



SURVEY 2
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REPORT 4



OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS RELATED TO INCOME

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MISSION OF THE NATIONAL VOICES PROJECT



Led by researchers at the University of Michigan, the National Voices Project is an effort to bring the perspectives of thousands of people in communities across the United States to the national dialogue about opportunities and barriers for children related to race/ethnicity.

The National Voices Project conducts major national surveys twice each year among adults who work and volunteer on behalf of children. These surveys focus on racial/ethnic disparities at the community level that affect children's health, education, and economic security. For more information, visit the project website: NationalVoicesProject.org.

The National Voices Project team is grateful for the support and collaboration of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, through the America Healing initiative.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
METHODS	8
SELECTING THE NVP 2 SAMPLE	10
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS	11
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS	15
FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR FAMILIES	17
JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS	21
HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES, BY INCOME	25
BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS, BY INCOME	35
COMMENTS FROM RESPONDENTS ABOUT PROGRAMS IN THEIR BEST-KNOWN COMMUNITY	40

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



With support and collaboration from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation through the America Healing initiative, researchers at the University of Michigan are leading the **National Voices Project** (NVP) from 2011-2016. The central goals of the NVP are to examine the sources of racial/ethnic inequity and other disparities for children in the United States today, identify interventions that address disparities effectively, and inform the public dialogue about racial healing and racial equality.

The final eligible sample for NVP Survey 2 included 2,311 adults from 48 states and D.C.

The NVP offers a fresh perspective on community-level opportunities for children throughout the country, in the domains of health and nutrition, education, and economic security – through the eyes of adults whose work and volunteer efforts affect such opportunities. In other words, the NVP reflects the perceptions of individuals throughout the United States who are in a position to improve children’s opportunities in the future.

NVP Survey 1 was conducted in November-December 2011. NVP Survey 2 was fielded in August-September 2012.

NVP Survey 2 differed from NVP Survey 1 in two key respects:

- ◆ While the sample was recruited nationally and asked to complete the same eligibility screener developed for NVP Survey 1 to identify respondents whose work and/or volunteer efforts affect children (i.e., individuals <18 years old), NVP Survey 2 included an oversample in communities included in the “Place Matters” initiative led by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a fellow grantee of the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The oversample included sufficient numbers of responses to permit the NVP team to analyze differences across 6 specific “Place Matters” counties: Alameda (CA), Bernalillo (NM), Fresno (CA), King (WA), Suffolk (MA), and Wayne (MI).
- ◆ Questions were asked in greater depth about efforts at community levels about bridging efforts to address racial/ethnic inequities.

These unique attributes of NVP Survey 2 allowed the NVP team to examine in greater depth differences across communities in ways that followed up on observations and questions generated from NVP Survey 1.

NVP Survey 2 included an oversample of respondents from communities included in the “Place Matters” initiative of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

The NVP Survey 2 sample included 2,311 adults from 48 states and D.C., 45% of whom live in “Place Matters” communities that together include about 3% of the U.S. population (approximately 9 million residents).

The “Place Matters” and Comparative National Sample subgroups closely resembled each other in many respects, including gender, income, age, volunteer efforts, and areas of work/volunteer contact with children (i.e., health or healthcare). These subgroups differed in:

- ◆ racial/ethnic composition (“Place Matters” with higher proportions of African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos)
- ◆ education (“Place Matters” with higher levels of attainment)
- ◆ work status (“Place Matters” with more currently working)
- ◆ duration of experience in their best-known communities (“Place Matters” with higher proportions with more than 10 years of experience).

“Place Matters” respondents were more likely than peers in the Comparative National Sample to perceive racial/ethnic inequities and bridging efforts in communities to address such inequities

FINANCIAL SITUATION & JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS

Overall, more than half of respondents said that the financial situation for families in their communities had gotten worse in the last year, one-third said it had stayed the same and less than one-tenth think that the financial situation for families had gotten better.

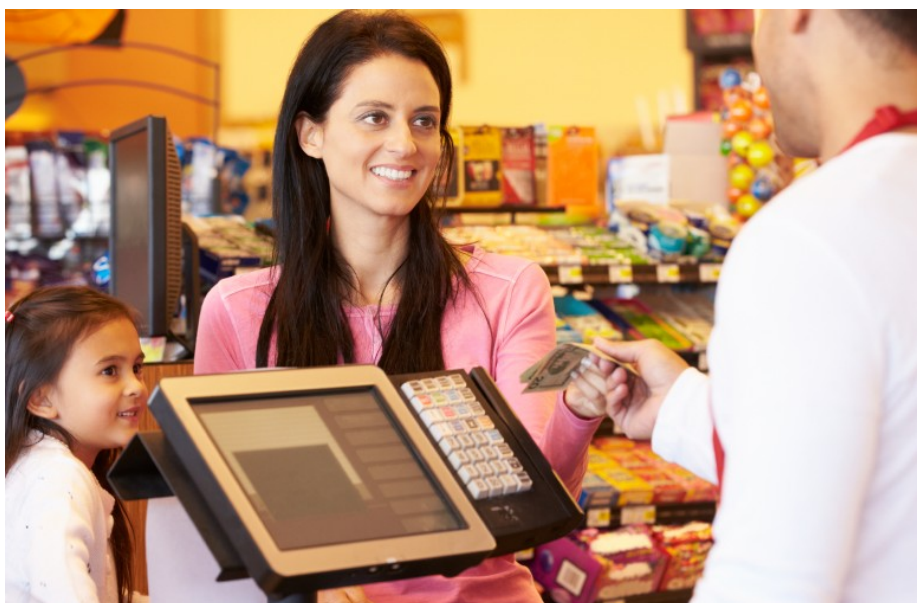
Nearly one-quarter of respondents believed that job opportunities for teens from lower-income families (annual household income < \$60,000) will get worse in the next 12 months. Only 10% of respondents thought job opportunities for teens from higher-income families (household income \$60,000 or more) were more likely to get worse.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES BY INCOME

Perceptions of 'lots of opportunity' for children and teens from lower and higher income families were measured for several aspects of health and nutrition including: places to get physical activity, lots of fruits and vegetables, neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces. Across these measures, respondents who perceived a lot of racial/ethnic inequities and/or housing segregation in their community were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunities' for young children and teens from lower-income families than those who reported no racial inequalities or segregation.

Respondents who perceived many racial/ethnic inequities in their community were more likely than respondents who perceived no inequities to expect that job opportunities will get worse for lower-income teens

Respondents in "Place Matters" communities were more likely to describe financial situations as getting better over the past year than in the Comparative National Sample



BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS BY INCOME

Perceptions of barriers to school success for young children and teens in lower-income families were measured by respondents as being a “bigger barrier for children and teens from lower-income families”. Barriers included: parents themselves did not graduate from high school, transportation problems, lack of parental involvement in children’s education, too few programs outside of school, students are suspended too often and teen pregnancy.

Across these barriers, respondents who perceived a lot of racial/ethnic inequities and/or housing segregation in their community were more likely to perceive barriers to school success for young children and teens from lower-income families than those who reported



Housing segregation and perceived racial/ethnic inequities at the community level were consistently associated with lower measures of opportunities for health and nutrition for young children and teens in lower-income families

NVP SURVEY 2 VS NVP SURVEY 1

Some measures related to financial situations and job opportunities from NVP Survey 2 changed from findings in NVP Survey 1. Changes in family financial situations over the past year did not differ by perceived housing segregation, inequities in their community or respondents’ household income. The perception that job opportunities for teens from lower-income households will get worse in the next 12 months went from 33% in NVP Survey 1 down to 24% in NVP Survey 2.

Across the 6 “Place Matters” communities highlighted in this sample, there were also some differences in respondents’ perceptions of educational opportunities for young children and teens from lower-income families that were greater than the differences between “Place Matters” communities in aggregate and the Comparative National Sample. Reasons for these differences will require further study.

METHODS

NVP Survey 2 included >45% (N=1,096) of the sample from “Place Matters” communities, which are home to about 9 million out of 315 million people in the U.S.

To oversample in “Place Matters” locations, NVP Survey 2 recruited from a supplementary national panel

The National Voices Project (NVP) is conducted in partnership with GfK, an international survey research organization that maintains KnowledgePanel® and the KnowledgePanel Latino®, nationally representative web-enabled panels of adult members of households across the United States.

GfK engages all of its panel members via the Internet (current panel size >50,000). Unlike other web-enabled panels, KnowledgePanel® is recruited through gold-standard, random-digit-dial (both landline and cell phones) and address-based-sampling techniques, and if contacted households do not have computer hardware or Internet access, GfK provides the necessary hardware and connections, free of charge.

A major design objective for NVP Survey 2 is that it includes an oversample of respondents living in communities that are part of the “Place Matters” initiative. “Place Matters” is an initiative of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies that is designed to address health equity concerns through shared learning experiences that focus on social, economic and environmental conditions. The goal of oversampling in “Place Matters” communities in NVP Survey 2 was to illuminate how perceptions of inequities may differ in communities highlighted in the “Place Matters” initiative, compared with communities elsewhere in the United States. In terms of population, “Place Matters” communities sampled in NVP 2 include about 9 million individuals, compared with 306 million in the rest of the U.S.

Specific “Place Matters” communities were selected for oversampling through conversations with WKKF collaborators and “Place Matters” team members. The NVP team then worked with GfK to supplement KnowledgePanel® and KnowledgePanel Latino® households in “Place Matters” locations. The supplementary sample was drawn from households that are not on GfK’s standing panels but are recruited on an *ad hoc* basis by GfK related to their characteristics – in this case, residing in a “Place Matters” community.

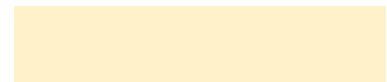
For NVP Survey 2, GfK invited 8,927 KnowledgePanel® and KnowledgePanel Latino® members 18 years or older to participate. For the supplementary sample, 33,000 households were invited to participate. Respondents in sampled

households (n=4,173 from KnowledgePanel® and KnowledgePanel Latino®; n=4,327 from supplementary households) were invited to complete a brief screening questionnaire. On the screening questionnaire, 1,264 respondents said that they have jobs that affect education, healthcare, economic opportunities, or community and civic engagement for children. Another 1,047 respondents identified themselves as volunteering in ways that affect education, healthcare, economic opportunities, or community and civic engagement for children. Respondents working or volunteering on behalf of children were thereby eligible to complete the full NVP 2 questionnaire (see figure, next page). This group included 2,311 adults from 48 states and D.C.

The questionnaire for NVP Survey 2 was developed by the National Voices Project team at the University of Michigan, with input from WKKF collaborators. We examined how individuals who work or volunteer with children view opportunities for education, health and healthcare, and economic well-being related to children and adolescents. Many of the questions were identical to questions fielded for NVP Survey 1 in 2011, to facilitate comparisons of responses across these different samples and over time. New questions in NVP Survey 2 centered on respondents' perceptions of segregation and inequities in the communities they know best, and on respondents' awareness about efforts to bridge racial/ethnic inequities in those communities.

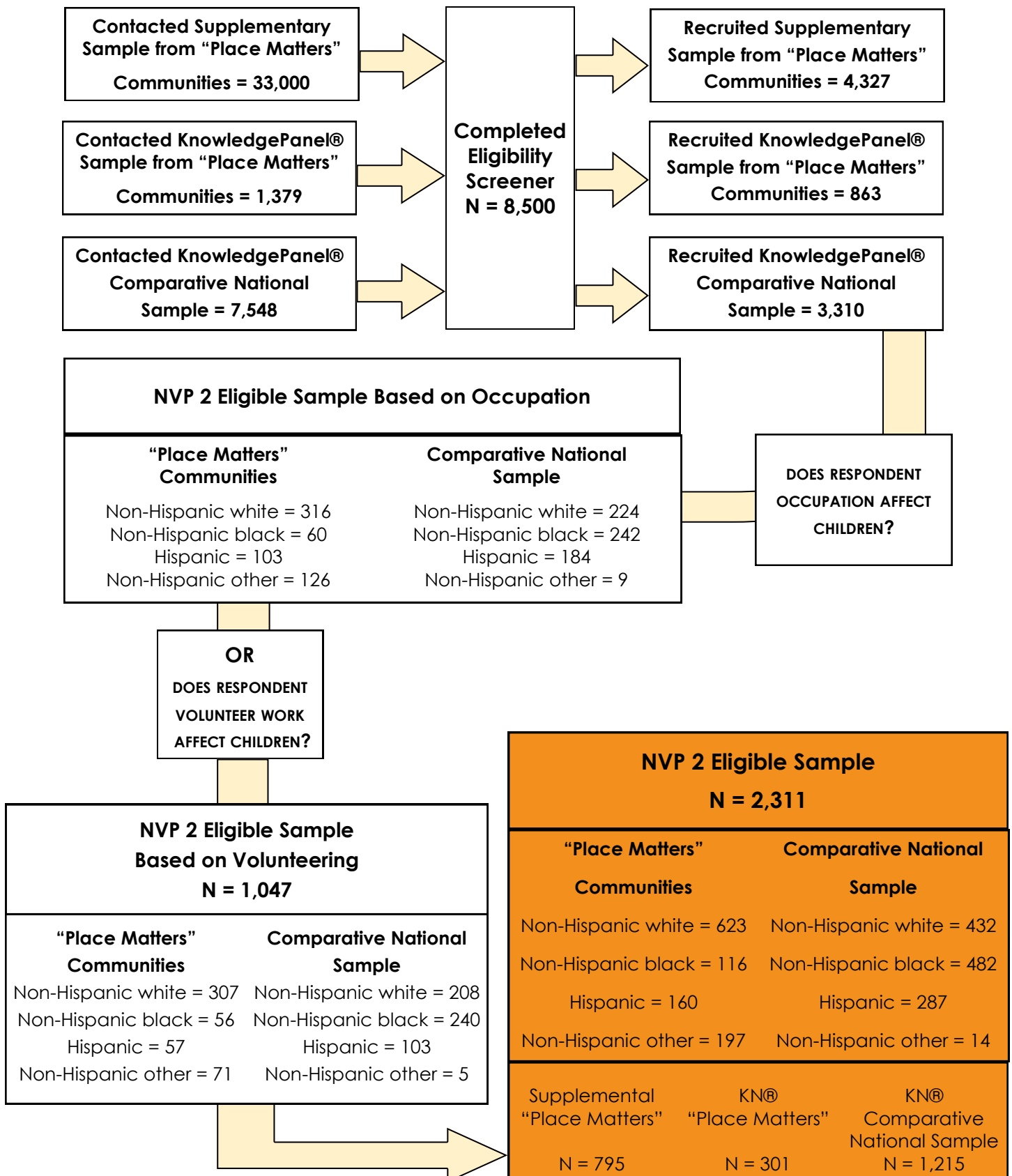
NVP Survey 2 was also fielded in Spanish for GfK panelists who preferred to answer in Spanish. Overall, 606 individuals participated by using the Spanish-language version and 80 were eligible to complete the full NVP 2 questionnaire.

Respondents were offered a choice of English or Spanish questionnaires; 8% answered in Spanish



The questionnaire for NVP survey 2 was developed by the National Voices Project team in collaboration with WKKF staff

SELECTING THE NVP 2 SAMPLE





RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES AND COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE

	NVP 2 Eligible Respondents	
	"Place Matters" Communities N = 1,096	Comparative National Sample N = 1,215
Gender		
Men	37%	40%
Women	63%	60%
Race / Ethnicity*		
African American / Black	15%	12%
Hispanic / Latino	19%	11%
White	54%	73%
Multi-race / Other	13%	4%
Annual Household Income		
Less than \$30,000	17%	18%
\$30,000 - \$60,000	25%	24%
\$60,001 - \$100,000	30%	29%
Greater than \$100,000	28%	29%
Education*		
Less than High School	2%	8%
High School	12%	19%
Some College	36%	31%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	50%	42%
Age		
18 - 29	17%	20%
30 - 44	34%	28%
45 - 59	33%	33%
60 +	15%	19%
Paid Work		
Yes	78%	69%
No	22%	31%
Volunteer Work		
Yes	61%	65%
No	39%	35%
Community Respondents Know Best*		
Live	65%	54%
Work	19%	32%
Volunteer	17%	14%
Years in Best Known Community*		
Less than 1 Year	3%	2%
1 - 2 Years	6%	8%
3 - 5 Years	11%	9%
6 - 10 Years	10%	15%
Greater than 10 Years	69%	66%

*P<.05 for comparison of “Place Matters” respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

TABLE 2. RESPONDENTS' CONTACT WITH CHILDREN AT WORK AMONG "PLACE MATTERS" COMMUNITIES AND COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE

	NVP 2 Eligible Respondents	
	"Place Matters" Communities N = 1,096	Comparative National Sample N = 1,215
Area of Contact with Children		
Education	60%	57%
Health or Healthcare*	45%	38%
Economic or Job Opportunities	26%	21%
Community or Civic Engagement	54%	54%
Work or Volunteer with Children		
Work and Volunteer with Children	24%	19%
Only Work with Children	34%	35%
Only Volunteer with Children	42%	46%
Occupation*		
Education		
Teaching (child care, preschool, elementary, and secondary)	18%	23%
Faith-based Organization or Clergy Member	2%	1%
Other School or Education-related Activities	11%	12%
Healthcare		
Health or Mental Healthcare	25%	20%
Public Safety or Emergency Services	5%	1%
Public Health	3%	1%
Social Worker or Case Worker	7%	8%
Economic or Job Opportunities		
Business Owner or Manager	9%	12%
Private Community Service Organization	5%	6%
All Others		
	15%	16%
Participation with Volunteer Organizations (could choose >1)		
Education	45%	41%
Social or Community Service	31%	25%
Religious*	27%	38%
Sports, Hobbies, Culture or Arts	23%	22%
Food and Nutrition	18%	15%
Hospital or Healthcare	10%	8%
Youth Clubs, Scouting or 4-H	9%	10%
Environmental	9%	6%
Public Safety	7%	9%
Shelter and Housing	7%	5%
Mental or Developmental Health*	5%	2%

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

TABLE 3. RESPONDENT PERSPECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITIES THEY KNOW BEST AMONG “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES AND COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE

		NVP 2 Eligible Respondents	
		"Place Matters" N = 1,096	Comparative N = 1,215
Level of Housing Segregation*			
	Very Segregated	28%	34%
	Somewhat Segregated	38%	29%
	Slightly Segregated	20%	18%
	Not Segregated	14%	19%
Racial and Ethnic Inequities*			
	Many	17%	12%
	Some	37%	33%
	Few	23%	28%
	None	23%	27%
Community-based Efforts to Bridge Racial and Ethnic Inequities*			
	Yes	83%	73%
	No	17%	27%

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

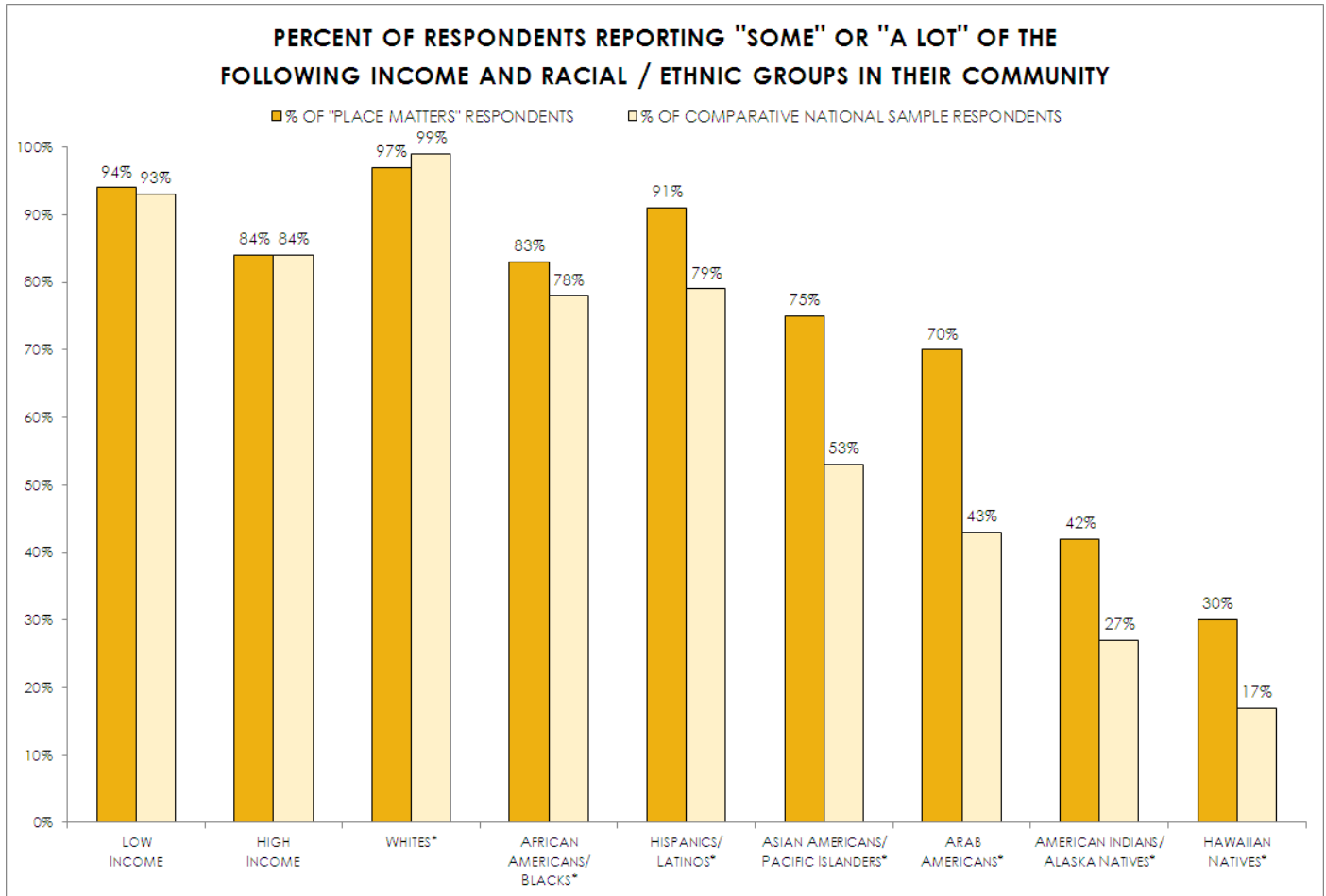
TABLE 4. IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES WITH SUFFICIENT SAMPLE IN NVP SURVEY 2 TO PERMIT COMPARISONS AMONG COMMUNITIES

		NVP 2 Eligible Respondents "Place Matters" Communities N = 1,096
Community/County Location		
	King, WA	29%
	Wayne, MI	19%
	Alameda, CA	16%
	Suffolk, MA	8%
	Fresno, CA	8%
	Bernalillo, NM	7%
	Other "Place Matters" locations	13%



NVP SURVEY 2 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

NVP 2 COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS



Note: Response options included "A lot", "Some", and "Very few or none"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

This report highlights differences between "Place Matters" communities and the Comparative National Sample.

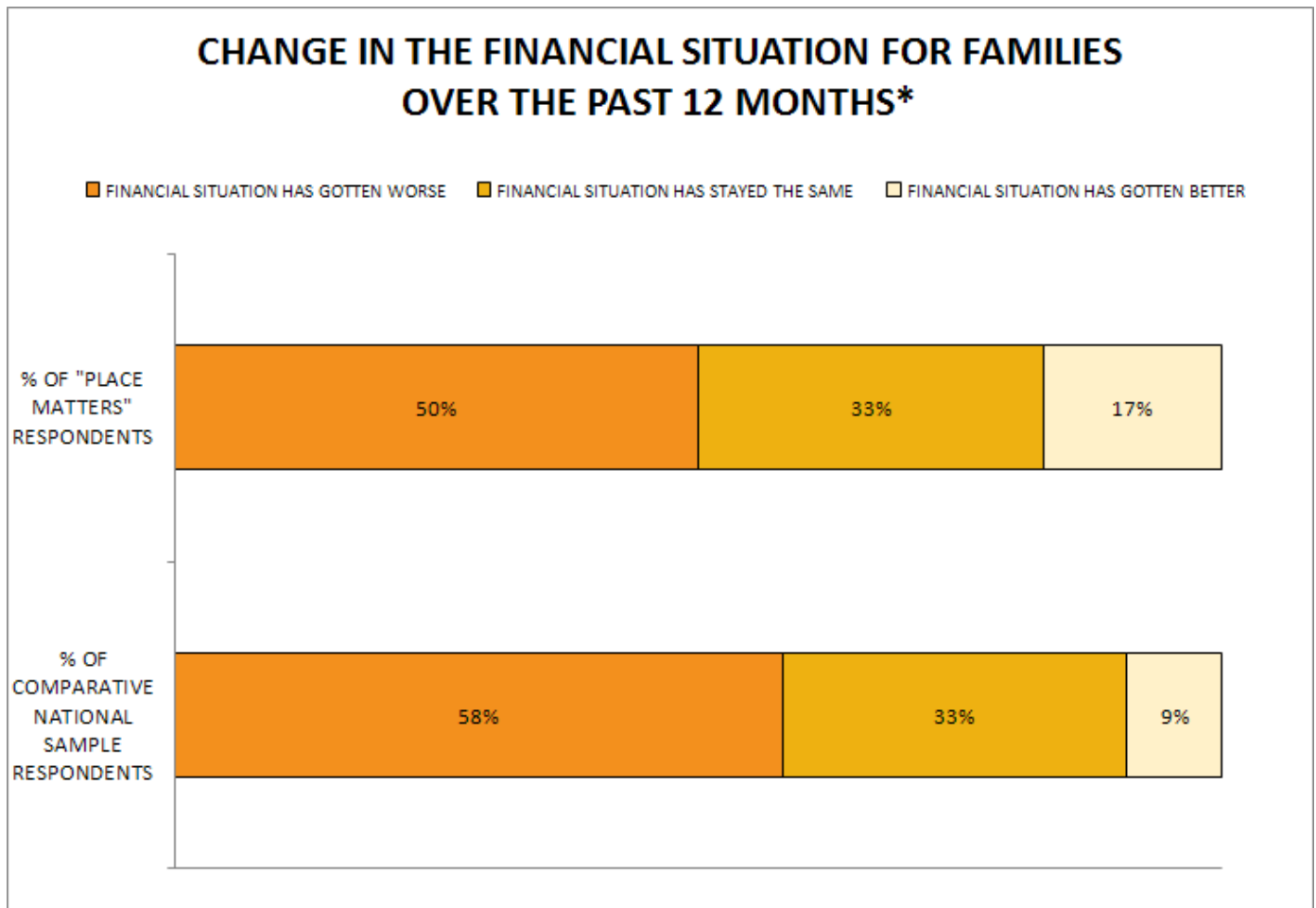
- ◆ Compared to the national sample, "Place Matters" communities were perceived to have substantially greater variety of all non-white race/ethnic groups.
- ◆ Respondents from "Place Matters" communities were more likely than respondents in the Comparative National Sample to perceive racial/ethnic disparities in their communities.
- ◆ "Place Matters" respondents were also more likely than respondents in the Comparative National Sample to be aware of community-based efforts to bridge racial and ethnic inequities.

For more information on the differences between "Place Matters" communities and the Comparative National Sample, please see NVP 2, Report 1: Characteristics and Perspectives of Survey 2 Respondents.



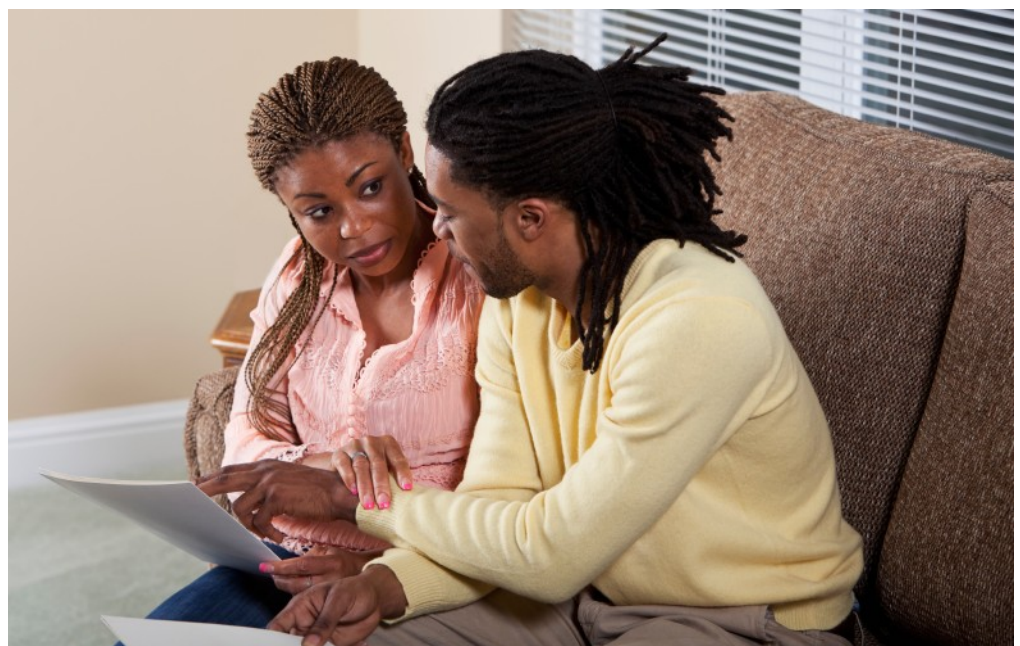
FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR FAMILIES

CHANGE IN FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR FAMILIES IN THE LAST YEAR



Note: Response options included "got much worse/got slightly worse", "stayed the same", and "got slightly better/got much better"
 *P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

White (60%), African American (53%) and Hispanic (54%) respondents were more likely to rate financial situations to have gotten worse for families in their community than multiracial/other (33%) respondents

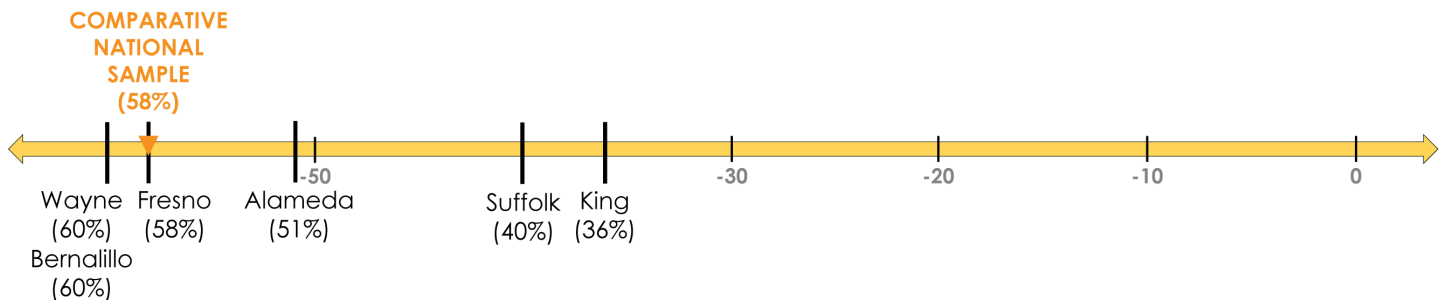




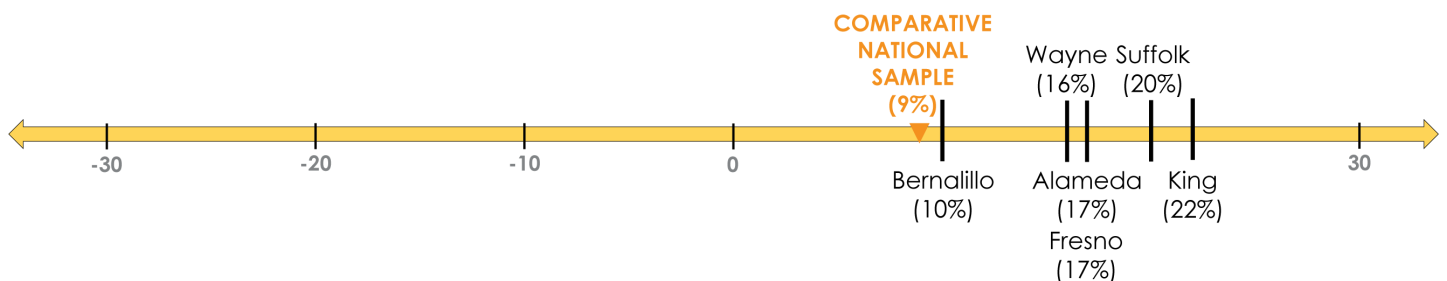
Respondents in specific "Place Matters" communities differed more broadly in the proportions reporting that financial situations have gotten worse than in proportions reporting that financial situations have gotten better

HOW HAS THE FINANCIAL SITUATION CHANGED FOR FAMILIES IN YOUR COMMUNITY OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS?

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION HAS GOTTEN WORSE*



THE FINANCIAL SITUATION HAS GOTTEN BETTER*



Note: Response options included "got much worse/got slightly worse", "stayed the same", and "got slightly better/got much better"
 *P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

CHANGE IN FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR FAMILIES IN THE LAST YEAR WITHIN “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES

Financial situation for families rated worsening in “Place Matters” communities

- ◆ 60% of respondents in Wayne and Bernalillo counties reported that family financial situations have gotten worse in the last year.
- ◆ 36% of respondents in King county reported that family financial situations have gotten worse in the last year.

Financial situations for families rated as improving in “Place Matters” communities

- ◆ 22% of respondents in King county reported that family financial situations have gotten better in the last year.
- ◆ 10% of respondents in Bernalillo county reported that family financial situations have gotten better in the last year.

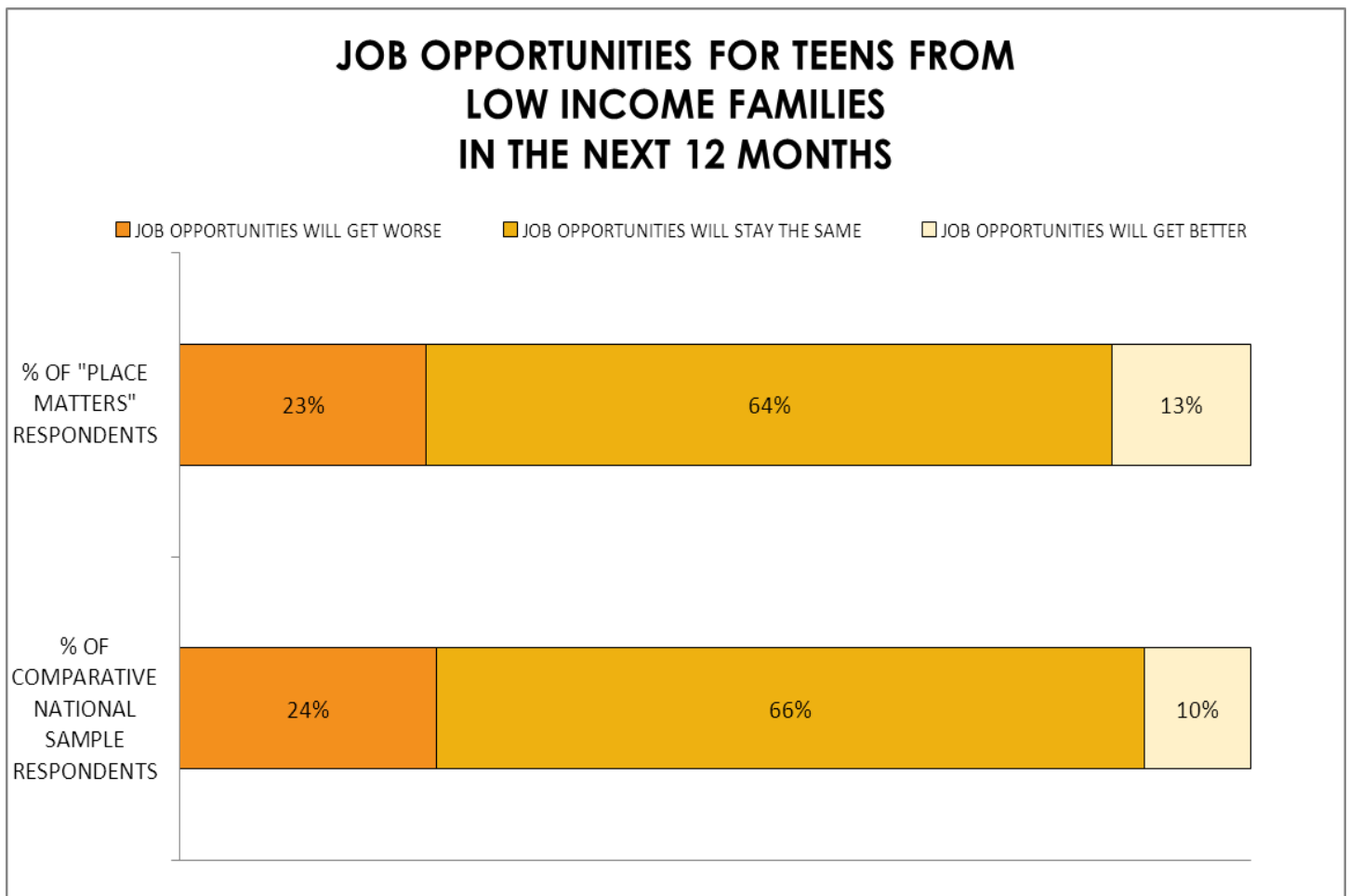
Changes in family financial situations over the past year did not differ by perceived housing segregation, inequities in the community or respondents' household income





JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOWER-INCOME TEENS



Note: Response options included "get better", "stay the same" and "get worse"

Overall, respondents reported job opportunities for teens from lower-income families (household income < \$60,000) were more likely to get worse than job opportunities for teens from higher-income families (household income \$60,000 or higher).

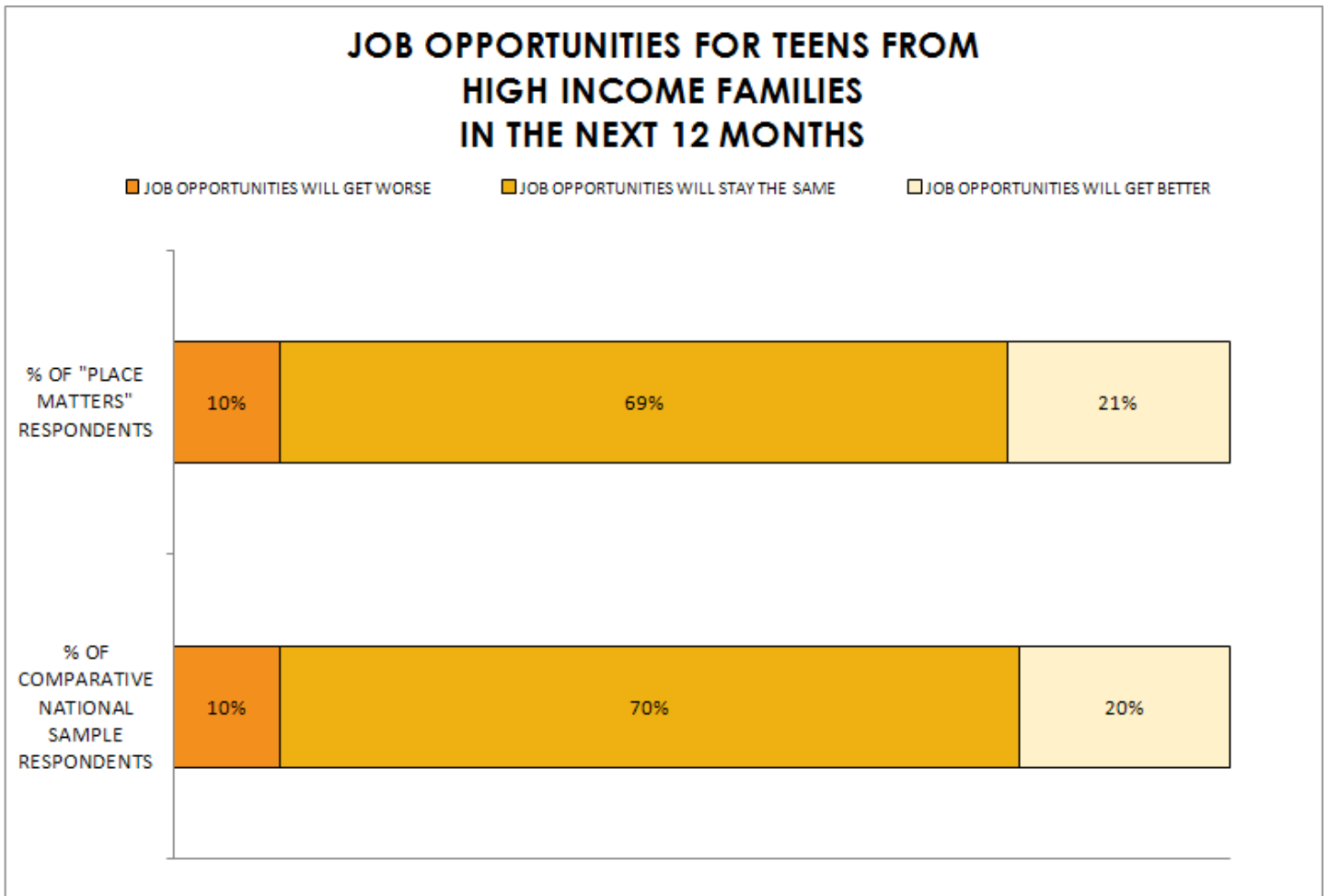
Perceived racial/ethnic inequities and job opportunities for teens

Respondents who perceived many (31%), some (31%) or few (23%) racial/ethnic inequities in their community were more likely to report job opportunities will get worse for lower-income teens than respondents who perceived no (16%) inequities in their community.

Respondents' race/ethnicity and job opportunities for teens

African American (18%) and Hispanic (17%) respondents were more likely to report job opportunities will improve for lower-income teens than white (8%) and multiracial/other (3%) respondents.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGHER-INCOME TEENS



Note: Response options included "get better", "stay the same" and "get worse"



Respondents reported job opportunities for teens from lower-income families were more likely (24%) to get worse than job opportunities for teens from higher-income families (10%)

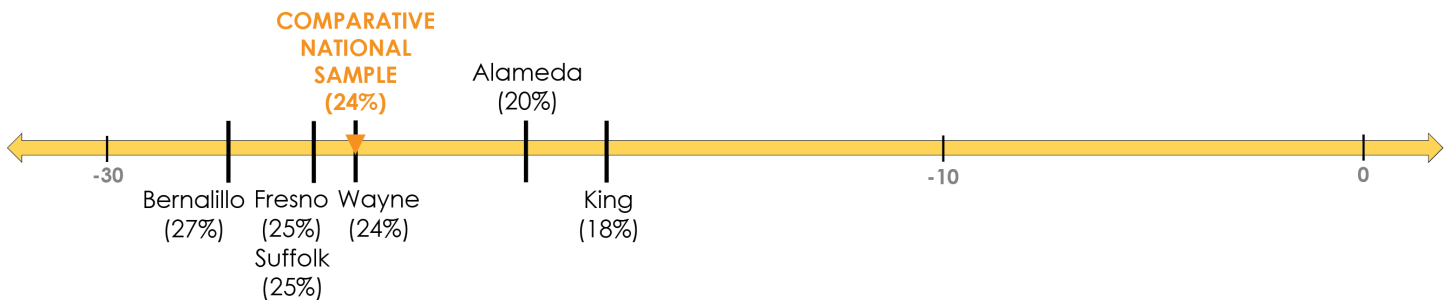
JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOWER-INCOME TEENS IN SPECIFIC “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES



Respondents who reported families' financial situations have gotten better over the last year were more likely (30%) to say job opportunities will get better for teens from lower-income families than those who said family financial situations have gotten worse (6%)

WHAT WILL JOB OPPORTUNITIES BE LIKE FOR TEENS FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES OVER THE NEXT 12 MONTHS?

JOB OPPORTUNITIES WILL GET WORSE



JOB OPPORTUNITIES WILL GET BETTER



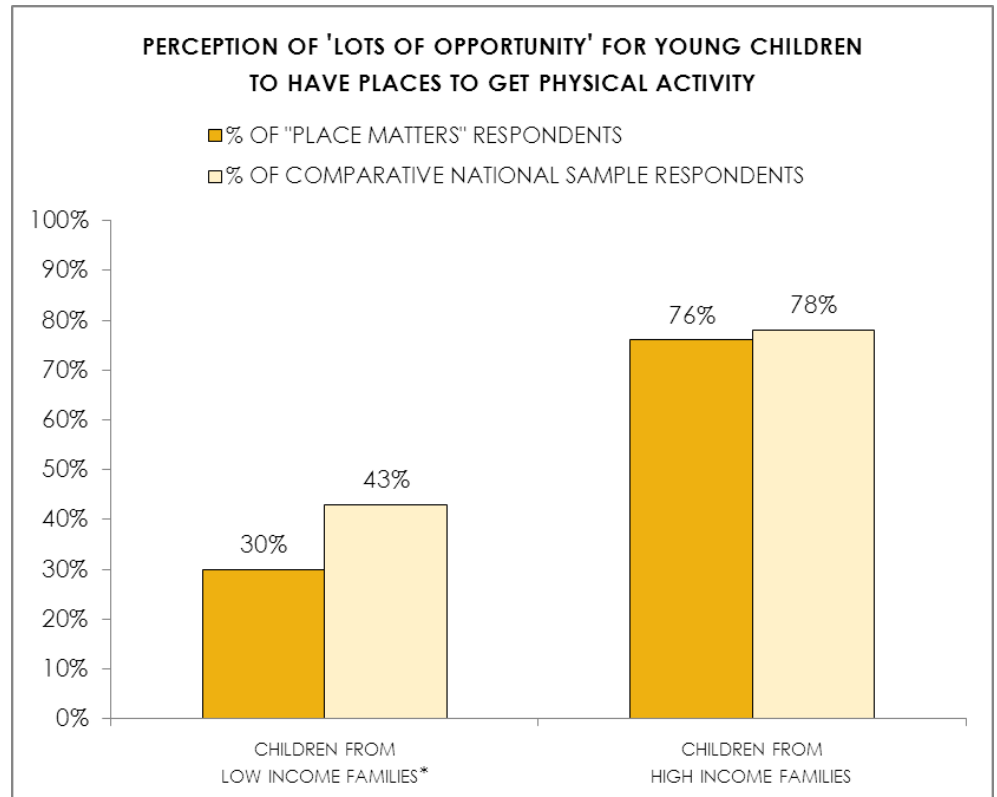
Note: Response options included “get better”, “stay the same” and “get worse”



HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES BY INCOME

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN BY INCOME

Respondents who perceived a lot of segregation in their community were less likely (31%) to say young children from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have places to get physical activity than respondents who perceived no (59%) segregation



Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

African American (22%) and Hispanic (28%) respondents were less likely to say young children from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have places to get physical activity than white (48%) and multiracial/other (60%) respondents



NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN BY INCOME

Perceived inequities and opportunities

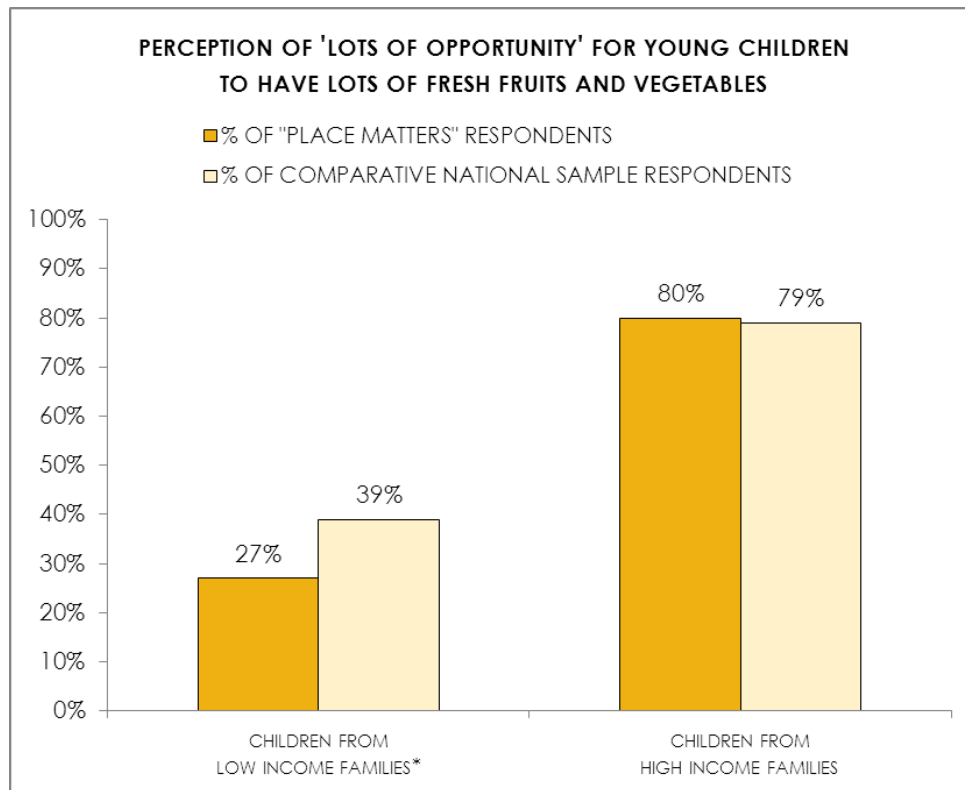
Respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their community were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for young children in lower-income families to have places to get physical activity and to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Perceived housing segregation and opportunities

Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their community were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for young children in lower-income families to have places to get physical activity and to have lots of fruits and vegetables.

Respondents' race/ethnicity and opportunities

African American and Hispanic respondents were less likely than white and multiracial/other respondents to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for young children in lower-income families to have places to get physical activity and to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables.



Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

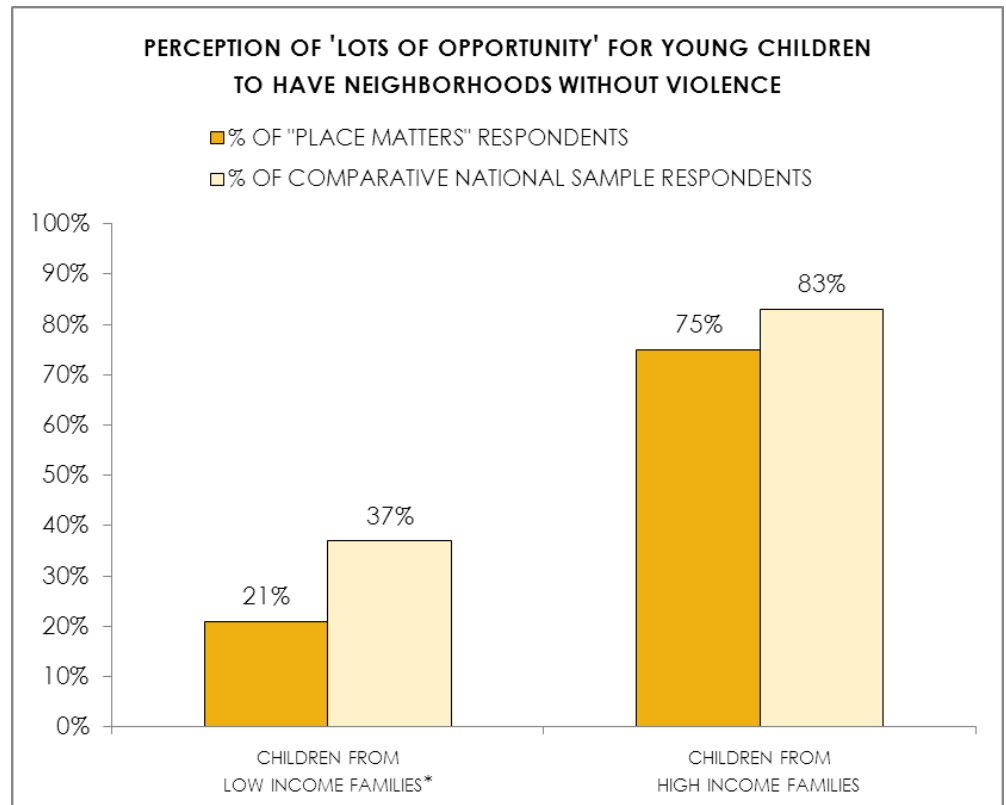
Respondents who perceived many (25%) or some (26%) racial/ethnic inequities in their community were less likely to say there is 'lots of opportunity' for young children in lower-income families to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables than respondents who perceived few (43%) or no (56%) inequities

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN TO HAVE NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE, BY INCOME

Respondents who perceived a lot of segregation in their community were less likely (26%) to report that young children from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have neighborhoods without violence than respondents who perceived no (65%) segregation



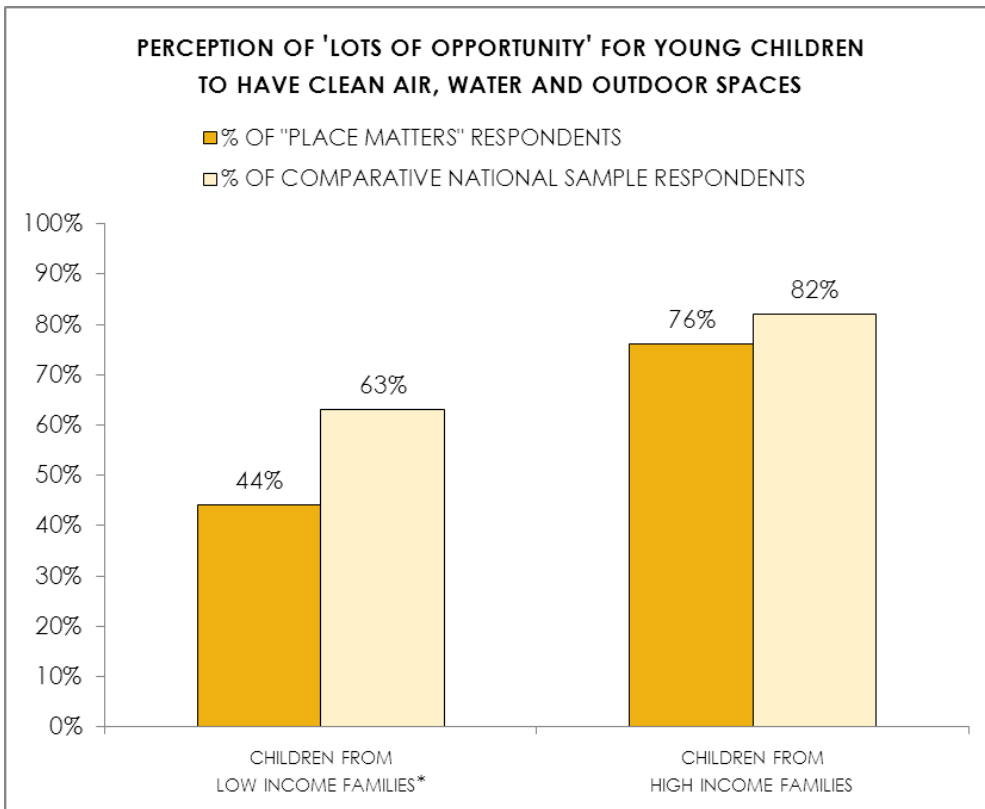
African American (15%) and Hispanic (21%) respondents were less likely to report that young children from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have neighborhoods without violence than white (42%) and multiracial/other (52%) respondents



Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN TO HAVE CLEAN OUTDOOR SPACES BY INCOME



Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

Respondents who perceived many (38%) or some (44%) racial/ethnic inequities in their community were less likely to say that young children from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces than respondents who perceived few (66%) or no (81%) inequities

Perceived inequities and opportunities

Respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for lower-income children to have neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

Perceived housing segregation and opportunities

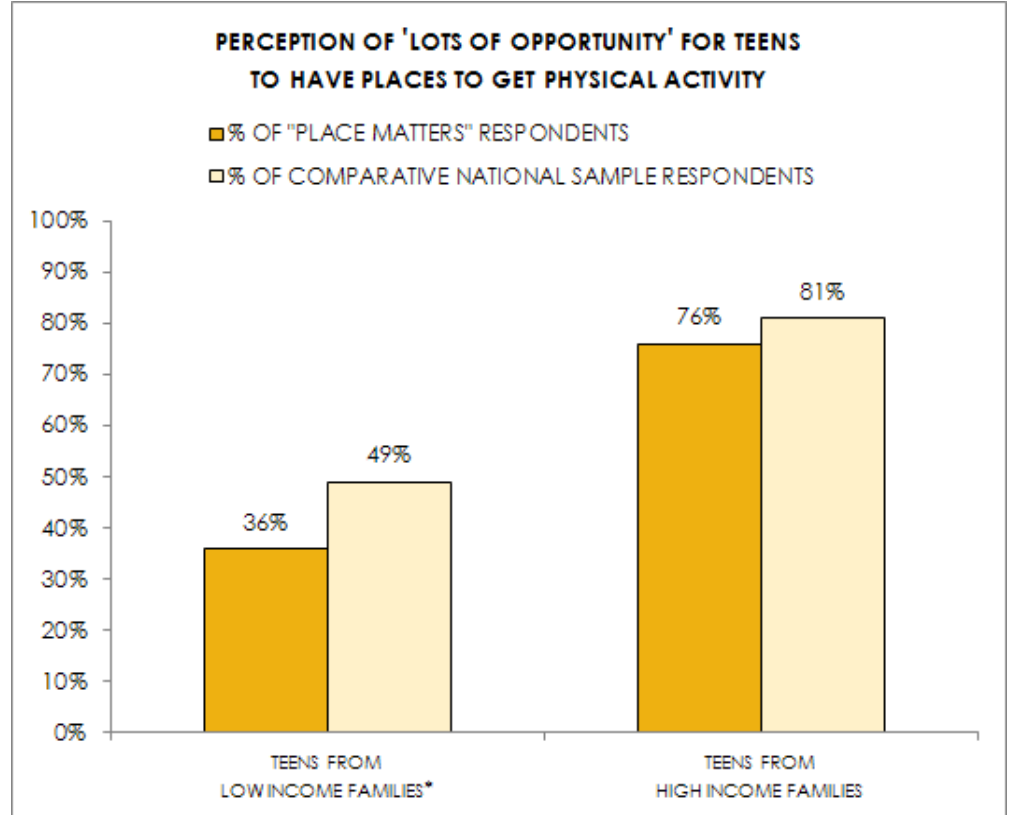
Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their communities were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for lower-income children to have neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

Respondents' race/ethnicity and opportunities

African American and Hispanic respondents were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for lower-income children to have neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces than white and multiracial/other respondents.

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS, BY INCOME

Respondents who perceived a lot of segregation in their community were less likely (40%) to think that teens from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have places to get physical activity than respondents who perceived no (66%) segregation



Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

Perceived inequities and opportunities

Respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for teens in lower-income families to have places to get physical activity and to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Perceived housing segregation and opportunities

Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their community were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for teens in lower-income families to have places to get physical activity and to have lots of fruits and vegetables.

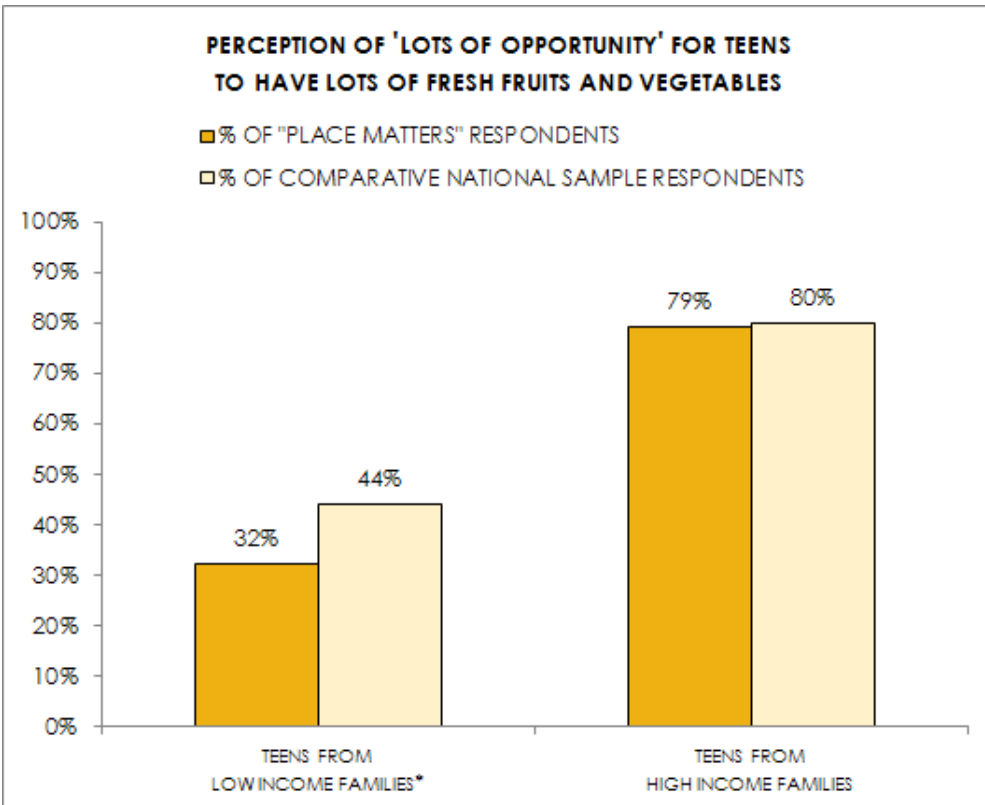
Respondents' race/ethnicity and opportunities

African American and Hispanic respondents were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for teens in lower-income families to have places to get physical activity and to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables than white and multiracial/other respondents.

NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS, BY INCOME



Respondents who perceived many (27%) or some (32%) racial/ethnic inequities in their community were less likely to say that teens from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables than those who perceived few (49%) or no (63%) inequities



African American (28%) respondents were less likely to say that teens from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables than white (48%) and multiracial/other (40%) or Hispanic (37%) respondents

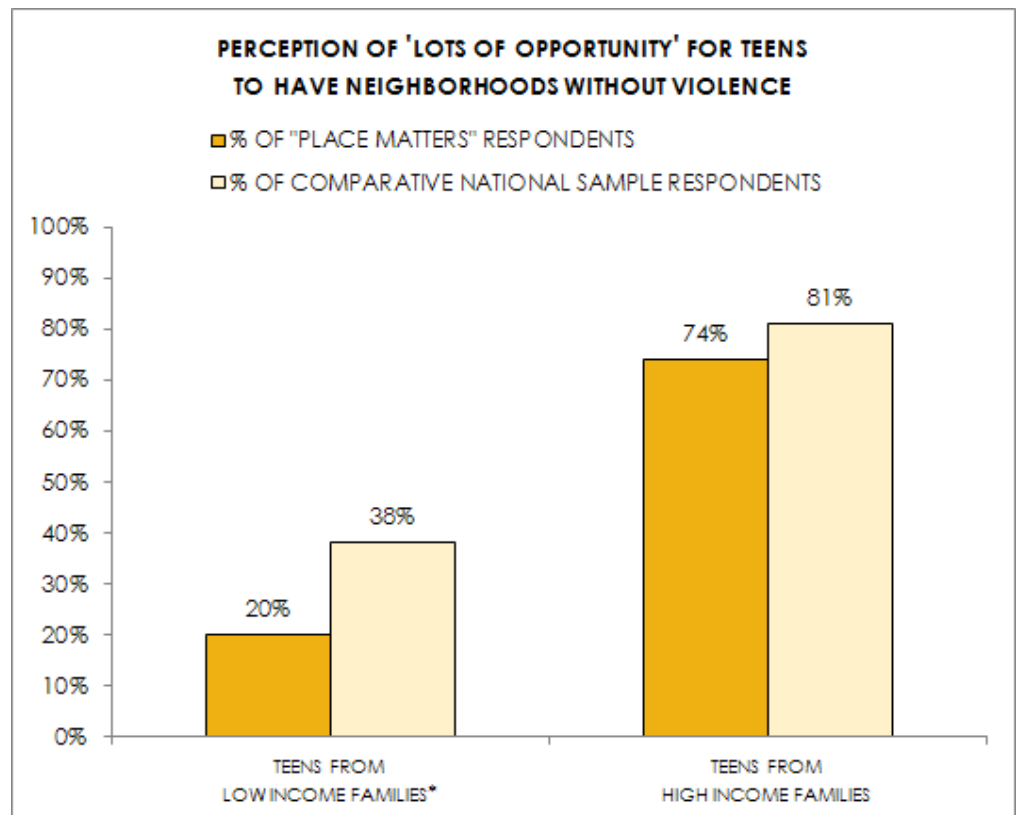
Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"
 *P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS TO HAVE NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE, BY INCOME

Whites (42%) and multiracial / other (34%) respondents are more likely to report that teens from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to live in neighborhoods without violence than Hispanic (25%) or African American (18%) respondents



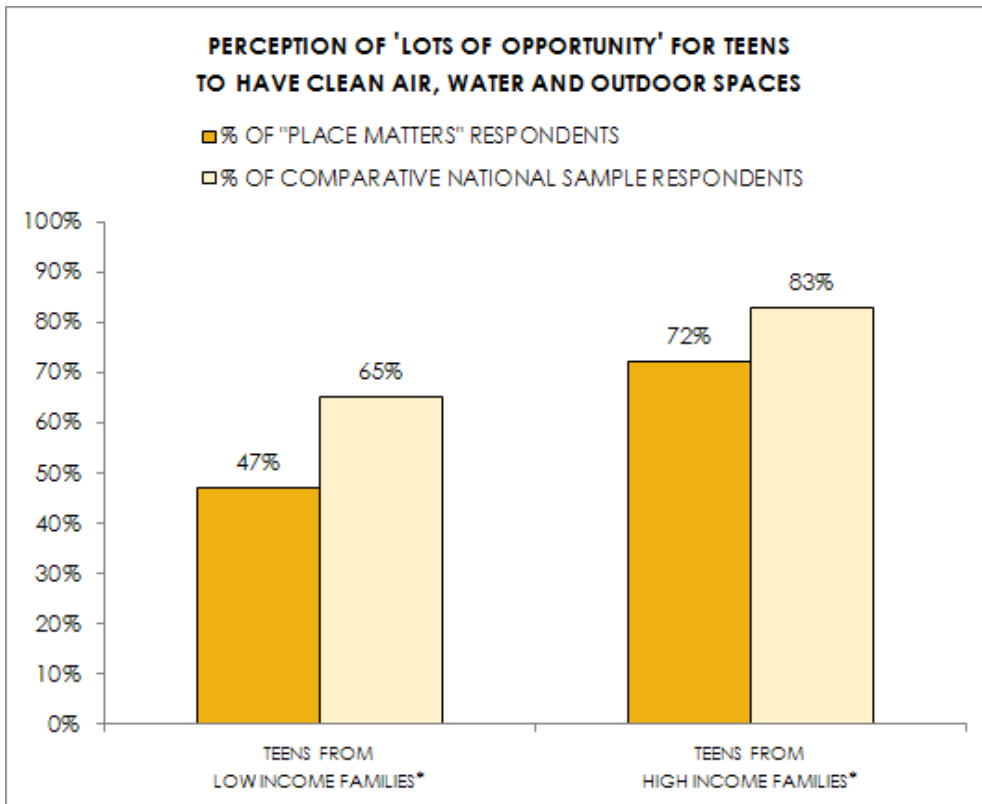
Respondents who perceived many (20%), some (18%) or few (32%) racial/ethnic inequities in their community were less likely to say teens from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have neighborhoods without violence than respondents who perceived no (61%) inequities



Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS TO HAVE CLEAN OUTDOOR SPACES, BY INCOME



Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

White (74%) respondents were more likely to report that teens from lower-income families have 'lots of opportunity' to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces than African American (36%), Hispanic (42%) and multiracial /other (41%) respondents

Perceived inequities and opportunities

Respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their community were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for lower-income teens to have neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

Perceived housing segregation and opportunities

Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their community were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for lower-income teens to have neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

Respondents' race/ethnicity and opportunities

African American and Hispanic respondents were less likely to perceive 'lots of opportunity' for lower-income teens to have neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces than white and multiracial/other respondents.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND TEENS WITHIN SPECIFIC “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES

“Place Matters” communities with the lowest measures of opportunities

- ◆ Less than 40% of respondents in Fresno, Alameda, Suffolk and Wayne counties reported that young children from lower-income families have ‘lots of opportunity’ to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces.
- ◆ Less than 30% of respondents in Alameda, Suffolk and Wayne counties reported that young children and teens from lower-income families have ‘lots of opportunity’ to have places to get physical activity.
- ◆ Less than 25% of respondents in Bernalillo, Alameda and Suffolk counties reported that young children from lower-income families have ‘lots of opportunity’ to have fresh fruits and vegetables.
- ◆ Less than 10% of respondents in Bernalillo and Suffolk counties reported that young children and teens from lower-income families have ‘lots of opportunity’ to have neighborhoods without violence.

Only 5% of respondents in Suffolk county reported that young children from lower-income families have ‘lots of opportunity’ to have neighborhoods without violence





BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS, BY INCOME

BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS FOR CHILDREN FROM LOWER-INCOME FAMILIES

Respondents who perceived a lot of segregation in their community were more likely (61%) to rate transportation problems as a bigger barrier for young children from low-income families than respondents who perceived no (42%) segregation in their community



Barriers to school success for young children from lower-income families and ...

Perceived racial/ethnic inequities in the community

Respondents who generally perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their community were more likely than respondents perceiving no inequities to report that barriers to school success were bigger for children from lower-income families.

Perceived housing segregation

Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their community were more likely than respondents who perceived no segregation to report that barriers to school success were bigger for children from lower-income families.

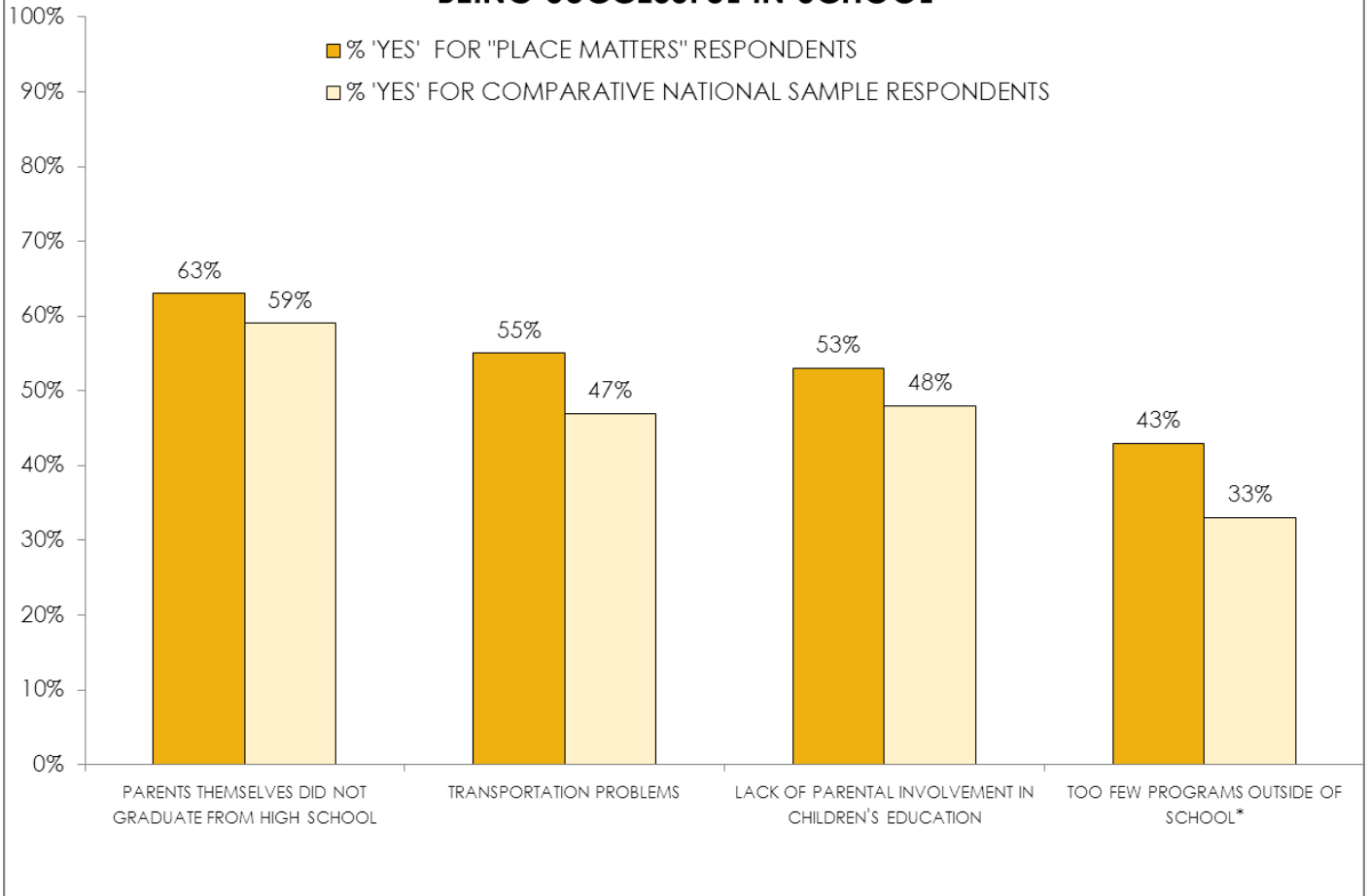
Respondents' race/ethnicity

Non-Hispanic white respondents were less likely than their peers from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to report that barriers to school success were bigger for children from lower-income families.

"Place Matters" communities

There were no differences for each of the barriers to school success for young children from lower-income families within the 6 specific "Place Matters" communities.

'BIGGER BARRIERS' FOR CHILDREN FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES BEING SUCCESSFUL IN SCHOOL



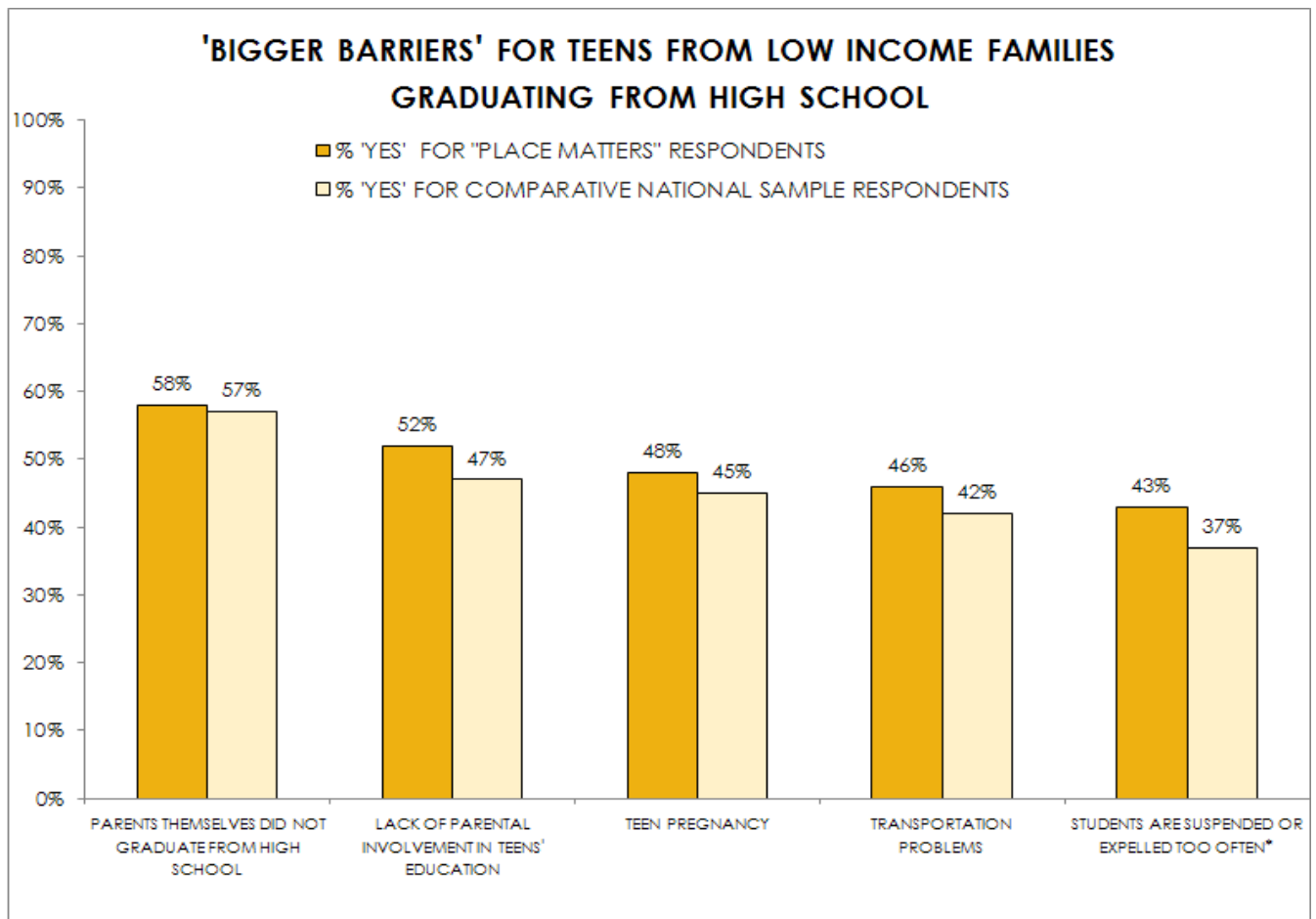
Note: Response options included "Bigger barrier for lower-income families", "About equal" and "Bigger barrier for high income families"
 *P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options



"East Bay College Fund: a program to provide scholarships and mentors to underprivileged, often minority, often male students to improve the education level of these poorly educated groups."

Oakland, CA
 "Place Matters"

BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS FOR TEENS FROM LOWER-INCOME FAMILIES



Note: Response options included "Bigger barrier for lower-income families", "About equal" and "Bigger barrier for high income families"
 *P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative National Sample across response options

African American (52%) and Hispanic (48%) respondents were more likely than white (33%) and multiracial/other (36%) respondents to rate suspension as a bigger barrier for teens from lower-income families





Respondents who perceived many (76%), some (61%) or few (57%) racial/ethnic inequities in their community were more likely to say 'parents not graduating from high school' is a bigger barrier for teens from lower-income families than those who perceived no (42%) inequities

Barriers to school success for teens from lower-income families and ...

Perceived racial/ethnic inequities in the community

Respondents who generally perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their community were more likely than respondents who perceived no inequities to report that barriers to school success are bigger for teens from lower-income families.

Perceived housing segregation

Respondents who perceived a lot of segregation in their community were more likely than those who perceived no segregation to report that barriers to school success are bigger for teens from lower-income families.

“Place Matters” communities

There were no differences for each of the barriers for teens from lower-income families graduating from high school within the 6 “Places Matters” communities.

COMMENTS FROM NVP SURVEY 2 RESPONDENTS ABOUT PROGRAMS TO BRIDGE RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR BEST-KNOWN COMMUNITY

"You(th) Matters Now! put on by Community Service Agency in Reno, NV. A great program that presents opportunities or possibilities that help impoverished, low-income or minority grouped youth to look past stereotypes."

Reno, NV

"Bridges to Digital Excellence is providing low income families with computers and training to use them."

Benton Harbor, MI

"The Justice in South Seattle Project is a leadership development, education and organizing effort focused on remedying injustices in housing that are rooted in racism, xenophobia and classism."

Seattle, WA

"Place Matters"

"The Jamaica Plain Neighborhood Development Corp creates affordable housing, job training programs for people of color in this neighborhood of Boston."

Boston, MA

"Place Matters"

"[El programa ofrece] la ayuda a los indocumentados a los niños nacidos aquí como a los que llegaron con sus padres y son sin hogar."

Translation:

"[The program offers] aid to undocumented children born here and those who came with their parents and are homeless."

Miami, FL