Priority Population Data Scan and Resource Guide

A RESOURCE GUIDE FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD PROVIDERS AND ADVOCATES

Table of Contents

Using this tool

The following document is designed to connect early childhood service providers and advocates working with data resources, statewide service information, and suggestions for how to form local partnerships to better serve our most vulnerable children and families. This tool was produced by the Ounce of Prevention Fund, as part of the Community Systems Statewide Supports project, or CS3. The CS3 project is led by Illinois Action for Children in partnership with the Illinois State Board of Education and the Governor's Office of Early Childhood Development. An accompanying webinar from the Ounce of Prevention Fund with additional discussion on using data to understand and better serve priority populations will be available for on-demand viewing on the Partner Plan Act website in Fall 2019.

This document consists of four main sections: 1) a data scan of available data resources for each priority population, with user notes and other information; 2) additional sources for general data questions or data capacity building; 3) a compilation of resources and organizations that serve priority populations; and 4) a set of links that can help to identify local partner agencies working with priority populations in your area. The data sources included within the scan come from reputable sources, are relevant to Illinois, and are publically available and free. The data referenced in the scan may be accessible in a variety of different formats including PDF, online data visualization, report, or Excel file. The data scan is organized by priority population, listed in the first column; in the second column, you will find the definition of each priority population. The third column contains additional information to support data users, including notes on the limitations of each data source. The fourth column of the scan includes tags indicating the data level of each source, which include the neighborhood, zip code, school district, city/municipality, county, or state.

There are multiple ways to make use of this document, depending on your data questions and goals. For users looking to build a clearer understanding of the priority populations in their community, we recommend using the sources listed in the scan below to build out a community-level profile by gathering local data and comparing it to statewide averages or other measures. In this case, it will be important to gather the number of children or families pertaining to a given priority population, as well as the percentage of this population relative to the total child or total family population. An example of a question that can be answered using this approach could include: how does the share of children living in families with low educational attainment in my city compare to the statewide average? Users looking to learn more about a particular priority population can use this tool to find an array of available data, and to use the resources and partnerships lists to connect with other advocates and service providers working to serve said population. In this case, we recommend gathering data over several years to examine whether there are particular trends that stand out. An example of a question that can be answered using this approach could include: has the number of English language learners in my school district increased or decreased over the last five years?

Throughout the document you will also notice notes on the limitations of various data sources. These limitations should not discourage you from utilizing a particular data source; instead, these notes are intended to help illuminate what the data can and cannot tell us, and with what certainty we can rely on the data. One of the limitations noted frequently throughout the first section deals with the universe or target population in a given data set. As an example, consider the definition for children of teen parents, per the priority populations recommendation; "A family meets this criterion if either parent of the child was under the age of 19 at the time of the birth of the first child." While this is a completely valid population definition, drawn up in consultation with population experts, it does not match the definition for teen births provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health. IDPH reports the number of births to <u>mothers</u> under age 20: notably, this expands the age range for teen births, and also does not consider the father's age at the time of birth. Sometimes, additional data resources can help you to narrow in on measures that most closely align with the definitions of the priority populations. Regardless, it is important to be explicit in your definition of the "universe" or population for which you are presenting data.

With respect to sampling limitations, it is important to know if the data you are using is an estimate drawn from a larger population, or a true count of a particular measure. Much of the larger scale data that we interact with, like the American Community Survey, is just an estimate from a sample of a population. This means we need to be cognizant of standard errors, which are a measure of the variation among the estimates derived from all possible samples. Another issue stems from using averages. Whenever possible, we would encourage you to use data available at the local level—whether that is at the school district or town, or county level. Statewide averages can conceal the highs and lows that are still very important to the local context. Similarly, breaking down data by race and ethnicity can uncover hidden inequities.

There are however, important limitations to consider when disaggregating data. Data may be suppressed or masked to protect the identity of individuals if the sample is small enough that you could, in theory, see who a particular data table was referring to. Small numbers produced by disaggregation make it hard to view trends, which is also important to consider. It is also important to note that different data sources may use different definitions or breakdowns. For example, one source may consider early childhood from the birth to age 3 period, while another may extend to age five. It is important to have clarity on the sub-population categories being used in any disaggregated data. Also, when disaggregating data, especially on priority populations, it is important to understand that outcomes alone cannot paint a full picture of a community or a population, and that individual measures cannot necessarily point toward causality.

FAQ

Q: How up-to-date is this document? Have the data resources included changed since it was published?

A: This document was last updated in August 2019. While we have done our best to note the most recent updates for the various data sources listed within, different data releases may occur throughout the year, and agencies may move data within their web platforms to accommodate these updates. We have attempted to include enough information throughout the data scan to allow you to search for any resource online, should the link be broken.

Q: If a resource is not listed in this guide, does that mean I should not use it?

A: No, there are plenty of data resources and services for priority populations that may have been missed by this scan. We encourage you to explore other data resources, keeping in mind the data limitations that are listed throughout the first section of this tool.

Q: This document does not include data or other resources tailored to my specific community. How should I use this tool?

A: In many instances, the data sources included within the scan will allow you to filter down to the data level that matches your individual local context. We encourage you to use this tool as a stepping stone to building out your own data resource toolkit; add notes, highlight favorite resources, or create a bookmark to the direct links for a local data source in your browser.

Q: Do I need specific data cleaning or visualization software to make use of this tool?

A: You will need internet access to connect to the data sources linked throughout this document. While the links should work on a mobile device, larger data sets are more easily understood on a computer. We recommend downloading any available data sets to explore them on your own; Excel and Google Sheets are among the most commonly available and easily accessible tools for light data analysis. The webinar on this data tool includes an introduction to data analysis and references other free data visualization tools.

Priority Population Recommendation Overview

February 2019 Recommendation on Priority Populations from the Access Committee's All Families Served Subcommittee.

The Early Learning Council (ELC) is a public-private partnership dedicated to strengthening, coordinating, and expanding programs and services for children, birth through five, throughout Illinois. With a membership including senior state officials and non-government stakeholders appointed by the Governor, the Early Learning Council builds on current programs to ensure a comprehensive, statewide early learning system (preschool, child care, Head Start, health care and support programs for parents) to improve the lives of Illinois children and families. Situated beneath the Access Committee, which is one of the standing bodies of the ELC, the All Families Served Subcommittee is charged with improving access to early learning programs for the highest need children and families.

In 2013, the All Families Served Subcommittee, then operating as the Hard to Reach Subcommittee of the Family and Community Engagement Committee, crafted a set of recommendations concerning underrepresented and underserved populations. The recommendation, which identified eight priority populations and encouraged communities and individual early care and education programs to increase their service to these populations, were approved by the ELC. In the years after the initial priority population recommendation, the ELC and the broader Illinois early learning community have largely embraced the priority populations identified in the 2013 recommendations. Additionally, as awareness of the particular needs of priority populations has increased, providers and policy makers in the early learning community have taken a greater interest in working to develop resources to better serve our most vulnerable children and families.

In 2018, in light of significant changes in federal and state leadership, and corresponding shifts in policies, priorities, and resources, the All Families Served Subcommittee decided to review and update the list of priority populations. Over the course of several meetings, the Subcommittee and its work group reviewed the results of the original recommendation, reviewed relevant data, and consulted with population experts to produce a revised comprehensive list of Illinois priority populations. The revised update was approved by the ELC in February 2019.

The following populations were identified in the revised recommendation:

- Children of teen parents
- Children experiencing homelessness
- Children in families in poverty or deep poverty
- Children/families with Department of Children and Family Services involvement
- Children with disabilities
- Children of migrant or seasonal workers
- Children in families with low caregiver education attainment
- Children in families that face barriers based on culture, language, and religion
- Children of a parent or legal guardian with a disability
- Children/families with refugee or asylum status
- Children in families who face barriers due to immigration status

Priority Population Data Scan

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
Children of teen parents	A family meets this criterion if either parent of the child was under the age of 19 at the time of the birth of the first child.	Teen Births by Resident County, Illinois Residents, 2017, from the Illinois Department of Public Health.	This data table reports the number of births to mothers under age 20 and the share of teen births by county. This does not provide information on fathers' age at the time of the birth. The most recently available data is from 2017. Each table represents births for the calendar year (birth cohort).	County, Chicago.
		The Chicago Health Atlas, produced by the City Tech Collaborative and the Chicago Department of Public Health, details community level teen birth estimates and the teen birth rate.	These data tables report the number and rate of births to mothers aged 15-19 at the time of deliver. This does not provide information on fathers' age at the time of the birth. The most recently available data is from 2017.	Chicago neighborhood level, ie: Rogers Park, Woodlawn, and Humboldt Park.

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
Children experiencing homelessness	Pursuant to subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. § 11434a(2)), a family is considered homeless if they lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, including: children sharing the housing of others due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private space not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings; who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and migratory children who meet this definition.	The Illinois Report Card offers school/district wide profiles of the state's public schools. The homeless student data tab provides the percentage of students who do not have permanent and adequate homes in the district. This may include those who are sharing housing with other individuals due to loss of housing, living in non-housing locations, substandard housing, living in emergency or transitional shelters, are abandoned at hospitals, or awaiting foster care placement.	Data is not disaggregated by student age. Since data collection is only for the public schools, this does not capture the birth to three population.	School, school district
		Each Continuum of Care (CoC) provides an annual Continuum Report to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which includes their Point in Time Count summarized by household type. HUD Exchange:	While aggregated data from all CoCs statewide is made available annually on the HUD exchange, individual CoCs do not always make their reports readily available online. Also, data on children experiencing homelessness is not disaggregated by age.	Continuum of Care (CoC) catchment area
		The Risk and Reach report provides the number and percent of kindergarten students reported as Homeless (Table 12, page 42)	Data is from ISBE, FY2016.	County
Children in families in	Family with income at or below 100% and 50% Federal Poverty Level (FPL), respectively.	American Community Survey Table B17010: Poverty Status of Families by Family Type by Presence of Related Children by Age of	Reports number of families with children, not the number of children.	City/Municipality

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
poverty and deep poverty	Family with income at or below 100% and 50% FPL, respectively. Family with income at or below 100% and 50% FPL, respectively.	Related Children		
		American Community Survey Table B17024: Age by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level	Youngest age category reported is under 6 years. Children living under 50% of the FPL are living in extreme poverty.	City/Municipality
		The Risk and Reach report provides the number and percent of children age 5 and under living below poverty (Table 9, page 36)	Youngest age category reported is under 5 years. Data is from the 2016 5-year American Survey Estimate.	County
Children/families with child welfare involvement	Families involved with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS), including those receiving intact family services, families with a parent who is a youth in care, or children in foster care. Note: Illinois differentiates between substantiated and indicated determinations. A substantiated determination means that the maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded according to state law or policy. An indicated determination means that maltreatment could not be substantiated but there was a reason to suspect that at least one child may have been maltreated or was at-risk of maltreatment.	The Child Protective Services Report from DCFS provides child abuse and neglect data per fiscal year (year-to-date figures updated monthly). The report includes estimates of the count of children in family reports that have at least one allegation of abuse or neglect.	Data is not reported at the town level, and there is no disaggregation by age of children.	DCFS regions; Cook, Central, Northern, Southern, and unassigned.
		Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM) provides 2013, 2014, and 2015 data on the number and rate per 1,000 of children from birth through age 17 who are indicated for abuse and neglect and for sexual abuse. Data are provided for counties, based on data from the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS). IECAM also provides 2009-2012 estimates the number of children from birth until age 21 in substitute care (foster care). Care types are: (1) foster family home; (2) group home or institution.	Data is not regularly updated on IECAM.	County
		Voices for Illinois Children (Illinois' Kids Count organization) supplies tabulations by county of number of children in substitute care.	Most recently updated in 2015. On the Kids Count Data Center, data can be mapped by county or graphed over time for a single location.	County

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
		The Risk and Reach report provides the number of indicated victims of abuse and neglect and the rate per 1,000 children age 5 and under (Table 9, page 36)	Data is from DCFS, with ACS data used to calculate the rates, for FY2016.	County
Children with disabilities	As defined by Section 300.8 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, child with a disability means a child evaluated in accordance with §§300.304 through 300.311 child evaluated as having a developmental delay, an intellectual disability, a hearing impairment (including deafness), a speech or language impairment, a visual impairment (including blindness), a serious emotional disturbance (referred to in this part as "emotional disturbance"), an orthopedic impairment, autism, traumatic brain injury, another health impairment, a specific learning disability, deaf-blindness, or multiple disabilities, and who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.[1] This definition also applies to children ages birth to three, who are eligible for Early Intervention, including children with a developmental delay,	American Community Survey Table B18101: Sex by Age by Disability Status. Provides an estimate, by sex, of children with a disability.	Estimates are for children under 5 years, and 5 to 17 years, by sex, with and without a disability.	City/Municipality
		IECAM provides estimates of the percent of children under age 3 who have an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP).	The latest estimates are from FY2013. In order to obtain a count of children with an IFSP in a particular geography, one would need to aggregate the birth cohorts for children 0-3 and multiply by the given percent. This estimate is not necessarily precise. Also, this estimate may include children who do not have a disability but are eligible for EI services because they have been identified as being at risk of substantial developmental delays.	City/Municipality
		The Risk and Reach report provides the number and percent of children age 2 and under receiving Early Intervention (EI) services (Table 36, page 103)	Data is from Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), with ACS data used to calculate percentages, for FY2016. Data are unavailable for some counties because IDHS does not report data for areas in which fewer than 10 children received services.	County
		The Risk and Reach report provides the	Data is from IDHS, with ACS data	County

[1] https://sites.ed.gov/idea/regs/b/a/300.8/a

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
	children with a medical diagnosis with a substantial likelihood of significant delay, children who are at risk for a substantial delay, and children ages 0-3 with a measurable delay who are evaluated and found ineligible for Early Intervention.[2]	number and percent of children age 3 to 5 receiving Early Childhood Special Education services (Table 37, page 105).	used to calculate percentages, for FY2016. Receipt of Early Childhood Special Education services defined as children served under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	
		The Year-End-Developmental Screening Report provides data, by zip code and age group, on the number of children screened and referred to various services, including EI.	Estimates are for children referred to EI, not necessarily found eligible for EI or diagnosed with any disability.	Zip code

---

[2] http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=96963

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
Children of migrant or seasonal workers	Children in families that require a change in residence from one geographic location to another due to the nature of that labor or; require one or both parents to be absent from the family's permanent place of residence for the purpose of seeking or maintaining agricultural or seasonal employment.	Illinois Department of Human Services' Migrant and Seasonal Head Start Directory lists communities where programs are located, based on known populations of migrant or seasonal farmworkers with young children.	The Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program provides child care along with health, parent involvement, and social services for preschool children of low-income migrant and seasonal farm workers. Migrant and Seasonal Head Start sites can change yearly; they are in areas where there are populations of migrant or seasonal farmworkers with young children. Please note that because services are geared toward farmworkers and their families, this indicator does not offer a complete picture of migrant workers employed in non-agricultural settings like race tracks.	City/Municipality
Families with low caregiver educational attainment	Primary caregiver has less than a high school diploma or GED.	IECAM provides estimates of the share of parents who are living with their children by various education levels.	Data is presented at the PUMA level. The most recent data is from 2016. A crosswalk between PUMAS and conventional county/city names can be found here: https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-maps/2010/geo/2010-pumas/illinois.html Also note that the PUMA equivalency map will change after the 2020 Census.	Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA)
		American Community Survey Table B13014 reports the total women aged 15-50 who gave birth within the last 12 months are summed	This estimate speaks to the total number of women giving birth within the last 12 months, not	City/Municipality

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
		for each level of maternal educational attainment.	the total number of children born. It also does not indicate paternal or other caregiver levels of education.	
		The Risk and Reach report provides the number and percent of births to mothers age 20 and above who are not high school graduates (Table 7, page 31)	The data from IDPH used in the Risk and Reach report is from 2016. The data is of the total number and share of women giving birth within the last 12 months, not the total number of children born. It also does not indicate paternal or other caregiver levels of education.	County
Families that face barriers based on culture, language, and religion	Family is unable to access necessary resources due to limited English proficiency, linguistic isolation, and/or religious or cultural belief, practices or norms that differ from those of the service providers.	American Community Survey Table B16003: Age by Language Spoken at Home for the Population 5 Years and Over in Limited English Speaking Households. Provides a count of children (5-17) and adults in households in which no one 14 years and over speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English "very well"	Does not provide estimates of young children (under 5 years) living in linguistically isolated homes.	City/Municipality
		The Illinois Report Card offers school/district wide profiles of the state's public schools. The demographic data on English Learners shows the share of students whose primary language is not English in the school, compared to the district and state.	Data is not disaggregated by student age. Since data collection is only for the public schools, this does not capture the birth to three population.	School, school district

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
Children of a parent or legal guardian with a disability	Primary caregiver with a medically determinable physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities as confirmed by medical professional or mental health professional.	American Community Survey Table B10052: Disability Status of Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren by Responsibility for Own Grandchildren and Age of Grandparent. Provides an estimate of the number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under the age of 18 who have any disability and are responsible for those grandchildren.	Provides a count of grandparent caregivers with a disability, not of children living with a legal guardian or disability.	City/Municipality
Children/families with refugee or asylee status	Refugee as defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security is a person outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. An asylee is a person who meets the definition of refugee and is already present in the United States or is seeking admission at a port of entry.[3]	The Refugee Processing Center, of the Department of State, maintains reports on the total number of refugees resettling in a location per year.	Provides data on the total number of refugees resettled by City/Municipality. The time period can be customized. The table must be sorted by placement city and then the all nationalities must be aggregated to calculate the total count of refugees resettled in a given area.	City/Municipality
Children in families who face barriers due to immigration status	Children in mixed immigration status families, undocumented families, and immigrant families impacted by policies including public charge. A mixed status family is a family whose members include people with	American Community Survey Table B05009: Age and Nativity of Own Children in Families and Subfamilies by Number and Nativity of Parents	Provides estimates of children living with one or more native and/or foreign-born parents, by child's nativity. Does not indicate immigration status.	City/Municipality
		American Community Survey Table B05003L Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status	Provides estimates of the child (under 18) and adult immigrant	City/Municipality

---

[3] https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/refugees-asylees

2019 Priority Populations	Definition	Data sources	Data source notes and limitations	Data Level
	different citizenship or immigration status.[4]		population, distinguishing between foreign-born individuals who are naturalized as a U.S. citizen and non-citizens.	

Additional data resources

Data resource	Agency	Uses	Updates and limitations
American Community Survey (ACS)	United States Census Bureau	The American Community Survey (ACS) is an estimate, not a real count. For data at the smaller geographic level, margins of error can be large in relation to the raw count. For smaller geographies, it is advisable to use the ACS 5-Year estimates, which represent an average estimate over the most recent five-year period. Beginning in July 2019, ACS data will no longer be available on American FactFinder. Going forward, data from the 2018 ACS, the 2017 Economic Census, 2020 Census, and more will be available on https://data.census.gov/, the new data dissemination platform of the Census Bureau.	The Census Bureau will released 2018 population estimates by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin for the nation, states and counties in June 2019.
Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map	IECAM is located at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign in the College of Education's Early Childhood Collective. It is funded by the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) and the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS).	IECAM's interactive GIS maps, though a great way to visualize certain service patterns and demographic trends, are not the most user friendly to new data users. Periodically, IECAM will respond to data inquiries. They also provide data trainings and can work with early childhood organizations to find data relevant to their work.	IECAM's data is not uniformly updated, and some indicators have not been updated since 2012.
Risk and Reach Report	Erikson Institute, the Illinois Early Childhood Asset Map (IECAM), and the Fiscal Policy Center at Voices for	The Illinois Risk and Reach Report is a set of data tools that includes a comprehensive early childhood focused report and interactive website compiling analysis of child well-being indicators in relation to state investments in three domains:	Inaugural report released Spring 2019.

---

[4] https://www.nilc.org/issues/health-care/aca_mixedstatusfams/

	Illinois Children.	• Family Stability • Health • Early Care and Education	
Illinois Report Card	Illinois State Board of Education	The Illinois Report Card offers data profiles on the state, district, and school level. Beyond school performance, the Report Card offers insights into student demographics.	The 2019 Report Card will be available October 30, 2019.
Census Reporter	Census Reporter is a Knight News Challenge-funded project to make it easier to use data from the U.S. Census bureau.	Place profiles and comparison pages provide a user-friendly interface for navigating data, including visualizations on selected topics/geographies. This is also a helpful tool to search, by topic page, available Census or American Communities Survey data. Use the data table numbers from Census Reporter to look up data on the online Census data tools.	N/A
Vital Statistics	Illinois Department of Public Health	IDPH records vital statistics for the state, including births, deaths, marriages, divorces, adoptions and abortions. Through the IDPH IQuery tool, you can browse many health indicators my geographic area, reporting period, and demographic trends.	Annually, or more frequently as data is made well.
Chicago Health Atlas	The City Tech Collaborative and the Chicago Department of Public Health	The Chicago Health Atlas is an interactive online data tool that allows users to explore health-related data on the community level over time.	Updated as available. Reports on hyperlocal community-level data are generally provided for a range of a few years.
Webinars, trainings on Census data use	United States Census Bureau	Census Academy: Virtual Hub for Learning Data Skills How to Visualize Data for Your Area	Monthly

Priority Population Resource Guide

This table presents some of the resources and agencies that serve priority populations. This is by no means an exhaustive list.

2019 Priority Populations	Agency/Organization	Resources	Additional Information
Children of teen parents	Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)	Early Childhood Project: A collaboration between DCFS and the Erikson Institute, Project programs provide developmental	Eligible children include children 0-3 with an open Intact Family Services Case, 0-3 whose parents are teenaged wards receiving DCFS/Teen Parent Services, and 0-5 who are wards of the state (Placement Family Services cases).

2019 Priority Populations	Agency/Organization	Resources	Additional Information
		screenings (trauma, attachment, and social-emotional development) and offers consultations and referrals for early childhood related issues.	
		Parents Too Soon: Parents Too Soon (PTS) is a voluntary home visiting program for new and expectant teen parents, made possible through partnership between the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) and the Ounce of Prevention Fund (OPF).	Services focus on nurturing relationships between mother and child, improving the health and emotional development of the teen and her child, delaying subsequent pregnancies, and completing school. .
Children experiencing homelessness	Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS)	IDHS oversees numerous programs to support families in achieving greater economic security, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), and WIC (special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children).	DHS provides Illinois residents with streamlined access to integrated services, especially those who are striving to move from welfare to work and economic independence, and others who face multiple challenges to self-sufficiency.
		The Homeless Prevention Program provides rental assistance, utility assistance and supportive services directly related to the prevention of homelessness to eligible individuals and families who are in danger of eviction, foreclosure or homelessness or are currently homeless.	Homeless Prevention Provider list from IDHS
Children in families	Illinois Department of	IDHS oversees numerous programs	IDHS service help page.

2019 Priority Populations	Agency/Organization	Resources	Additional Information
in poverty and deep poverty	Human Services (IDHS)	to support families in achieving greater economic security, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), and WIC (special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children).	DHS Customer Help Line (800) 843-6154. Use the DHS Help Line for questions about case status, benefits, services or eligibility. Staff are available 8:00 am - 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday except state holidays to answer questions.
Children/families with child welfare involvement	Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)	Intact Family Services is a voluntary program for families with a substantiated finding of child abuse/neglect.	The program provides families with needed in-home services, including counseling, domestic violence prevention, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, parenting coaching/classes or housing to ensure the safety of children without the need for protective custody.
		DCFS Hot Line: Call the 24-hour Child Abuse Hotline at 800-25-ABUSE (800-252-2873 or TTY 1-800-358-5117) if you suspect that a child has been harmed or is at risk of being harmed by abuse or neglect. If you believe a child is in immediate danger of harm, call 911 first.	The mission of Illinois DCFS is to protect children who are reported to be abused or neglected and to increase their families' capacity to safely care for them; provide for the well-being of children in our care; provide appropriate, permanent families as quickly as possible for those children who cannot safely return home; support early intervention and child abuse prevention activities and work in partnerships with communities to fulfill this mission
Children with disabilities	Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS)	Early Intervention (IDEA – Part C): EI services help children between the ages of birth to three with disabilities or delays, to learn and grow. Infants and toddlers are evaluated for delays in movement, learning, social and emotional development, behavior, and other areas. Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) are written to set goals and identify needs for any children in need of services.	IDHS also maintains a webpage to help parents of children with developmental disabilities to navigate available service and advocacy resources.

2019 Priority Populations	Agency/Organization	Resources	Additional Information
Children of migrant or seasonal workers	Illinois Department of Human Services Office of Migrant and Seasonal Head Start	The Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program provides child care along with health, parent involvement, and social services for preschool children of low-income migrant and seasonal farm workers. Children under 6 years old are eligible for services, and services are typically only offered during the farming season (spring through fall).	Migrant and Seasonal Head Start sites can change yearly; they are in areas where there are populations of migrant or seasonal farmworkers with young children. Please note that because services are geared toward farmworkers and their families, this indicator does not offer a complete picture of migrant workers employed in non-agricultural settings like race tracks. Recent service sites include: Aurora, Joliet, Mendota, Montgomery, Oswego, Plainfield, Rochelle, Romeoville, Hoopeston, Milford, Watseka, Caseyville, Collinsville, Fairmont City, Granite City, Alto Pass, Anna, Carbondale, Centralia, Cobden, Lawrenceville, Murphysboro, Morton, Peoria, Princeville, Bourbonnais, Grant Park, Kankakee, Momence, Pontiac, St. Anne, Champaign, Rantoul, Urbana, Charleston; and Benton, Newton & Jasper IN.
Families with low caregiver educational attainment	Illinois Community College Board (ICCB)	The ICCB is connected to a robust Adult Education & Literacy network, consisting of programs, teachers, administrators and support staff to help students pursue additional educational opportunities.	ICBB Adult Education and Family Literacy Program Locator. List of One-Stops in Illinois
Families that face barriers based on culture, language, and religion	Illinois Attorney General	The Attorney General's Civil Rights Bureau protects the civil rights of all Illinois residents. The Bureau enforces civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination, works to strengthen the civil rights laws, and participates in community outreach programs.	Individuals can contact the office to report hate crimes and instances of discrimination or harassment by calling the Civil Rights Hotline at 1-877-581-3692.
Children of a parent or legal guardian with a disability	Various online resources	Disabled Parenting Project: an online community by and for parents and prospective parents with disabilities.	The Child Welfare Information Gateway, a service of the Children's Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, maintains a list of national resources for disabled parents.

2019 Priority Populations	Agency/Organization	Resources	Additional Information
		Parenting with a Disability: Know Your Rights Toolkit from the Christopher & Dana Reeve Foundation and the National Council of Disability (NCD).	The National Council on Disability is an independent federal agency focusing on disability policy leadership. NCD maintains an extensive list of national and local resources for disabled individuals, along with a FAQ. Resources cover topics including civil rights, education, employment, financial assistance, health care, housing, and independent living.

Working with Local Partners

The following set of resources can help you connect with the local partners and community agencies serving priority populations in your area. While these websites can help surface contact and other information of local partners, they are not a substitute for dedicated relationship building within your community context.

Resource	Information	Geography
Illinois Network of ChildCare Resource and Referral Agencies (INCCRRA)	Search INCCRRA's service delivery area map to locate your local child care resource and referral agency (CCR&R). Your local CCR&R is designed to assist families, child care providers, employers, and other community partners and can offer information on child care resources and available referrals. Your CCR&R may be able to connect you to additional demographic data relevant to the population you serve.	16 county groupings
HUD Continuum of Care contact list	The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) maintains a list of local Continuum of Care (CoCs) in each state. CoCs work to bring together public and private community-based organizations, public officials, and community members to identify ways to serve the homeless by identifying gaps and proposing action to fill those gaps. Browse the list to find the CoC serving your community. Often, only the primary contact information for each CoC is listed, but websites are easily located by searching the agency names online.	22 CoCs serve a variety of geographic areas, including cities, counties, and groupings of counties.
Illinois Department of Human Services Bureau of Refugee and Immigrant Services	Many programs exist to help newly arriving refugees achieve self-sufficiency, including outreach and interpretation services. Brows the list of community agencies serving immigrants from IDHS by geographic service area, language services available, and availability of service type. Often, only the primary contact information for each agency is listed, but websites are easily located by searching the agency names online.	City, county, or region.
Service Provider Identification & Exploration Resource (SPIDER) tool	The Service Provider Identification & Exploration Resource (SPIDER) is a sponsored by the IL Department of Children & Family Services, with data maintenance and user support provided by the Northwestern University/Hospital Feinberg School of Medicine and technology resources provided by the IL Department of Innovation and Technology. SPIDER allows users to search the state for a variety of child and family welfare services, behavioral health and insurance organizations, and other human service agencies. Based on your address or zip code, you can use the SPIDER tool to identify relevant programs, filtering by program type, service	Statewide, as specific as zip code.

Resource	Information	Geography
	type, payment type, and/or services languages offered. The filter for service type offers the most detailed look at available programs, while searching just by your address or zip code will produce an extensive list of agencies in your area. The keyword feature of the tool is being updated, and users will soon be able to search by words included in the descriptions of an agency or service provider. To ensure that your program's information is up-to-date, search by agency name in SPIDER. If your program information is not updated, contact Matt Jedlowski, SPIDER Program Assistant/Team Leader at Matthew.Jedlowski@illinois.gov	