0%
Columbia	169	5.2%	Potter	25	2.6%
Crawford	264	5.2%	Schuylkill	394	5.1%
Cumberland	665	5.2%	Snyder	91	3.8%
Dauphin	2,329	13.9%	Somerset	208	5.6%
Delaware	3,850	11.3%	Sullivan	4	1.6%
Elk	49	3.2%	Susquehanna	66	3.0%
Erie	2,271	13.6%	Tioga	145	6.5%
Fayette	401	5.9%	Union	99	4.7%
Forest	3	1.6%	Venango	291	9.4%
Franklin	357	3.6%	Warren	122	5.8%
Fulton	13	1.4%	Washington	658	6.2%
Greene	79	4.1%	Wayne	125	5.7%
Huntingdon	117	4.7%	Westmoreland	886	5.0%
Indiana	217	4.8%	Wyoming	50	3.3%
Jefferson	127	4.9%	York	1,517	5.7%

Pennsylvania's Ready to Learn for Pre-K

The Ready to Learn Block Grant is designed to support programs and services that increase student achievement. Schools can use their Ready to Learn Block Grant funding to enhance learning opportunities for students through initiatives, such as: Pre-Kindergarten to grade 3 curriculum alignment; ensuring that all students are academically performing at grade level by third grade in both reading and math; extended learning opportunities for supplemental and customized student instruction for pre-kindergarten to grade 3; training to support early literacy; supplemental instruction in biology, English language arts and algebra I; instructional coaches; science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education; implementation of the state literacy plan; and hybrid learning. Ready to Learn has been used to provide funding for quality Pre-K programming in 21 counties throughout the state.

	Number of School Districts	RTL Total Allocations		Number of School Districts	RTL Total Allocations
Pennsylvania	26	\$5,735,048	Juniata		\$0
Adams		\$0	Lackawanna		\$0
Allegheny	2	\$2,259,687	Lancaster	1	\$16,616
Armstrong		\$0	Lawrence		\$0
Beaver	3	\$317,033	Lebanon	1	\$485,555
Bedford		\$0	Lehigh		\$0
Berks	1	\$757,981	Luzerne	1	\$33,319
Blair	1	\$71,470	Lycoming		\$0
Bradford	1	\$5,000	McKean	1	\$91,961
Bucks		\$0	Mercer		\$0
Butler		\$0	Mifflin		\$0
Cambria	1	\$121,182	Monroe	1	\$4,220
Cameron		\$0	Montgomery	2	\$175,855
Carbon		\$0	Montour		\$0
Centre		\$0	Northampton		\$0
Chester		\$0	Northumberland		\$0
Clarion		\$0	Perry		\$0
Clearfield		\$0	Philadelphia	1	\$463,606
Clinton		\$0	Pike		\$0
Columbia	1	\$62,900	Potter		\$0
Crawford		\$0	Schuylkill		\$0
Cumberland		\$0	Snyder		\$0
Dauphin		\$0	Somerset	2	\$208,032
Delaware	1	\$22,284	Sullivan		\$0
Elk		\$0	Susquehanna	1	\$155,375
Erie		\$0	Tioga		\$0
Fayette	1	\$20,000	Union		\$0
Forest		\$0	Venango	1	\$5,988
Franklin		\$0	Warren		\$0
Fulton		\$0	Washington		\$0
Greene		\$0	Wayne		\$0
Huntingdon		\$0	Westmoreland	1	\$88,107
Indiana		\$0	Wyoming		\$0
Jefferson		\$0	York	1	\$368,876

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. Twenty-one counties within the state did not receive Title I funding in 2014-15.

	Amount Budgeted for Pre-K – 2 nd Grade		Amount Budgeted for Pre-K – 2 nd Grade
Pennsylvania	\$55,986,509	Juniata	\$0
Adams	\$0	Lackawanna	\$443,070
Allegheny	\$2,594,286	Lancaster	\$1,596,701
Armstrong	\$131,336	Lawrence	\$5,798,306
Beaver	\$551,612	Lebanon	\$0
Bedford	\$348,656	Lehigh	\$873,179
Berks	\$1,739,823	Luzerne	\$2,202,477
Blair	\$1,523,322	Lycoming	\$1,042,128
Bradford	\$198,220	McKean	\$1,347,375
Bucks	\$1,592,250	Mercer	\$9,957,324
Butler	\$4,218,948	Mifflin	\$0
Cambria	\$289,838	Monroe	\$0
Cameron	\$546,125	Montgomery	\$1,183,450
Carbon	\$732	Montour	\$0
Centre	\$695,058	Northampton	\$1,546,371
Chester	\$2,231,610	Northumberland	\$1,430,738
Clarion	\$0	Perry	\$0
Clearfield	\$559,636	Philadelphia	\$241,854
Clinton	\$247,541	Pike	\$0
Columbia	\$768,882	Potter	\$0
Crawford	\$0	Schuylkill	\$100,833
Cumberland	\$0	Snyder	\$396,570
Dauphin	\$0	Somerset	\$0
Delaware	\$1,769,619	Sullivan	\$0
Elk	\$679,115	Susquehanna	\$0
Erie	\$859,372	Tioga	\$95,462
Fayette	\$296,720	Union	\$365
Forest	\$0	Venango	\$399,849
Franklin	\$1,060,204	Warren	\$512,761
Fulton	\$0	Washington	\$232,833
Greene	\$0	Wayne	\$0
Huntingdon	\$0	Westmoreland	\$2,500,696
Indiana	\$132,204	Wyoming	\$198,279
Jefferson	\$814,278	York	\$36,500

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 number of 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

- 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.
- ^{iv} U.S. Census Bureau. (2012). How poverty is calculated in the ACS. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/poverty-cal-in-acr.pdf>
- ^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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