



## **OPPORTUNITIES AND BARRIERS RELATED TO INCOME**

FIELDING AUGUST - SEPTEMBER 2013  
REPORT 4

Matthew M. Davis, MD, MAPP  
Kathryn L. Moseley, MD, MPH  
Susan J. Woolford, MD, MPH  
Dianne C. Singer, MPH  
Jeny Tony Philip, MBA  
Anna Daly Kauffman, BA  
Megan K. Ramthun, BA

## MISSION OF THE NATIONAL VOICES PROJECT



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, led by researchers at the University of Michigan, conducts major national surveys twice each year among adults who work and volunteer on behalf of children. These surveys focus on racial/ethnic inequities at the community level that affect children's health, education, and economic security. For more information, visit the project website: [NationalVoicesProject.org](http://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 2013 SAMPLE	10
SECTION 1: RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS	11
SECTION 2: COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS	17
SECTION 3: FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR FAMILIES	21
SECTION 4: JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS	25
SECTION 5: HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES, BY INCOME	31
SECTION 6: BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS, BY INCOME	41
COMMENTS FROM RESPONDENTS ABOUT PROGRAMS IN THEIR BEST-KNOWN COMMUNITIES	46

# 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 and identify interventions that address disparities effectively.

The NVP offers an unprecedented perspective on community-level opportunities for children throughout the country, in the domains of health and nutrition, education and learning, and economic security – through the eyes of adults whose occupations and volunteer work 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. We generally use the word “children” throughout the report to describe young children from age 0-8 years, and “teens” for children ages 13-18 years old.

Findings from NVP surveys are shared with the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, and key results are posted on the NVP website ([NationalVoicesProject.org](http://NationalVoicesProject.org)). Findings from the NVP 2013 survey and subsequent NVP surveys will be shared similarly with the public.

In NVP 2013, fielded in August-September 2013, the NVP team introduced 4 key innovations:

- (1) an additional national sample of the general population to compare data among respondents who do not work and volunteer with children to those who do work and volunteer with children (this comparison will be featured in an NVP 2013 Supplemental Report)
- (2) new measurement of the diversity of racial/ethnic groups in communities best known to the respondents
- (3) new measurement of perceived housing segregation (also to be presented in an NVP 2013 Supplemental Report)
- (4) new measurement of life satisfaction of the respondents

Report #4 for NVP 2013 focuses chiefly on findings on children's and teens' health, education and learning, and economic opportunities related to income.

REPORT 4 FROM NVP 2013 INCLUDES FINDINGS ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE, EDUCATION AND LEARNING, AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES RELATED TO INCOME

Overall, the NVP 2013 sample included 2,712 adults from 50 states and the District of Columbia. They were eligible to participate based on their occupations and/or volunteer efforts that affect children, as follows: 1,480 respondents said that they have jobs that affect education, health, economic opportunities, or community and civic engagement for children; 1,232 respondents identified themselves as volunteering in ways that affect education, healthcare, economic opportunities, or community and civic engagement for children.

The NVP 2013 sample included 1,107 respondents from "Place Matters" communities (843 from supplemental samples recruited specifically for this survey) and 1,605 respondents from Comparative Communities. Six communities (Wayne-MI; King-WA; Alameda-CA; Suffolk-MA; Fresno-CA; Bernalillo-NM) constituted 85% of the "Place Matters" subsample.

ALL 50 STATES AND D.C. WERE REPRESENTED IN THE SAMPLE OF RESPONDENTS FOR NVP 2013

## FINANCIAL SITUATION & JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS

A lower proportion of respondents said that the financial situation for families in Comparative Communities and “Place Matters” communities had gotten worse in the last year, down from more than 50% in 2012 to about 40% in 2013. About 40% of respondents said the financial situation had stayed the same and about 20% thought that the financial situation for families had gotten better over the past 12 months.

Nearly one-quarter of respondents believed that job opportunities for teens from low income families would get worse in the next 12 months. Approximately 10% of respondents thought job opportunities for teens from low income families would get better. In contrast, nearly one-quarter of respondents believe that job opportunities will improve for high income teens over the next 12 months.

### HEALTH & NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES, BY INCOME

Perceptions of “lots of opportunity” for children and teens from low and high income families were measured for several aspects of health and nutrition. Across all measures, respondents who perceived a lot of racial/ethnic inequities and/or housing segregation in their communities were less likely than other respondents to perceive “lots of opportunities” for young children and teens from low income families.

HISPANIC (23%),  
AFRICAN AMERICAN  
(18%) AND WHITE  
(17%) RESPONDENTS  
WERE  
MORE LIKELY TO SAY  
FINANCIAL SITUATIONS  
TO HAVE GOTTEN  
BETTER FOR FAMILIES  
IN THEIR COMMUNITIES  
THAN MULTI-RACE OR  
OTHER (8%)  
RESPONDENTS

RESPONDENTS WHO  
PERCEIVED THEIR  
COMMUNITIES AS  
VERY SEGREGATED  
WERE LESS LIKELY TO  
PERCEIVE “LOTS OF  
OPPORTUNITY” IN  
NVP MEASURES OF  
HEALTH & NUTRITION  
FOR YOUNG  
CHILDREN AND TEENS  
IN LOW INCOME  
FAMILIES



## BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS, BY INCOME

Barriers to school success were perceived as being a bigger barrier for children and teens from low income families than their high income peers. 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, teen pregnancy and family financial problems.

Across these barriers, respondents who perceived a lot of racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were more likely to perceive barriers to school success for young children and teens from low income families than those who reported no racial/ethnic inequities.



RESPONDENTS WHO  
GENERALLY PERCEIVED  
RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES  
IN THEIR COMMUNITIES  
WERE MORE LIKELY TO  
REPORT THAT BARRIERS TO  
SCHOOL SUCCESS WERE  
BIGGER FOR CHILDREN  
AND TEENS FROM LOW  
INCOME FAMILIES THAN  
RESPONDENTS WHO  
REPORTED NO INEQUITIES  
IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

## SUMMARY COMMENTS FOR NVP 2013 REPORT 4

In NVP 2013, key findings related to family financial situations and job opportunities for teens changed in a positive direction from NVP 2012 and NVP 2011. The perception that job opportunities for teens from low income families would get worse in the next 12 months is only about one-third as common in 2013 for Comparative Communities as it was in 2011.

On the other hand, perceptions among "Place Matters" respondents regarding opportunities for young children and teens from low income families for all health measures were lower than respondents from Comparative Communities. Educational barriers were also consistently perceived as higher for children in low income families than for high income peers, particularly in communities with perceived racial/ethnic inequities.

# METHODS

The National Voices Project (NVP) is conducted in partnership with GfK, an international survey research organization that maintains KnowledgePanel® 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 >55,000). Unlike other web-enabled panels, KnowledgePanel® is recruited through gold-standard, random-digit-dial (both landline and cell phones) and address-based sampling techniques. 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 2013 is that it includes an oversample of respondents living in communities that are part of the “Place Matters” program. “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 2013 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 2013 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® households in “Place Matters” locations. The supplementary sample was drawn from households that are not on GfK’s standing panels but

NVP 2013 INCLUDED  
>45% (N=1,129) OF  
THE SAMPLE FROM  
“PLACE MATTERS”  
COMMUNITIES, WHICH  
ARE HOME TO ABOUT 9  
MILLION OUT OF 315  
MILLION PEOPLE IN THE  
UNITED STATES

TO OVERSAMPLE IN  
“PLACE MATTERS”  
LOCATIONS,  
NVP 2013 RECRUITED  
FROM TWO  
SUPPLEMENTARY  
NATIONAL PANELS



are recruited on an *ad hoc* basis by GfK related to their characteristics – in this case, residing in a “Place Matters” community and preferring to read and answer in Spanish.

For NVP 2013, GfK invited 12,474 KnowledgePanel® members 18 years or older to participate. For the supplementary sample, 49,799 households were invited to participate. Respondents in sampled households (n=6,761 from KnowledgePanel®; n=2,846 from supplementary households) completed a brief screening questionnaire. On the screening questionnaire, 1,480 respondents indicated that they have jobs that affect education, health/healthcare/nutrition, economic opportunities, or community and civic engagement for children. Another 1,232 respondents identified themselves as volunteering in ways that affect education, health/healthcare/nutrition, 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 2013 questionnaire (see figure, next page). This group included 2,712 adults from 50 states and D.C.

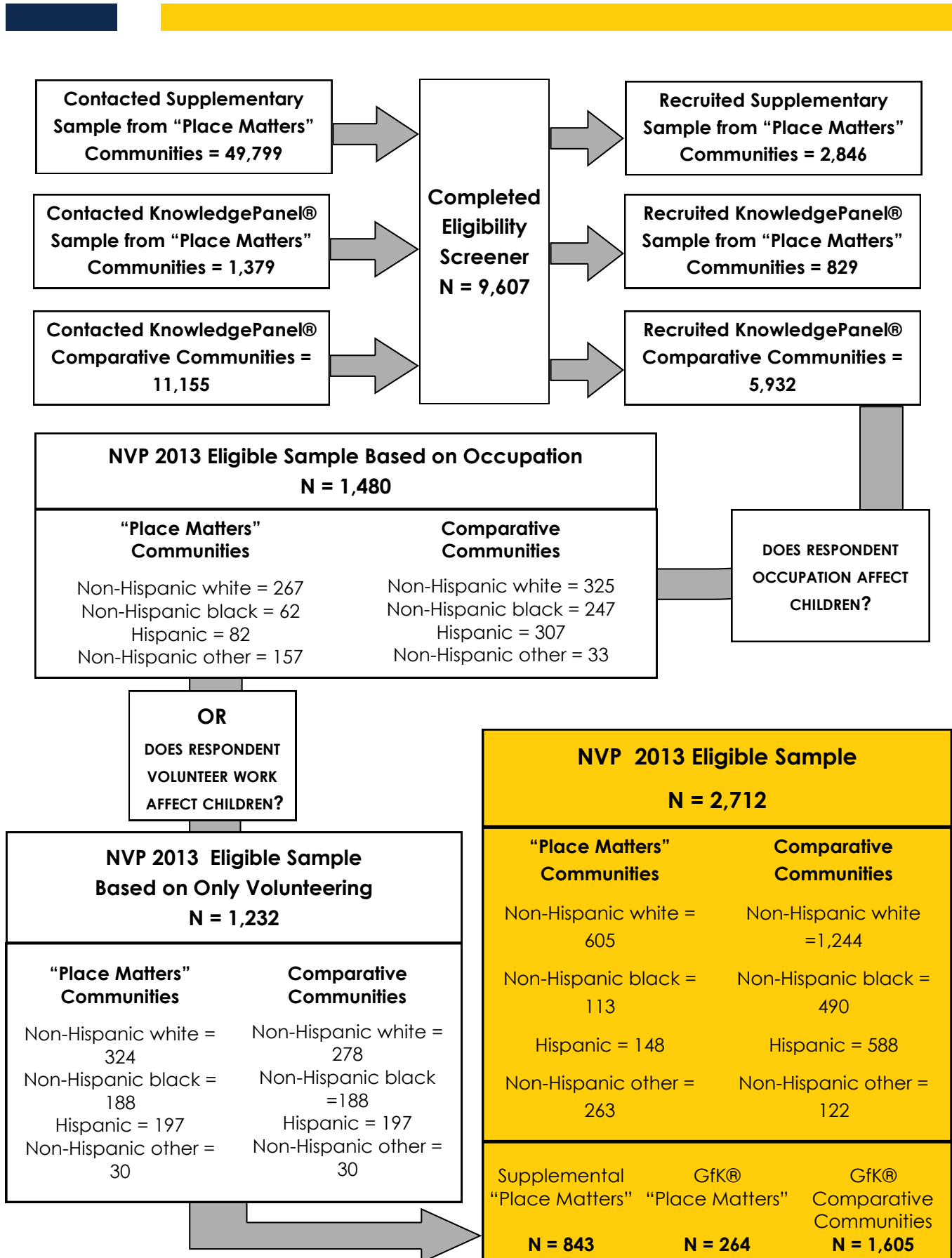
THE FINAL ELIGIBLE  
SAMPLE FOR NVP  
2013 INCLUDED  
2,712 ADULTS  
FROM 50 STATES  
AND D.C.

The questionnaire for NVP 2013 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/healthcare/nutrition, and economic well-being related to children. Many of the questions were identical to questions fielded for NVP 2012, to facilitate comparisons of responses across these different samples and over time. New questions in NVP 2013 centered on respondents’ perceptions of housing segregation, life satisfaction and on respondents’ awareness about efforts to address racial/ethnic inequities in those communities.

7% OF  
RESPONDENTS  
ANSWERED IN  
SPANISH

NVP 2013 was also fielded in Spanish via a supplemental panel who preferred to answer in Spanish. Overall, 907 individuals participated by using the Spanish-language version and 197 were eligible to complete the full NVP 2013 questionnaire.

# SELECTING THE NVP 2013 SAMPLE





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## **SECTION 1: RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS, NVP 2013**

**TABLE 2013-4.1: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS,  
NVP 2012 VS. NVP 2013**

	<b>NVP 2012 N= 2,311</b>	<b>NVP 2013 N= 2,712</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	40%	46%
Women	60%	54%
<b>Race / Ethnicity</b>		
African American / Black	12%	11%
Hispanic / Latino	11%	9%
White	72%	74%
Multi-race / Other	4%	6%
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
Less than \$30,000	18%	18%
\$30,000 - \$60,000	24%	23%
\$60,001 - \$100,000	29%	29%
Greater than \$100,000	29%	30%
<b>Education</b>		
Less than High School	8%	7%
High School	19%	19%
Some College	31%	32%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	42%	42%
<b>Age</b>		
18 - 29	20%	22%
30 - 44	28%	32%
45 - 59	33%	28%
60 +	19%	18%
<b>Paid Work</b>		
Yes	70%	75%
No	30%	25%
<b>Volunteer Work</b>		
Yes	65%	67%
No	35%	33%
<b>Community Respondents Know Best</b>		
Live	55%	62%
Work	32%	27%
Volunteer	14%	11%
<b>Years in Best Known Community</b>		
Less than 1 Year	3%	4%
1 - 2 Years	6%	5%
3 - 5 Years	11%	14%
6 - 10 Years	10%	15%
Greater than 10 Years	69%	62%

**TABLE 2013-4.2: RESPONDENTS' CONTACT WITH CHILDREN AT WORK AND THROUGH VOLUNTEER EFFORTS, NVP 2012 VS. NVP 2013**

	<b>NVP 2012 N = 2,311</b>	<b>NVP 2013 N= 2,712</b>
<b>Area of Contact with Children (could choose &gt;1)</b>		
Education	57%	58%
Health/Healthcare/Nutrition	38%	40%
Economic or Job Opportunities	21%	28%
Community or Civic Engagement	54%	54%
<b>Work or Volunteer with Children</b>		
Work and Volunteer with Children	24%	21%
Only Work with Children	34%	37%
Only Volunteer with Children	42%	42%
<b>Occupation</b>		
<b>Education</b>		
Teaching (child care, preschool, elementary, and secondary)	23%	21%
Faith-based Organization or Clergy Member	1%	2%
Other School or Education-related Activities	12%	10%
<b>Health/Healthcare/Nutrition</b>		
Health or Mental Health Care	20%	18%
Public Safety or Emergency Services	1%	3%
Public Health	1%	4%
Social Worker or Case Worker	8%	2%
<b>Economic or Job Opportunities</b>		
Business Owner or Manager	12%	6%
Private Community Service Organization	6%	2%
<b>All Others</b>		
	16%	22%
<b>Participation with Volunteer Organizations (could choose &gt;1)</b>		
Education and/or schools	41%	40%
Social or Community Service	25%	24%
Religious	38%	38%
Sports, Hobbies, Culture or Arts	22%	17%
Food and Nutrition	15%	14%
Hospital or Healthcare	8%	9%
Youth Clubs, Scouting or 4-H	11%	7%
Environmental	6%	8%
Public Safety	9%	6%
Shelter and Housing	5%	5%
Mental or Developmental Health	2%	6%
Advocacy	-	6%
Government Agency	-	3%
All Others	-	9%

**TABLE 2013-4.3: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AMONG RESPONDENTS IN “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES VS. COMPARATIVE COMMUNITIES, NVP 2013**

	<b>"Place Matters" Communities N = 1,107</b>	<b>Comparative Communities N = 1,605</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Men	43%	46%
Women	57%	54%
<b>Race / Ethnicity*</b>		
African American / Black	17%	11%
Hispanic / Latino	15%	9%
White	49%	74%
Multi-race / Other	19%	6%
<b>Annual Household Income</b>		
Less than \$30,000	16%	18%
\$30,000 - \$60,000	23%	23%
\$60,001 - \$100,000	33%	29%
Greater than \$100,000	28%	30%
<b>Education</b>		
Less than High School	5%	7%
High School	13%	19%
Some College	38%	32%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	44%	42%
<b>Age</b>		
18 - 29	26%	22%
30 - 44	25%	32%
45 - 59	32%	28%
60 +	17%	18%
<b>Paid Work</b>		
Yes	74%	75%
No	26%	25%
<b>Volunteer Work</b>		
Yes	72%	67%
No	28%	33%
<b>Community Respondents Know Best</b>		
Live	60%	62%
Work	22%	27%
Volunteer	18%	11%
<b>Years in Best Known Community</b>		
Less than 1 Year	3%	4%
1 - 2 Years	8%	5%
3 - 5 Years	12%	14%
6 - 10 Years	12%	15%
Greater than 10 Years	65%	62%

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

**TABLE 2013-4.4: RESPONDENTS' CONTACT WITH CHILDREN AT WORK AMONG "PLACE MATTERS" COMMUNITIES VS. COMPARATIVE COMMUNITIES, NVP 2013**

	<b>"Place Matters" Communities N = 1,107</b>	<b>Comparative Communities N = 1,605</b>
<b>Area of Contact with Children (could choose &gt;1)</b>		
Education	57%	58%
Health or Healthcare	45%	40%
Economic or Job Opportunities	30%	28%
Community or Civic Engagement	57%	54%
<b>Work or Volunteer with Children</b>		
Work and Volunteer with Children	22%	21%
Only Work with Children	33%	37%
Only Volunteer with Children	45%	42%
<b>Occupation</b>		
<b>Education</b>		
Teaching (child care, preschool, elementary, and secondary)	20%	21%
Faith-based Organization or Clergy Member	2%	3%
Other School or Education-related Activities	7%	9%
<b>Healthcare</b>		
Health or Mental Health Care	21%	18%
Public Safety or Emergency Services	3%	3%
Public Health	5%	4%
Social Worker or Case Worker	3%	2%
<b>Economic or Job Opportunities</b>		
Business Owner or Manager	10%	6%
Private Community Service Organization	1%	2%
<b>All Others</b>		
	19%	22%
<b>Participation with Volunteer Organizations (could choose &gt;1)</b>		
Education	41%	40%
Social or Community Service	28%	23%
Religious*	25%	38%
Sports, Hobbies, Culture or Arts	21%	17%
Food and Nutrition	12%	14%
Hospital or Healthcare	11%	9%
Youth Clubs, Scouting or 4-H	9%	7%
Environmental	9%	8%
Public Safety*	11%	5%
Shelter and Housing	6%	5%
Mental or Developmental Health	5%	6%
Advocacy	5%	6%
Government Agency	3%	2%
All Others	6%	10%

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

**TABLE 2013-4.5: IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIFIC “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES WITH SUFFICIENT SAMPLE IN NVP 2013 TO PERMIT ANALYSES ACROSS COMMUNITIES**

Community/County Location	Proportion of “Place Matters” Communities N = 1,107
King, WA	25%
Wayne, MI	19%
Alameda, CA	18%
Suffolk, MA	9%
Fresno, CA	8%
Bernalillo, NM	6%
Other “Place Matters” locations	15%

**TABLE 2013-4.6: RESPONDENT PERSPECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITIES THEY KNOW BEST AMONG “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES AND COMPARATIVE NATIONAL SAMPLE**

	“Place Matters” Communities	Comparative Communities
<b>Overall Life Satisfaction</b>	N=1,103	N=1,590
Very Satisfied	30%	31%
Satisfied	56%	56%
Not Very Satisfied	12%	12%
Not at all Satisfied	2%	<1%
<b>Level of Housing Segregation*</b>	N=992	N= 1,367
Very segregated	7%	6%
Segregated	17%	17%
Somewhat segregated	38%	29%
Slightly segregated	23%	21%
Not segregated	15%	27%
<b>Racial and Ethnic Inequities*</b>	N= 1,075	N= 1,490
Many	16%	14%
Some	41%	36%
Few	24%	22%
None	19%	28%
<b>Community-based Efforts to Address Racial and Ethnic Inequities*</b>	N=881	N=1,151
Yes (definitely yes & probably yes)	77%	67%
No (definitely no & probably no)	23%	33%

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

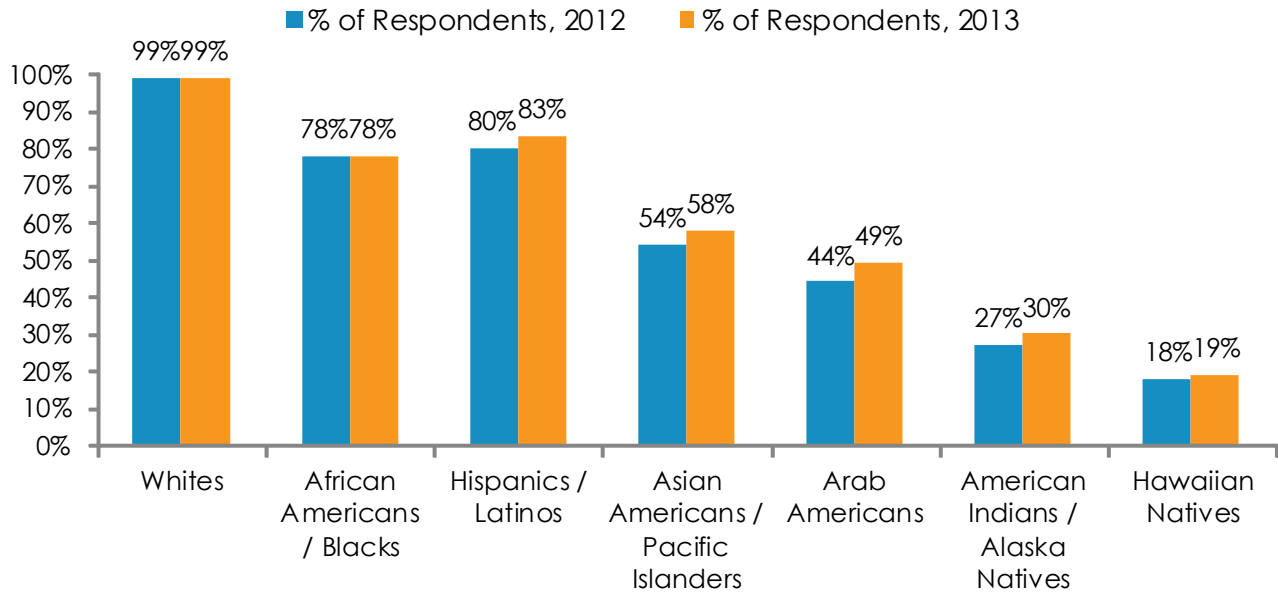




## **SECTION 2: COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS**

# WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY THAT YOU KNOW BEST?

**Figure 2013-4.1: Percent of Respondents Reporting "Some" or "A Lot" of the Following Racial / Ethnic Groups in their Community**



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

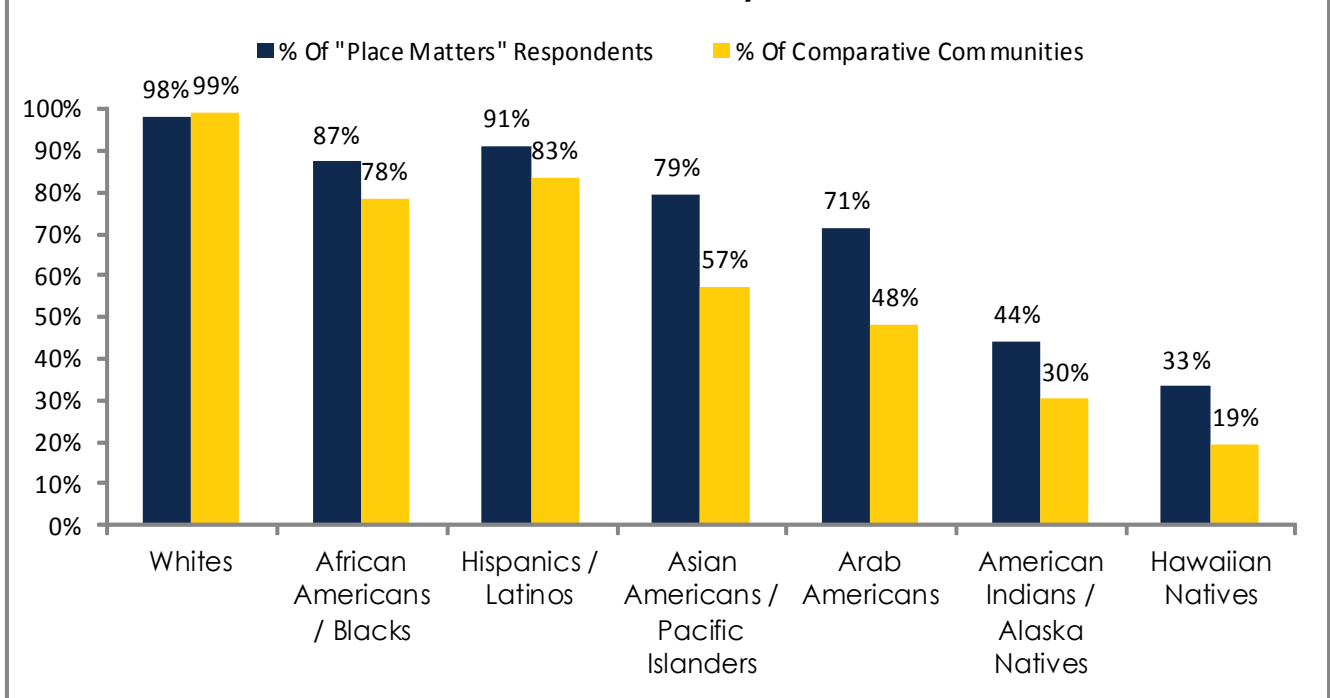


Compared with NVP 2012, respondents in NVP 2013 have similar racial/ethnic makeups of their communities (Figure 2013-4.1). There is a slight trend toward greater perceived racial/ethnic diversity in communities, over time.

Within NVP 2013, respondents in “Place Matters” communities perceived substantially greater proportions of all non-white race and ethnic groups in their communities, compared with respondents in Comparative Communities (Figure 2013-4.2).

IN NVP 2013, “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES WERE PERCEIVED TO HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER VARIETY OF ALL NON-WHITE RACE/ETHNIC GROUPS THAN IN COMPARATIVE COMMUNITIES

**Figure 2013-4.2: Percent of Respondents Reporting “Some” or “A Lot” of the Following Racial / Ethnic Groups in Their Community**

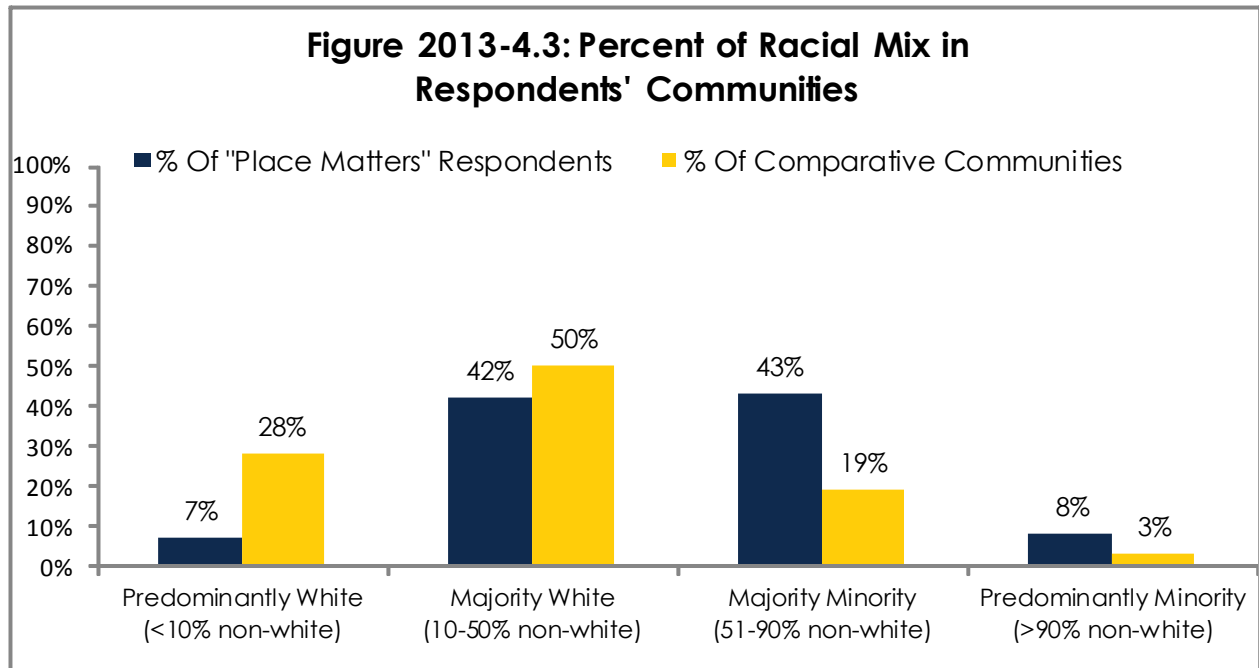


Note: Response options included “A lot”, “Some” and “Very few or none”

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

## RACIAL MIX IN BEST KNOWN COMMUNITY

New in NVP 2013, respondents were asked to identify the racial mix in the community they know best. About a quarter of respondents in the Comparative Communities reported their best known communities as majority minority or predominantly minority, and about half of respondents from "Place Matters" communities reported their best known communities as majority minority or predominantly minority.



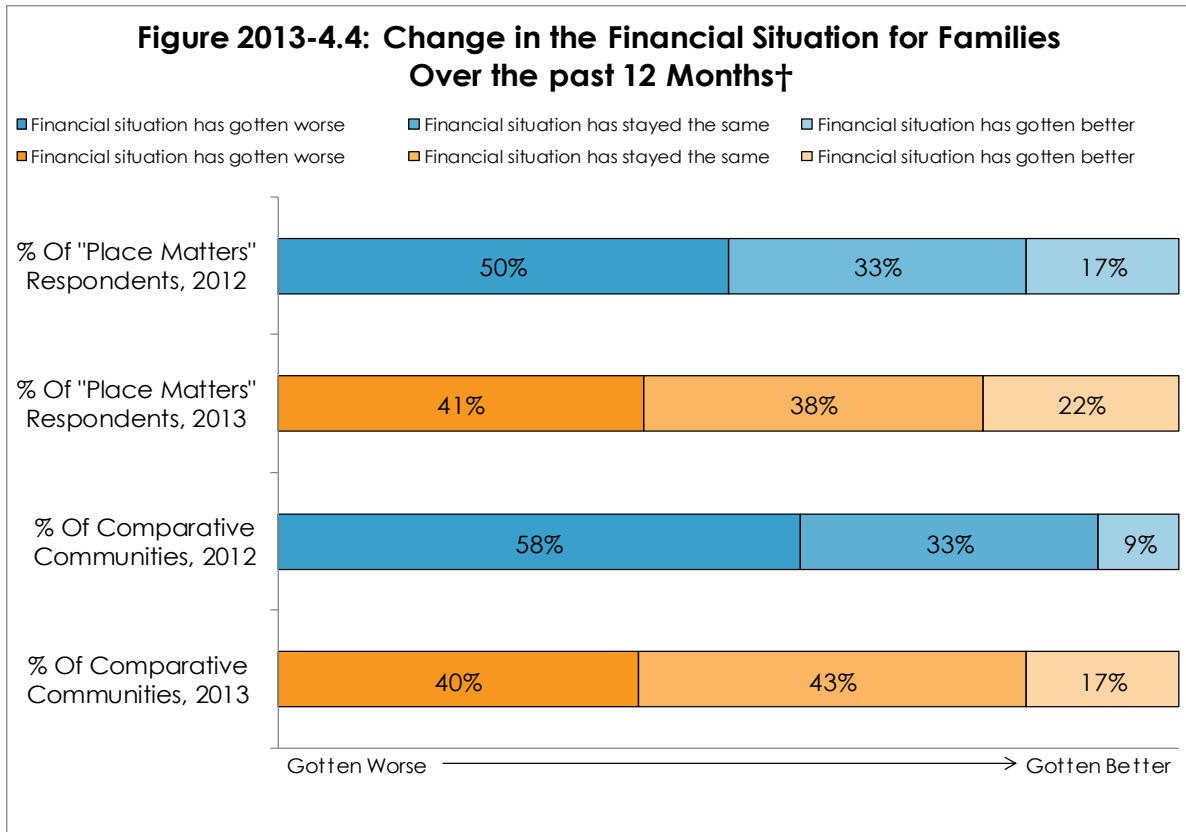
P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities respondents across response options





## **SECTION 3: 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 Communities across response options in 2012

AFRICAN AMERICAN (48%) RESPONDENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO SAY FINANCIAL SITUATIONS HAVE GOTTEN WORSE FOR FAMILIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES THAN WHITE (39%), MULTI-RACE/OTHER (39%) AND HISPANIC (40%) RESPONDENTS

Respondents in "Place Matters" communities as well as in Comparative Communities report financial situations for families improved slightly from 2012 to 2013.

### **Financial situation and...**

#### **Perceived housing segregation:**

Respondents who perceived their communities to be very segregated were less likely to say financial situations have gotten better for families in their communities than respondents who perceived no segregation in their communities.

#### **Respondents' race/ethnicity:**

Hispanic, African American and white respondents were more likely to say financial situations have gotten better for families in their communities than were multi-race/other respondents.

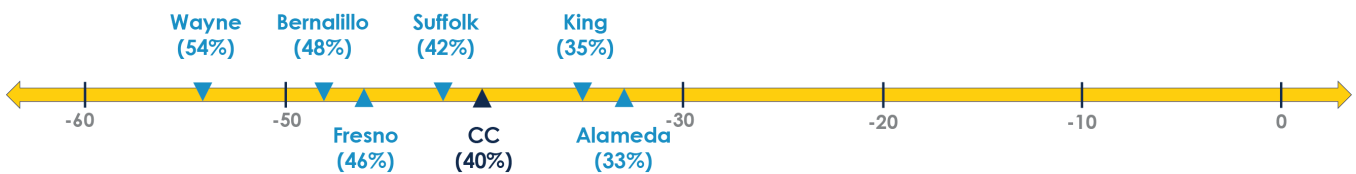


RESPONDENTS IN KING, FRESNO, ALAMEDA AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO REPORT FINANCIAL SITUATIONS HAVE GOTTEN BETTER FOR FAMILIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES COMPARED TO RESPONDENTS IN WAYNE AND BERNALILLO COUNTIES

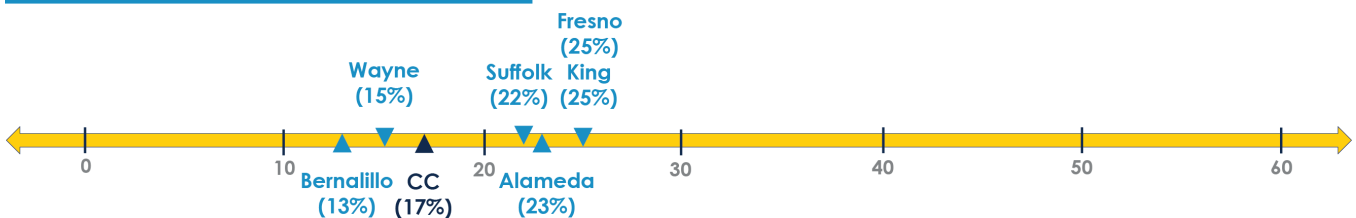
**Figure 2013-4.5: How has the Financial Situation Changed for Families in Your Community over the Past 12 Months?**

**The Financial Situation has Gotten Worse**

CC = Comparative Communities



**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"

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

**TABLE 2013-4.7**

	2012 n=1089	2013 n=1105
<b>Financial Situation has Gotten Worse</b>		
Wayne, MI	60%	54%
Bernalillo, NM	60%	48%
Alameda, CA	51%	33%
King, WA	36%	35%
Suffolk, MA	40%	42%
Fresno, CA	58%	46%
<b>Financial Situation has Gotten Better</b>		
Wayne, MI	16%	15%
Bernalillo, NM	10%	13%
Alameda, CA	17%	23%
King, WA	22%	25%
Suffolk, MA	20%	22%
Fresno, CA	17%	25%

Note: Response options included “got much worse/got slightly worse”, “stayed the same”, and “got slightly better/got much better”

RESPONDENTS IN ALAMEDA COUNTY REPORTED THE LARGEST IMPROVEMENT IN FAMILY FINANCIAL SITUATIONS, WITH 33% OF RESPONDENTS IN NVP 2013 REPORTING THAT FINANCIAL SITUATIONS HAVE GOTTEN WORSE COMPARED WITH 51% IN NVP 2012

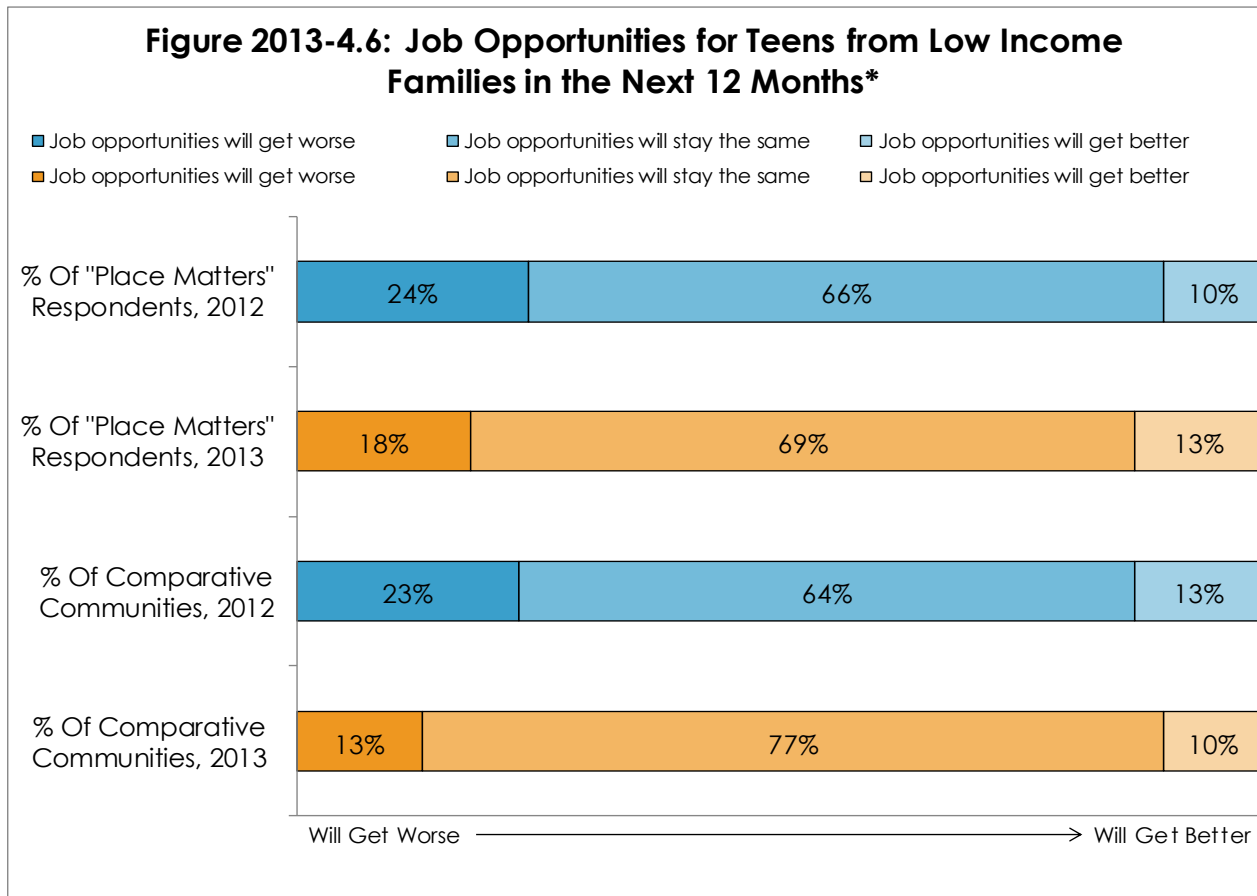






## **SECTION 4: JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS**

# JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW INCOME TEENS



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

\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

Ten percent of respondents in Comparative Communities and 13% of respondents in "Place Matters" communities said that job opportunities for teens from low income families would get better in the next year compared to about a quarter of respondents who perceived job opportunities for teens from high income families would get better,

## **Job opportunities for teens and...**

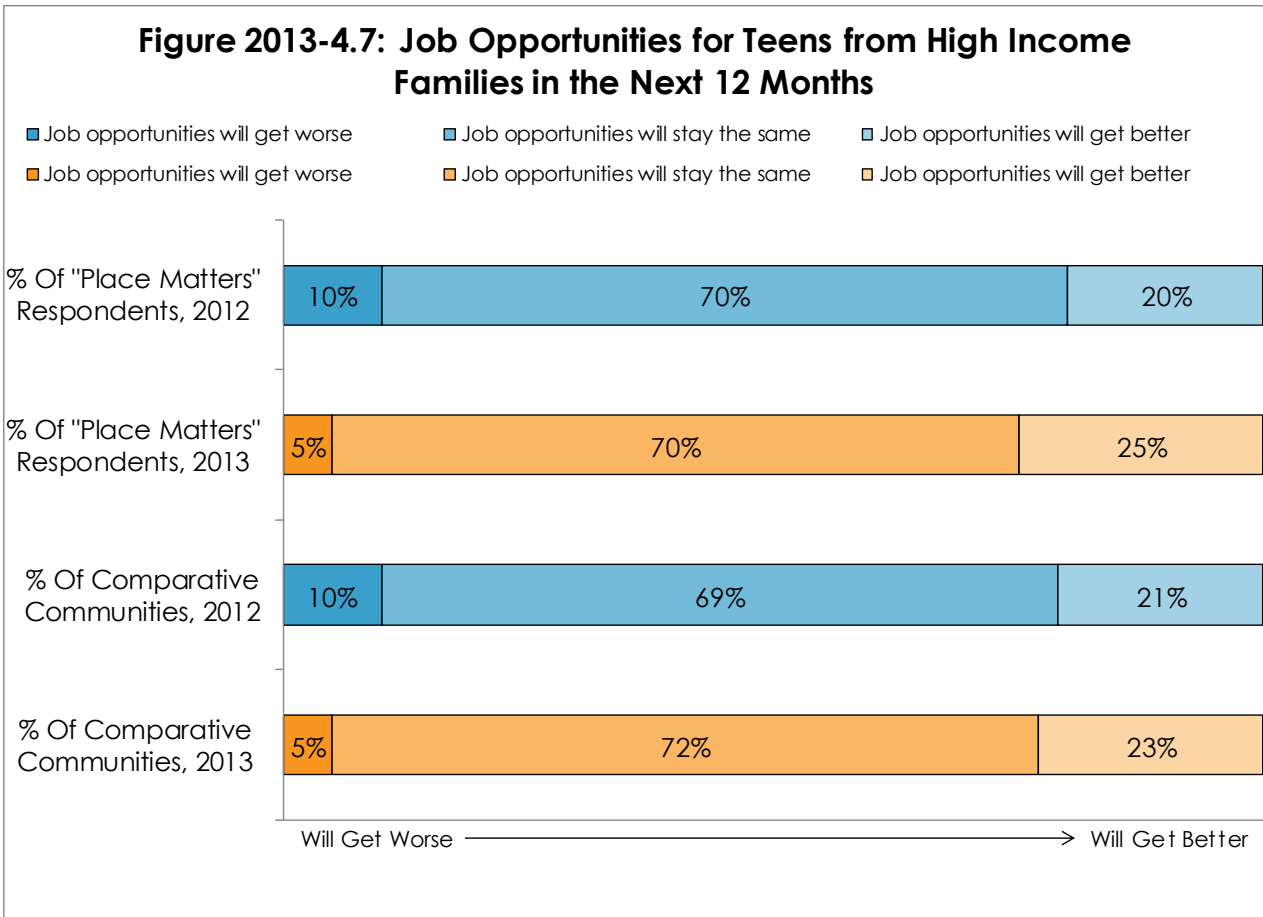
### **Household income:**

Overall, respondents from lower income households (< \$60,000) were more likely to report job opportunities for teens from low income families will get worse in the next year than respondents from high income households (≥\$60,000).

### **"Place Matters" communities:**

Respondents in Place Matters communities (18%) were more likely to say job opportunities for teens from low income families would get worse than respondents in the Comparative Communities (13%).

# JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIGH INCOME TEENS



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



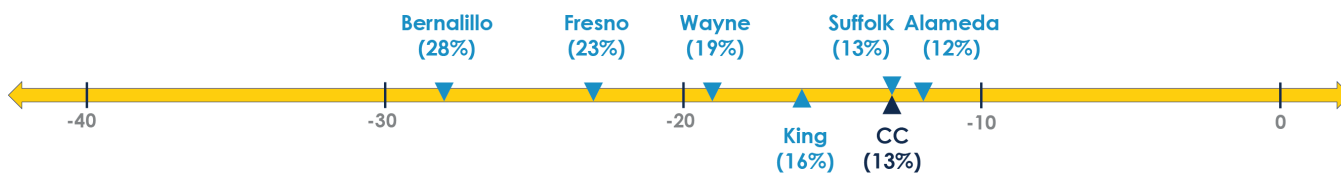
RESPONDENTS IN COMPARATIVE COMMUNITIES (23%) ARE MORE LIKELY TO THINK JOBS WILL GET BETTER FOR TEENS FROM HIGH INCOME FAMILIES THAN FOR TEENS FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES (10%)

# JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW INCOME TEENS IN SPECIFIC “PLACE MATTERS” COMMUNITIES

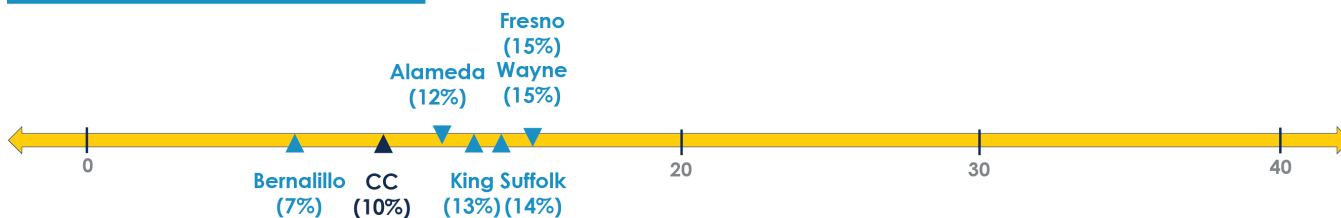
Figure 2013-4.8: What Will Job Opportunities be Like for Teens from Low Income Families over the Next 12 Months?

## Job Opportunities Will Get Worse

CC = Comparative Communities



## Job Opportunities Will Get Better



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



**TABLE 2013-4.8**

		<b>2012 n=999</b>	<b>2013 n=1025</b>
<b>Job Opportunities Will Get Worse</b>			
	Wayne, MI	24%	19%
	Bernalillo, NM	27%	28%
	Alameda, CA	20%	12%
	King, WA	18%	16%
	Suffolk, MA	25%	13%
	Fresno, CA	25%	23%
<b>Job Opportunities Will Get Better</b>			
	Wayne, MI	13%	15%
	Bernalillo, NM	14%	7%
	Alameda, CA	16%	12%
	King, WA	13%	13%
	Suffolk, MA	9%	14%
	Fresno, CA	15%	15%

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

Overall, respondents in “Place Matters” communities were more likely to say job opportunities for teens from low income families will get better than respondents in the Comparative Communities.

Respondents in Suffolk and Alameda Counties reported the greatest change in the perception that job opportunities will get worse for teens from low income families from NVP 2012 to NVP 2013 (Table 2013-4.8).

Respondents in Wayne and Fresno reported the highest percentage (15%) of perceptions that jobs will get better for teens from low income families in the next year.

Respondents in Bernalillo County were the least optimistic about job opportunities for teens from low income families, with 28% saying job opportunities will get worse and only 7% thinking they will get better.

OVERALL,  
RESPONDENTS IN  
“PLACE MATTERS”  
COMMUNITIES (13%)  
WERE MORE LIKELY TO  
SAY JOB  
OPPORTUNITIES FOR  
TEENS FROM LOW  
INCOME FAMILIES WILL  
GET BETTER THAN  
RESPONDENTS IN THE  
COMPARATIVE  
COMMUNITIES (10%)

## JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS

AFRICAN AMERICAN (18%) RESPONDENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO SAY JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES WILL GET BETTER THAN WERE HISPANIC (10%), WHITE (9%) AND MULTI-RACE/ OTHER (5%) RESPONDENTS



### ***Job opportunities for teens and...***

#### **Family financial situations:**

Respondents who perceived the financial situation of families in their communities has gotten better (23%) were more likely to say job opportunities for teens from low income families will get better than respondents who perceived the financial situation for families has gotten worse (7%).

#### **Time in community:**

Respondents who have lived up to 10 years in their communities were more likely (16%) to say job opportunities for teens from low income families will get worse than respondents who have lived longer than 10 years in their communities (8%).

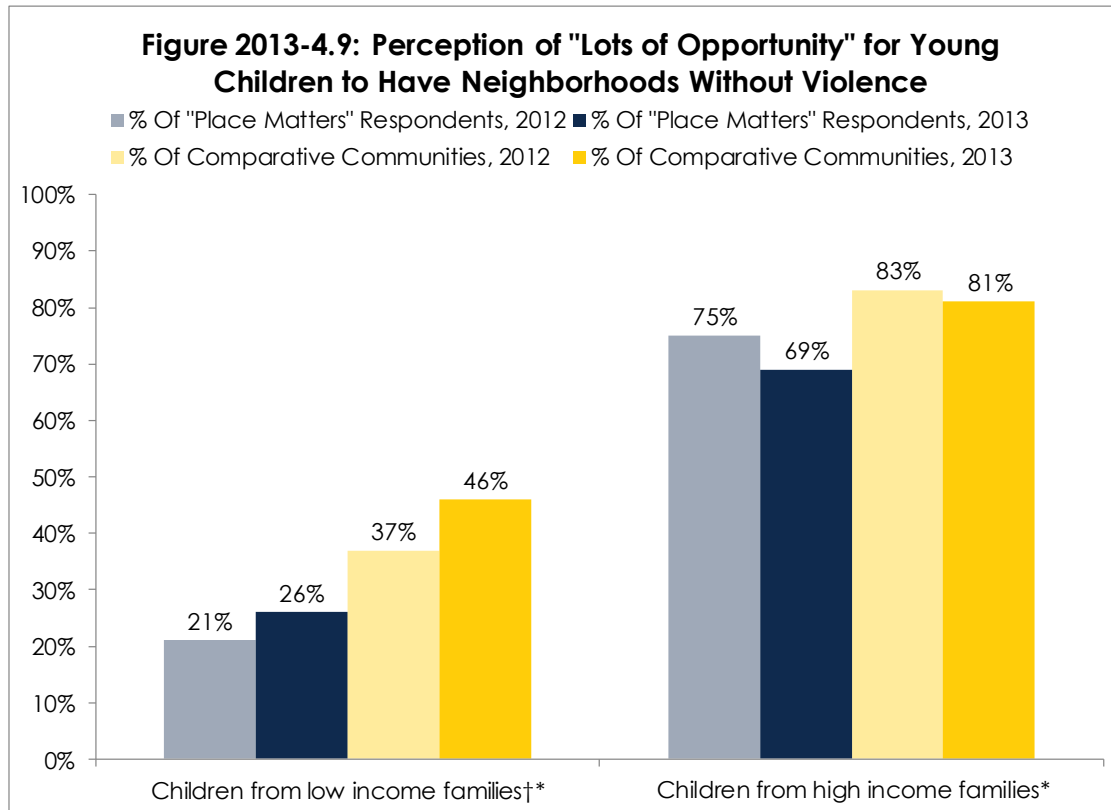
#### **Efforts to address racial/ethnic inequities:**

Respondents who indicated "definitely yes" (20%) there were efforts to address racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were more likely to say job opportunities for teens from low income families will get better than respondents who indicated there were "definitely not" (<1%) efforts to address racial/ethnic inequities in their communities.



## **SECTION 5: HEALTH AND NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES, BY INCOME**

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR CHILDREN TO HAVE NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE, 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 Communities across response options in 2012

\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

## ***Opportunities for children and teens to have neighborhoods without violence and...***

### **Perceived inequities:**

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

### **Perceived housing segregation:**

Respondents who perceived their communities as very segregated were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for low income children and teens to have neighborhoods without violence and clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

### **Respondents' race/ethnicity:**

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

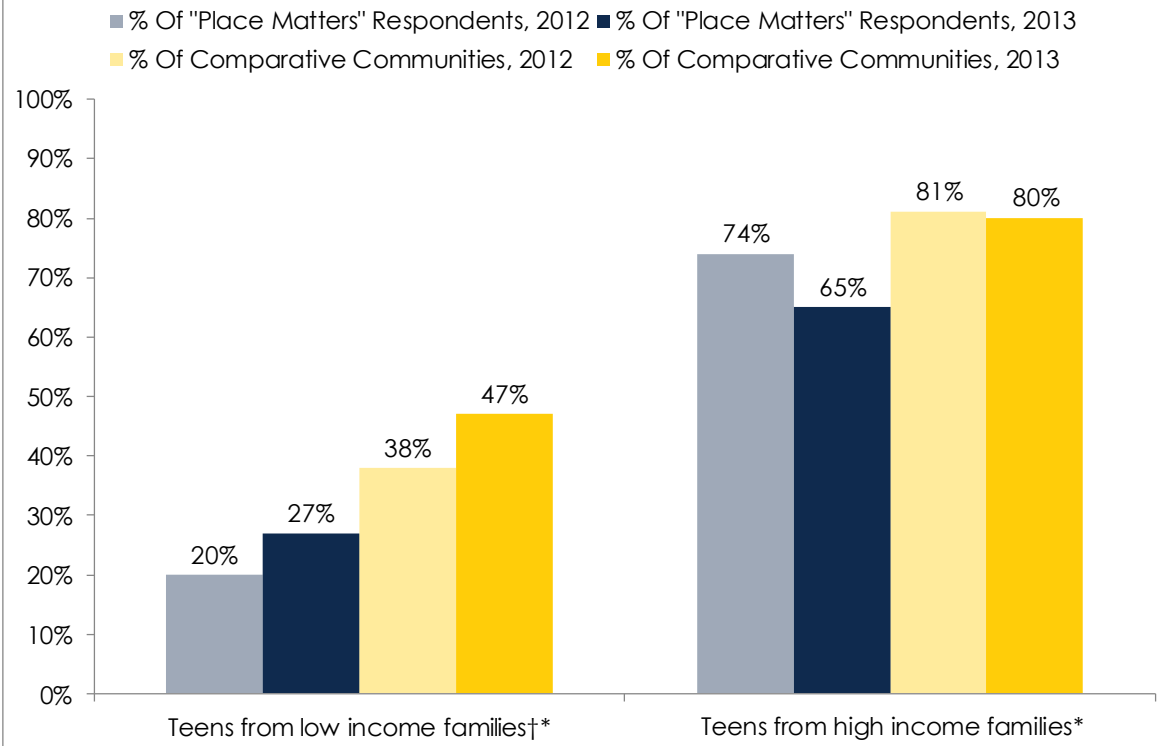


# OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS TO HAVE NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE, BY INCOME



RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED MANY OR SOME (26%) RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WERE LESS LIKELY TO PERCEIVE "LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY" FOR TEENS FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES TO HAVE NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT VIOLENCE THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED FEW OR NO (62%) INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

**Figure 2013-4.10: Perception of "Lots of Opportunity" for Teens to Have Neighborhoods Without Violence**



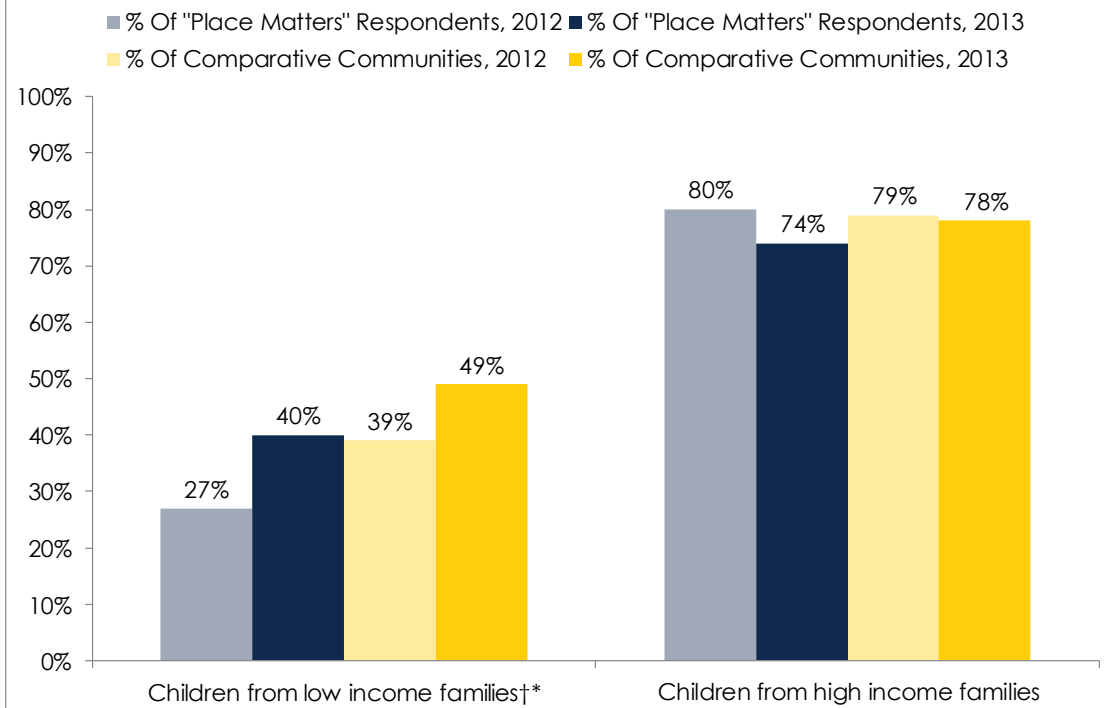
Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"  
 †P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2012  
 \*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

# NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, BY INCOME

RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED THEIR COMMUNITIES TO BE VERY SEGREGATED WERE LESS LIKELY (42%) TO PERCEIVE "LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY" FOR YOUNG CHILDREN FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES TO HAVE LOTS OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED NO SEGREGATION (73%) IN THEIR COMMUNITIES



**Figure 2013-4.11: Perception of "Lots of Opportunity" for Young Children to Have Lots of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables**

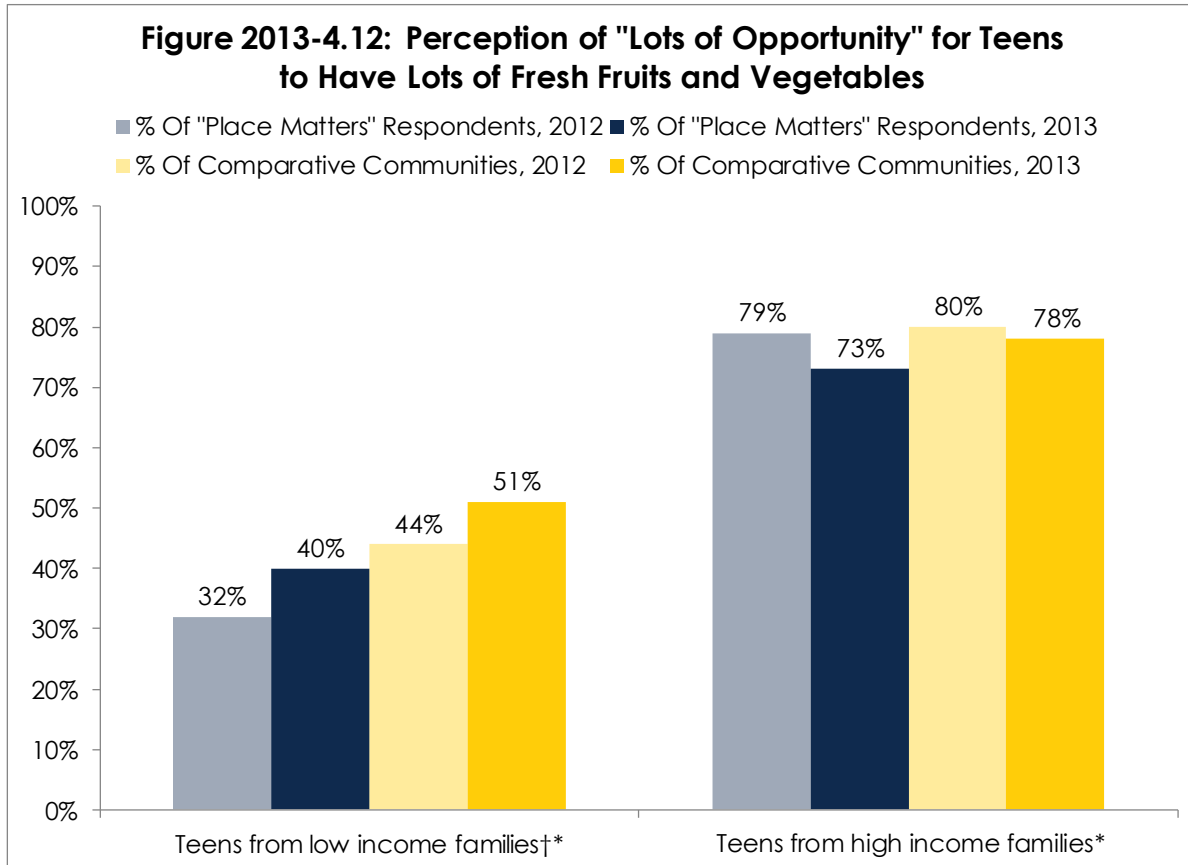


Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

†P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2012

\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

## NUTRITION OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS, 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 Communities across response options in 2012

\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

### **Opportunities for children and teens have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables and...**

#### **Perceived inequities:**

Respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for young children and teens in low income families to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables.

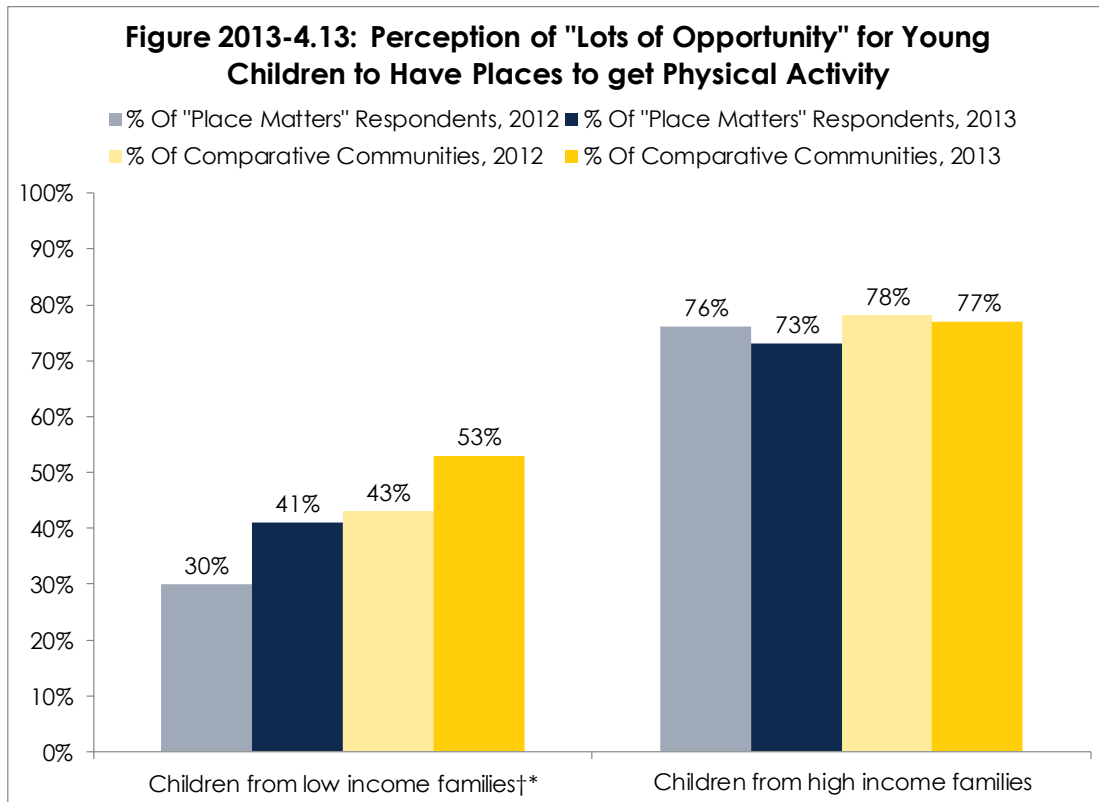
#### **Perceived housing segregation:**

Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their communities were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for young children and teens in low income families to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables.

#### **Respondents' race/ethnicity:**

African American, Hispanic and multi-race/other respondents were less likely than white respondents to perceive "lots of opportunity" for young children and teens in low income families to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables.

# PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, 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 Communities across response options in 2012

\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

## ***Opportunities for children and teens to have places to get physical activity and...***

### **Perceived inequities:**

Respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for young children and teens in low income families to have places to get physical activity.

### **Perceived housing segregation:**

Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their communities were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for young children and teens in low income families to have places to get physical activity.

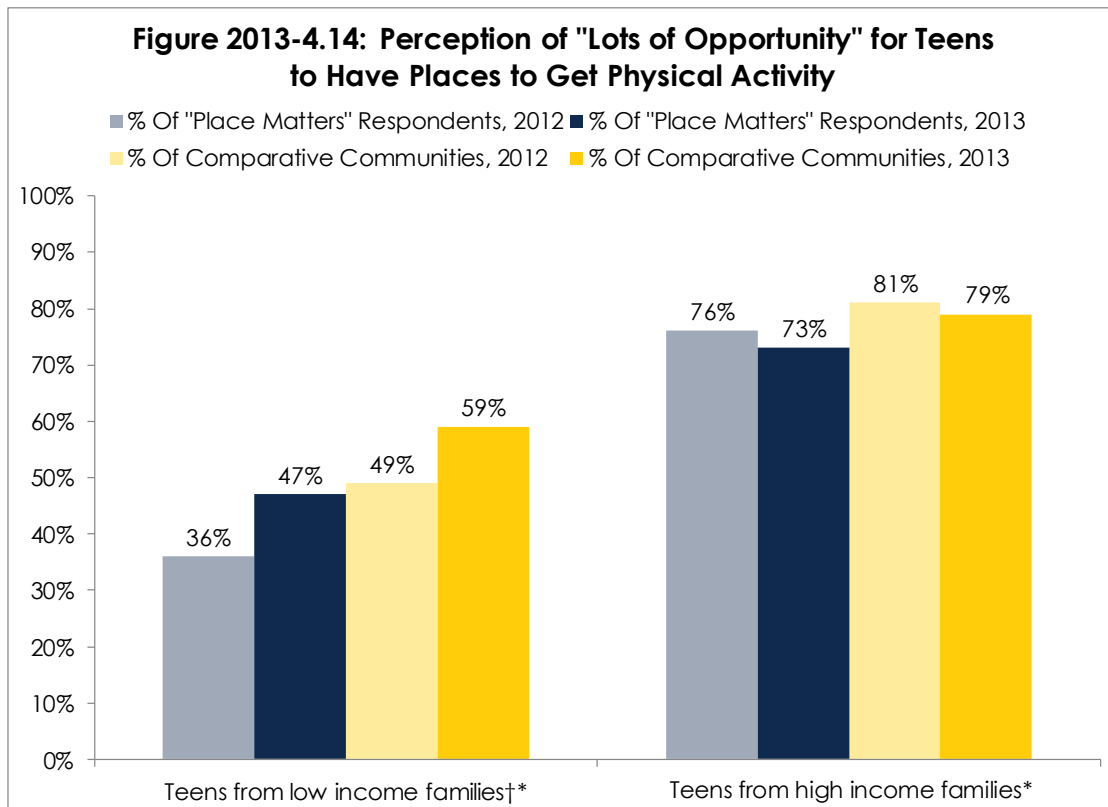
### **Respondents' race/ethnicity:**

African American and Hispanic respondents were less likely than white and multi-race/other respondents to perceive "lots of opportunity" for young children and teens in low income families to have places to get physical activity.

# PHYSICAL ACTIVITY OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENS, BY INCOME



RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED MANY OR SOME (44%) RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WERE LESS LIKELY TO PERCEIVE "LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY" FOR TEENS FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES TO HAVE PLACES TO GET PHYSICAL ACTIVITY THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED FEW OR NO (72%) INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES



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

†P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2012

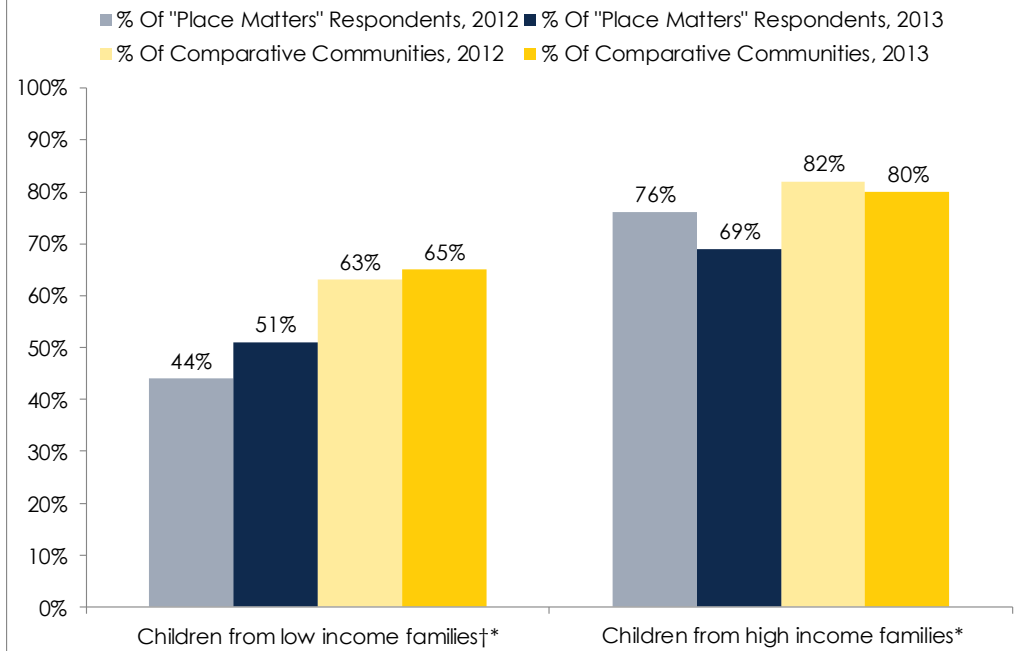
\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO HAVE CLEAN OUTDOOR SPACES, BY INCOME

RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED THEIR COMMUNITIES TO BE VERY SEGREGATED WERE LESS LIKELY (43%) TO PERCEIVE "LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY" FOR YOUNG CHILDREN FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES TO HAVE CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED NO SEGREGATION (83%) IN THEIR COMMUNITIES



**Figure 2013-4.15: Perception of "Lots of Opportunity" for Young Children to Have Clean Air, Water and Outdoor spaces**

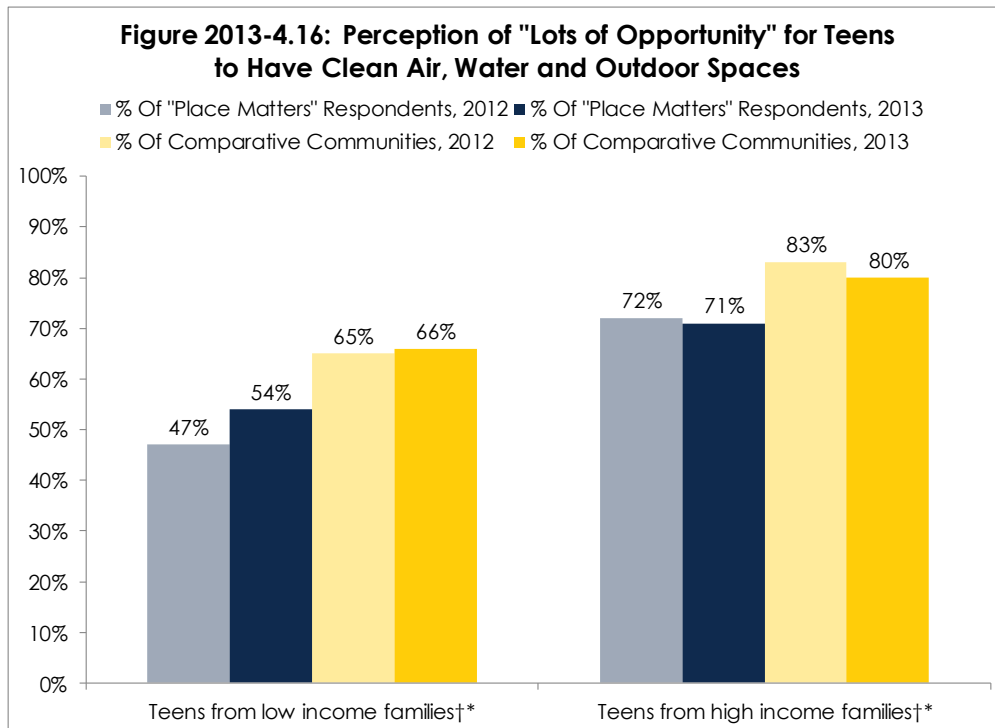


Note: Response options included "lots of opportunity", "some opportunity", and "little or no opportunity"

†P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2012

\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

# 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 Communities across response options in 2012

\*P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2013

## ***Opportunities for children and teens to have clean outdoor spaces and...***

### **Perceived inequities:**

Respondents who perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for low income children and teens to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

### **Perceived housing segregation:**

Respondents who perceived a lot of housing segregation in their communities were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for low income children and teens to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces.

### **Respondents' race/ethnicity:**

African American and Hispanic respondents were less likely to perceive "lots of opportunity" for low income children and teens to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces than white and multi-race/other respondents.

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

### Differences across “Place Matters” communities ...

- 31% of Suffolk County respondents reported “lots of opportunity” for young children from low income families to have clean air, water and outdoor spaces compared with 71% of respondents in Bernalillo County reporting “lots of opportunity”.
- 24% of Bernalillo County respondents reported “lots of opportunity” for teens from low income families to have lots of fresh fruits and vegetables compared with 46% of respondents in Fresno County reporting “lots of opportunity”.
- 8% of Bernalillo County respondents reported “lots of opportunity” for young children from low income families to have neighborhoods without violence compared to 34% of respondents in Wayne County reporting “lots of opportunity”.
- 6% of Suffolk County respondents reported “lots of opportunity” for teens from low income families to have neighborhoods without violence compared with 38% of respondents in Wayne County reporting “lots of opportunity”.

BERNALILLO COUNTY (71%) RESPONDENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO REPORT “LOTS OF OPPORTUNITY” FOR YOUNG CHILDREN TO HAVE CLEAN AIR, WATER AND OUTDOOR SPACES THAN RESPONDENTS IN SUFFOLK COUNTY (31%)







## **SECTION 6: BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS, BY INCOME**

# BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS FOR CHILDREN FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES

RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED THEIR COMMUNITIES TO BE VERY SEGREGATED (79%) WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE PARENTS NOT GRADUATING FROM HIGH SCHOOL AS A BIGGER BARRIER TO YOUNG CHILDREN'S EDUCATION FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED NO SEGREGATION (52%) IN THEIR COMMUNITIES



## ***Barriers to school success for young children from low income families and...***

### **Perceived racial/ethnic inequities in the community:**

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

### **Perceived housing segregation:**

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

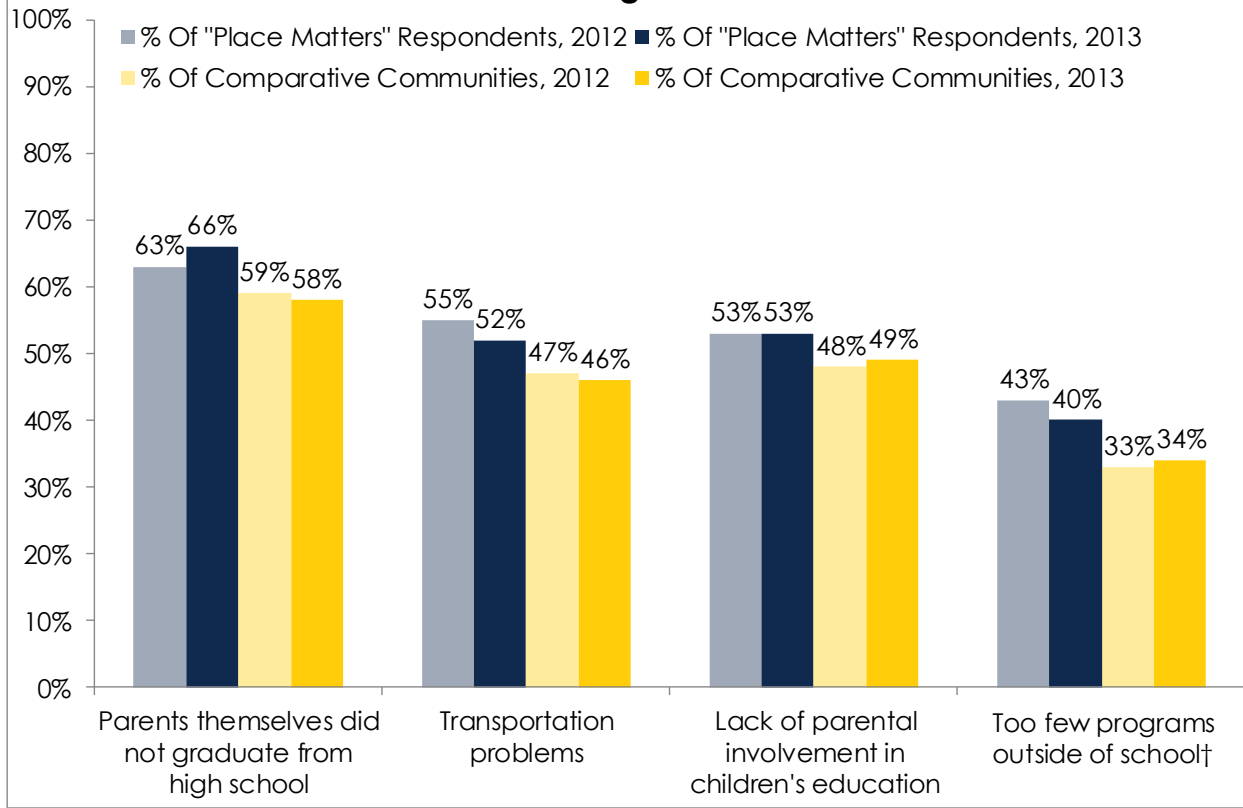
### **Respondents' race/ethnicity:**

Multi-race/other respondents were less likely than their peers from other racial/ethnic backgrounds to report that barriers to school success were bigger for children from low income families.

### **"Place Matters" communities:**

There were significant differences across the six "Place Matters" communities for transportation problems and the perception that parents did not graduate from high school. Respondents in Bernalillo reported the highest proportion of transportation problems (62%) and parents not graduating from high school (64%) as educational barriers for children from low income families.

**Figure 2013-4.17: "Bigger Barriers" for Young Children from Low Income Families Being Successful in School**



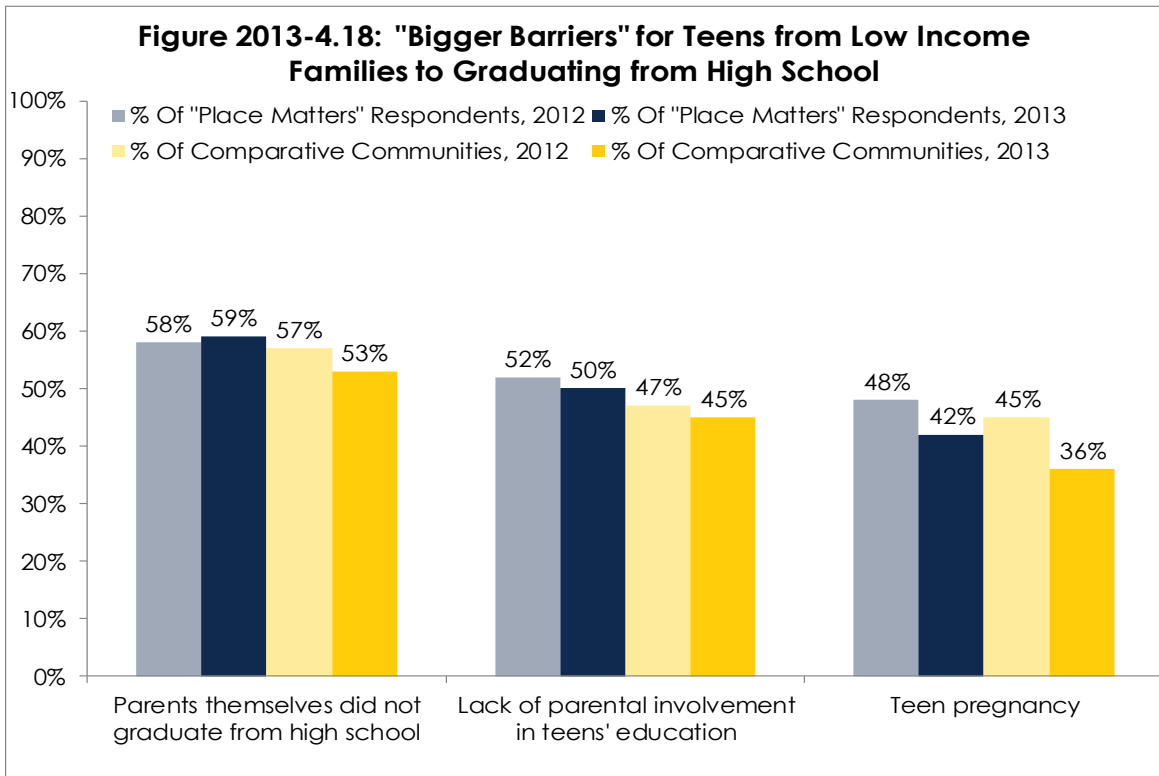
Note: Response options included "Bigger barrier for low income families", "About equal" and "Bigger barrier for high income families"

†P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2012



RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED MANY OR SOME (59%) RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS AS A BIGGER BARRIER TO YOUNG CHILDREN'S EDUCATION FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED FEW OR NO (33%) INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

# BARRIERS TO SCHOOL SUCCESS FOR TEENS FROM LOW INCOME FAMILIES



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

RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED THEIR COMMUNITIES TO BE VERY SEGREGATED WERE MORE LIKELY (52%) TO PERCEIVE TEEN PREGNANCY AS A BIGGER BARRIER TO LOW INCOME TEENS' EDUCATION THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED NO SEGREGATION (28%) IN THEIR COMMUNITIES



**Barriers to school success for teens from low income families and...**

**Perceived racial/ethnic inequities in the community:**

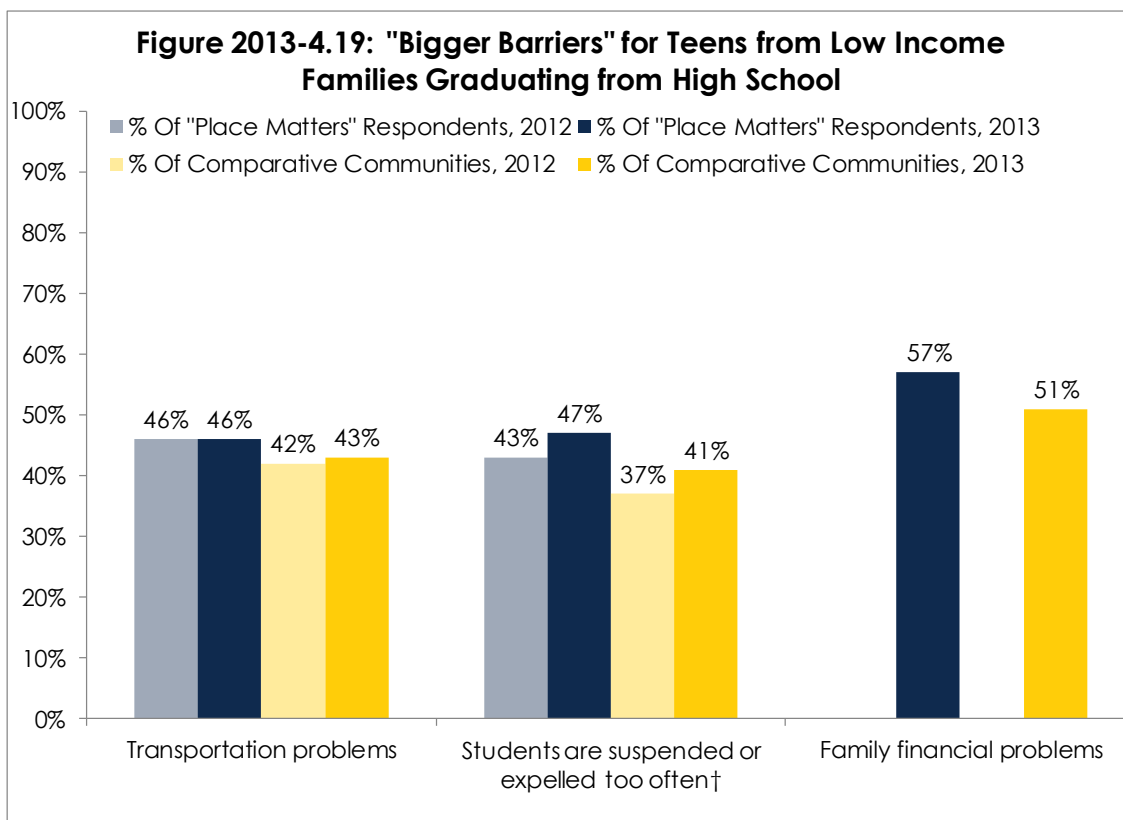
Respondents who generally perceived racial/ethnic inequities in their communities were more likely than respondents who perceived no inequities to report that barriers to school success are bigger for teens from low income families.

**Perceived housing segregation:**

Respondents who perceived a lot of segregation in their communities were more likely than those who perceived no segregation to report the following barriers to school success are bigger for teens from low income families: parents did not graduate from high school, students more likely to be expelled and teen pregnancy.

RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED MANY OR SOME (51%) RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO PERCEIVE THAT STUDENTS WERE SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED TOO OFTEN AS A BIGGER BARRIER TO LOW INCOME TEENS' EDUCATION THAN RESPONDENTS WHO PERCEIVED FEW OR NO (31%) INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

**Figure 2013-4.19: "Bigger Barriers" for Teens from Low Income Families Graduating from High School**



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

†P<.05 for comparison of "Place Matters" respondents versus Comparative Communities across response options in 2012

## COMMENTS FROM NVP 2013 RESPONDENTS ABOUT PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS RACIAL/ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

"New Orleans has become an entrepreneurial mecca and charter schools and minority areas have been addressed throughout the community."

**New Orleans, LA**  
"Place Matters"

"We have a rent stabilization board and health initiatives, as well as the renovation of West Berkeley Library, Community Center and Summer youth employment project."

**Berkeley, CA**  
"Place Matters"

"Efforts to bring new businesses to Omaha and have them near the low income people and large black area with young people are not working."

**Omaha, NE**

"We are trying to get a program to make teens and young adults computer literate and employment ready with mock interviews, computer classes, and also with attire that will go with interviewing."

**Brooklyn, NY**

"Existen grupos comunitarios que tienen mucha fuerza y estan asociados con instituciones que brindan apoyo logístico y económico."

**Madison, WI**

"CalServes works with lower income and minority populations, particularly Hispanic neighborhoods on education."

**Santa Rosa, CA**