

Unmet Need For Early Care and Education in Boston

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By

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Introduction

The purpose of this report is to identify the unmet need for early care and education for zero to five year olds in Boston. This need will be described generally, in specific neighborhoods, and for specific populations. In the following pages we will:

- Describe the current supply of early childhood care and education in Boston;
- Present several estimates of current demand for early care and education in Boston;
- Compare the supply to demand in order to identify the unmet need and need for subsidized care.

We recommend that this report be used to:

- Inform planning for the universal preschool initiative;
- Inform the Child Care Capital Investment Fund's planning for expansion of services for children ages 0-5 in Boston and for allocation of resources; and
- Assist in fundraising efforts to expand services in specific areas of high need.

This document was built on a report from June, 2002, entitled *The Supply and Demand For Early Care and Education in Boston*, by Christine Johnson-Staub, Kelly Graceffa, and Martha Cowden. The 2002 report was prepared for the Zero to Eight Coalition's Facilities Committee. This report expands upon the capacity and subsidy data from the earlier report by providing updated and corrected subsidy figures and adding several new demand formulas.

We reviewed local, state, and national research on assessing the need for early childhood services. The 2001 report, *Planning For Chicago's Children In The New Century*, by The Illinois Facilities Fund, provided a format, methodology, and specific demand formula that are particularly relevant to Boston.

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Executive Summary

The 2000 U.S. Census shows that Boston is becoming an increasingly diverse city. For the first time a majority of the city (50.5%) is non-White. The total number of children under the age of five has declined by 12.5% since 1990, and almost one in five of its residents lives below the poverty line.¹

Our review of the 15,328 current full-time licensed slots for 0-5 year olds in the city shows that 66% of the full-time supply (capacity) is for preschool aged children, 22% is for toddlers, and 12% is for infants. The shortage of licensed slots for infants and toddlers is acute across the city. Almost 60% of all licensed slots are in center based programs, with centers providing 66% of care for preschoolers, and family child care providers providing 60% of care to infants and 45% of care for toddlers. Full-time capacity can be increased by 2,117 slots or by 14%, by converting the Boston Public Schools and Head Start part-time slots to full-time. The space these programs use is available, but substantial funds would be needed for the increased operating costs.

There are 7,177 full-time subsidies in Boston, with 72% for preschool aged children, 20% for toddlers, and only 8% for infants. Fifty-eight percent of these subsidies go to centers and 23% to family child care. Vouchers account for the greatest percentage (36%) of all subsidies. Family child care providers rely on vouchers for 63% of the total subsidies they receive.

Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill and Dorchester have the greatest full-time capacity; together they have 51% of the total number of licensed slots in the city and 61% of the full-time subsidies. They also have 42% of the total number of 0-5 year olds in Boston. In Dorchester, East Boston, and Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill, over 50% of the licensed capacity for 0-5 year olds is subsidized.

According to the demand formula for Boston (see Appendix A.1. for a detailed explanation of the methodology), the total demand for full-day/full year early care and education services for children under the age of five in Boston is 20,766. This total demand number represents 53% of all children ages 0-5 according to Public Health Commission birth records², and 65% of all 0-5 year olds according to the 2000 U.S. Census. Infants account for 4,112 or 20% of the total demand, toddlers for 7,206 or 35% of the total, and preschool aged children for 9,448 or 45% of the total demand.

In comparing supply to demand in order to assess unmet need across the city, the following figures stand out:

- In comparing the supply of licensed slots to total births of 0-5 year olds, 24,070 children, or 61% of 0-5 year olds still do not have access to early care and education.
- Full-time subsidies are only available for 39% of the licensed slots in the city and for only 18.2% of the children under five, according to birth records.

¹ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Creativity and Innovation: A Bridge to the Future: A Summary of the Boston Indicators Report, 2002* (Boston: Boston Foundation and Boston's Civic Community, 2003, p. 27).

² Public Health Commission birth records, as reported to the authors by the Boston Public Schools.

- After subtracting the total supply from the general demand, there is an unmet need for 5,432 slots for children ages 0-5 in Boston, with an unmet need for 2,289 slots for infants, 3,876 slots for toddlers, and an excess of 733 slots over demand for preschool aged children.
- In comparing the total demand for Head Start services for children 0-5 to the current supply of part-time and full-time Head Start slots available, there is still an unmet need for 5,483 part-time and full-time Head Start slots.

The greatest unmet needs for early care and education for all 0-5 year olds are in Dorchester (2,737 children), Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury (2,213 children) and East Boston (907 children). By percentage of capacity (supply) to overall demand, the greatest unmet needs are in South Boston (only 27.1% of need met), Hyde Park/ Roslindale/West Roxbury (44.2% of need met) and East Boston (52.2% of need met). There is an excess of capacity in comparison to demand in three neighborhoods: Chinatown/South End/Fenway (1,103 slots), Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill (569 slots), and Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill (367 slots). Almost all the excess is found in slots for preschool aged children.

It is interesting to note that in both the comparisons of capacity/births and capacity/demand formulas, the neighborhoods with the greatest percentages of unmet need are South Boston, Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury, and East Boston. The lowest percentages of subsidies/births are in South Boston, Allston/Brighton/Kenmore, and Charlestown/North End, but the real unmet need for subsidized care (except for Head Start, see below) could not be calculated due to our inability to collect income information for families with children 0-5 and by cluster neighborhood

The greatest unmet need for full-time Head Start slots based on the HS demand formula compared to full-time Head Start capacity is in Dorchester (2,356 full-time slots needed), Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill (1,143 full-time slots needed) and Hyde Park/Roslindale/West Roxbury (756 full-time slots needed). The greatest need for either full or part-time Head Start slots is also Dorchester (2,039 slots needed), Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill (891 slots needed) and Hyde Park/Roslindale/West Roxbury (733 slots needed). Again, it should be noted that most families who are eligible for Head Start are also eligible for other subsidies, so the actual unmet need numbers for Head Start are less than reported here.

A review of these conclusions leads us to make the following recommendations to expand early care and education services for children aged zero to five in Boston:

1. Increase the supply of full-time licensed infant and toddler slots across the city to address the unmet need for 2,289 infant slots and 3,876 toddler slots in all neighborhoods of the city. New slots should include a mix of family child care, center based, and Head Start services in order to provide families with a range of program choices.
2. Increase the supply of full-time licensed preschool slots in the four neighborhoods with the greatest unmet needs: Hyde Park/Roslindale/W.Roxbury (699 slots), Dorchester (590 slots), East Boston (244 slots), and South Boston (194 slots). Again, new slots should include a mix of family child care, center based, Head Start, and BPS services.

3. Increase the supply of full-time Head Start services to address the unmet need for 5,483 full- and part-time Head Start slots. Obtain resources needed to convert to full-time as many of the 1,318 part-time Head Start slots as possible in order to meet the needs of low income working families.
4. Provide technical assistance and capacity building support to the neighborhoods with the greatest unmet needs to plan for the expansion of slots. A review of the various methods of assessing unmet need shows that the neighborhoods with the greatest unmet needs in absolute numbers are Dorchester, Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury, and East Boston. The greatest unmet needs in percentage of capacity to demand are in South Boston.
5. Conduct further research to review the census, birth record, capacity, and subsidy numbers for the South End/Chinatown/Fenway neighborhood and the Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill neighborhood and make any corrections needed in the tables, demand formula, and unmet needs assessments.
6. Conduct further research to compile data on the numbers of families with children under the age of five by neighborhood, broken out by income level and work status. Once this data has been gathered, then compare it to the subsidy data to determine the unmet need for subsidized early care and education in Boston.

In conclusion, we believe that all children should be able to access high quality early care and education. We advocate for government agencies, the legislature, parents, business people, and the Early Education for All Campaign to provide more resources to implement the recommendations listed above.

City of Boston

Overview

According to 2000 U.S. Census data, 574,282 people live in the city of Boston, representing 2.6% growth since 1990. The total number of children under five years of age is 32,046, representing a 12.5% reduction from the 1990 Census. The City is also more diverse--for the first time a majority (50.5%) of the city is non-White. The largest racial and ethnic groups are Whites (49.5%) Blacks or African Americans (23.8%) and Hispanics (14.4%). The largest increase since 1990 was found among Asians or Pacific Islanders, with an increase of 49.4% although Asians and Pacific Islanders only represent 7.5% of the total population. The median household income is now \$39,629, an increase of only 1.4% over the 1990 level. The percentage of residents living in poverty is 19.5%, representing an increase of 6.9% over the 1990 level.³ For a family of four, the federal poverty level is \$18,400. In comparison, the Massachusetts statewide median income (SMI) level for a family of four is \$68,964, and the threshold for MA Office of Child Care Services child care subsidies is 50% of the SMI or 34,488.

In this overview section and the following overview sections for each neighborhood, the census data is presented using the Boston Redevelopment Authority's neighborhood boundaries. Using these boundaries allowed the authors to compare basic census data from the 2000 U.S. Census and the 1990 U.S. Census, in order to show population trends.

It should be noted that the 2000 U.S. Census data for children under five years differs substantially from the Boston Public Health Commission's Boston birth records, as reported to the authors by the Boston Public Schools. As described above there are 32,046 children under five years of age in Boston, according to the 2000 U.S. Census. However, according to the Boston Public Health Commission's records (as reported to us by the Boston Public Schools), there are 39,398 children, representing an increase of 23% over the census number. At this time, we can not explain the difference in the two numbers. The Boston Public Schools and the Zero to Eight Coalition have chosen to use birth records for their planning, because they believe these numbers represent a more accurate count of the actual number of children in the city, particularly the children of refugee and immigrant families who tend to be undercounted in the census data.

Supply

Table 1 below provides information on citywide licensed full-time (FT) and part-time (PT) capacity. (See Appendix A.2. for definitions of full and part-time care.)

³ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, p. 27.

Table 1. Citywide Licensed Capacity

Type of Care	Infant		Toddlers		Preschool		Total 0-5 yr. olds		
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	Total
Boston Public Schools	0	0	0	0	324	799	324	799	1,123
Centers	722	10	1,689	33	6,673	282	9,084	325	9,409
Family Child Care	1,093	108	1,611	159	2,186	216	4,890	484	5,374
Head Start	4	17	28	84	998	1,217	1,030	1,318	2,348
Total	1,820	135	3,327	277	10,181	2,514	15,328	2,926	18,254

Sources: OCCS licensing data, March 2002; Associated Early Care and Education Boston EQUIP Family Child Care Survey; Boston Public Schools; ABCD Head Start

Most of the full-time capacity (66%) is for preschool aged children, followed by toddler capacity (22%) and infant capacity (12%). Total part-time capacity is only 2,926 slots, and again preschool slots account for an even larger percentage (86%) of the total.

An examination of the distribution of slots by type of provider shows that 59% of the full-time slots are in center based care, 32% in family child care, 7% in Head Start, and 2% in the public schools. Center based providers account for an even greater percentage (66%) of the preschool aged care. Not surprisingly, family child care providers supply most (60%) of the full-time care to infants and almost half (48%) of the full-time care to toddlers.

The distribution changes when one examines part-time care. Of the total part-time care, 45% is provided by Head Start, followed by the Boston Public Schools (BPS) at 27%, family child care at 17% and centers at only 11%. Full-time capacity can be increased by 2,117 slots, or by 14%, by converting the BPS and Head Start part-time slots to full-time. The space these programs use is available; however, substantial funding would be required for the increased operating costs.

Tables 2 and 3 provide an overview of full-time subsidies available to children in Boston.

Table 2. Full-time Subsidies

BPS	Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals			
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
324	257	813	3096	309	589	759	4	28	998	570	1430	5177	7177

Seventy-two percent of the 7,177 full-time subsidies for children under five are for preschool aged children, followed by 20% for toddlers and only 8% for infants. Most subsidies (58%) go to children in center based care, followed by family child care (23%), Head Start (14%), and public schools (5%).

Table 3. Full-time Subsidies by Type of Subsidy

Type of Subsidy	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Head Start	4	28	998	1,030
Vouchers-Basic	331	858	1,396	2,585
Contracts-Basic	204	459	1,370	2,033
Contracts-Supportive	31	85	208	324
Comm. Partnerships	0	0	881	881
Public School	0	0	324	324
TOTAL	570	1,430	5,177	7,177

A review of full-time subsidies broken down by type of subsidy shows that vouchers account for the greatest number of subsidies (36%), followed by OCCS basic and supportive slots (33%), Head Start (14%), Community Partnerships (12%), and public school (5%). A review of subsidies by type of provider (see Appendix A.5.) also shows that centers rely almost equally on vouchers and contracts, while family child care providers rely on vouchers for 63% of all the subsidies they receive. Finally, it is important to note that full-time subsidies (total of 7,177) are available for only 39.3% of the licensed capacity (18,254) in the city and for only 18.2% of the children under five years (according to birth records).

Demand

Demand for early care and education is very hard to measure because there are so many factors to consider, such as: family configurations, work status and hours, income levels, preferences for type of care, cultural values, and access to help from relatives or other people.

The basic formula that we used to calculate demand for full-time care was based on the formula used by the Illinois Facilities Fund in its report called *Planning for Chicago's Children: Early Childhood Care and Education Fact Book*. We modified the Chicago formula slightly to create the following estimate of full-time early care needed:

0 % of two-parent families with one parent working

100% of two-parent families with both parents working

100% of one-parent families with parent working

45% of one-parent families with parent not working

0% of two parent families with both parents not working

We used the same percentages of families of children living with a non-relative as with percentages of one or two parent families listed above.

The results of applying the demand formula to Boston data (see Appendix A.1. for detailed explanation of methodology) show that the total demand for full-day/full year early care and education services is for 20,766 full-time slots for children under five years old in Boston. This total demand number represents full-time slots needed for 53% of all children ages 0-5 according to Public Health Commission birth records², and for 65% of all 0-5 year olds

according to the 2000 U.S. Census. Infant slots account for 4,112 or 20% of the total demand, toddler slots for 7,206 or 35% of the total, and preschool aged slots for 9,448 or 45% of the total demand.

To calculate the demand for Head Start services, we used the number of families living in poverty with children under five as reported in the 2000 U.S. Census. Family work status or configuration was not taken into account because Head Start eligibility is determined solely on income. According to this calculation, there is demand for 7,862 full-time Head Start slots. Of the total demand 1,557 slots (20%) are needed for infants, 2,728(35%) for toddlers, and 3,577 (45%) for preschool aged children. It should be noted here that families who qualify for Head Start slots also qualify for other subsidized slots, so the total Head Start demand numbers would be reduced when family preference for type of subsidized care is taken into account.

We were unable to calculate the demand for other types of subsidized care. Eligibility for OCCS contract slots, vouchers, and Community Partnerships slots is determined by family income and work status. As noted above family work status by age of child is available, but data related to family income and age of child is not available. We were also unable to refine our demand estimates by taking into account family preferences for type of care, because data on preferences was not available.

Another way to assess demand for subsidized care is to study the waitlists compiled by the MA Office of Child Care Services and by Child Care Choices of Boston (see Definitions A.2. for a discussion of these two waitlists). Both waitlists show that there are a substantial number of children seeking subsidized care in Boston.

Table 4. Wait List

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
MA OCCS	397	944	1,818	3,159
CCCB	326	483	668	1,477

* MA OCCS waitlist data from September, 2002, and CCCB waitlist data from June, 2002.

It is hard to analyze wait list trends over time, because OCCS and CCCB have changed their methods of preparing and maintaining the wait lists, to reduce duplications on the lists.

Unmet Need for Services

In this section, and in the following sections comparing Boston neighborhoods and summarizing needs of individual neighborhoods, we assess the unmet need for early care and education services in three ways.

- First, a comparison of births to current capacity/slots and births to subsidies is provided. This comparison provides an overview of general need based simply on a comparison of the number of children to the current supply of full-time slots available and a comparison of the number of children to the total number of subsidies available. It does not take into account

parent needs based on parent work status or family income levels or parent preferences for type of care.

- Secondly, we compared the current capacity to the general demand formula numbers described above. This comparison provides a more precise assessment of the general unmet need for services by subtracting the current capacity (supply) from the general demand numbers calculated according to the formula.
- Finally, we were able to assess the general unmet need for Head Start services by comparing the results of the general Head Start demand formula to the current supply (capacity) of full-time and part-time Head Start slots. We were unable to develop more precise estimates of unmet need for other types of subsidized care because we could not obtain data on family income status according to the age of the children. We also could not obtain family income data according to statewide median income levels, which are the income criteria for the OCCS contract slots, voucher slots, and Community Partnerships slots.

Table 5. below provides a comparison of births to both capacity and subsidies. It shows that licensed full-time early care and education is available for only 39% of all 0-5 year olds in Boston. Conversely 24,070 children, representing 61% of the 0-5 year olds in Boston, do not have access to full-time early care and education. The numbers are even more significant when one examines needs by age group. There are full-time slots available for 57% of all preschoolers, but for less than a quarter of all infants and toddlers. Moreover, while there are subsidies for almost 1/3 of all preschoolers, there are subsidies for 10% or less of infants and toddlers. As a result, this simple comparison indicates that full-time care is unavailable for 16,331 infants and toddlers, or 76% of the children in those age groups.

Table 5. Comparison of Citywide Capacity to Births and Subsidies to Births by Age

Age	Births**	FT Capacity	Capacity/Births	FT Subsidies*	Subsidies/Births
Infants	7,798	1,820	23%	570	7%
Toddlers	13,680	3,327	24%	1,430	10%
Preschool	17,920	10,181	57%	5,177	29%
Total	39,398	15,328	39%	7,177	18%

* Combined infant/toddler subsidies totaled 202 citywide. In this table these contracts are distributed proportionately to the subsidies available specifically to infants and toddlers.

** Birth projections provided by the Boston Public Schools, For the purposes of this table, infants are those projected to be born in 2002, toddlers are those born in 2001 and the last three quarters of 2000, and preschoolers are those born in early 2000, 1999, or 1998.

To obtain a more precise estimate of unmet need for early childhood services in Boston, we compared the results of the general demand formula for full-day/full year services to the total full-time supply (capacity) in Boston. (See Appendix A.12. for details.) The table below provides a summary of this comparison. It shows that families of 5,432 children, or 26% of total demand, are still seeking full-day, full year care in Boston. The unmet need for infant services is 2,289, or 56% of the total demand. The unmet need for toddler services is 3,876, representing 54% of total demand. In the preschool area, a comparison of the demand formula to the current capacity shows that citywide there is an excess of 733 full-time slots, in comparison to the total number of preschool aged children demanding services.

Table 6. Comparison of Full-time Supply (Capacity) to General Demand Formula for Early Care and Education for 0-5 year olds

Age of Children	Supply (Capacity)	Demand	Unmet Need (Supply minus demand)
Infants	1,823	4,112	2,289
Toddlers	3,329	7,205	3,876
Preschool	10,182	9,449	-733
Total	15,334	20,766	5,432

Finally, a comparison of the total supply of part-time and full-time Head Start slots (2,379) to the total number of Boston children under five years of age living in poverty (7,862) shows an unmet need for 5,483 full-time and part-time Head Start slots. If one just considers the unmet need for full-time Head Start slots, the number rises to 6,828 slots still needed. (See Appendix A. 13. for details). As noted above families who are eligible for Head Start slots are also eligible for other types of subsidies, so the actual unmet need for Head Start is lower than the numbers listed directly above.

Comparison of Boston Neighborhoods

Overview

For planning purposes, the Zero to Eight Coalition divided Boston into nine neighborhood clusters. The following information is compiled and the analyses are presented based on the Coalition’s clusters, which are defined by the Public Health Commission’s geographic boundaries. While the Downtown/Back Bay/ Beacon Hill area is not accounted for in the Zero to Eight Coalition’s clusters, it has been included in our charts to provide a citywide analysis.

In comparing the numbers of children under five years of age, by census or birth record data, to the early care and education capacity or numbers of subsidies, the authors have broken out the census and birth record data by Boston Public Health Commission neighborhood boundaries. As noted above the census and birth record data differ substantially on the numbers of children in total and by neighborhood. Table 7. below provides details on these differences. The differences between the census and birth data for Allston/Brighton/Kenmore and Chinatown/S. End/Fenway are particularly large. This table also shows that Dorchester has significantly more children than any other cluster neighborhood at 10,637, and that Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill has the smallest number of children at 1,182.

Table 7. Comparison of Births to Census – Boston Children Under Five Years of Age (By Boston Public Health Commission Neighborhood Boundaries)

Neighborhood	Births	Census	Difference
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	3,152	2,152	1,000
Charlestown/North End	1,576	1,119	457
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	2,364	1,515	849
Dorchester	10,637	9,570	1,067
East Boston	3,546	2,734	812
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W.Roxbury	7486	6,327	1,159
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	5,910	4,868	1,042
Mattapan	1,576	1,536	40
South Boston	1,970	1,501	469
Downtown/Back Bay Beacon Hill	1,182	719	463
TOTALS	39,399	32,041	7,358

Supply

The full-time capacity by neighborhood, by type of care, and by age group is presented in the Appendix A.3. The total capacity by neighborhood is listed in Table 8. below, in descending order by neighborhoods with the largest to smallest capacity. Fifty-one percent of the slots are in two neighborhoods – Dorchester and Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill, but these two clusters account for only 42% of all children under five years. It is interesting to note that while Dorchester has almost twice as many children as Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill, it has 266 fewer licensed slots.

Table 8. Neighborhoods by Capacity, Children 0-5

Neighborhood	Total	%
	Capacity	Of total
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	4,051	26%
Dorchester	3,785	25%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	1,988	13%
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	819	5%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W.Roxbury	1,756	11%
Mattapan	779	5%
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	776	5%
East Boston	715	5%
Charlestown/North End	419	3%
South Boston	246	2%
TOTALS	15,334	100%

In Boston, families can access child care through the following types of providers: family child care, Head Start, Boston Public Schools, and center-based care. A review of the mixture of providers across neighborhoods (see Appendix A.3.) shows several interesting points about full-time capacity. In respect to family child care, 79% of all slots are in just 3 neighborhoods – Dorchester, Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill with 39% located in Dorchester alone, even though these three cluster neighborhoods comprise only 61% of all children under five years. In contrast, South Boston has only 13 family child care slots, resulting in very limited family choice for this type of care in the neighborhood. In terms of Head Start, the largest concentration of slots are in Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill with 32% of the total slots, followed by Dorchester with 19% and Chinatown/South End/Fenway with 16%. As a result, these three neighborhoods have 67% of all of the Head Start slots in the city, while at the other end of the spectrum, Mattapan has only 20 full-time slots. The Boston Public Schools only offer full-time slots in five neighborhoods of the city: Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill, Mattapan, East Boston, Dorchester, and Allston/Brighton/Kenmore. Center based slots are distributed more evenly across the city. However, 31% of the slots are located in JP/Roxbury/Mission Hill; the next highest neighborhoods are Dorchester with 20% and Chinatown/South End/Fenway with 16% of the capacity.

The total full-time subsidies by neighborhood, listed in descending order of number of subsidies by neighborhood, is summarized in Table 9. below and a detailed breakout by neighborhood, by type of care and by age can be found in the Appendix A.6.

Table 9. Full-time Subsidies By Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	0-5
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	208	440	1,636	2,284
Dorchester	188	482	1,424	2,094
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	45	137	532	714
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	48	146	503	697
East Boston	19	85	357	461
Mattapan	43	95	241	379
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	6	15	242	263
Charlestown/North End	3	8	113	124
South Boston	1	3	98	102
Downtown/Back Bay Beacon Hill	3	23	34	60
TOTALS	564	1,434	5,180	7,178

Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill has the largest number of full-time subsidies (2,284), and Downtown/Back/Bay/Beacon Hill has the smallest number (60). Sixty-one percent of the subsidies can be found in just two cluster neighborhoods: Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill and Dorchester. Only 3% of the subsidies are found in South Boston and Charlestown/North End.

A comparison of subsidies to capacity by neighborhood is found below.

Table 10. Comparison of Full-time Subsidies to Full-time Capacity By Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Total Subsidies	Total Capacity	Subsidies/ Capacity
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	263	819	32.1%
Charlestown/North End	124	419	29.6%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	697	1,988	35.1%
Dorchester	2,094	3,785	55.3%
East Boston	461	715	64.5%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	714	1,756	40.7%
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	2,284	4,051	56.4%
Mattapan	379	779	48.7%
South Boston	102	246	41.5%
Downtown/Back Bay Beacon Hill	60	776	7.7%
TOTALS	7,178	15,334	46.8%

Table 10 shows that full-time subsidies are available for only 46.8% of the licensed full-time capacity in Boston. In the cluster neighborhoods the percentage of subsidies to capacity ranges from a low of 29.6% in Charlestown/North End to a high of 64.5% in East Boston.

Demand

The results of the analysis of general demand for full-time early care and education are summarized in Table 11 below. (The detailed calculations for the general demand formula are found in Appendix A.10.)

Table 11. Demand For Full-day/Full Year Early Care and Education

Neighborhood	Infant Demand	Toddler Demand	Preschool Demand	Total Demand	Neigh.% of Total Demand
Allston Brighton/Kenmore	259	455	596	1,310	6%
Charlestown/North End	118	206	271	595	3%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	175	307	403	885	4%
Dorchester	1,291	2,263	2,968	6,522	32%
East Boston	321	563	738	1,622	8%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	786	1,377	1,806	3,969	19%
Mattapan	211	369	484	1,064	5%
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	690	1,208	1,584	3,482	17%
South Boston	180	315	413	908	4%
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	81	142	186	409	2%
Total City-Wide Demand	4,112	7,206	9,448	20,766	100%

This table above shows that the greatest demand for full-time care and education comes from Dorchester at 32% of the 20,766 total demand, Hyde Park/Roslindale/West Roxbury next at 19%, and Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill at 17%. The lowest demand for care comes from Downtown, Back Bay/Beacon Hill at 2%, Charlestown/North End at 3% of the total demand, and Chinatown/South End/Fenway and South Boston at 4%.

Table 12. Total Demand For Head Start

Neighborhood Cluster	Total # of Children Living in Poverty	% of Total
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	463	6%
Charlestown/North End	345	4%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	517	7%
Dorchester	2,573	33%
East Boston	770	10%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	834	11%
Mattapan	368	5%
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	1,464	19%
South Boston	504	6%
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	24	0%
City-Wide Demand	7,862	100%

As Table 12. above shows, the greatest demand for Head Start services comes from Dorchester (33% of the total demand of 7,862 children) and Roxbury (19%). An analysis of the OCCS and the Child Care Choices waitlists (Appendix A. 14 and A. 15) confirms that these two neighborhoods have the greatest demand for services. Fifty-two percent of the children under five on the OCCS wait list and 48% of the Child Care Choices waitlist come from these two cluster neighborhoods.

Unmet Need for Services

A general picture of the need for services in each neighborhood can be obtained by comparing the capacity to births in Table 13. and subsidies to births in Table 14.

Table 13. Comparison of Full-time Capacity to Births by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total 0-5 yrs	
	capacity	capac./	capacity	capac./	capacity	capac./	capacity	capac./
		births		births		births		births
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	118	19%	194	18%	507	35%	819	26%
Charlestown/North End	45	14%	91	17%	283	39%	419	27%
Chinatown/S. End/Fenway	243	52%	440	54%	1,305	121%	1,988	84%
Dorchester	489	23%	918	25%	2,378	49%	3,785	36%
East Boston	66	9%	155	13%	494	31%	715	20%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/WRox	224	15%	425	16%	1,107	33%	1,756	23%
JP/Roxbury/Mission Hill	413	35%	720	35%	2,918	109%	4,051	69%
Mattapan	124	40%	206	38%	449	63%	779	49%
South Boston	17	4%	10	1%	219	24%	246	12%
Downtown/B.Bay/Bea. Hill	84	36%	170	41%	522	97%	776	66%
Total	1,823	0.2338	3,329	24%	10,182	57%	15,334	39%

Table 13 shows that the greatest unmet need for services as defined by capacity to births clearly is in South Boston, where there is overall capacity to serve only 12% of all children ages 0-5, 4% of infants, 1% of toddlers, and 24% of preschoolers. The next highest area of need is in East Boston, where there is capacity for 20% of all children under five, with capacity for only 9% of infants, 13% of toddlers, and 31% of preschool aged children. On the other hand there is capacity to serve 84% of all children under five in the Chinatown/South End/Fenway, including 52% of infants, 54% of toddlers, and an excess of capacity (121%) for preschoolers.

Table 14. Comparison of Full-time Subsidies to Births by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Infants		Toddlers		Preschool		Total 0-5 yrs	
	Subsidies	Subsidies/ births	Subsidies	Subsidies/ births	Subsidies	Subsidies/ births	Subsidies	Subsidies/ births
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	6	1%	15	1%	242	17%	263	8%
Charlestown/North End	3	1%	8	1%	113	16%	124	8%
Chinatown/S. End/Fenway	48	10%	146	18%	503	47%	697	29%
Dorchester	188	9%	482	13%	1,424	29%	2,094	20%
East Boston	19	3%	85	7%	357	22%	461	13%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/WRox	45	3%	137	5%	532	16%	714	10%
JP/Roxbury/Mission Hill	208	18%	440	21%	1,636	61%	2,284	39%
Mattapan	43	14%	95	17%	241	34%	379	24%
South Boston	1	0%	3	1%	98	11%	102	5%
Downtown/B.Bay/Bea. Hill	3	1%	23	6%	34	6%	60	5%
Total	564	7%	1,434	10%	5,180	29%	7,178	18%

Table 14. above shows that again, South Boston is the most underserved cluster neighborhood in the city by comparison of subsidies to births. There are only full-time subsidies for 5% of all children under five years, for only 1% of infants, 1% of toddlers, and only 11% of preschoolers. (Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill also only has subsidies for 5% of its children under five, but this area has the highest median income level in the city; therefore there are very few people who would meet the income eligibility requirements for subsidies.) Allston/Brighton/Kenmore and Charlestown/North End also are underserved, with total subsidies for only 8% of children under five.

Table 15. Comparison of Supply (Capacity) to General Demand Formula Neighborhood

AGE GROUP	NEIGHBORHOOD	Capacity	Total Demand	Capacity/ Demand	Unmet Need Demand - Capacity	
0-5 years	Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	819	1310	62.5%	491	
	Charlestown/North End	419	595	70.4%	176	
	Chinatown/South End/Fenway	1,988	885	310.0%	-1,103	
	Dorchester	3,785	6,522	58.0%	2737	
	East Boston	715	1,622	52.2%	907	
	Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox	1,756	3,969	44.2%	2,213	
	Mattapan	779	1,064	73.2%	285	
	Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP	4,051	3,482	116.3%	-569	
	South Boston	246	908	27.1%	662	
	Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	776	409	189.7%	-367	
	Total		15,334	20,766	73.8%	5,432
	Infants	Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	118	259	45.6%	141
Charlestown/North End		45	118	38.1%	73	
Chinatown/South End/Fenway		243	175	138.9%	-68	
Dorchester		489	1,291	37.9%	802	
East Boston		66	321	20.6%	255	
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox		224	786	28.5%	562	
Mattapan		124	211	58.8%	87	
Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP		413	690	59.9%	277	
South Boston		17	180	9.4%	163	
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill		84	81	103.7%	-3	
Total		1,823	4,112	44.3%	2,289	
Toddlers	Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	194	455	42.6%	261	
	Charlestown/North End	91	206	44.2%	115	
	Chinatown/South End/Fenway	440	307	143.3%	-133	
	Dorchester	918	2,263	40.6%	1,345	
	East Boston	155	563	27.5%	408	
	Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox	425	1,377	30.9%	952	
	Mattapan	206	369	55.8%	163	
	Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP	720	1,208	59.6%	488	
	South Boston	10	315	3.2%	305	
	Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	170	142	119.7%	-28	
	Total		3,329	7,205	46.2%	3,876
Preschool	Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	507	596	85.1%	89	
	Charlestown/North End	283	271	104.4%	-12	
	Chinatown/South End/Fenway	1,305	403	323.8%	-902	
	Dorchester	2,378	2,968	80.1%	590	
	East Boston	494	738	66.9%	244	
	Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox	1,107	1,806	61.3%	699	
	Mattapan	449	484	92.8%	35	
	Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP	2,918	1,584	184.2%	-1,334	
	South Boston	219	413	53.0%	194	
	Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	522	186	280.6%	-336	
Total		10,182	9,449	107.8%	-733	

Table 15. shows that the greatest unmet needs for early care and education for all 0-5 year olds by numbers of unmet need are in Dorchester (2,737 children), Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury (2,213) and East Boston (907). By percentage of capacity (supply) to overall demand, the greatest unmet needs are in South Boston (only 27.1% of need met), Hyde Park/ Roslindale/West Roxbury (44.2% of need met) and East Boston (52.2% of need met). There is an excess of capacity in comparison to demand in three neighborhoods: Chinatown/South End/Fenway (1,103 slots), Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill (569 slots), and Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill (367 slots). Almost all the excess is found in slots for preschool aged children. There may be some errors in the data for the Chinatown/South End/Fenway and Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill neighborhoods, and we recommend that further study be done.

It is interesting to note that in both the comparisons of capacity/births and capacity/demand formulas, the neighborhoods with the greatest percentages of unmet need are South Boston, Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury, and East Boston. The lowest percentages of subsidies/births are in South Boston, Allston/Brighton/Kenmore, and Charlestown/North End, but the real unmet need for subsidized care (except for Head Start) could not be calculated due to our inability to collect income information for families with children 0-5 and by cluster neighborhood.

Table 16. Unmet Need For Head Start Services

Neighborhood Cluster	Unmet Need For Full-time Head Start (Eligible Children-Minus Full-time Capacity)	Unmet Need For All Head Start (Eligible Children Minus Full-time and Part-time Capacity)
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	408	272
Charlestown/North End	267	191
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	360	172
Dorchester	2,356	2,039
East Boston	719	586
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	756	733
Mattapan	347	227
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	1,143	891
South Boston	452	352
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	20	20
Citywide Unmet Need	6,828	5,483

Table 16 shows that the greatest unmet need for full-time Head Start slots based on the HS demand formula compared to full-time Head Start capacity is in Dorchester (2,356 full-time slots needed), Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill (1,143 full-time slots needed) and Hyde Park/Roslindale/West Roxbury (756 full-time slots needed). The greatest need for either full or part-time Head Start slots is also Dorchester (2,039 slots needed), Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill (891 slots needed) and Hyde Park/Roslindale/West Roxbury (733 slots needed). Again, it should be noted that families who are eligible for Head Start also are also eligible for other subsidies.

Allston/Brighton/Kenmore

Overview

While the size of the overall population in Allston/ Brighton/ Kenmore has remained almost constant over the past ten years, the population distribution has changed significantly. The Black/African American population has decreased by over 30%, while the Asian/Pacific Islander population has increased by over 30%. The overall population remains at 69% White; the number of children under five has dropped by 20% in Allston/Brighton and by 48% in the Kenmore area since 1990.⁴

Supply

SUPPLY	BPS	Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals		
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	48	84	144	336	34	50	68	0	0	55	118	194	507
PT Capacity	58	0	0	0	3	5	7	0	0	136	3	5	201
FT Subsidies	48	0	12	135	6	4	4	0	0	55	6	15	242

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	259	455	596	1,310
Demand for HS	92	161	211	463
MA OCCS	11	37	29	77
CCCB	3	17	9	29

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Births	Subsidies/Births	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	19%	1%	5%
Toddlers	18%	1%	8%
Preschool	35%	16%	48%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	141	54%	261	57%	89	15%	491	37%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	92	100%	161	100%	20	9%	272	59%

⁴ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, pp. 28, 33.

Conclusions

Allston/Brighton/Kenmore's capacity to serve infants and toddlers is particularly low at 18% and 19% respectively. While the full-time subsidies fill 48% of the preschool capacity, there are only subsidies for 5% and 8% of infant and toddler capacity respectively. The Allston/Brighton/Kenmore neighborhood has the third fewest subsidies/births in the city. The demand formulas indicate an overall demand of 1,310 children needing full-time early care and education. Forty-five percent of the total demand is for preschool care. Demand for Head Start alone is 463. When comparing demand to capacity, the general unmet need for 0-5 year olds is 491 children (37% of overall demand), and the unmet need for full-time or part-time Head Start services is 272 children, representing 59% of overall demand.

Charlestown/North End

Overview

While the overall population did not increase significantly from 1990 – 2000, the racial and ethnic distribution in Charlestown changed dramatically. The percentage of Hispanics increased by 469%, Black/African Americans by 408%, Asians by 140%. The percentage of Whites decreased by 14%. It should be noted that while the percentage changes are large, the actual number of people involved is very small. The number of children under 5 years of age did not change significantly, but in Charlestown, the number of individuals in poverty increased by 44.6%.⁵

Supply

Supply	BPS		Centers		Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals		
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	0	38	80	190	7	11	15	0	0	78	45	91	283
PT Capacity	13	0	0	20	1	1	1	0	0	76	1	1	110
FT Subsidies	0	0	0	29	3	8	6	0	0	78	3	8	113

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	118	206	271	595
Demand for HS	68	120	157	345
MA OCCS	8	13	67	67
CCCB	8	8	12	28

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Births	Subsidies/Births	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	14%	1%	7%
Toddlers	17%	1%	9%
Preschool	39%	17%	30%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	73	62%	115	56%	-12	104%	176	30%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	68	100%	120	100%	3	2%	191	55%

⁵ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, pp.31, 30.

Conclusions

Charlestown/North has no full-time BPS slots. In spite of that, it still does have the capacity to serve 39% of all preschoolers, but only 14% of infants and 17% of toddlers. It has almost no subsidies for infants and toddlers and only subsidies to serve 17% of the preschool age population. It also very little family child care capacity, representing only 5% of its overall preschool capacity. According to the demand formula, 595 children ages 0-5 have a need for full-time early care and education services. When capacity is taken into account, there is still an unmet need for 176 slots for children aged 0-5. Charlestown/North End has Head Start capacity to meet the needs of all but 2% of the eligible preschool aged children.

Chinatown/South End/Fenway

Overview

The overall population of Chinatown/ South End/ Fenway has decreased by 27% from 1995 to 2000 to 69,202 people. The number of children ages 0-to five has decreased by 2.4% to 1,633. Whites comprise 60% of the population, Asians, 16%, Blacks/African Americans 13%, Hispanics 11%, and Other 9%.⁶

Supply

Supply	BPS	Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals		
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	0	211	392	1,085	32	47	64	0	1	156	243	440	1,305
PT Capacity	90	0	0	32	3	4	5	0	0	188	3	4	315
FT Subsidies	0	39	122	328	9	23	19	0	1	156	48	146	503

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	175	307	403	885
Demand for HS	102	179	235	517
MA OCCS	24	62	118	204
CCCB	16	45	69	130

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Birth	Subsidies/Birth	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	52%	9%	17%
Toddlers	54%	15%	28%
Preschool	121%	47%	39%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	-68	139%	133	43%	-902	323%	-	225%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	102	100%	178	100%	109 slots in excess of demand	146%	172	33%

⁶ Boston EQUIP, a program of Associated Early Care and Education, Inc. *2001 Neighborhood Profiles*

Conclusions

This neighborhood has more capacity to births than anywhere else in the city. There is an excess of 21% in the capacity to serve preschool aged children, but capacity for only 52% of infants and 54% of toddlers. While there are subsidies to serve 47% of all preschool aged children, there are subsidies to serve only 9% and 15% of infants and toddlers respectively. There are no full-time BPS slots, but almost ½ of all Head Start slots are full-day/full year. Families of 885 children ages 0-5 are in need of full-time early care and education in this neighborhood. When the current supply is subtracted from the overall demand number, there remains an excess supply of 1,103 full-time slots for children aged 0-5. While there are no Head Start slots for infants and toddlers, this neighborhood has an excess of 46% of Head Start slots for the eligible number of children. (There may be errors in some of the data for this neighborhood. We recommend further review of the data.)

Dorchester

Overview

The population of Dorchester increased by 7.5% from 1990 to 2000. This diverse neighborhood is now comprised of: Blacks or African Americans (36%), Whites (32%), Asians (11%), Hispanics (12%), and Other (9%). Fifty percent of the households are single householder families, and 18% of the population lives in poverty. The number of children under 5 years of age declined by 13% from 1990 to 2000.⁷

Supply

Supply	BPS	Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals		
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	47	62	272	1,293	42	624	847	4	22	191	489	918	2,378
PT Capacity	200	0	0	56	42	62	84	13	66	238	54	128	578
FT Subsidies	47	42	194	861	143	266	325	4	22	191	188	482	1,424

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	1,291	2,263	2,968	6,522
Demand for HS	509	893	1,171	2,573
MA OCCS	112	250	405	767
CCCB	97	129	153	379

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Birth	Subsidies/Birth	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	23%	9%	38%
Toddlers	25%	13%	52%
Preschool	49%	29%	60%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	802	62%	1345	59%	590	20%	2737	42%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	492	97%	805	90%	742	63%	2039	79%

⁷ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, pp. 37, 41.

Conclusions

The distribution of providers in Dorchester is unusual. Fully 50% of the capacity is in family child care homes, while center based programs account for only 43% of the total capacity, Head Start just 5%, and BPS only 1%. There are only 47 full-day BPS slots, and only 191 full-day Head Starts for this large community. While there is capacity to serve 49% of all preschoolers in licensed full-day programs, there is only capacity for 23-25% of the 0-3 year olds. Full-day subsidies are available for 29% of the preschoolers, but only 9-13% of younger children. According to the demand formula 32% of all the demand for early care and education services in the city (representing 6,522 children) comes from Dorchester families. When the supply is subtracted from overall demand, there is an unmet need for 2,737 full-time slots for children under five. This is the largest number of unmet need slots in any neighborhood in the city. While Dorchester is fortunate to have the largest number of Head Start slots in the city, there are still 2,039 families who meet the eligibility requirements in excess of the total number of Head Start slots available.

East Boston

Overview

The demographics of East Boston have changed dramatically since 1990. The population has increased by 17% and the racial distribution has changed from 76% White to 50% White, Hispanics have increased by 158%, and Blacks/African Americans have increased by 68%. Hispanics now comprise 39% of the population. The number of children aged 0-5 has declined by almost 20%, and the number of individuals in poverty has increased by 18%.⁸

Supply

Supply	BPS			Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals		
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS		
FT Capacity	66	20	87	285	46	68	92	0	0	51	66	155	494		
PT Capacity	39	0	0	20	5	7	9	0	0	133	5	7	201		
FT Subsidies	66	10	70	206	9	16	34	0	0	51	19	85	357		

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	321	563	738	1,622
Demand for HS	152	267	350	770
MA OCCS	10	42	84	136
CCCB	13	28	40	81

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Birth	Subsidies/Birth	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	9%	3%	29%
Toddlers	13%	7%	55%
Preschool	31%	22%	72%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	255	79%	408	72%	244	33%	907	56%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	152	100%	267	100%	166	47%	586	76%

⁸ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, p. 32.

Conclusions

This neighborhood is one of the three most underserved neighborhoods in the city. There is full-time capacity for only 31% of preschoolers, 13% of toddlers, and 9% of infants. Full-time subsidies are available for 22% of all preschoolers, but only 6-7% of younger children. BPS and Head Start offer a significant number of full-day slots in the community, yet 76% of the eligible families can not find part-day or full-day Head Start services in the neighborhood. The demand formula shows that 1,622 children ages 0-5 need full-time early care and education services in E. Boston, and when the current supply is taken into account, the unmet need drops to 907 children, representing 56% of the demand.

Hyde Park, Roslindale, West Roxbury

Overview

The population of Hyde Park/ Roslindale/ West Roxbury increased slightly from 1990 to 2000 from 92,800 people to 94,969, representing a 2% increase. The number of children under five years of age decreased by 3.8% to 6,311 or 6.6% of the total population. While the area remains 60% White, Blacks or African Americans now comprise 21% of the population, or an increase of 103% from 1990, and Hispanics 13%. Almost 10% of the population lives in poverty.⁹

Supply

Supply	Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals			
	BPS PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	0	14	114	610	210	310	420	0	1	77	224	425	1,107
PT Capacity	69	0	24	83	21	31	26	0	0	23	21	55	201
FT Subsidies	0	14	59	331	31	76	124	0	1	77	45	137	532

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	786	1,377	1,806	3,969
Demand for HS	165	289	379	834
MA OCCS	57	123	273	453
CCCB	58	64	102	224

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Birth	Subsidies/Birth	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	15%	3%	20%
Toddlers	16%	5%	32%
Preschool	33%	14%	44%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	562	72%	952	69%	699	39%	2213	56%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	165	100%	288	100%	279	74%	733	88%

⁹ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, pp. 34, 38, 43.

Conclusions

This neighborhood is one of the three most underserved neighborhoods in the city. It has full-time capacity for only 15% of all infants, 16% of all toddlers, and 33% of all preschoolers. However, 44% of all licensed preschool slots are subsidized, in spite of the fact that BPS has no full-time slots in the neighborhood. Seventy-seven percent of all Head Start slots in the neighborhood are full-time, but 88% of the families who are eligible for Head Start services are unable to access them. Subsidies are available for only 3% of all infants and 5% of all toddlers. The demand formula calculations show that 3,969 0-5 year olds need care in this neighborhood, the second largest neighborhood total demand in the city. When supply is taken into account, there is still an unmet need for 2,213 full-time slots for 0-5 year olds.

Mattapan

Overview

Mattapan's population has increased by 4.5% to 37,607 since 1990. The percentage of Whites has declined by 48%. Blacks represent 77% of the population, and the number of Asians and Some Other Race has increased by over 48%. The number of children under 5 years of age has declined by almost 75 since 1990, and the number of individuals in poverty has increased by 9.6% to 22% of the population.¹⁰

Supply

Supply	Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals			
	BPS PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	68	21	53	155	103	152	206	0	1	20	124	206	449
PT Capacity	74	0	10	17	10	15	20	0	0	120	10	25	231
FT Subsidies	68	12	27	72	31	67	81	0	1	20	43	95	241

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	211	369	484	1,064
Demand for HS	73	128	167	368
MA OCCS	47	112	191	350
CCCB	41	71	74	186

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Birth	Subsidies/Birth	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	40%	14%	35%
Toddlers	38%	17%	46%
Preschool	63%	34%	54%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	87	41%	163	44%	35	7%	285	27%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	73	100%	127	100%	27	16%	227	62%

¹⁰ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, p. 36.

Conclusions

Mattapan has an unusual mix of providers. Of the total preschool capacity, 46% of the full-time slots are in family child care, 35% in centers, 15% in BPS, and 4% in Head Start. Centers generally offer the majority of preschool slots in other neighborhoods. BPS offers 68 full-day slots in Mattapan. Mattapan has an unusually large number of family child care providers who provide 59% of the total full-time capacity for children 0-5. Mattapan also has capacity to serve a significant number of children -- fully 40% of all infants, 30% of toddlers, and 63% of all preschool aged children. The demand formula shows that 3,969 children ages 0-5 years old need early care and education in Mattapan, but when the current supply is taken into account, the unmet need drops to 285 or 27% of the total demand. However, 62% of all families who are eligible for Head Start services are unable to access the program.

Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill

Overview

Overall population of this neighborhood is 94,854, which represents a decrease of 5% since 1990. The number of children under five has declined by 20% to 6,445. The population is comprised primarily of Black/African Americans (44%), Hispanics (24%), Whites (23%), Other (6%), and Asians (3%). The population of children under 5 declined by 20% from 1990.¹¹

Supply

Supply	BPS	Centers			Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals		
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	95	183	378	2,045	230	339	460	0	3	318	413	720	2,918
PT Capacity	178	1	2	16	23	33	45	1	18	233	25	53	472
FT Subsidies	95	133	308	1,054	76	129	168	0	3	318	208	440	1,636

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	690	1,208	1,584	3,482
Demand for HS	290	508	666	1,464
MA OCCS	105	247	518	870
CCCB	74	101	152	327

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Birth	Subsidies/Birth	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	35%	17%	49%
Toddlers	35%	21%	59%
Preschool	109%	59%	54%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	277	40%	488	40%	-1334	184%	-569	116%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	289	100%	487	96%	115	17%	891	61%

¹¹ Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, pp. 35, 39.

Conclusions

Roxbury/ Jamaica Plain/ Mission Hill has a broad range of types of care. There are 95 full-day BPS K0 and K1 slots, and 318 full-day, full year Head Start slots. However, 70% of all full-time preschool capacity is provided by centers. There is full-time capacity to serve a significant number of children, including 35% of all infants and 35% toddlers, but it also appears that there is 9% more preschool capacity than there are preschool aged children. While the demand formula indicates that 3,482 children ages 0-5 need full-time services, a comparison of existing supply (capacity) to this formula shows that again, there is excess supply of 569 slots over the general demand. There are a significant number of subsidies for all age groups, but in particular for preschool aged children (59%). It should be noted that Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill has the highest percentage of subsidized to licensed slots than any other neighborhood in the city. There is not enough Head Start capacity to serve 61% of the families who are eligible for Head Start services. (There may be some errors in the data for this neighborhood; we recommend that further research be done.)

South Boston

Overview

While the general population has not increased significantly over the past 10 years, the racial and ethnic distribution has changed considerably. South Boston remains 85% White, but the number of Hispanics has increased by 408%; Blacks/African Americans have increased by 178%; Some Other Race is up by 141%, and Asians/Pacific Islanders are up by 122%. The number of children under 5 has decreased by 12%, and the number of individuals in poverty as stayed about the same at 5,077, or 17% of the population.¹²

Supply

Supply	BPS		Centers		Family Child Care			Head Start			Totals		
	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS	Inf.	Tod.	PS
FT Capacity	0	10	0	154	7	10	13	0	0	52	17	10	219
PT Capacity	78	10	2	95	1	1	1	0	0	100	11	3	274
FT Subsidies	0	1	3	46	0	0	0	0	0	52	1	3	98

Demand

Type	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total
Overall Demand Formula	180	315	413	908
Demand for HS	100	175	229	504
MA OCCS	17	54	105	176
CCCB	9	18	44	122

Unmet Need

Age of Children	Capacity/Births	Subsidies/Births	Subsidies/Capacity
Infants	4%	0%	6%
Toddlers	1%	0%	30%
Preschool	24%	11%	45%

Formula	Infant		Toddler		Preschool		Total	
	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand	#	% of Demand
General Unmet Need (Demand minus capacity)	163	91%	305	97%	194	47%	662	73%
Unmet Need for FT & PT HS Services (Demand minus FT & PT capacity)	100	100%	175	100%	77	34%	352	70%

¹² Kahn, C. and Pradhan, G. *Boston Indicators*, p. 40.

Conclusions

By all three methods of comparison (capacity/births, subsidies/births, and demand/capacity), South Boston is the most underserved neighborhood in the city. It does not have any full-day BPS slots, but there are 52 full-day Head Start slots for families who meet the federal poverty standard to obtain high quality early childhood development programming on a full-day/full year basis. Seventy percent of the preschool capacity is provided by centers, and another 24% is provided by Head Start. There are almost no family child care providers in South Boston. There is full-time capacity for only 4% of infants, 1% of toddlers, and 24% of preschoolers. Subsidies are available for less than 1% of infants and toddlers, and are only available for 11% of all preschoolers. The demand formula shows that families of 908 children ages 0-8 seek full-time early care and education in S. Boston, and that when current supply is taken into account, there is still an unmet need of 662 slots, representing 73% of total demand. The Head Start programs do not have the capacity to serve 70% of the families who are eligible.

A.1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. DATA

Data was collected from a variety of sources for the supply and demand portion of this report. Data from other research reports is identified in #3 above. We used the most up to date data available. Some of the neighborhood based income level and work status data from the 2000 Census will not be available until the fall, 2002. The data sources used for this report are:

Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD) Head Start

- Program statistics for Early Head Start and Head Start, May, 2002

ABCD Child Care Choice of Boston

Information from the Resource and Referral Agency database, including:

- Waitlist for voucher slots, as of June 11, 2002
- Voucher supply data, by neighborhood, age group, and type of provide, as of June 4, 2002.

The Boston Foundation

- *Creativity and Innovation: A Bridge to the Future: A summary of the Boston Indicators Report 2002*, by Kahn, Charlotte and Pradhan, Geeta

Boston EQUIP, a program of Associated Early Care and Education, Inc.

- “Total Child Care Capacity and Number of Children by Boston Public Health Commission Neighborhoods”, dated March, 2002 and prepared for the 0-8 Coalition
- Neighborhood Profiles, prepared for the 0-8 Coalition/Boston Public Schools in June, 2002.
- A number of charts based on data provided from other agencies.

Boston Public Schools

- List of elementary schools, early learning centers and early education centers
- Numbers of 3 year old, four year old, and five year old children in K0, K1, and K2 from the “Analysis of Students by Race and Grade Report”, dated 5/16/02
- Numbers of children in full day (8-10 hour days) classrooms and numbers of children in part day classrooms (including full school day and part school day), from the “Analysis of Students by Race and Grade Report”, dated 5/16/02.
- List of center based, Head Start, and Family Child Care Providers receiving slots funded by the MA Department of Education’s Community Partnerships programs, and the number of full day/full year, and part day/full year slots assigned to each provider, as of March, 2002 (not including the slots “frozen” in December-January, 2002).

Boston Redevelopment Authority

- 2000 U.S. Census information.

City of Boston Public Health Commission

- Actual birth records for 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001
- Neighborhood boundaries for the nine neighborhood clusters

Massachusetts Office of Child Care Services

- Basic and supportive contract slots for infants, toddlers, and preschool aged children for all Boston centers, Head Start programs and family child care providers, as of February 20, 2003
- FY 02 list of licensed centers, Early Head Start, Head Start, and family child care providers
- Wait list for subsidized slots, as of September 1, 2002.

U.S. Bureau of the Census
2000 Census

B. SUPPLY DATA

Head Start Capacity – Full time Head Start included only those Head Start Slots that operated 8-10 hrs./day for the full year. These full time slots included the Head Start part day slot, with either Community Partnerships, voucher, or OCCS contract wrap around slots. All Head Start subsidies without the wrap around portion were listed as part day Head Start capacity. .

Subsidies for Center Based Programs – The center-based full time subsidy numbers reported include CP, vouchers, and basic and supportive contracts through the Office of Child Care Services. The Office of Child Care Services allocates subsidies by the following age groups for both income eligible and supportive slots: Infant, Infant/Toddler, Preschool, and School-Age. Infant/Toddler contracts were distributed proportionately to the subsidies available specifically to infants and toddlers in each neighborhood. For the citywide subsidies, the infant/toddler contracts were distributed proportionately to the subsidies available specifically to infants and toddlers citywide.

Subsidies for Family Child Care - The FCC full time subsidy numbers reported include CP, vouchers, and basic and supportive contracts through the Office of Child Care Services. The Office of Child Care Services reports Family Child Care subsidies by over two and under two years of age. To break down the FCC numbers by Infant, Toddler, and Preschool, all of the FCC over two and under two were added together and multiplied by the FCC utilization rate identified through Boston EQUIP.

Subsidies for Head Start – Full time subsidies for Head Start included only those Head Start Slots that operated 8-10 hrs./day for the full year. These full time slots included the part day slot, with either Community Partnerships, voucher, or OCCS contract wrap around slots. All Head Start subsidies without the wrap around portion were listed as part day Head Start capacity.

C. DEMAND FORMULA

General Demand Formula

Initially, information from the Boston Public Health Commission and from previous work by Associated Early Care and Education staff was used to determine the census tracts used to define each Boston Public Health Commission neighborhood within in the City of Boston;

Allston/Brighton, Charlestown/North End, Dorchester, East Boston, Hyde park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury, Mattapan, Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill, South Boston, and Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill.

Next, using data from the 2000 Census, information on family arrangements and parent employment status was gathered for each neighborhood. For the general demand formula, after consultation with Viki Bok, Jenn Lutzy McDonald, John Lippitt, and Pat Xavier, we decided to use the Illinois Facilities Fund's general demand formula contained in *Planning for Chicago's Children in the New Century, Early Childhood Care and Education Fact Book*.

- 100 % of 2-parent families in which both parents are working
- 100% of 1-parent families in which the parent is working
- 0% of 2-parent families in which 1 parent is working; and
- 45% of 1-parent families in which the parent is not working

To compile this information, the Census File called "Living Arrangements of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Employment Status of Parents" was used. The "universe" for this analysis was "Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies." This file displays information based on 'child' as the unit of analysis for children under 6 and for children between 6 and 17 years of age. The breakdown for family arrangement was as follows:

- Living with Two Parents:
 - Both Parents in Labor Force
 - Father Only in Labor Force
 - Mother Only in Labor Force
 - Neither Parent in Labor Force
- Living with One Parent:
 - Living with Father
 - In Labor Force
 - Not In Labor Force
 - Living with Mother
 - In Labor Force
 - Not in Labor Force

Using an excel worksheet, this data was aggregated from each census tract into the neighborhood level for 2-parents both working, 2-parents one working, 1-parent working, and 1-parent not working.

Because the Census data included children age 5, and the supply data includes only children under the age of five, additional steps were taken to extract 5-year olds from this analysis. First, for each neighborhood, the proportion of children in each "family arrangement by work-status" category of interest was established. The formula's used were:

- Number of children in 2-parent 2 working/ total number of children in 2-parent families
- Number of children in 2-parent 1 working/ total number of children in 2-parent families

- Number of children in 1-parent working/ total number of children in 1-parent families; and
- Number of children in 1-parent not working/ total number of children in 1-parent families

Second, the number of five year-olds in each neighborhood was determined. This was done using data from the Census file “Poverty Status in 1999 of Related Children Under 18 years by Family Type by age by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin” which gives the number of 5-year olds in poverty and the number of five-year olds not-in poverty, by family arrangement. These numbers were added to find the total number of children living in poverty for each neighborhood for two parent and single parent families.

Third, for each neighborhood the previously determined proportions of children in each family and employment category included in this analysis was utilized to determine how many 5-year olds should be included within each “family arrangement by work-status” category. This was done by applying to each neighborhood the proportion of children living in each “family arrangement by work-status” category of interest to the number of five year olds in the appropriate family type. For example, for the 2-parent 2 working “family arrangement by work-status” category, the number of five-year olds living in two-parent families was multiplied by the proportion of 2-parent children whose parents both work. This was done for each family arrangement by work-status category for each neighborhood to determine the number of five-year olds who should be taken out of the original demand formula equation.

Fourth, for each neighborhood the appropriate number of five-year olds were removed from the demand formula analyses such that the age ranged covered in the final demand formula includes children age 0-4.11 months old and is therefore comparable to the Supply side analyses.

Once this data was compiled, the “general demand formula” was applied to each neighborhood such that 100 % of children in families with 2-parents, both working, 0 % of children with 2-parents, one working, 100 % of children with 1-parent working, and 45 % of children with 1-parent who was not working were assumed to have a demand for early care and education. This data is presented for each neighborhood as well as for the City of Boston in Appendix A. 10. In addition, the overall number of children in the general demand formula was disaggregated into infants, toddlers and preschoolers. Calculations for each specific age group were based on percentages from the Supply side analyses that indicated that for each neighborhood 19.8% of the children were infants, 34.7% were toddlers, and 45.5% were preschoolers.

After an initial review of this data and comparison to census data on all children under 5, we concluded that the above formula would underestimate demand by excluding those children not living within families or subfamilies. We decided to include these children in the demand formula and calculate their demand for child care by using an average demand calculated for the neighborhood in which they live.

The number of children living outside of families in each neighborhood was calculated using census data on all children under 5, as reported by the Boston Foundation Boston Indicators Report. The total number of children under 5 living with 2-parent and 1-parent

families in a neighborhood (calculated as explained above) was subtracted from the total number of children under 5 in that neighborhood. The remaining number was identified as those children who live with non-relatives.

The average demand for these children for each neighborhood was calculated by adding up the total demand for all children living with 2-parent and 1-parent families in a neighborhood and dividing by the total number of children living with 2-parent and 1-parent families in that neighborhood:

$$\frac{\text{demand for children in 2-parent 2 working} + \text{demand for children in 2-parent 1 working} + \text{demand for children in 1-parent 1 working} + \text{demand for children in 1-parent none working}}{\text{total number of children living with 2-parent and 1-parent families}}$$

Those percentages then were applied to the children living with non-relatives. The subsequent numbers of children with non-relatives then were added to the demand numbers of children living with parents to arrive at the total demand numbers.

Head Start Demand Formula

As with the general demand formula, information from the Boston Public Health Commission and from the 2000 Census was used to complete this analysis. For the Head Start demand formula, it was determined that 100% of children eligible for Head Start, based on the federal Poverty Guidelines, would be included in the formula.

To compile this information, the Census File depicting “Poverty Status in 1999 of Related Children Under 18 years by Family Type by age by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin” was used. The “universe” for this analysis was “Related Children Under 18 Years.” This file displayed information based on ‘child’ as the unit of analysis for children under 5 years old, for 5 years olds, as well as for children from 6 to 17 years of age. The breakdown for family arrangement was as follows:

- In Married-Couple Families
- In Male Householder, no Wife Families; and
- In Female Householder, no Husband Families

Using an excel worksheet, this data was aggregated from each census tract into the neighborhood level for married couple families, male householder families, and female householder families that had family incomes below the 1999 Poverty Level.

Once this data was compiled, the “Head Start Demand Formula” was applied to each neighborhood such that 100 % of children under the age of 5 in any of these families living in poverty were eligible for, and therefore assumed to demand Head Start early care and education. In addition to compiling the data for overall Head Start demand, the number of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers for each neighborhood who were eligible for Head Start, and therefore included

in the Head Start demand formula, was determined. As with the general demand formula, this was done by applying birth percentages from the Supply side analyses such that the percentage of infants (19.8%), toddlers (34.7%), and preschoolers (45.5%) in each neighborhood were disaggregated.

It should be noted that the census file “Poverty Status in 1999 of Related Children Under 18 years by Family Type by age by race and Hispanic/latino Origin” was used since the unit of analysis was “children under 18” to allow the Head Start Demand Formula and the General Demand Formula to be comparable. However, it should be noted that the numbers provided in these two Census tables differ slightly because of the different “Universes” the census data originated from. Unfortunately, to be able to gather Census Data on family type, employment status, poverty status, and age of child; all needed for the General Demand and Head Start Demand formulas, these were the Tables that had to be used.

A.1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. DATA

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U.S. Bureau of the Census
2000 Census

B. SUPPLY DATA

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Subsidies for Head Start – Full time subsidies for Head Start included only those Head Start Slots that operated 8-10 hrs./day for the full year. These full time slots included the part day slot, with either Community Partnerships, voucher, or OCCS contract wrap around slots. All Head Start subsidies without the wrap around portion were listed as part day Head Start capacity.

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- 100 % of 2-parent families in which both parents are working
- 100% of 1-parent families in which the parent is working
- 0% of 2-parent families in which 1 parent is working; and
- 45% of 1-parent families in which the parent is not working

To compile this information, the Census File called "Living Arrangements of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Employment Status of Parents" was used. The "universe" for this analysis was "Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies." This file displays information based on 'child' as the unit of analysis for children under 6 and for children between 6 and 17 years of age. The breakdown for family arrangement was as follows:

- Living with Two Parents:
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 - Father Only in Labor Force
 - Mother Only in Labor Force
 - Neither Parent in Labor Force
- Living with One Parent:
 - Living with Father
 - In Labor Force
 - Not In Labor Force
 - Living with Mother
 - In Labor Force
 - Not in Labor Force

Using an excel worksheet, this data was aggregated from each census tract into the neighborhood level for 2-parents both working, 2-parents one working, 1-parent working, and 1-parent not working.

Because the Census data included children age 5, and the supply data includes only children under the age of five, additional steps were taken to extract 5-year olds from this analysis. First, for each neighborhood, the proportion of children in each "family arrangement by work-status" category of interest was established. The formula's used were:

- Number of children in 2-parent 2 working/ total number of children in 2-parent families
- Number of children in 2-parent 1 working/ total number of children in 2-parent families

- Number of children in 1-parent working/ total number of children in 1-parent families; and
- Number of children in 1-parent not working/ total number of children in 1-parent families

Second, the number of five year-olds in each neighborhood was determined. This was done using data from the Census file “Poverty Status in 1999 of Related Children Under 18 years by Family Type by age by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin” which gives the number of 5-year olds in poverty and the number of five-year olds not-in poverty, by family arrangement. These numbers were added to find the total number of children living in poverty for each neighborhood for two parent and single parent families.

Third, for each neighborhood the previously determined proportions of children in each family and employment category included in this analysis was utilized to determine how many 5-year olds should be included within each “family arrangement by work-status” category. This was done by applying to each neighborhood the proportion of children living in each “family arrangement by work-status” category of interest to the number of five year olds in the appropriate family type. For example, for the 2-parent 2 working “family arrangement by work-status” category, the number of five-year olds living in two-parent families was multiplied by the proportion of 2-parent children whose parents both work. This was done for each family arrangement by work-status category for each neighborhood to determine the number of five-year olds who should be taken out of the original demand formula equation.

Fourth, for each neighborhood the appropriate number of five-year olds were removed from the demand formula analyses such that the age ranged covered in the final demand formula includes children age 0-4.11 months old and is therefore comparable to the Supply side analyses.

Once this data was compiled, the “general demand formula” was applied to each neighborhood such that 100 % of children in families with 2-parents, both working, 0 % of children with 2-parents, one working, 100 % of children with 1-parent working, and 45 % of children with 1-parent who was not working were assumed to have a demand for early care and education. This data is presented for each neighborhood as well as for the City of Boston in Appendix A. 10. In addition, the overall number of children in the general demand formula was disaggregated into infants, toddlers and preschoolers. Calculations for each specific age group were based on percentages from the Supply side analyses that indicated that for each neighborhood 19.8% of the children were infants, 34.7% were toddlers, and 45.5% were preschoolers.

After an initial review of this data and comparison to census data on all children under 5, we concluded that the above formula would underestimate demand by excluding those children not living within families or subfamilies. We decided to include these children in the demand formula and calculate their demand for child care by using an average demand calculated for the neighborhood in which they live.

The number of children living outside of families in each neighborhood was calculated using census data on all children under 5, as reported by the Boston Foundation Boston Indicators Report. The total number of children under 5 living with 2-parent and 1-parent

families in a neighborhood (calculated as explained above) was subtracted from the total number of children under 5 in that neighborhood. The remaining number was identified as those children who live with non-relatives.

The average demand for these children for each neighborhood was calculated by adding up the total demand for all children living with 2-parent and 1-parent families in a neighborhood and dividing by the total number of children living with 2-parent and 1-parent families in that neighborhood:

$$\frac{\text{demand for children in 2-parent 2 working} + \text{demand for children in 2-parent 1 working} + \text{demand for children in 1-parent 1 working} + \text{demand for children in 1-parent none working}}{\text{total number of children living with 2-parent and 1-parent families}}$$

Those percentages then were applied to the children living with non-relatives. The subsequent numbers of children with non-relatives then were added to the demand numbers of children living with parents to arrive at the total demand numbers.

Head Start Demand Formula

As with the general demand formula, information from the Boston Public Health Commission and from the 2000 Census was used to complete this analysis. For the Head Start demand formula, it was determined that 100% of children eligible for Head Start, based on the federal Poverty Guidelines, would be included in the formula.

To compile this information, the Census File depicting “Poverty Status in 1999 of Related Children Under 18 years by Family Type by age by Race and Hispanic/Latino Origin” was used. The “universe” for this analysis was “Related Children Under 18 Years.” This file displayed information based on ‘child’ as the unit of analysis for children under 5 years old, for 5 years olds, as well as for children from 6 to 17 years of age. The breakdown for family arrangement was as follows:

- In Married-Couple Families
- In Male Householder, no Wife Families; and
- In Female Householder, no Husband Families

Using an excel worksheet, this data was aggregated from each census tract into the neighborhood level for married couple families, male householder families, and female householder families that had family incomes below the 1999 Poverty Level.

Once this data was compiled, the “Head Start Demand Formula” was applied to each neighborhood such that 100 % of children under the age of 5 in any of these families living in poverty were eligible for, and therefore assumed to demand Head Start early care and education. In addition to compiling the data for overall Head Start demand, the number of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers for each neighborhood who were eligible for Head Start, and therefore included

in the Head Start demand formula, was determined. As with the general demand formula, this was done by applying birth percentages from the Supply side analyses such that the percentage of infants (19.8%), toddlers (34.7%), and preschoolers (45.5%) in each neighborhood were disaggregated.

It should be noted that the census file “Poverty Status in 1999 of Related Children Under 18 years by Family Type by age by race and Hispanic/latino Origin” was used since the unit of analysis was “children under 18” to allow the Head Start Demand Formula and the General Demand Formula to be comparable. However, it should be noted that the numbers provided in these two Census tables differ slightly because of the different “Universes” the census data originated from. Unfortunately, to be able to gather Census Data on family type, employment status, poverty status, and age of child; all needed for the General Demand and Head Start Demand formulas, these were the Tables that had to be used.

A. 2. Definitions

Basic slots – Includes income eligible slots from the MA Office of Child Care Services (where family income levels when receiving the slot must be less than 50% of the SMI or less than 85% if the child has a diagnosed special need) and DTA slots from the Department of Transitional Assistance slots for families currently receiving Transitional Assistance for Families With Dependent Children (TAFDC) or who are transitioning off TAFDC.

Births – Total births for each year come from the Public Health Commission. The Public Health Commission neighborhood birth data from the most recent year available (1999) was used to figure out the proportion of total births in each neighborhood. These proportions were used to determine neighborhood births as a percentage of the total citywide births in subsequent years.

Boston EQUIP – was established in 1995 by Associated Early Care and Education, Inc. and a community based advisory of early care and education providers, advocates, and policymakers in an effort to collect data and provide research support to improve the quality of early care and education in Boston. It conducts biannual surveys of center based, family child care, after school, and school based providers in Boston. It has established five sets of benchmarks for quality improvement in the areas of accreditation, facilities, teacher education and training, teacher salaries, and parent engagement and reports regularly on progress towards meeting those benchmarks.

Boston Public Schools Kindergarten Programs – The Boston Public Schools (BPS) operates full school day kindergarten programs (K2 programs) for all five year olds whose families request a slot. BPS also operates some kindergarten programs for three and four year olds with special needs and enough regular education children to make inclusive classrooms. These programs are called K1 (for four year olds) and K0 (for three year olds). BPS operates three early learning centers and three early education centers which service children from K0 through first grade. These programs offer full day (8-10 hours) services for the children who are enrolled.

Centers – Early childhood programs that are licensed by the MA Office of Child Care Services.

Child Care Capital Investment Fund (CCCIF) – is a part of the Community Economic Development Assistance Corporation. Its mission is to improve the quality and expand the availability of early care and education programs for low and moderate income families in Massachusetts through investment in early childhood center based and family child care and school age child care facilities.

Clusters – are Boston early childhood neighborhood based planning groups. They are part of the 0-8 Coalition, and their boundaries were agreed upon by the 0-8 Coalition, using the Boston Public Health Commission's definitions of neighborhood boundaries. Each cluster has a planning group comprised of parents, providers and community leaders. They receive Community Partnerships funds from the 0-8 Coalition to distribute for expansion of early childhood care and education services, support services for children and their families, training and professional development for early childhood staff, parent involvement, and neighborhood planning.

Community Partnerships Program – is overseen by the MA Department of Education Division of Early Learning Services. Funds are distributed to cities and towns across the Commonwealth to: expand affordable and accessible early childhood care and education services to preschool aged children of working families (priority given to families whose incomes are less than 100% of the statewide median income); to improve the quality of these services; to provide comprehensive services to children and their families; to strengthen planning and collaboration at the local level; and to conduct community outreach to families who are difficult to reach. Community Partnerships funds in Boston are overseen by the 0-8 Coalition, as the local Community Partnerships Council, and administered by the Boston Public Schools, as lead agent for the grant.

Contract Slots – The MA Office of Child Care Services enters into contracts with licensed centers, Head Start providers, and family child care systems to provide services for a specified number of children whose family income is less than 50% of the statewide median income level. These slots stay with the programs and become vacant when a child leaves the program. The provider can fill the slot with another eligible child.

Family child care providers – are licensed by the MA Office of Child Care Services. Individual providers may belong to a family child care system, which provides administrative support, training, and quality control, or they may be independent.

Full day slots – These slots are available 8-10 hours a day, on a full year basis. The only slots that have been included in this group that are full day but not full year are the Boston Public School slots in the early learning centers and early education centers (324). All voucher slots have been included in this category, even though Child Care Choices of Boston lists them as at least 30 hours a week, because we assume that almost all children are served for significantly more hours than the minimum every week.

Full Time Adjusted Capacity/Births– For several years, the Zero to Eight Coalition has worked with Boston EQUIP to adjust neighborhood capacity numbers to reflect children who are served from outside the neighborhood (as reported in the EQUIP surveys). This adjustment is called the “adjusted capacity” for this study. The number of births in a given age group, was divided by the adjusted capacity to provide the % of children to available capacity.

Full Time Capacity – Full time capacity is defined as full day at 8-10 hours a day, and full year at approximately 260 days/year, except in the case of Boston Public School slots, which are full day for the school year. The capacity numbers come from BPS, MA Office of Child Care Services, and ABCD Head Start. The combined infant/toddler slots were allocated proportionately to infants and toddlers. All slots are licensed, except the BPS slots, which are license exempt. It should be noted that regular 30 hrs/week for the school year Head Start slots are not considered full time for the purposes of this study. Head Start slots were considered to be full time when slots were available for the full day/full year period.

Full Time Subsidies – Full time subsidies are those that are available for 8-10 hours/day for about 260 days/year. This category includes full day/full year Head Start slots that are funded

with a combination of federal funds, vouchers, contracts, or Community Partnerships funds. 98% of vouchers reported by CCCB were estimated to be full time. It also includes all basic and supportive contract slots from OCCS, Community Partnerships slots, and BPS full day/school year slots.

Full Time Subsidies/Births – This percentage ratio is provided to describe how many subsidized slots are available for the number of children in a given age group.

Head Start – is a federal early childhood education and development program which was started in 1965. Children between 3-5 years old whose families meet the federal poverty guidelines are eligible for the program. Early Head Start serves low-income pregnant women and their infants and toddlers from birth to age 3. While Head Start is primarily funded by the federal government, the Boston Head Start agencies have received Community Partnerships funds from the 0-8 Coalition and voucher and contract funds from the MA Office of Child Care Services to expand some of their Head Start slots to full day, full year slots.

Infants – Children 0- 14 months of age or children who were born in 2001.

Informal Slots – Informal slots were not included in the capacity figures, because they represent unlicensed and largely unregulated care.

Part day slots – These slots are available for less than 8-10 hours/day on a full year or on a school year basis. All regular 30 hours/week Head Start slots and regular school day public school kindergarten slots fall into this category, as well as other part time services.

Part Time Capacity – Part time capacity is anything less than 8 hours a day. The numbers come from the same sources as listed under full time capacity. Regular Head Start slots and BPS regular school day slots are included in this category. 2% of vouchers reported by CCCB were estimated to be part day.

Preschool – Children aged 33-59 months or children who were born in 1998 and 1999.

Population Characteristics – 2000 data is from the U.S. Census, 2000.

Supportive slots – are designated by contracts between the MA Office of Child Care Services and centers, Head Start programs and family child care systems for children who are in a protective service status.

Toddlers – are children from 15-32 months or children who were born in 1990.

Vouchers – are subsidies that go with the eligible child to any early childhood provider the parents choose, as long as the provider is licensed by the MA Office of Child Care Services, has a current Voucher Agreement with Child Care Choices of Boston (the resource and referral agency for Boston), and accepts the vouchers. Families with incomes less than 50% of the statewide median income level (or 85% or less if the child has a diagnosed special need) are eligible to receive vouchers.

Wait lists – Many providers keep wait lists of families who would like to enroll their children, but the program has no vacant slots or no vacant subsidized slots. Child Care Choices of Boston (CCCB) maintains a wait list of families who have contact them and who meet the income eligibility requirements for a voucher. In this report, we report on the CCCB waitlist, as of June 11, 2002. We have also included The MA Office of Child Care Services waitlist which was published on September 1, 2002. It includes an unduplicated count of the CCCB list of families already determined eligible for a voucher and families whose names have been submitted by providers who have OCCS contracts. The CCCB wait list is as of June 11, 2002

A. 3. Full Time Capacity by Neighborhood, By Type of Care, and By Age

Neighborhood	FCC			Head Start**			BPS	Centers			Total	Total	Total	Total
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Preschool	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Full Time	Infant	Toddler	Preschool
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	34	50	68	0	0	55	48	84	144	336	819	118	194	507
Charlestown/North End	7	11	15	0	0	78	0	38	80	190	419	45	91	283
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	32	47	64	0	1	156	0	211	392	1085	1989	243	440	1305
Dorchester	423	624	847	4	22	191	47	62	272	1293	3784	489	918	2378
East Boston	46	68	92	0	0	51	66	20	87	285	714	66	155	494
Hyde Park/Roslindale/Wrox	210	310	420	0	1	77	0	14	114	610	1756	224	425	1107
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	230	339	460	0	3	318	95	183	378	2045	4050	413	720	2918
Mattapan	103	152	206	0	1	20	68	21	53	155	780	124	206	449
South Boston	7	10	13	0	0	52	0	10	0	154	245	17	10	219
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	79	169	520	776	84	170	522
TOTALS	1093	1611	2186	8	28	998	324	722	1689	6673	15332	1823	3328	10181

Sources: OCCS licensing data, March, 2002; Associated Early Care and Education Boston EQUIP Family Child Care Survey; Boston Public Schools; ABCD Head Start

A.4. Part Time Capacity by Neighborhood, By Type of Care, and By Age

Neighborhood	FCC			Head Start**			BPS	Centers			Total	Total	Total	Total
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Preschool	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Part Time	Infant	Toddler	Preschool
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	3	5	7	0	0	136	58	0	0	0	209	3	5	201
Charlestown/North End	1	1	1	0	0	76	13	0	0	20	112	1	1	110
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	3	4	5	0	0	188	90	0	0	32	322	3	4	315
Dorchester	42	62	84	13	66	238	200	0	0	56	760	54	128	578
East Boston	5	7	9	0	0	133	39	0	0	20	212	5	7	201
Hyde Park/Roslindale/WRox	21	31	26	0	0	23	69	0	24	83	277	21	55	201
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	23	33	45	1	18	233	178	1	2	16	550	25	53	472
Mattapan	10	15	20	0	0	120	74	0	10	17	267	10	25	231
South Boston	1	1	1	0	0	100	78	10	2	95	288	11	2	274
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32	0	0	32
TOTALS	108	159	200	14	84	1247	799	11	37	371	3029	133	280	2616

A.5. Citywide Subsidies - Full Time Slots

Type of Subsidy	BPS				Centers				FCC				Head Start				Total		
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total	Infant*	Toddler*	Preschool	Total	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Total	Infant	Toddler	Preschool
Head Start	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	28	998	1030	4	28	998
Vouchers-Basic	0	0	0	0	132	433	970	1536	199	425	426	1050	0	0	0	0	331	858	1396
Contracts-Basic	0	0	0	0	109	317	1207	1633	95	142	163	400	0	0	0	0	204	459	1370
Contracts-Supportive	0	0	0	0	16	63	179	258	15	22	29	66	0	0	0	0	31	85	208
Community Partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	740	740	0	0	141	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	881
Public School	0	0	324	324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324
Total	0	0	324	324	257	813	3096	4167	309	589	759	1657	4	28	998	1030	570	1430	5177

*Basic and Supportive Contracted slots designated "Infant/Toddler" by OCCS were distributed proportionately to the allocation of basic contracts designated "Infant" and contracts designated "toddler". The distribution was 25% infants and 75% toddlers.

Citywide Licensed Capacity

	Infants		Toddlers		Preschool		Total
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	
Boston Public Schools	0	0	0	0	324	799	1123
Centers	722	10	1689	33	6673	282	9409
Family Child Care	1093	108	1611	159	2186	216	5374
Head Start	4	17	28	84	998	1217	2348
Total	1820	135	3327	277	10181	2514	18254

Sources: OCCS licensing data, March 2002; Associated Early Care and Education Boston EQUIP FamilyChild Care Survey; Boston Public Schools; ABCD Head Start

A.6.Full Time Subsidies by Neighborhood, By Type of Care, and By Age

Neighborhood	FCC			Head Start**			BPS	Centers			Total	Total	Total	Infant Con	Tod Con	% Cont Infant	% Cont Toddler
	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Infant	Toddler	Preschool		Preschool	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	Infant	Toddler				
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	6	4	4	0	0	55	48	0	12	135	6	15	242	0	0	0%	0%
Charlestown/North End	3	8	6	0	0	78	0	0	0	29	3	8	113	0	0	0%	0%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	9	23	19	0	1	156	0	39	122	328	48	146	503	6	23	21%	79%
Dorchester	143	266	325	4	22	191	47	42	194	861	188	482	1424	13	45	22%	78%
East Boston	9	16	34	0	0	51	66	10	70	206	19	85	357	0	26	0%	100%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/Wrox	31	76	124	0	1	77	0	14	59	331	45	137	532	3	6	33%	67%
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	76	129	168	0	3	318	95	133	308	1054	208	440	1636	47	112	30%	70%
Mattapan	31	67	81	0	1	20	68	12	27	72	43	95	241	0	0	0%	0%
South Boston	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	1	3	46	1	3	98	0	0	0%	0%
Downtown/Back Bay Beacon Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	34	3	23	34	0	0	0%	0%
TOTALS	308	589	761	4	28	998	324	252	817	3097	564	1434	5180	69	212	0.245552	0.754445

**All full time Head Start subsidies are funded through a combination of sources which may include OCCS vouchers or contracts and/or Community Partnerships for Children. To avoid counting HS subsidies multiple times, all HS slots have been counted here and have not been added into CP or contracted slots counted in the FCC or Center numbers.

A. 7. Comparison of Full Time Neighborhood Capacity and Subsidies to Births for Infants

Neighborhood	Births**	FT HS	FT Center	FT Family	FT Capacity	% out of neigh utilization	Adj. Capacity/ Births	Subsidies*	Subsidies/Births	Cap (not adj.)/ births
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	624	0	84	34	118	30	13%	6	1%	19%
Charlestown/North End	312	0	38	7	45	51	7%	3	1%	15%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	468	0	211	32	243	66	18%	48	10%	52%
Dorchester	2105	4	62	423	489	26	17%	188	9%	23%
East Boston	702	0	20	46	66	17	8%	19	3%	9%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/Wrox	1482	0	14	210	224	23	12%	45	3%	15%
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	1170	0	183	230	413	39	22%	208	18%	35%
Mattapan	312	0	21	103	124	47	21%	43	14%	40%
South Boston	390	0	10	7	17	15	4%	1	0%	4%
Downtown/Back Bay Beacon Hill	234	4	79	1	84	na	36%	3	1%	36%
Totals	7798	8	722	1093	1823			564		23%

* Combined infant/toddler contract subsidies totalled 202 citywide. In this table these contracts are distributed proportionately to the subsidies available specifically to infants and toddlers.

** Birth projections provided by the Boston Public Schools, For the purposes of this table, infants are those projected to be born in 2002, toddlers are those born in 2001 and the last three quarters of 2000, and preschoolers are those born in early 2000, 1999, or 1998. Numbers are calculated for each neighborhood using Boston Public Health Commission historical data.

A. 8. Comparison of Full Time Neighborhood Capacity and Subsidies to Births for Toddlers

Neighborhood	Births**	FT HS	FT Center	FT Family	FT Capacity	% out of neigh utilization	Adjusted Cap./ Births	Subsidies*	Subsidies/Births	Subsidies/Adj. Capacity	Cap (not adj.)/ Births	
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	1094	0	144	50	194		30	12%	15	1%	11%	18%
Charlestown/North End	547	0	80	11	91		51	8%	8	1%	18%	17%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	821	1	392	47	440		66	18%	146	18%	98%	54%
Dorchester	3694	22	272	624	918		26	18%	482	13%	71%	25%
East Boston	1231	0	87	68	155		17	10%	85	7%	66%	13%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/Wrox	2599	1	114	310	425		23	13%	137	5%	42%	16%
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	2052	3	378	339	720		39	21%	440	21%	100%	35%
Mattapan	547	1	53	152	206		47	20%	95	17%	87%	38%
South Boston	684	0	0	10	10		15	1%	3	0%	36%	1%
Downtown/Back Bay Beacon Hill	410	0	169	1	170	na		41%	23	6%	14%	41%
TOTAL	13680	28	1689	1611	3328				1434			

* Combined infant/toddler contract subsidies totalled 202 citywide. In this table these contracts are distributed proportionately to the subsidies available specifically to infants and toddlers.

** Birth projections provided by the Boston Public Schools, For the purposes of this table, infants are those projected to be born in 2002, toddlers are those born in 2001 and the last three quarters of 2000, and preschoolers are those born in early 2000, 1999, or 1998. Numbers are calculated for each neighborhood using Boston Public Health Commission historical data.

A.9. Comparison of Full Time Neighborhood Capacity & Subsidies to Births For Preschool

Neighborhood	Births**	FT Center	FT HS	FT Family	FT BPS	FT Capacity	% out of neigh utilization	Adjusted Cap/ Births	Subsidies	Subsidies/Births	Cap (not adj.)/ Births
Allston-Brighton/Kenmore	1434	336	55	68	48	507	30	25%	242	17%	35%
Charlestown/North End	717	190	78	15	0	283	51	19%	113	16%	39%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	1075	1085	156	64	0	1305	66	41%	503	47%	121%
Dorchester	4838	1293	191	847	47	2378	26	36%	1424	29%	49%
East Boston	1613	285	51	92	66	494	17	25%	357	22%	31%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/Wrox	3405	610	77	420	0	1107	23	25%	532	16%	33%
Jamaica Plain/Roxbury/Mission Hill	2688	2045	318	460	95	2918	39	66%	1636	61%	109%
Mattapan	717	155	20	206	68	449	47	33%	241	34%	63%
South Boston	896	154	52	13	0	219	15	21%	98	11%	24%
Downtown/Back Bay Beacon Hill	538	520	0	2	0	522	na	97%	34	6%	97%
Totals	17920	6673	998	2186	324	10181			5180		

** Birth projections provided by the Boston Public Schools. For the purposes of this table, infants are those projected to be born in 2002, toddlers are those born in 2001 and the last three quarters of 2000, and preschoolers are those born in early 2000, 1999, or 1998. Numbers are calculated for each neighborhood using Boston Public Health Commission historical data.

A.10 Percentages From Birth Records

Cluster	Total	Infants	%	Toddlers	%	Preschoolers	%
Allston Brighton	3152	624	19.8%	1094	34.7%	1434	45.5%
Charlestown/North End	1576	312	19.8%	547	34.7%	717	45.5%
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	2364	468	19.8%	821	34.7%	1075	45.5%
Dorchester	10637	2105	19.8%	3694	34.7%	4838	45.5%
East Boston	3546	702	19.8%	1231	34.7%	1613	45.5%
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	7486	1482	19.8%	2599	34.7%	3405	45.5%
Mattapan	1576	312	19.8%	547	34.7%	717	45.5%
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	5910	1170	19.8%	2052	34.7%	2688	45.5%
South Boston	1970	390	19.8%	684	34.7%	896	45.5%
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	1182	234	19.8%	410	34.7%	538	45.5%
Total City-Wide Demand	39399	7799	19.8%	13679	34.7%	17921	45.5%

*Number of Births based on Numbers From Supply Side Charts

A.11. Demand for Head Start Care in the City of Boston

All Children under 5 years old

Neighborhood Cluster	Married-Couple Families	Single Male Headed Families	Single Female Headed Families	Total Number of Children Living in Poverty
Allston/Brighton	175	14	274	463
Charlestown/North End	96	38	211	345
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	200	21	296	517
Dorchester	540	86	1947	2573
East Boston	374	32	364	770
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	235	77	522	834
Mattapan	96	70	202	368
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	194	106	1164	1464
South Boston	71	26	407	504
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	10	0	14	24
City-Wide Demand	1991	470	5401	7862

Infants

Neighborhood Cluster	Married-Couple Families	Single Male Headed Families	Single Female Headed Families	Total Number of Children Living in Poverty
Allston/Brighton	35	3	54	92
Charlestown/North End	19	8	42	68
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	40	4	59	102
Dorchester	107	17	386	509
East Boston	74	6	72	152
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	47	15	103	165
Mattapan	19	14	40	73
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	38	21	230	290
South Boston	14	5	81	100
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	2	0	3	5
City-Wide Demand	394	93	1069	1557

Based on 2000 Census Data using Poverty Level as an indicator of eligibility for Head Start
Broken down into DPH Tracts

A.11. Demand for Head Start Care in the City of Boston

Toddlers

Neighborhood Cluster	Married-Couple Families	Single Male Headed Families	Single Female Headed Families	Total Number of Children Living in Poverty
Allston/Brighton	61	5	95	161
Charlestown/North End	33	13	73	120
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	69	7	103	179
Dorchester	187	30	676	893
East Boston	130	11	126	267
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	82	27	181	289
Mattapan	33	24	70	128
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	67	37	404	508
South Boston	25	9	141	175
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	3	0	5	8
City-Wide Demand	691	163	1874	2728

Preschoolers

Neighborhood Cluster	Married-Couple Families	Single Male Headed Families	Single Female Headed Families	Total Number of Children Living in Poverty
Allston/Brighton	80	6	125	211
Charlestown/North End	44	17	96	157
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	91	10	135	235
Dorchester	246	39	886	1171
East Boston	170	15	166	350
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	107	35	238	379
Mattapan	44	32	92	167
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	88	48	530	666
South Boston	32	12	185	229
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	5	0	6	11
City-Wide Demand	906	214	2457	3577

*These numbers represent the number of children under the age of 5 living in each type of family within each cluster that had a family income of less than the 1999 poverty level

*Calculations for age-groups based on % of infant, toddler, and preschool births presented in Supply-Side Tables:
19.8% Infants, 34.7% Toddlers, & 45.5% Preschoolers

Based on 2000 Census Data using Poverty Level as an indicator of eligibility for Head Start
Broken down into DPH Tracts

A.12. UNMET NEED FOR FULL TIME EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION 8.10.03

ALL CHILDREN UNDER 5 YRS.	Capacity	Total Demand	Capacity/ Demand	Unmet Need Demand - Capacity
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	819	1310	62.5%	491
Charlestown/North End	419	595	70.4%	176
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	1988	885	310.0%	-1103
Dorchester	3785	6522	58.0%	2737
East Boston	715	1622	52.2%	907
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox	1756	3969	44.2%	2213
Mattapan	779	1064	73.2%	285
Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP	4051	3482	116.3%	-569
South Boston	246	908	27.1%	662
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	776	409	189.7%	-367
Total	15334	20766	73.8%	5432

INFANTS	Capacity	Total Demand	Capacity/ Demand	Unmet Need Demand - Capacity
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	118	259	45.6%	141
Charlestown/North End	45	118	38.1%	73
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	243	175	138.9%	-68
Dorchester	489	1291	37.9%	802
East Boston	66	321	20.6%	255
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox	224	786	28.5%	562
Mattapan	124	211	58.8%	87
Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP	413	690	59.9%	277
South Boston	17	180	9.4%	163
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	84	81	103.7%	-3
Total	1823	4112	44.3%	2289

TODDLERS	Capacity	Total Demand	Capacity/ Demand	Unmet Need Demand - Capacity
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	194	455	42.6%	261
Charlestown/North End	91	206	44.2%	115
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	440	307	143.3%	-133
Dorchester	918	2263	40.6%	1345
East Boston	155	563	27.5%	408
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox	425	1377	30.9%	952
Mattapan	206	369	55.8%	163
Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP	720	1208	59.6%	488
South Boston	10	315	3.2%	305
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	170	142	119.7%	-28
Total	3329	7205	46.2%	3876

PRESCHOOL	Capacity	Total Demand	Capacity/ Demand	Unmet Need Demand - Capacity
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	507	596	85.1%	89
Charlestown/North End	283	271	104.4%	-12
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	1305	403	323.8%	-902
Dorchester	2378	2968	80.1%	590
East Boston	494	738	66.9%	244
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Rox	1107	1806	61.3%	699
Mattapan	449	484	92.8%	35
Roxbury/Mission Hill/ JP	2918	1584	184.2%	-1334
South Boston	219	413	53.0%	194
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	522	186	280.6%	-336
Total	10182	9449	107.8%	-733

A.13.UNMET NEEDS FOR HEAD START SERVICES

<u>All Children under 5 years old</u> Neighborhood Cluster	FT HS	PT HS	Total HS	Total Number of	Unmet Need FT	Unmet Need All HS
	Capacity	Capacity	Capacity	Children Living in Poverty	HS (Children-FTCapacity)	(Children - Total Capacity)
Allston/Brighton	55	136	191	463	408	272
Charlestown/North End	78	76	154	345	267	191
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	157	188	345	517	360	172
Dorchester	217	317	534	2573	2356	2039
East Boston	51	133	184	770	719	586
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	78	23	101	834	756	733
Mattapan	21	120	141	368	347	227
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	321	252	573	1464	1143	891
South Boston	52	100	152	504	452	352
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	4	0	4	24	20	20
City-Wide Demand	1034	1345	2379	7862	6828	5483

<u>Infants</u> Neighborhood Cluster	FT HS	PT HS	Total HS	Total Number of	Unmet Need FT	Unmet Need All HS
	Capacity	Capacity	Capacity	Children Living in Poverty	HS (Children-FTCapacity)	(Children - Total Capacity)
Allston/Brighton			0	92	92	92
Charlestown/North End			0	68	68	68
Chinatown/South End/Fenway			0	102	102	102
Dorchester	4	13	17	509	505	492
East Boston			0	152	152	152
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury			0	165	165	165
Mattapan			0	73	73	73
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill			1	290	290	289
South Boston			0	100	100	100
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	4		4	5	1	1
City-Wide Demand	8	14	22	1557	1549	1535

<u>Toddlers</u> Neighborhood Cluster	FT HS	PT HS	Total HS	Total Number of	Unmet Need FT	Unmet Need All HS
	Capacity	Capacity	Capacity	Children Living in Poverty	HS (Children-FTCapacity)	(Children - Total Capacity)
Allston/Brighton			0	161	161	161
Charlestown/North End			0	120	120	120
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	1		1	179	178	178
Dorchester	22	66	88	893	871	805
East Boston			0	267	267	267
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	1		1	289	288	288
Mattapan	1		1	128	127	127
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	3	18	21	508	505	487
South Boston			0	175	175	175
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill			0	8	8	8
City-Wide Demand	28	84	112	2728	2700	2616

<u>Preschoolers</u> Neighborhood Cluster	FT HS	PT HS	Total HS	Total Number of	Unmet Need FT	Unmet Need All HS
	Capacity	Capacity	Capacity	Children Living in Poverty	HS (Children-FTCapacity)	(Children - Total Capacity)
Allston/Brighton	55	136	191	211	156	20
Charlestown/North End	78	76	154	157	79	3
Chinatown/South End/Fenway	156	188	344	235	79	-109
Dorchester	191	238	429	1171	980	742
East Boston	51	133	184	350	299	166
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W. Roxbury	77	23	100	379	302	279
Mattapan	20	120	140	167	147	27
Roxbury/JP/Mission Hill	318	233	551	666	348	115
South Boston	52	100	152	229	177	77
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill	0	0	0	11	11	11
City-Wide Demand	998	1247	2245	3577	2579	1332

A. 14. OCCS WAITLIST - September 1, 2002

Cluster	Boston Zips	Total for ZIP	Toddlers (>15 months to 2 yrs 9 mos)		
			Infants (0-15 months)		Preschool (2 yrs 9mos - 5 yrs)
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore	02134	12	1	11	
	02135	64	10	26	28
	02163	1			1
	subtotal	77	11	37	29
Charlestown, N. End	02113	1		1	
	02129	87	8	12	67
	Subtotal	88	8	13	67
Dorchester	02122	128	17	43	68
	02123	1			1
	02124	376	48	126	202
	02125	262	47	81	134
	subtotal	767	112	250	405
East Boston	02128	136	10	42	84
Hyde Park/Ros/W. Rox	02131	170	21	38	111
	02132	28	3	7	18
	02136	255	33	78	144
	subtotal	453	57	123	273
Mattapan	02126	350	47	112	191
Roxbury,JP/Mission Hill	02119	309	32	87	190
	02120	107	22	21	64
	02121	314	38	102	174
	02130	140	13	37	90
	subtotal	870	105	247	518
South End/China/Fenway	02115	32	4	11	17
	02117	1			1
	02118	146	15	46	85
	02111	25	5	5	15
	subtotal	204	24	62	118
South Boston	02127	175	16	54	105
	02210	1	1		
	subtotal	176	17	54	105
Beacon Hill/Back Bay/ Downtown	02108	1		1	
	02112	1			1
	02114	2			2
	02116	34	6	3	25
	Subtotal	38	6	4	28
TOTAL		3159	397	944	1818

A.15.Child Care Choices of Boston Waitlist, June 11, 2002

Cluster	Infant	Toddler	PS	SA	TOTAL
Allston/Brighton/Kenmore					
02134	0	6	3	6	15
02135	3	11	6	22	42
Charlestown/North End					0
02129	8	7	12	11	38
02113	0	1	0	1	2
Dorchester					0
02122	17	25	26	36	104
02124	49	70	79	132	330
02125	31	34	48	44	157
East Boston					0
02128	13	28	40	39	120
Hyde Park/Roslindale/W.Roxbury					0
02136	35	40	59	71	205
02131	20	20	35	46	121
02132	3	4	8	9	24
Mattapan					0
02126	41	71	74	83	269
Roxbury/Jamaica Plain/Mission Hill					0
02119	20	35	56	79	190
02120	11	11	24	22	68
02121	32	39	54	100	225
02130	11	16	18	27	72
South Boston					0
02127	9	18	44	51	122
South End/Chinatown/Fenwy					0
02118	9	35	43	52	139
02111	5	4	17	13	39
02115	2	6	9	11	28
Downtown/Back Bay/Beacon Hill*					0
02116	7	2	12	15	36
02114	0	0	1	4	5
TOTAL	326	483	668	874	2,351

*Not actually a cluster according to email from M. Cowden dated 5/20/02