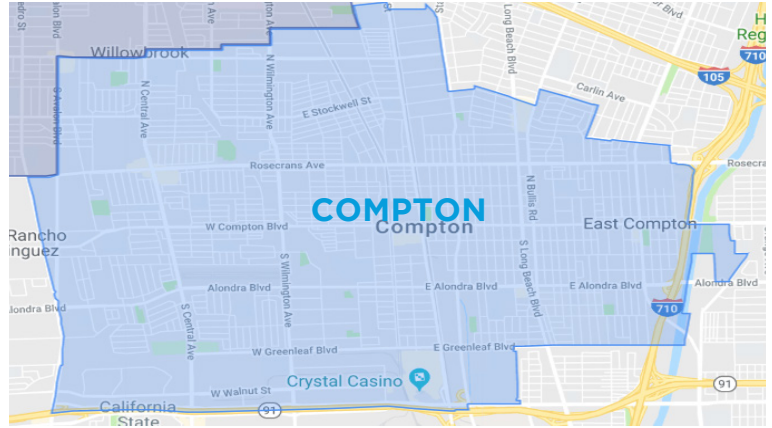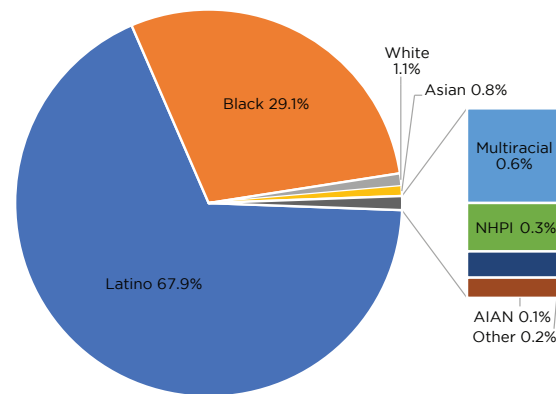# WHAT HAS CHANGED?
COMPTON

OVERVIEW

Compton is a South Los Angeles Best Start Community that consists of primarily Latinx and Black residents. This community experienced an overall growth in population, primarily driven by Latinx communities, while the number of children ages 0 to 5 decreased by approximately 4,000. Although several new nonprofits have been established since 2012, no prenatal, maternal, or pediatric grant dollars have been invested in Compton. Health outcomes also show significant improvements with teen births reduced by more than half. Across indicators measuring community need, Compton has more families using public assistance. The number of families with children in poverty decreased, which may be followed by a decreased need for public assistance over time.

DEMOGRAPHICS

10,739 **CHILDREN AGES 0-5**
7.7% of population
(6.3% in LA County)

RACE/ETHNICITY
(TOTAL POPULATION)

- Latino 67.9%
- Black 29.1%
- White 1.1%
- Asian 0.8%
- Multiracial 0.6%
- NHPI 0.3%
- AIAN 0.1%
- Other 0.2%

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. Explore the demographics of this Best Start Community. Were there changes from 2012 that surprise you?

2. How have the numbers and percentages of children 0-5 changed (or remained stable)?

3. Which findings resonate with your experience in this Best Start Community and which surprise you?

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS

Findings/Implications

Compton experienced improvements across several community strengths indicators, including an increase in the number of service providers and nonprofits serving the community. However, the increased rates in community strengths are also impacted by the reduced number of children living in Compton. No prenatal, maternal, or pediatric grant dollars have been invested in Compton, which could be related to low foundation activity in this Best Start Community.

● Decrease ● Increase ○ No Change

Indicator		2019 Report	2012 Report
Child Care Center Seats/100	●	25.8	17.7
Service Providers/1k	●	9.2	6.3
Nonprofits/1k	●	2.1	1.4
Support Groups/1k	●	0.4	0.3
Park square miles/1K	●	0.02	0.01
Prenatal/Maternal/Pediatrics Grants/1k	○	0.0	0.0
Foundations/1k	○	0.1	0.1
Libraries/1k	●	0.2	0.3

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What do changing demographics mean for this community?

2. What is behind the changes in the 0-5 population?

Data Sources
Libraries, Childrens Service Prodivders, and Support Group Providers from 2-1-1 LA; Foundations and Pediatric Grants from Foundation Center; Parks and Open Space from California Protected Areas Database; Childcare Seats from Community Care Licensing Division.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

Findings/Implications

Compton experienced decreases across specific health outcome indicators with teen births reduced by more than half. The number of families with children living in poverty decreased, while the number of families on public assistance increased slightly. Over time, the number of families using public assistance may become more aligned with the reduced number of families in poverty.

● Decrease ● Increase ○ No Change

Indicator		2019 Report	2012 Report
Families w/ Children under 5 rec Public Ast	●	18.1	16.0
Late Prenatal Care Births	●	17.3	17.9
Families w/ Children under 5 in Poverty	●	1.6	2.3
Low Birthweight Births	●	8.1	9.1
Unemployment	●	11.4	13.0
Adults w/ less than a H.S. Diploma	●	39.6	43.1
Teen Births	●	7.2	15.3

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. The number of families using public assistance increased even though the number of families in poverty decreased. What could this mean for families in this Best Start Community?

2. What does a declining foundation presence mean for this community?

Data Sources
Families w/ Children under 5 in Poverty, Adults w/ less than a H.S. Diploma, and Unemployment from American Community Survey 5-year Census Tract Estimates 2013-2017; Teen Births, Late Prenatal Care Births, and Low Birthweight Births from Childcare Data Network.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population	2019	2012
Age 0-5	10,739	14,670
Total	140,137	136,014
Latino	95,143	90,140
Black	40,716	42,177
White	1,507	1,106
Asian	1,125	309
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	420	809
American Indian/Alaska Native	175	219
Other	229	214
Multiracial	822	1,040

COMMUNITY STRENGTHS

Indicator	2019	2012
Prenatal/Maternal/Pediatric Grants ($)	0	0
Foundations	1	2
Parks (area square miles)	0.2	0.1
Libraries	2	4
Service Providers	99	92
Support Groups	4	5
Nonprofits	23	19
Child Care Center Seats	2,776	2,600

COMMUNITY NEEDS

Indicator	2019	2012
Teen Births	223	597
Late Prenatal Care Births	533	698
Low Birthweight Births	251	356
Families w/ Children under 5 in Poverty	449	583
Families w/ Children under 5 rec Public Ast	7,427	7,170
Unemployed	7,221	7,111
Adults w/ less than a H.S. Diploma	32,477	29,305

METHODOLOGY NOTES

Introduction
This retrospective report compares data presented for Best Start communities in the 2012 F5LA Best Start Communities Report with related data today. It helps answer the question, "What's changed in Best Start communities since they've begun?" The report is written from an outsider's perspective and does not evaluate specific First 5 LA programming. Instead, it seeks to identify key birth, child, adult, and community factors that might have shifted over the past eight years or so.

This is version 1.0 of the report. Future versions will include new indicators, regional boundaries, and an examination of racial disparities.

About the data
Data for this report come from widely-used, public data sources, such as the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, the California Department of Public Health, and the California Department of Education. Where possible, the same source and methodology used in the 2012 report are used in this report. To view the 2012 report and methodology, visit URL. In some cases, data sources have changed the ways they've collected data or stopped publishing altogether. In those cases, this report finds comparable 2012 data, or makes no comparison.

Methodology
The primary work involved in creating estimates for Best Start communities is to gather data available at other geographies – such as addresses, census tracts, or ZIP codes – and transform them into Best Start estimates based on geographic overlap. For example, census tract data are used in Best Start community estimates if at least 10% of a census tract's area overlaps a Best Start community. ZIP code estimates are also included in Best Start community estimates if 10% or more of a ZIP code's area overlaps a Best Start community. Data by address are counted in Best Start community estimates if an address falls on or within a Best Start boundary. The school-to-Best-Start-community transformation is a hybrid exception, in that school data are used in Best Start community estimates if a school's address falls on or within a Best Start boundary OR 10% or more a school's attendance area overlaps a Best Start community.

For more detailed information on the data sources and indicators used in this report, see URL.

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. How do changing demographics affect First 5 LA's work in this Best Start Community?

2. How does a reduced 0 to 5 population change First 5 LA's approach to serving this Best Start Community?

3. How could the findings from this brief inform First 5 LA's strategic plan implementation?

4. How could the findings from this brief inform the way we think about equity in Best Start Communities?

5. Does a higher number of public assistance recipients impact the scope of First 5 LA's work?

6. Grants impacting prenatal, maternal, and child health in this community aren't showing up in the data. How could we broaden our definition of giving?