

Disparate Access: Head Start and CCDBG Data by Race and Ethnicity



March 10, 2016

Disparate Access



To download the full report visit:

<http://www.clasp.org/issues/child-care-and-early-education/pages/disparate-access>

Overview

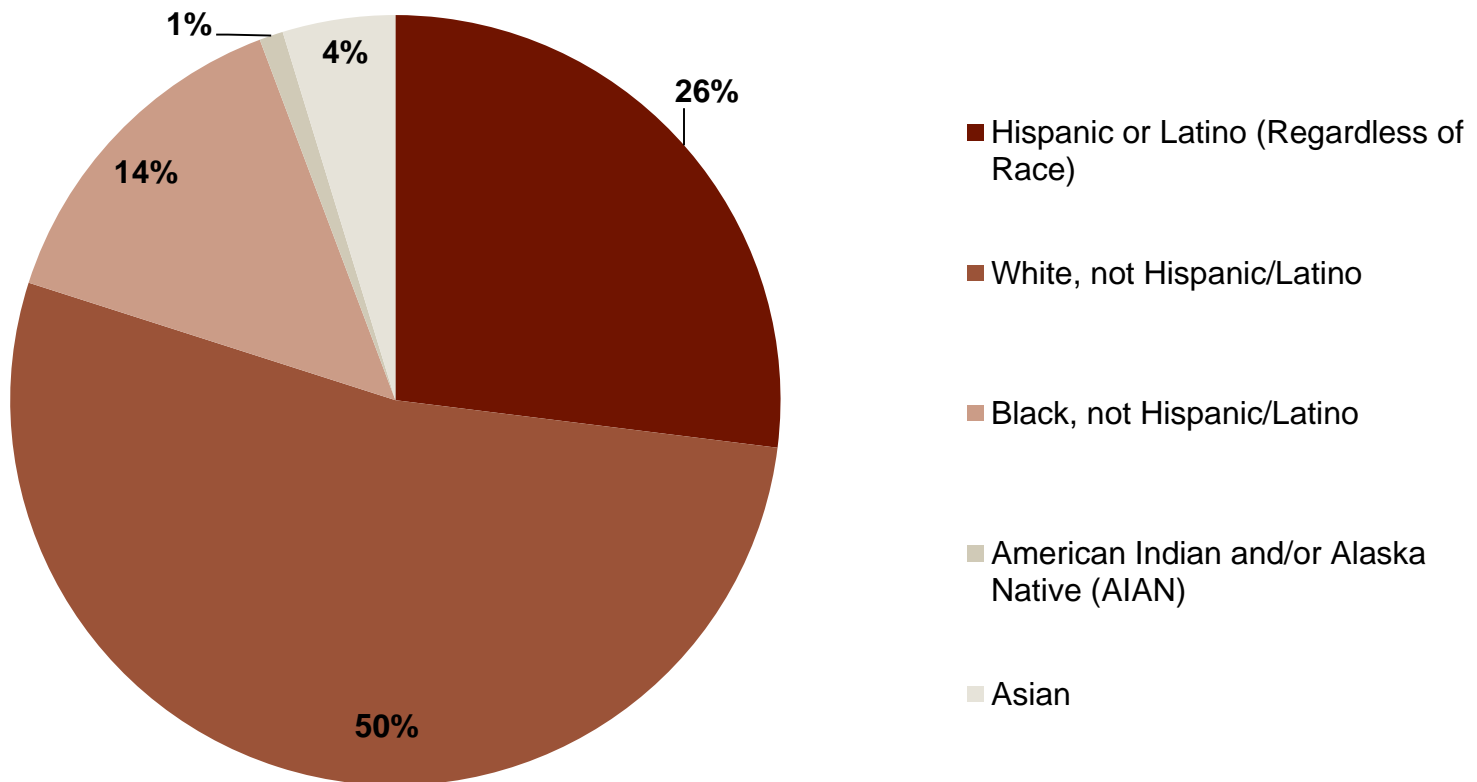
- Introduction
- Overview of *Disparate Access* Findings
 - Christina Walker, CLASP
 - Stephanie Schmit, CLASP
- State Panelists
 - Giannina Perez, Children Now (California)
 - Carol Burnett, Mississippi Low-Income Child Care Initiative
- What's Next
- Q&A

Introduction

Christina Walker

Young Children in the U.S. are Diverse

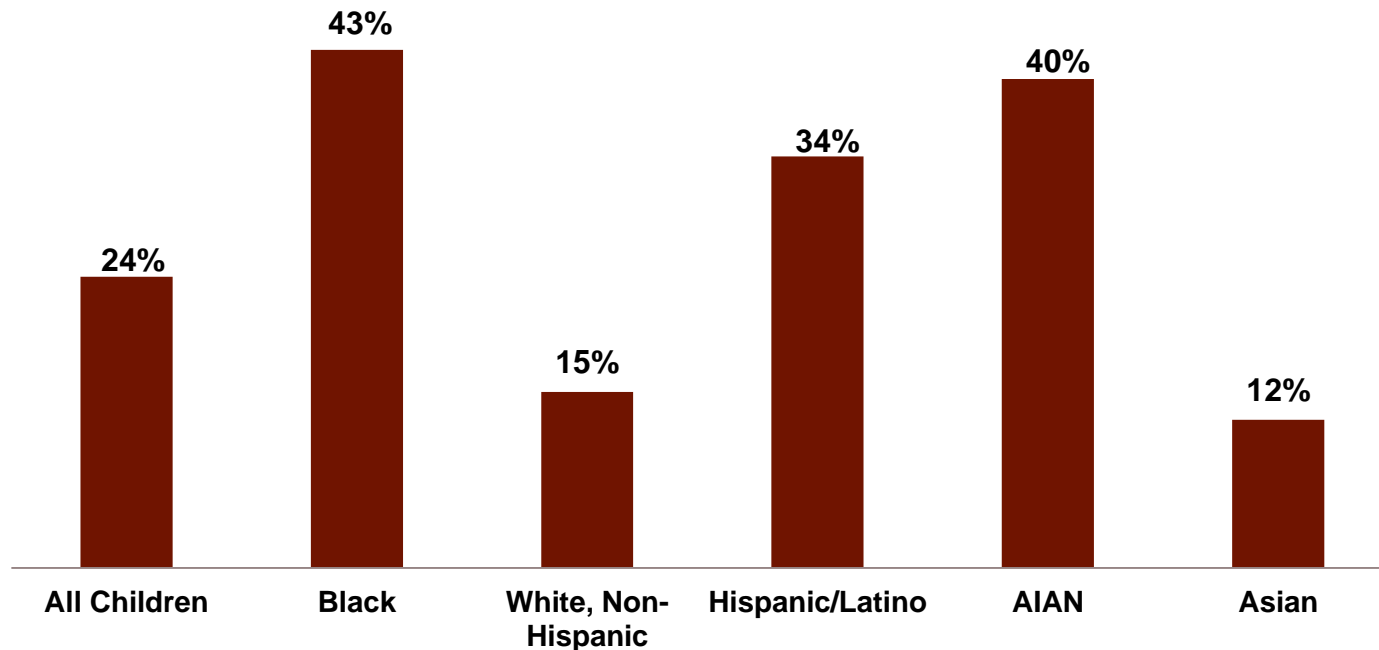
Children Birth Through 5 by Race/Ethnicity in 2013



Source: CLASP Analysis of U.S. Census American Community Survey (ACS) estimates,

A Quarter of Young Children are Poor

Poverty Rate of Children Birth Through Five, 2014



Source: CLASP calculations of American Community Survey 2014 data, Table B17020B-D and I, <http://www.census.gov/acs/>.

Head Start Preschool and Early Head Start Findings

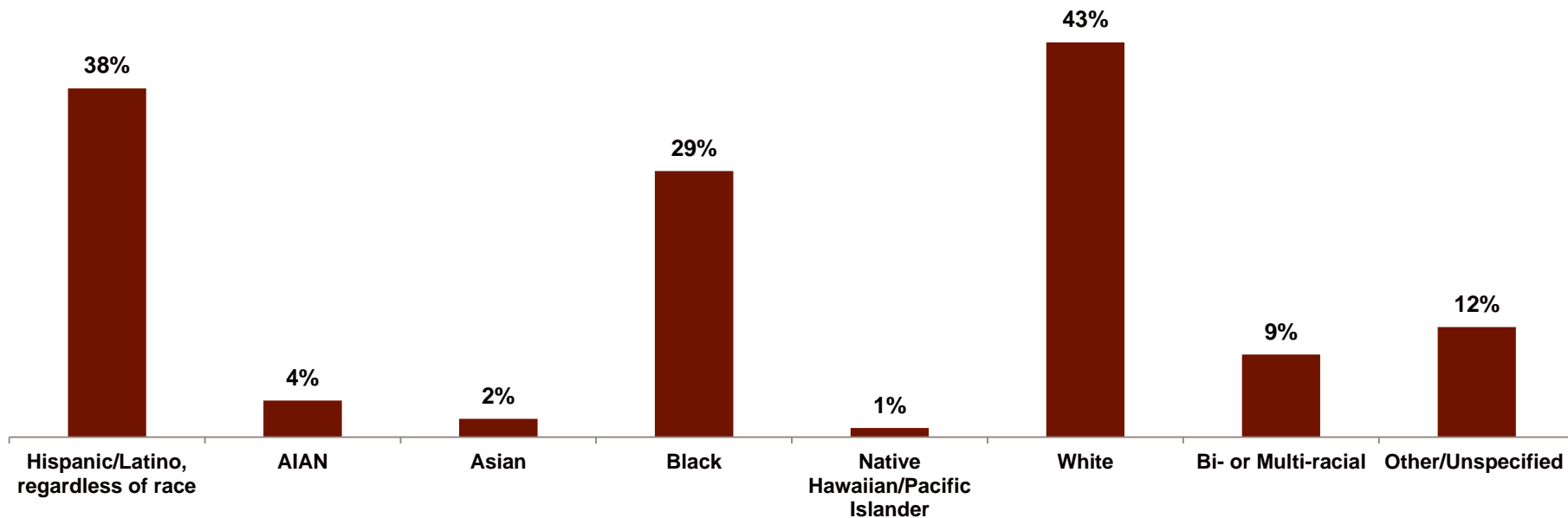
Christina Walker

Context and Methodology

- Federal to local funding stream.
- Early Head Start serves children birth through age 2.
- Head Start Preschool serves children ages 3 and 4.
- Eligibility parameters were based on children living at 100% FPL or below.
- This analysis does not include the Migrant and Seasonal or American Indian/Alaskan Native Program.

Head Start Serves a Diverse Population

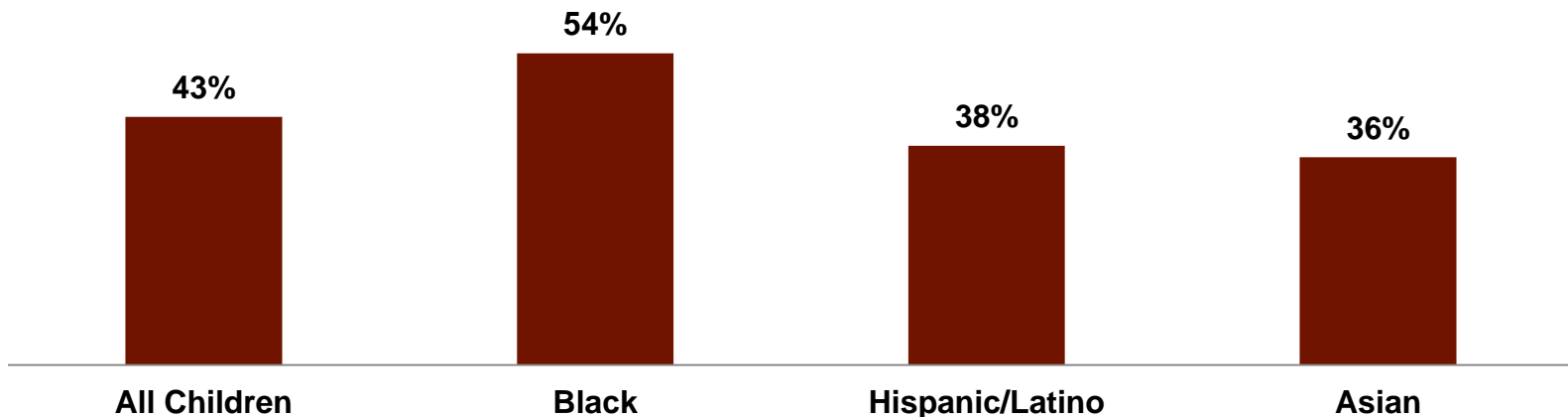
Percent of Children Served in All Head Start Programs,
by Race/Ethnicity



Source: CLASP analysis of Head Start Program Information Report (PIR) Data. U.S. totals include territories.

Fewer than Half of Eligible Children were Served in Head Start Preschool

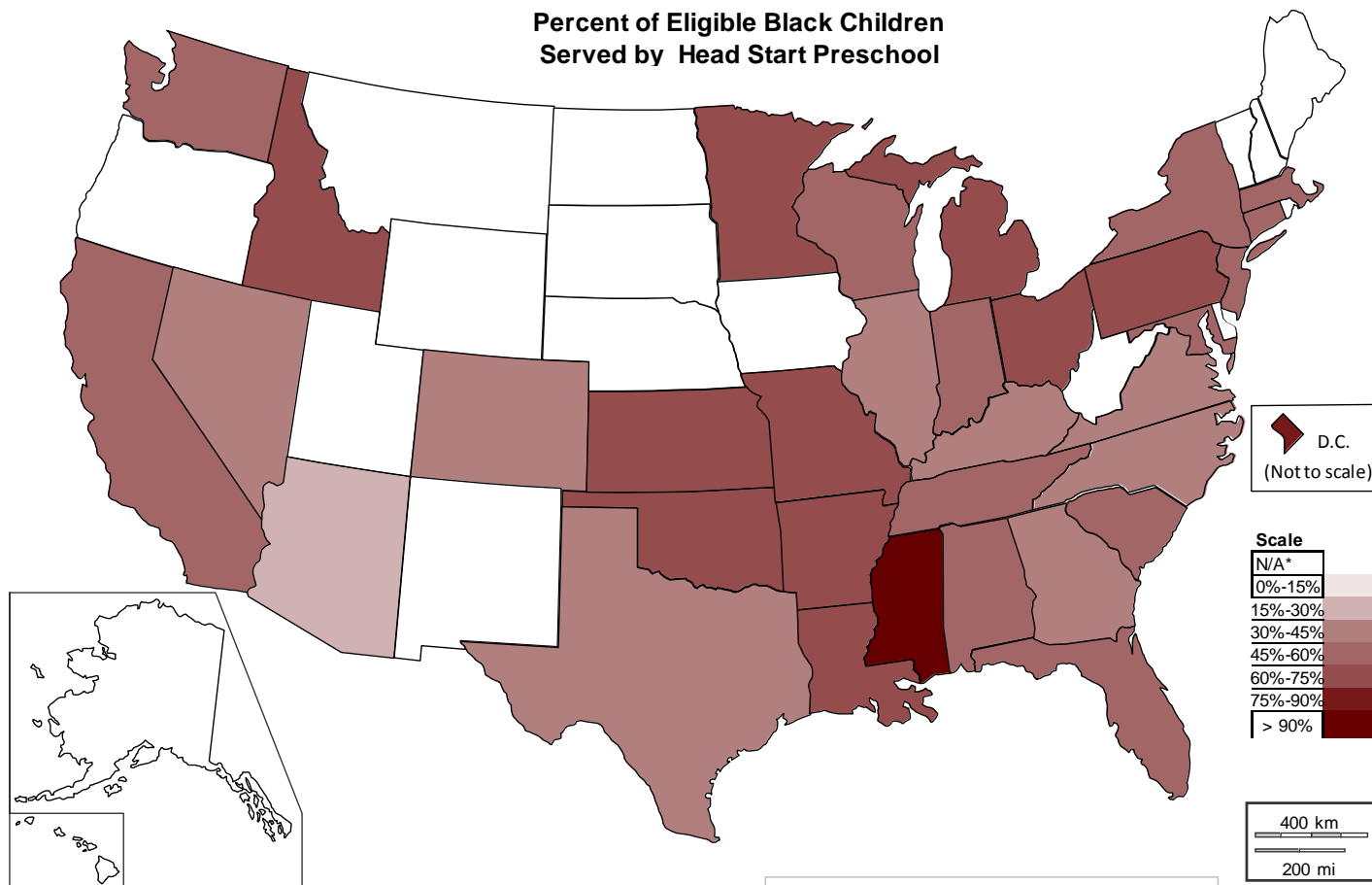
Percent of Poor Children Ages 3 & 4 Served by Head Start Preschool, by Race/Ethnicity



Head Start Preschool State Findings

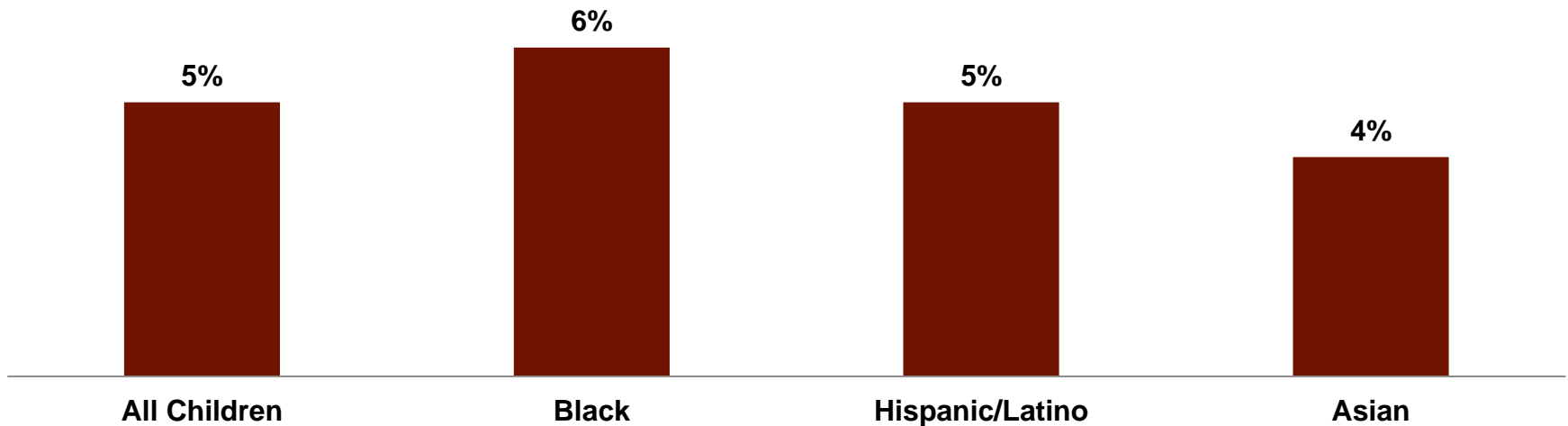
Percent Eligible Children Served in Head Start Preschool by Race/Ethnicity				
Black Preschoolers		Hispanic/Latino Preschoolers		Asian Preschoolers
<u>Top 10 States</u>	<u>Bottom 10 States</u>	<u>Top 10 States</u>	<u>Bottom 10 States</u>	<u>All States Calculated</u>
Mississippi (108%)	Arizona (28%)	Minnesota (84%)	South Carolina (13%)	California (41%)
District of Columbia (83%)	Nevada (33%)	Oregon (60%)	Georgia (15%)	New York (33%)
Kansas (71%)	Colorado (34%)	Wisconsin (60%)	Nevada (21%)	Minnesota (27%)
Michigan (68%)	Texas (35%)	Mississippi (59%)	North Carolina (23%)	Texas (11%)
Illinois (67%)	Virginia (39%)	Illinois (58%)	Tennessee (24%)	
Louisiana (67%)	North Carolina (40%)	Michigan (58%)	Florida (26%)	
Minnesota (67%)	Indiana (40%)	Rhode Island (57%)	Alabama (27%)	
Ohio (67%)	Georgia (43%)	Ohio (54%)	Indiana (29%)	
Oklahoma (67%)	Kentucky (44%)	Connecticut (53%)	Washington (29%)	
Pennsylvania (64%)	Massachusetts (45%)	Massachusetts (53%)	Delaware (30%)	

Head Start Preschool State Findings



Access to Early Head Start is Universally Low

Percent of Poor Children Ages 0-3 Served in Early Head Start, by Race/Ethnicity



Child Care and Development Block Grant Findings

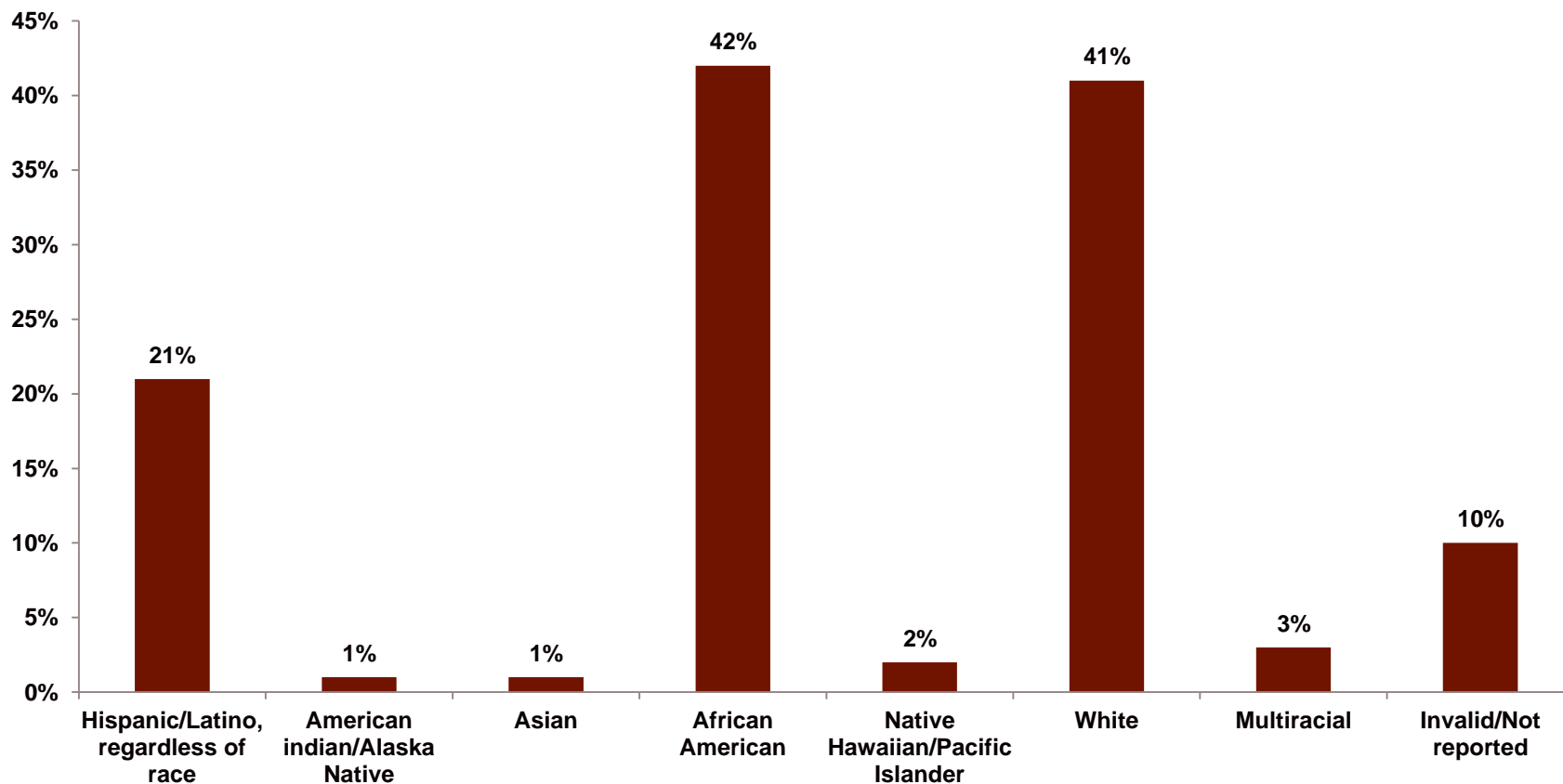
Stephanie Schmit

Context and Methodology

- Federal to State with significant state flexibility
- Eligibility
 - Income
 - Work/Education
- Serves Children Age 0-13
- In 2014, 1.4 million children were served nationally.
- This analysis includes only CCDBG funded child care.

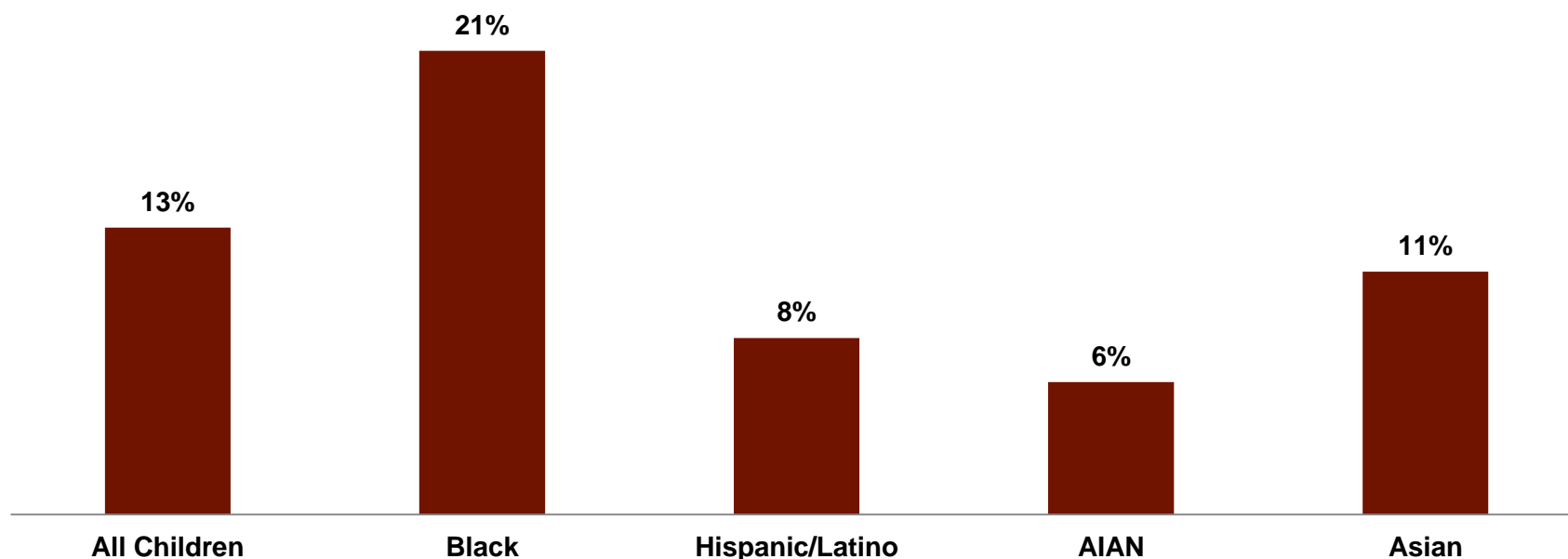
CCDBG serves a diverse population

Percent of Children Served in CCDBG, by Race/Ethnicity



Source: CLASP analysis of 2014 Office of Child Care administrative data.

Low-income Children 0-13 with Working Parents Served Through CCDBG by Race/Ethnicity



Access to CCDBG varies significantly by state

**CCDBG Eligible Children Served by Race/Ethnicity
Top 5 States**

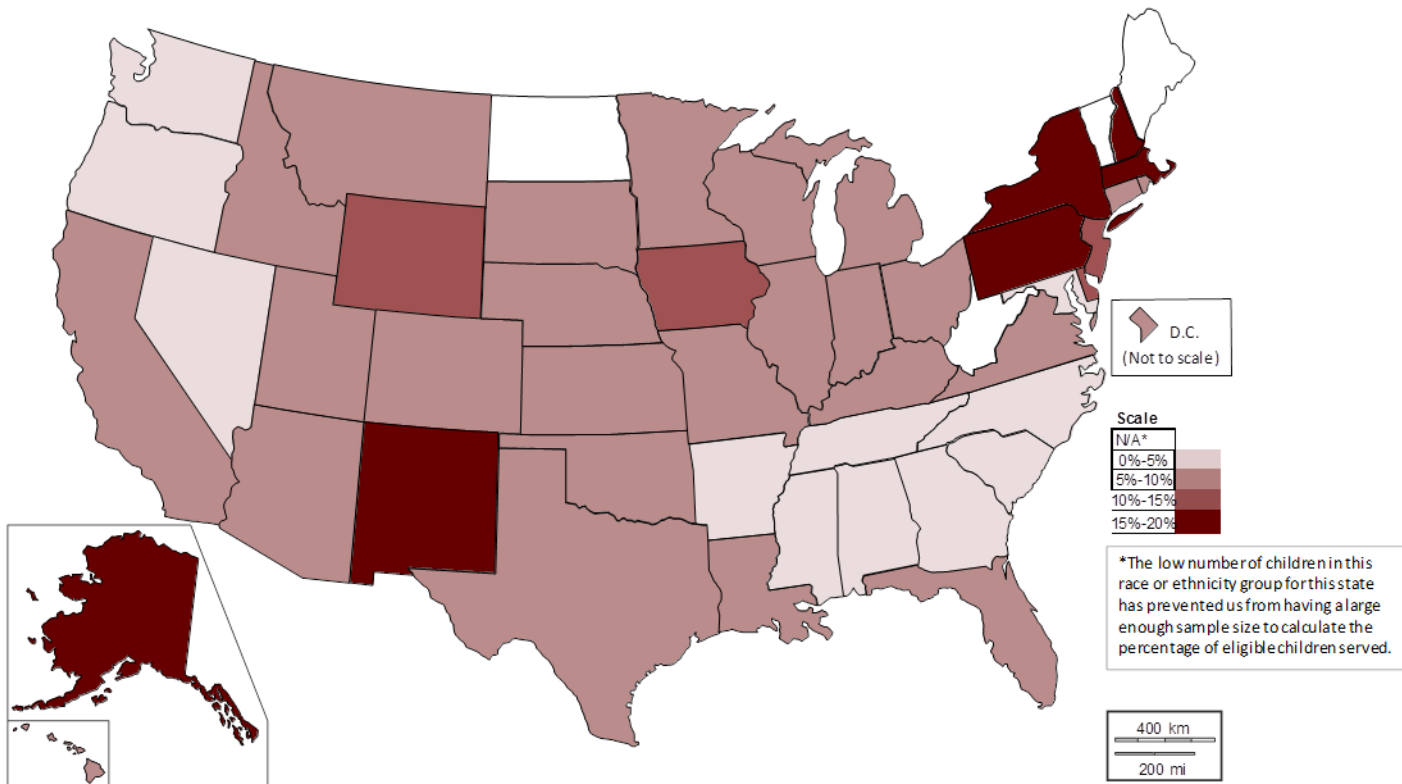
Black	Hispanic/Latino	AIAN	Asian
Pennsylvania (42%)	New Mexico (20%)	Arizona (43%)	New York (73%)
Delaware (39%)	New Hampshire (18%)	North Carolina (24%)	California (29%)
Missouri (37%)	Pennsylvania (17%)	Virginia (13%)	Washington (24%)
New York (37%)	Alaska (17%)	Washington (10%)	Minnesota (16%)
Kansas (35%)	Massachusetts (17%)	Oregon (9%)	Wisconsin (13%)

**CCDBG Eligible Children Served by Race/Ethnicity
Bottom 5 States**

Black	Hispanic/Latino	AIAN	Asian
Maine (3%)	Mississippi (1%)	Hawaii (<1%)	Arizona (<1%)
South Carolina (4%)	Oregon (1%)	Florida (1%)	Montana (<1%)
Rhode Island (6%)	South Carolina (1%)	Kentucky (1%)	North Dakota (<1%)
District of Columbia (7%)	Alabama (2%)	Illinois (1%)	South Dakota (<1%)
South Dakota (9%)	Arkansas (2%)	Massachusetts (1%)	Idaho (<1%)

Hispanic/Latino Access is particularly disparate

Total Hispanic/Latino Children Served by CCDBG



Understanding the Data

Stephanie Schmit

Understanding the Data

- Federal funding has not kept pace with changing demographics.
- Targeted programs to increase access for specific populations work.
- Eligible children served in CCDBG varied tremendously across states.
- State CCDBG policies impact who accesses care.

California

Giannina Perez
Children Now



Reflections on Disparate Access

Insights, challenges and
next steps

Who we are



Giannina Pérez

Senior Director, Early Childhood Policy, Children Now



About Children Now

Children Now is a non-partisan research, policy development, and advocacy organization dedicated to improving children's overall well-being.

Presentation outline

Insights Gained

Takeaways from the report

California Context

What we learned for California

System Barriers

The primary hurdles to making progress

Gaining Clarity

Opportunities to gain more clarity

Moving Forward

What we can do to start moving the ball

Resources

Quick overview of available resources

What this report helped highlight

What we knew

- Disparities exist
- Inadequate funding
- Youngest lack major access

What we learned

- Disparity specifics
- National picture
- Challenge across the country



Understanding California context

Size

Demographics

Economy

ECE investments

Youngest kids are more than 70% kids of color



Where are the biggest challenges

Demographics

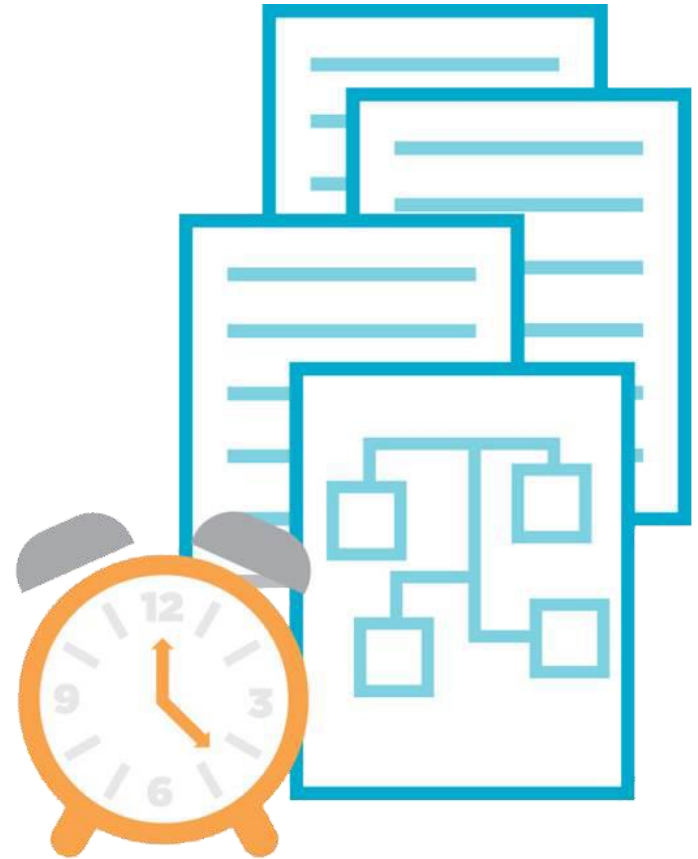
- Entrenched disparities
- Supporting diversity

Economy

- Cost of living
- Lower wages

ECE investments

- Inadequate
- Limited Gubernatorial support



What we need to gain further clarity

More data

- Further disparities?
 - White, non-Latinos
 - Immigrants
 - Asian

Assessing Barriers

- Insufficient ECE investments
- Quality ECE access & affordability
- Community and family needs
- Linguistic and cultural understanding



What we can do to move forward

Advocate for Quality ECE

- More funding
 - Universal and targeted
 - Babies and toddlers
- Family friendly policies
 - Increased SMI, 12 month eligibility, streamlined reporting
 - Full-day, unique hours
- Provider support and training
 - Authentic family engagement
 - Linguistic and cultural understanding
 - Safe spaces to talk about race and culture



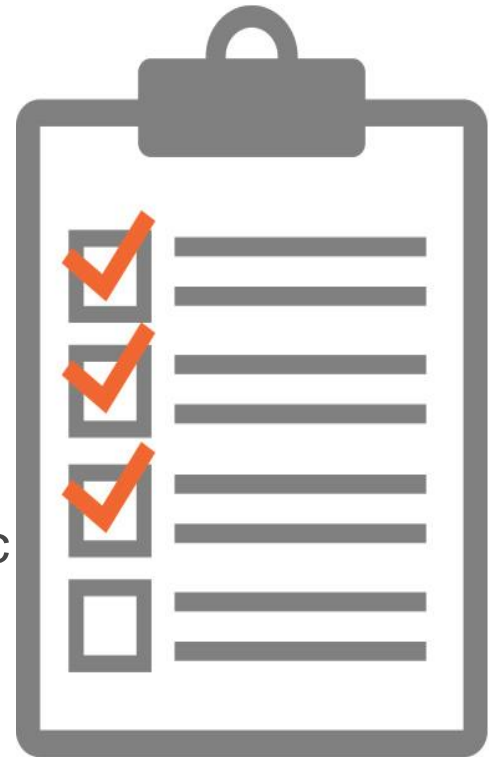
What else we can do to move forward

Connect and empower leaders at all levels

- Local, county and state decision maker engagement
- Active dialogue and collaboration with non-ECE (health providers, housing, churches, legal aid, civil rights)
- Parents!

Keep learning and sharing

- Other states that are doing better job with specific communities
- Successful local family outreach, engagement, support and retention
- Successful provider trainings and support



Resources

Giannina Pérez

Senior Director, Early Childhood Policy, Children Now

gperez@childrennow.org

www.childrennow.org

To access helpful resources, please visit:

- Urban Institute, Immigrant Access to ECE urban.org/policy-centers/cross-center-initiatives/kids-context/projects/immigrant-access-early-care-and-education
- Harder and Company, Families at the Center harderco.com/wp-content/uploads/Family-in-the-Center-report_FINAL-2015Oct07.pdf
- Children Now, California Children's Report Card childrennow.org/reports-research/2016cacchildrensreportcard/
- Children Now, Leveraging LCFF: Making the case for early learning in your school district childrennow.org/index.php/movement/eld_lcff_primer



Thank you for all you do for our kids!



Mississippi

Carol Burnett

Mississippi Low-Income Child Care
Initiative

Civil Rights Commission Report on Mississippi Child Care Program

March 10, 2016

Presented by: Carol Burnett
Mississippi Low Income Child Care Initiative

Mississippi Low Income Child Care Initiative

The Mississippi Low Income Child Care Initiative (MLICCI) is a state wide organization of child care providers, parents, and community people who are working together to:

- *Build a strong, grassroots constituency for poor children and families in Mississippi;*
- *Advocate improved child-care policies and greater public investment in child-care subsidy programs for poor families; and,*
- *Enhance the quality of child development experiences for all poor children living in Mississippi.*

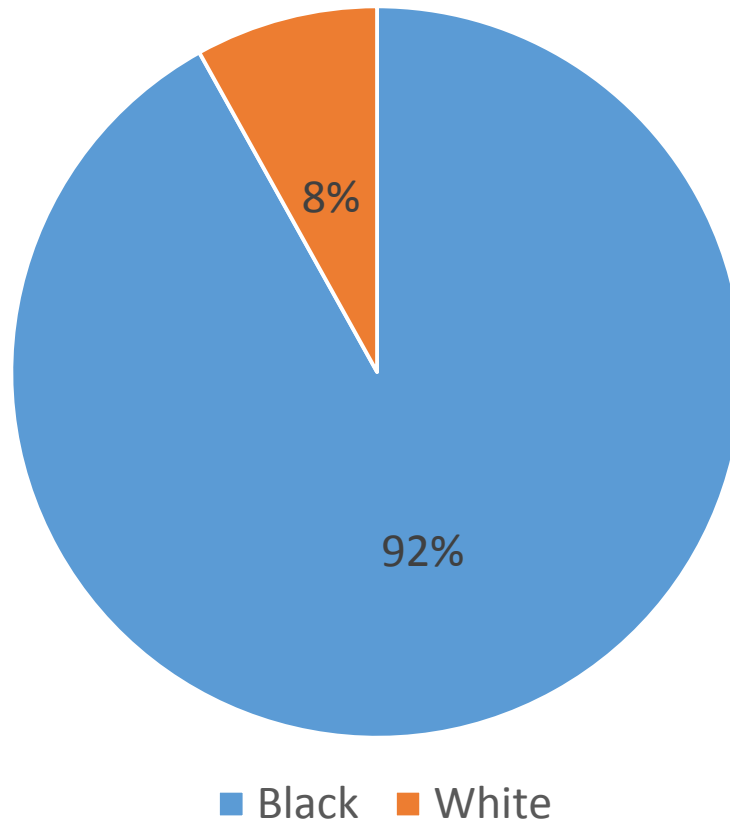


The Mississippi Advisory Committee to the US Commission on Civil Rights held hearings on April 29 and May 13, 2015 to gather testimony about the impact of race on Mississippi's child care subsidy program.

MLICCI was among those invited to testify. Our testimony shared the experiences of our constituents: child care centers serving low income working parents – who are mostly black single moms.

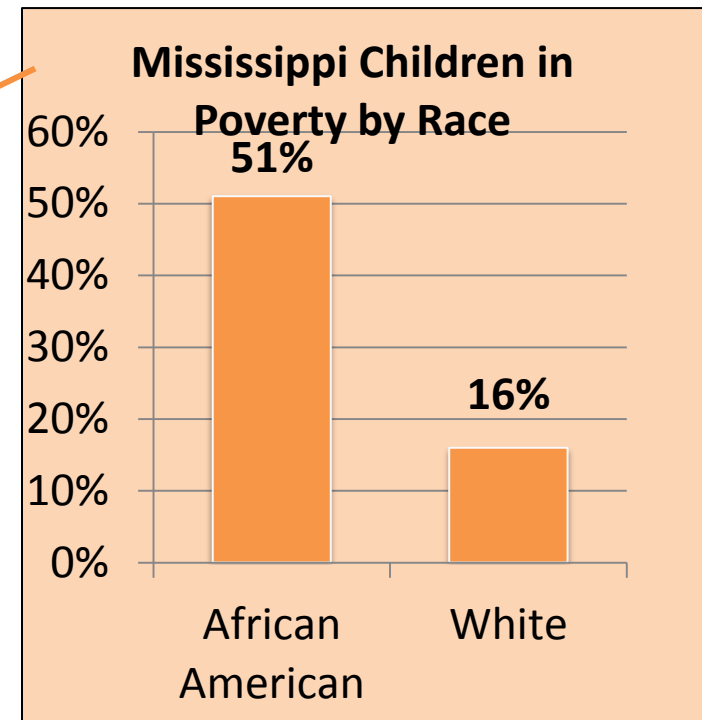
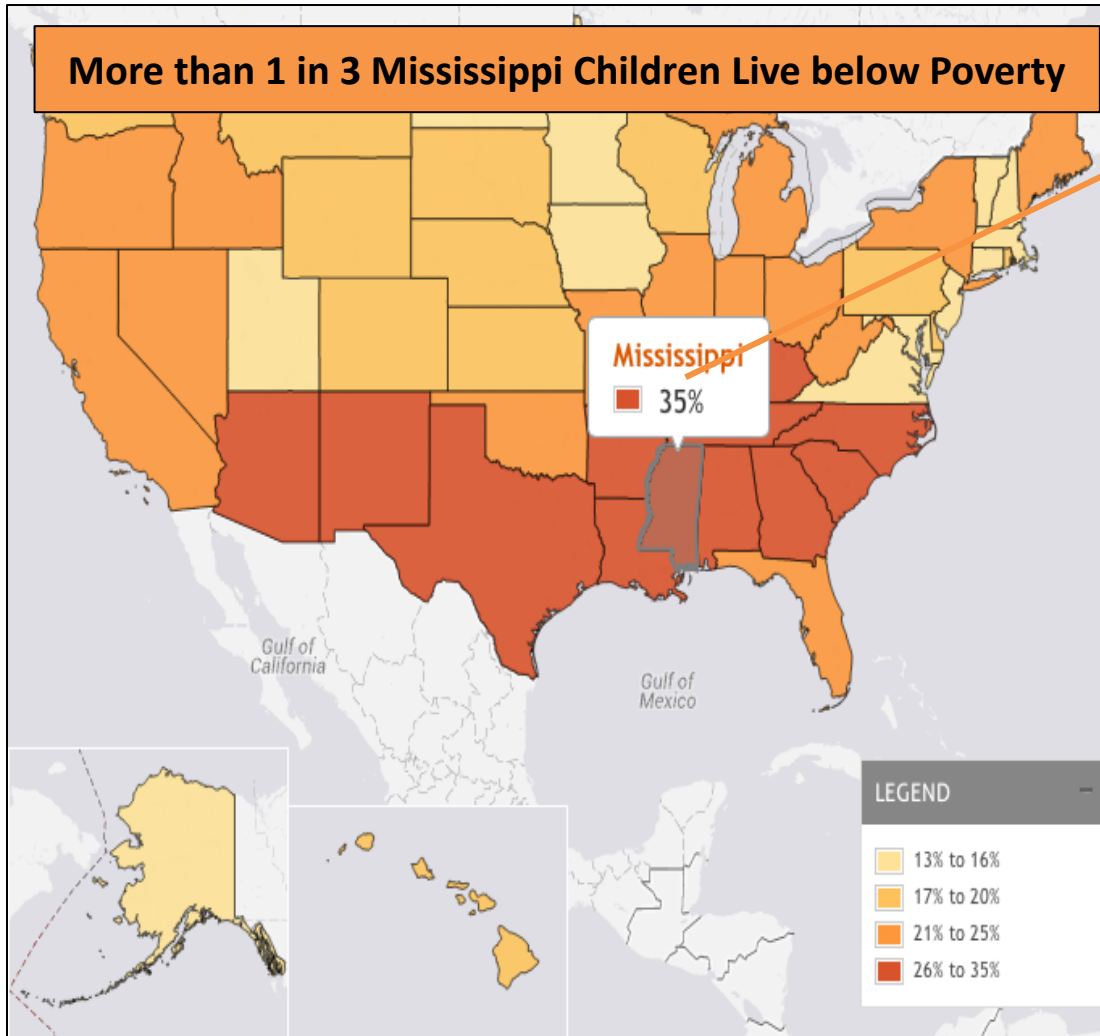
“While the Committee recognizes that there will always be competing forces for limited publicly- sponsored resources for low-income families, given the continued disproportionate and long term impact of childhood poverty on the African American community in Mississippi, the Committee sought to examine whether or not the way in which early childhood care and development resources are currently being allocated in Mississippi may serve to exacerbate rather than narrow these disparities.”

Mississippi children served by CCDBG child care



Introduction and Context

- Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) helps low-income working families afford child care
- CCDBG target demographic in MS is, primarily, Black families with young children headed by single mothers



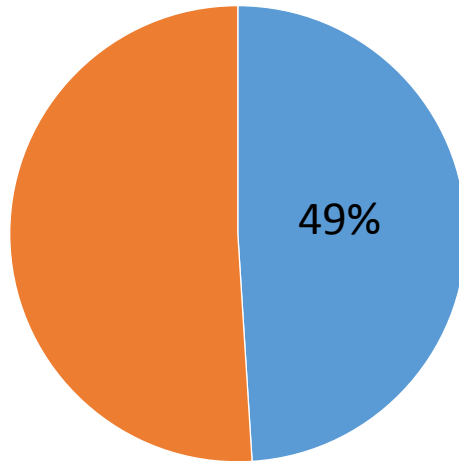
Map and Data by Mississippi Kids Count, Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State University

While half (49%) of all Mississippi children live in a family headed by a single mother,

66% of low-income (the eligibility for CCDF) young children live in families headed by a single mother.

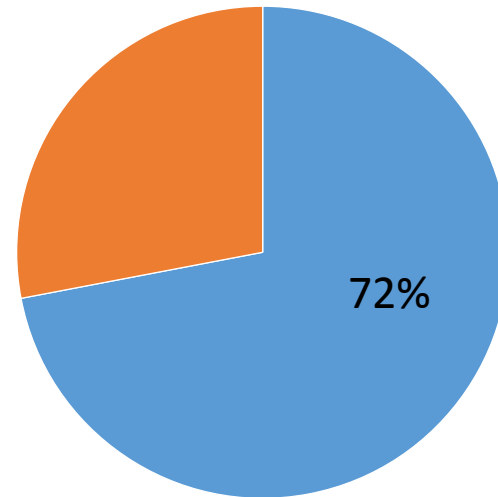
Three-quarters of these parents (76%) work.

Mississippi's Workforce



■ Women

Mississippi Minimum Wage Workers



■ Women

MINIMUM WAGE LEAVES FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY

Mississippi (federal) Minimum Wage: \$7.25

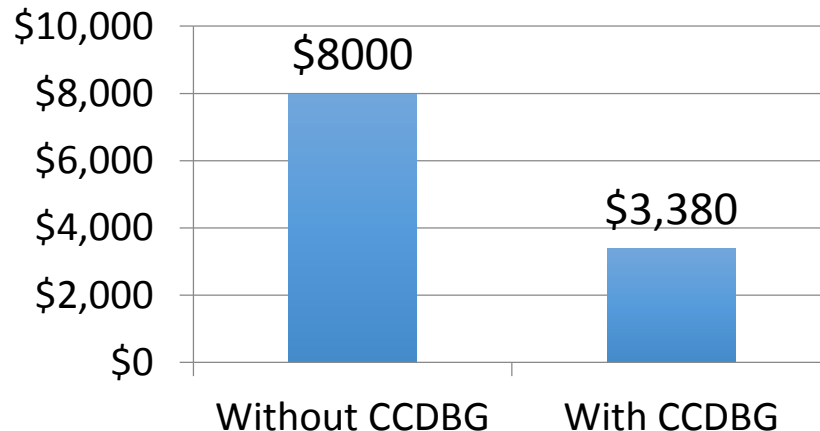
Full-time Equivalent, 52 weeks/year: \$15,080

Federal Poverty Level, Family of 2 (a mom and one child): \$15,930

CCDBG is a critical work support

CCDBG vouchers significantly reduce child care costs for low-income working parents. A mom earning minimum wage (\$15,080/year) with two children would have her child care costs reduced by 58% and save \$383 per month.

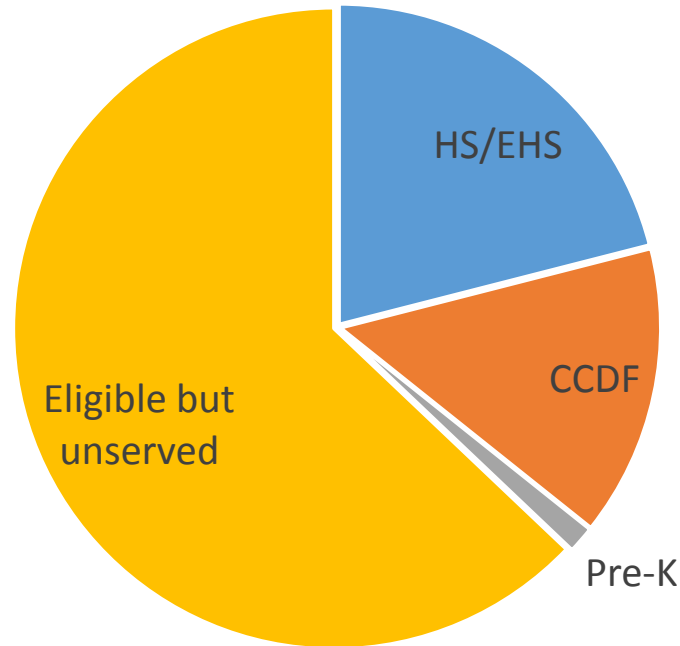
Annual Child Care Costs for a
Single Minimum Wage Earner with
Two Children



The MS Economic Policy Center reports, "Since child care is one of the major expenses for families with children, the addition of a child care subsidy generally provides the greatest relief of any work support."

**Yet large numbers of MS children eligible
for CCDBG remain unserved.**

MS Children Under Six Eligible for Childcare Assistance



■ HS/EHS ■ CCDBG` ■ PreK ■ Unserved Eligible

The Civil Rights Commission report cites budget decisions that have a significant, disparate impact primarily on African-American families.

While there are nearly 14,000 (13,973) children on the waiting list:

MDHS diverted millions to a contract with Xerox for finger scanning technology to detect fraud - despite no evidence of fraud

MDHS does not use available *unspent* TANF dollars to expand the number of eligible children served

MDHS diverts millions away from services to children while there are thousands (currently 13,973) on the waiting list to finance non-direct services including a quality rating system so expensive it prices out centers in low-income communities of color

The number of MS children served by CCDBG has shrunk by 46% since 2010.

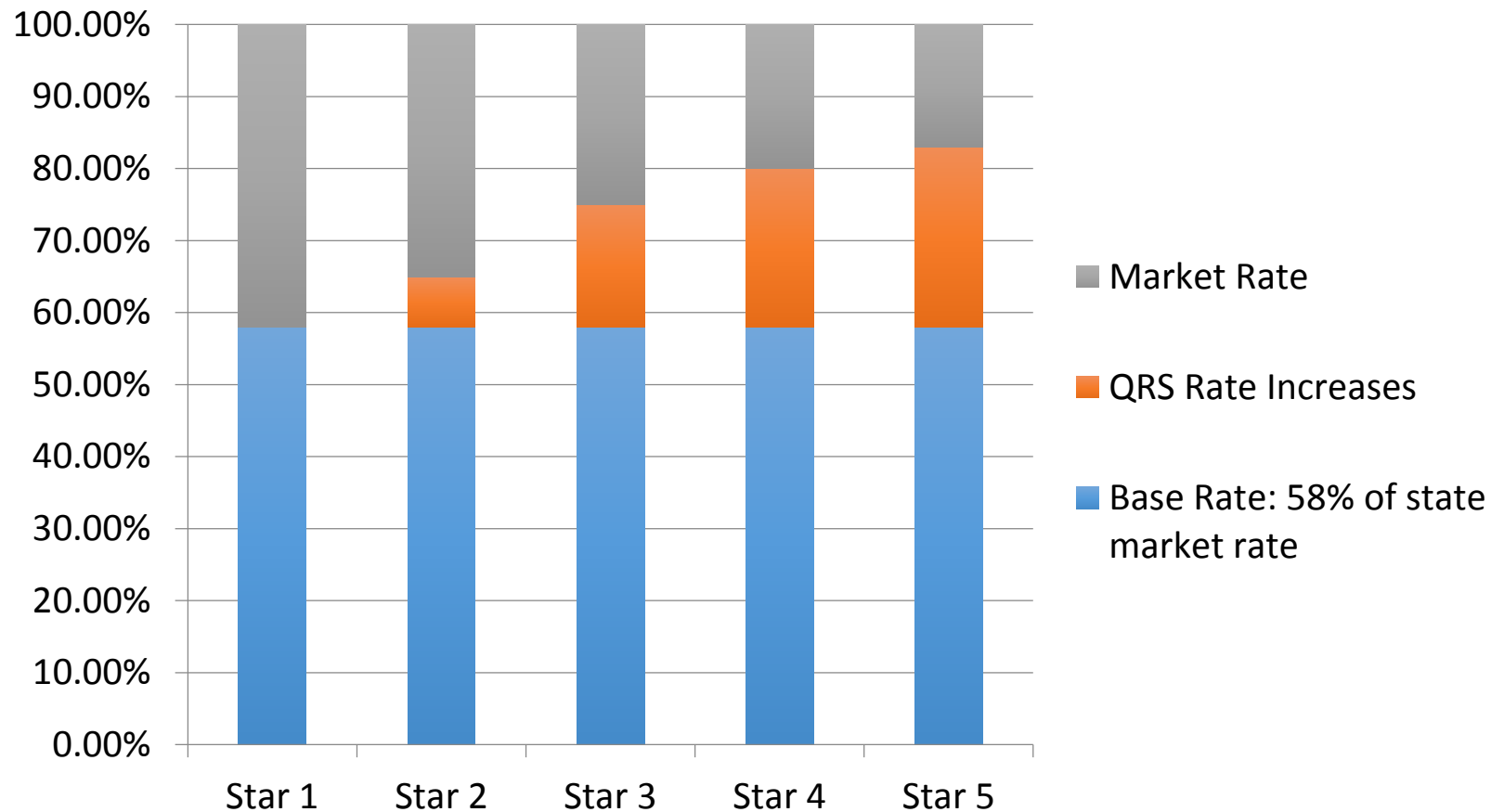
While the federal funds used by Mississippi to serve children have shrunk by 28% since 2010.

(Mississippi provides no additional state funding)

FFY	MS CCDBG Children Served (as reported by HHS)	MS CCCDBG funds expended (as reported by HHS)
2013	18,300	78,429,261
2012	19,500	74,446,338
2011	23,800	90,428,489
2010	33,900	108,977,645

QRIS:

“Without financial support to make needed improvements, QRIS incentive dollars may not be accessible to many child care facilities, particularly those located in low-income African American communities. ... Especially in light of the significant increase projected in quality improvement spending with the reauthorization of the CCDBG Act of 2014, concerns regarding disparate impact on the basis of race may be particularly troubling.”



DHS has failed to use all available funds to expand the number of eligible families who need CCDBG services.

TANF is not only available, but also proven to be beneficial in moving families from welfare to work.

Federal Fiscal Year	TANF - MS Unliquidated obligations	TANF - MS Unobligated balance	TANF – MS Total Unspent	Estimated number of children this total could serve if used for CCDBG child care
2010	\$8,964,807	\$30,545,051	39,509,858	9877
2011	7,424,666	\$8,889,324	16,313,990	4078
2012	5,617,940	\$12,867,051	18,484,991	4621
2013	4,027,624	7,865,405	11,893,029	2973
2014	0	21,167,665	21,167,665	5292

The Civil Rights Commission report cites policy choices which unduly restrict or limit CCDF participation have a significant, disparate impact primarily on African-American families.

Eligibility criteria as set by MDHS:

Child support requirement for single parents may have disparate impact based on sex

Re-determination/interim reporting cause disruptions in service—
despite 12 month eligibility families receive services between 13
and 260 days/year

Climate of Mistrust and Lack of Cooperation

Testimony revealed deep mistrust and divergent perspectives between MDHS (the lead agency) and some child care providers, particularly those in African American communities. A number of facility owners continue to view the state's administration of CCDF as discriminatory on the basis of race.

Providers reported costly state retaliation for their resistance to finger scanning

Despite significant public input, no changes to the plan or responses to input have *ever* been provided by the state

Lack of transparency or accurate, comprehensive data

Unexplained inaccuracies and discrepancies exist between state and HHS data.

MDHS requires all requests for information to invoke the Public Records Act.

Lack of transparency

Findings:

MDHS policies restrict families in greatest need from accessing care (such as re-determination and the child support requirement);

Budgetary decisions divert already inadequate funding away from and fail to use available funding for services to eligible children;

Unaffordability of QRIS and rater bias in QRIS;

Mistrust and lack of cooperation between DHS and providers, particularly those serving African American communities, impede goals of the program and may be preventing a significant portion of children and families from accessing child care and collaborating for quality improvement.

Recommendations:

OCC should consider whether sufficiently compelling justification exists for such a differentially applied (single parents as opposed to married) policy (child support) that justifies a disparate impact on women.

OCC should require states to spend a portion of CCDF comparable to quality improvement on child care facilities in low income areas to help facilities meet quality improvement standards which may help narrow current disparities.

OCC should review QRIS evaluation criteria and outcomes in diverse communities to ensure criteria are culturally relevant to diverse populations and do not unduly disadvantage a protected class.

OCC should require clear, written QRIS policies to address concerns regarding potential biased ratings.

OCC should require lead agencies to respond to public input provided in state plan hearing process and explain how input was incorporated or why it was not.

Accurate and continuous data should be reported to the public.

Follow up:

US Commission on Civil Rights sent report to HHS (March 2016)

MDHS submits CCDF State Plan to HHS (March 2016)

Continued MLICCI Advocacy:

For a copy of the full report:

[http://www.usccr.gov/pubs/MississippiCCS_memo_final_with%20a
appendix.pdf](http://www.usccr.gov/pubs/MississippiCCS_memo_final_with%20a%20appendix.pdf)

For more information:

Carol Burnett, Executive Director

Mississippi Low Income Child Care Initiative

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Conclusions and Next Steps

- Further federal and state investment in child care and early education programs.
- Improve data collection.
- Assess state policies for their impact on children of color.
- Consider ways to reach underserved populations.
- Increase collaborations among stakeholders to discuss disparities and equity in access to early education.

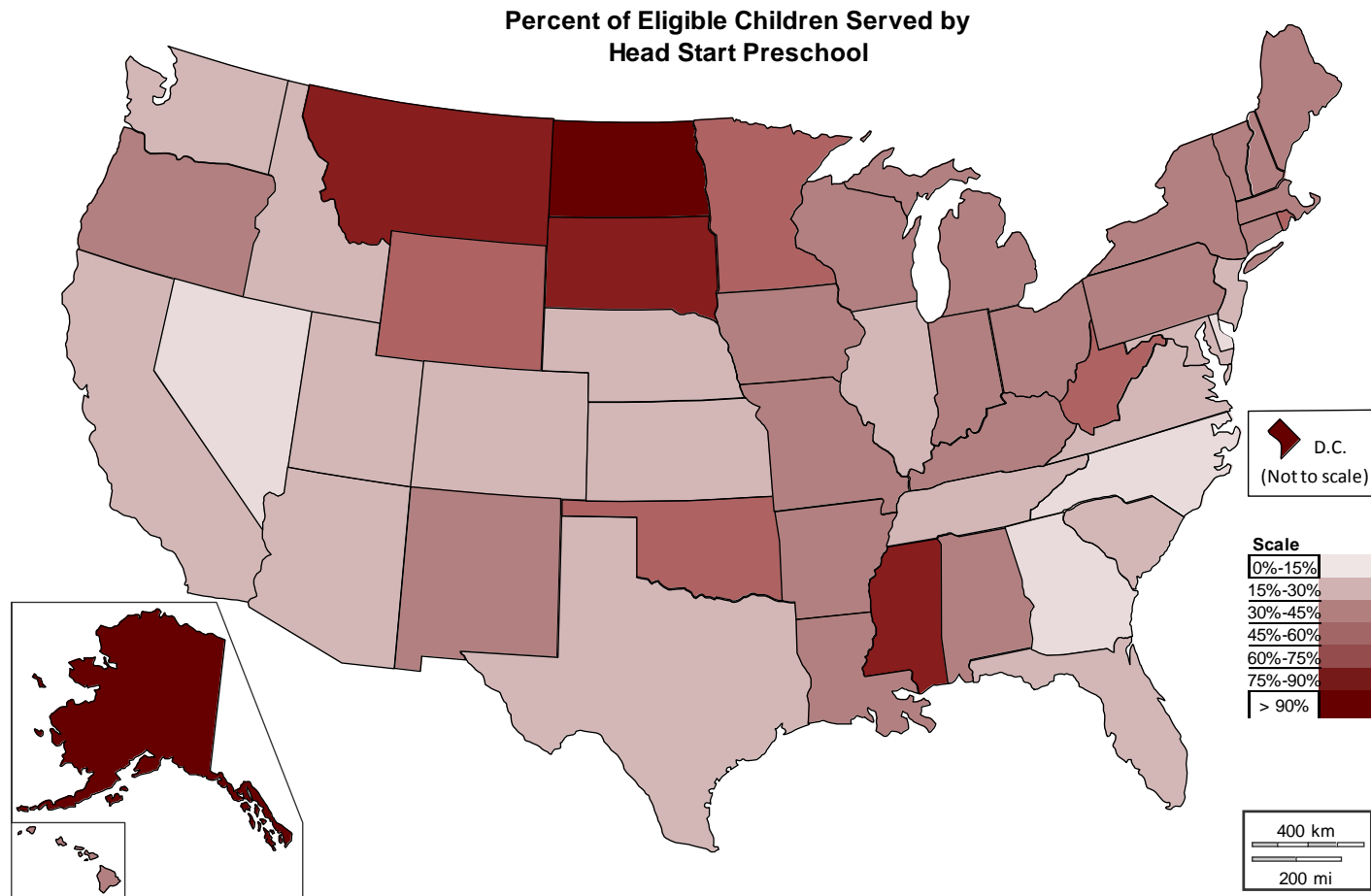
Q&A



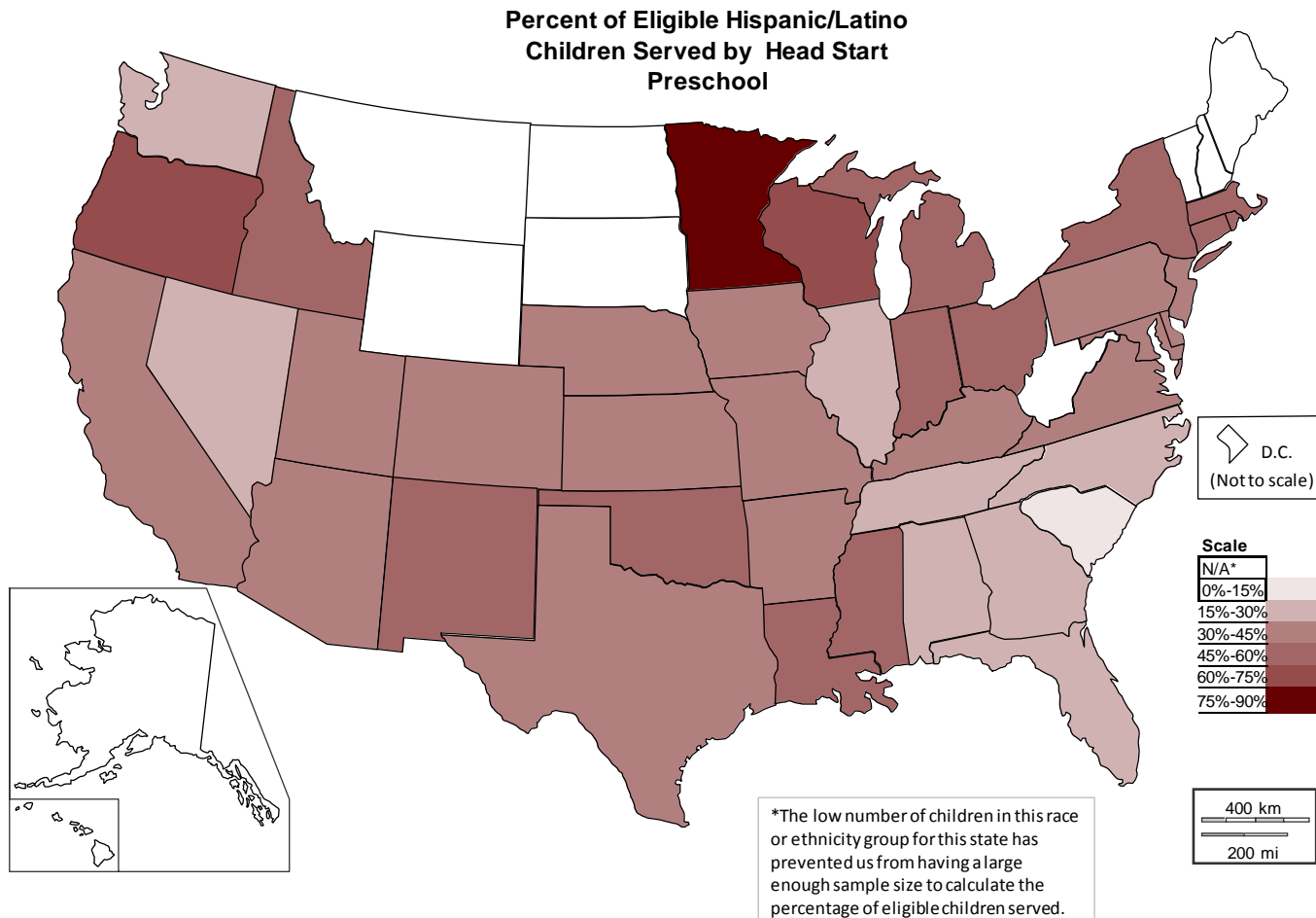
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- Visit us at www.clasp.org
- Read Disparate Access at www.clasp.org/issues/child-care-and-early-education/pages/disparate-access
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http://twitter.com/CLASP_DC

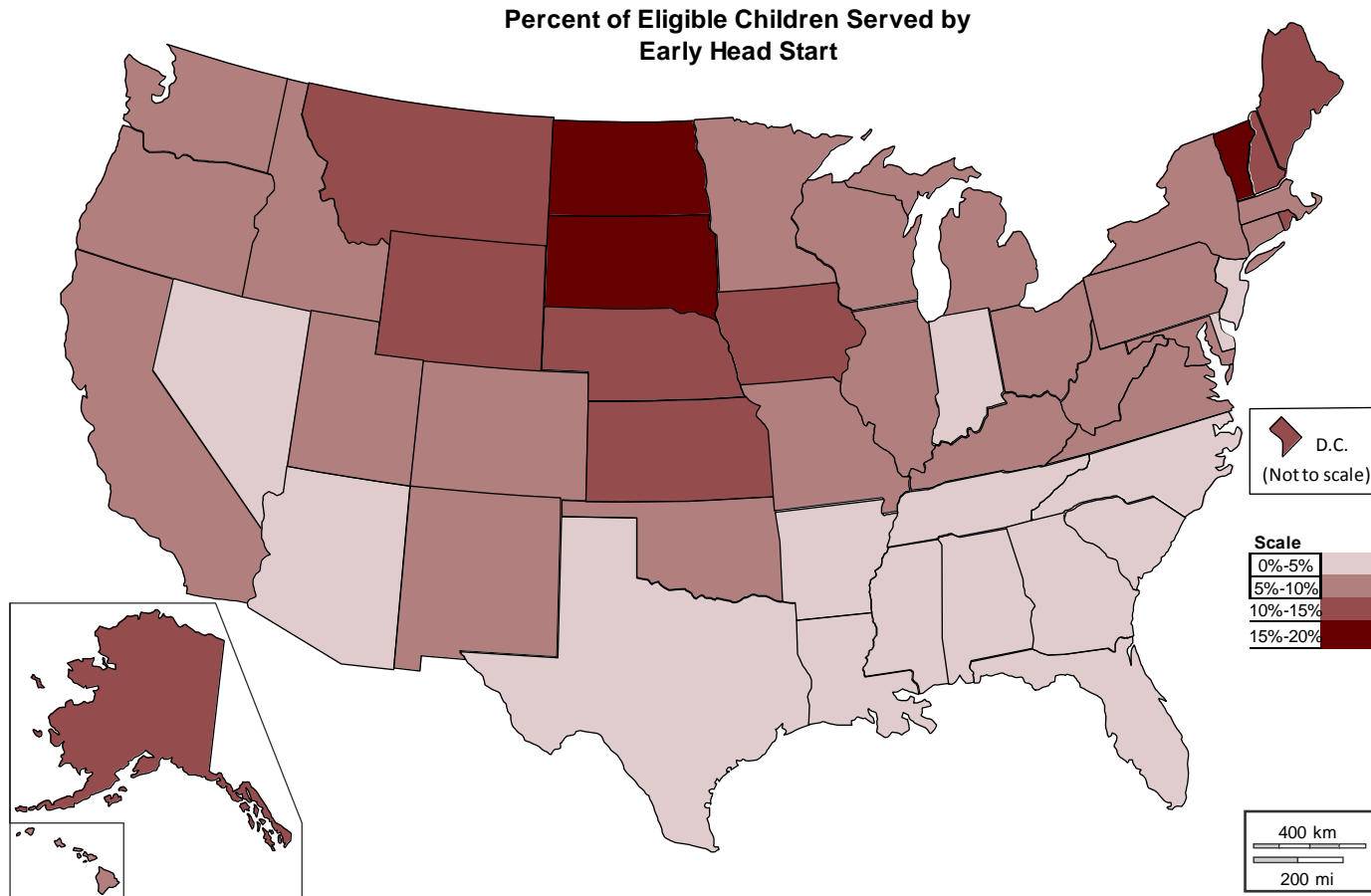
Head Start Preschool



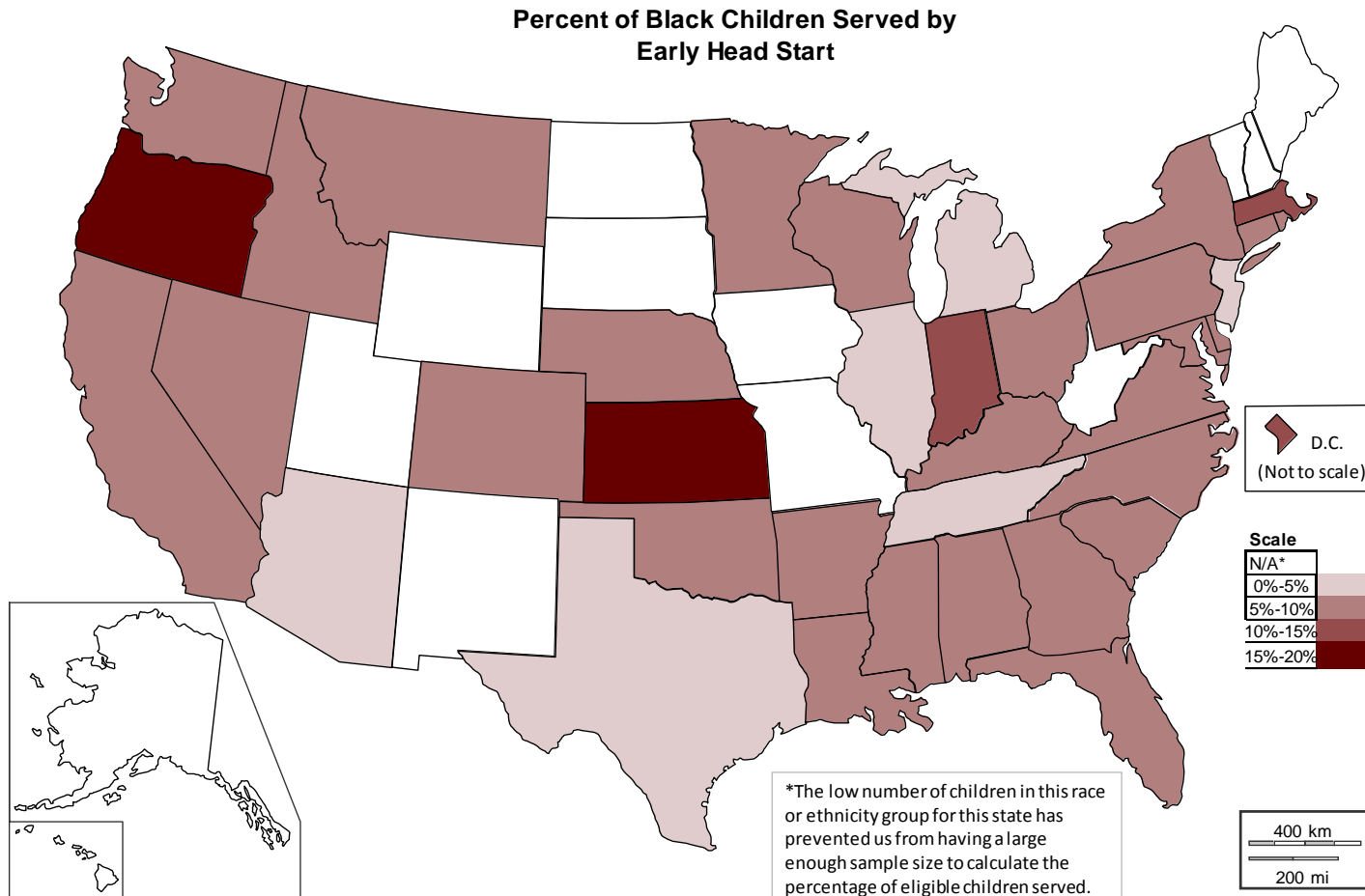
Head Start Preschool



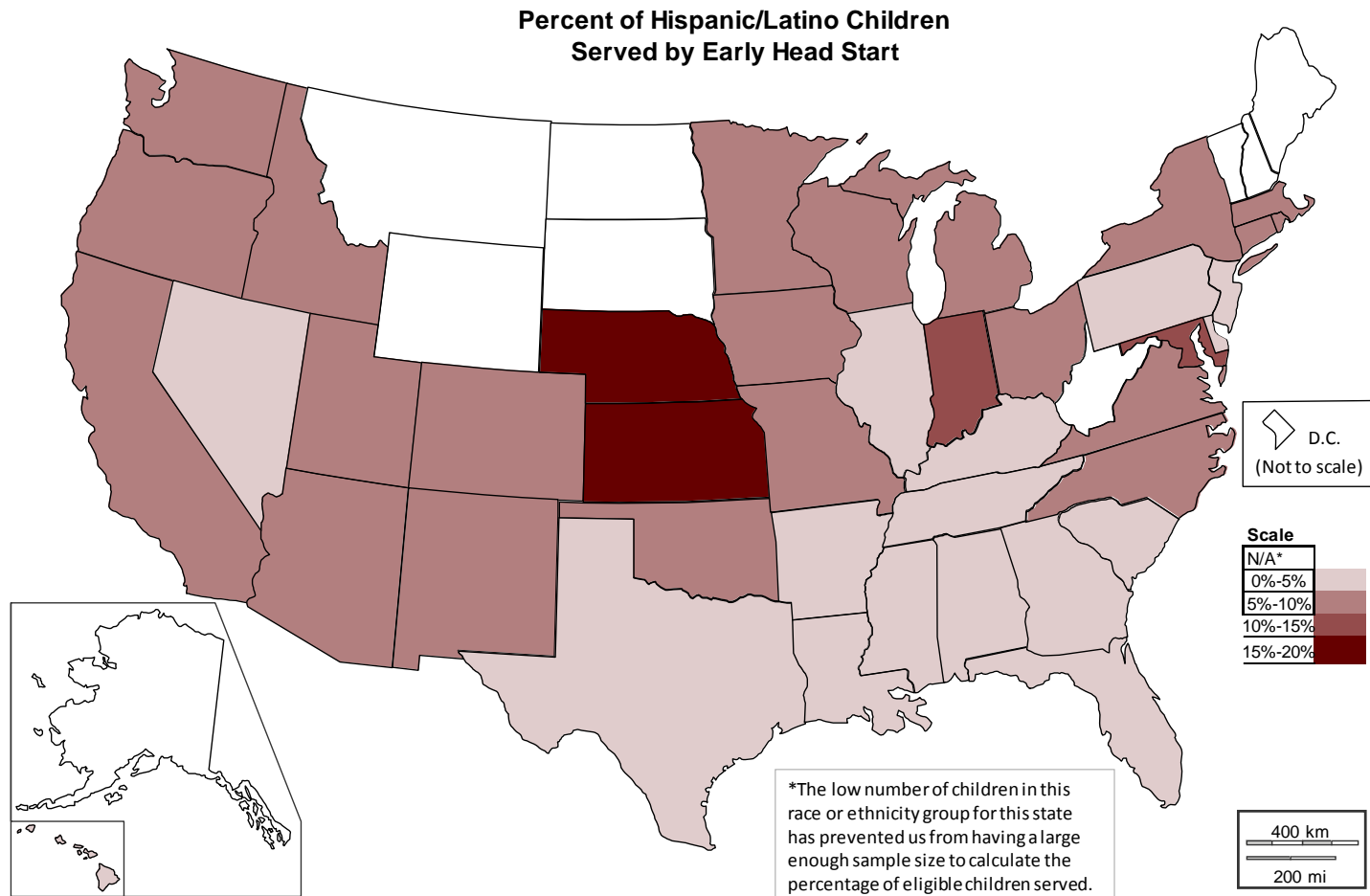
Early Head Start



Early Head Start

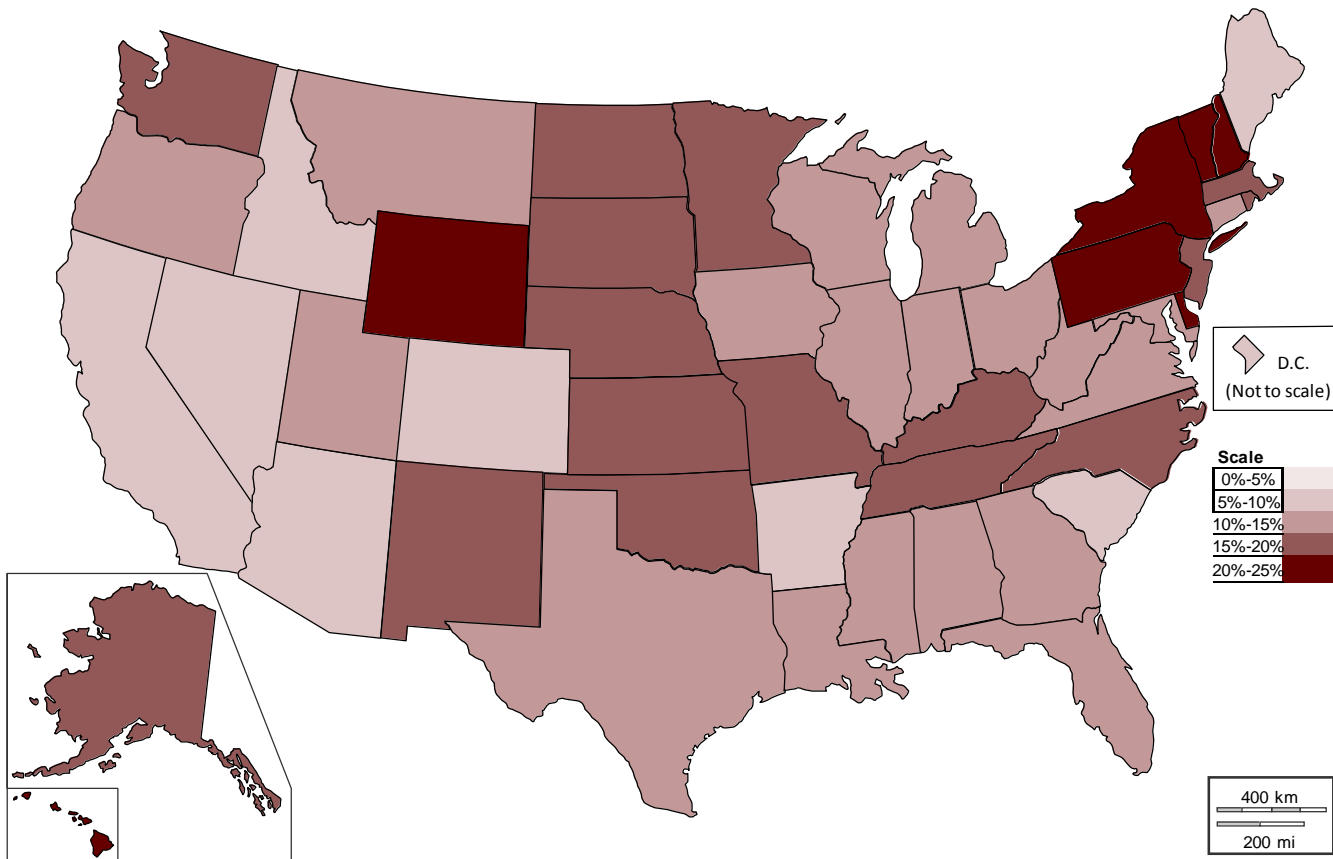


Early Head Start



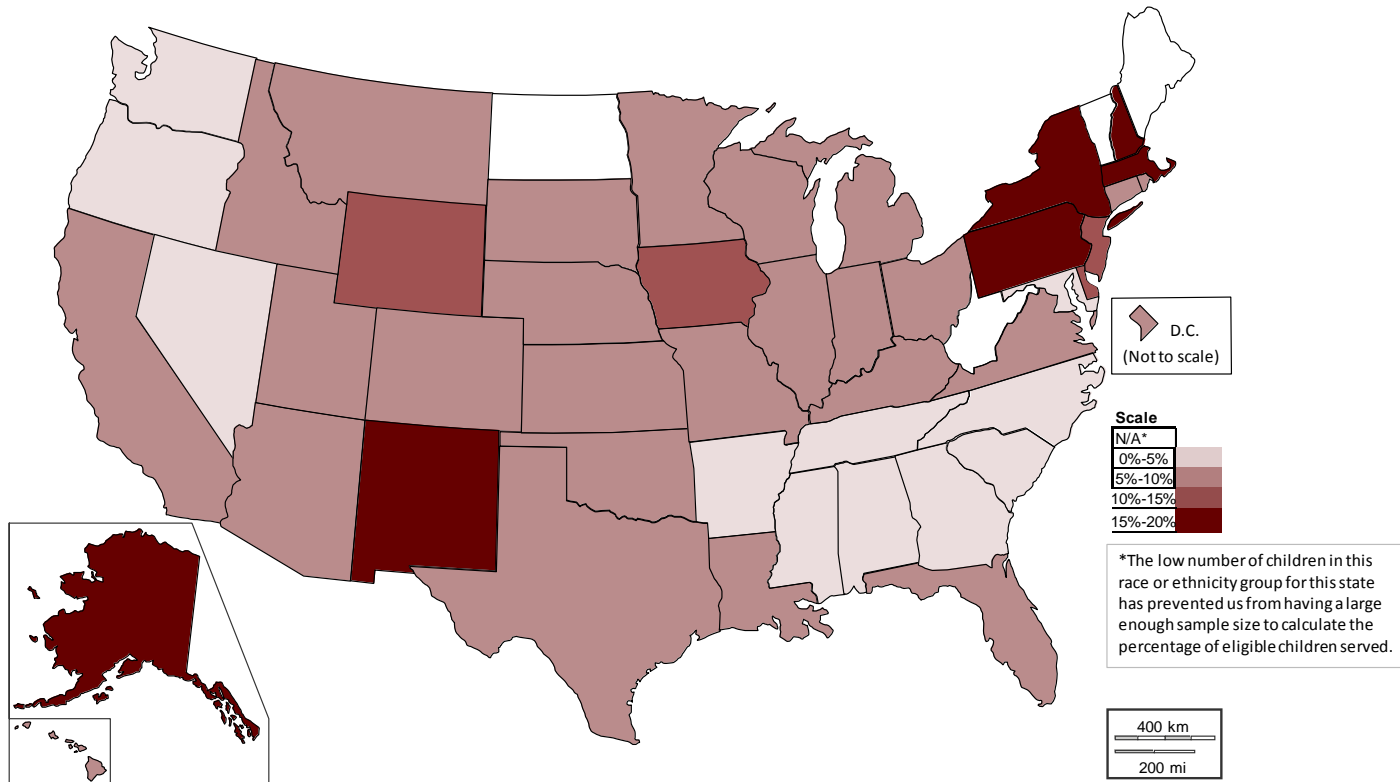
CCDBG

Total Number of Eligible Children Served by CCDBG



CCDBG

Total Hispanic/Latino Children Served by CCDBG



CCDBG

Total Black Children Served by CCDBG

