Finding and Using Data to Advocate for Children and Families

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Smart Start
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Today’s Agenda

• Who are the Young Children in the United States?
  ▪ Poverty
  ▪ Race/Ethnicity
  ▪ Immigration Status

• Where are the Children in Child Care and Early Education?
  ▪ Utilization and Access
  ▪ Disparate Access

• How Can the Data be Used to Advocate?
Who Are the Young Children in the United States?
Many Young Children Are Poor or Low-Income...

Children Under Age 6 by Family Income, 2015

- Poor (under 100% of poverty) 22.8%
- Above 200% of poverty 54.4%
- Low-income (100-200% of poverty) 22.8%

Source: CLASP calculations of American Community Survey data, Table B17001, http://www.census.gov/acs/.

CLASP calculations of American Community Survey data, Table B17024, http://www.census.gov/acs/. Extreme Poverty is defined as living below 50 percent of the federal poverty level.

CLASP calculations of American Community Survey data, Table B17024, http://www.census.gov/acs/. Low-income is defined as living below 200 percent of the federal poverty level.
...And the Youngest Children Are Most Likely to be Poor

Children Living in Low-income and Poor Families in the U.S. by Age Group, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Poor</th>
<th>Low-Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth - 2</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consequences of Poverty on Young Children

Research shows:

• Poverty is a strong predictor of…
  ▪ Children’s success in school
  ▪ Adult employment and earnings.

• Children growing up in poverty experience…
  ▪ Poorer health
  ▪ Higher incidence of developmental delays and learning disabilities
  ▪ More hunger

Young Children Face Multiple Risk Factors for Unhealthy Development

Exposure to Multiple Risk Factors Among Young Children, 2014

- 0 risks: 40%
- 1-2 risks: 43%
- 3+ risks: 17%

These risk factors include: poor, single parent, teen mother, low parental education, non-employed parents, residential mobility, households with non-English speakers, and large family size.

Young Child Risk Calculator, National Center for Children in Poverty
2014 American Community Survey
Young Children in the U.S. Are Increasingly Diverse

Source: CLASP calculations of American Community Survey data, U.S Census Bureau, Table PEPASR6H, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013 (Release Date: June 2014), http://www.census.gov/acs/www/.
Diversity Among Poor Young Children

Children Under Age 6 Living at or Below the Federal Poverty Level

- Black or African American alone: 40%
- Some Other race alone: 36%
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone: 33%
- Hispanic or Latino alone: 30%
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: 30%
- All Children Under Age 6: 23%
- Two or more Races: 22%
- White alone: 19%
- White not Hispanic or Latino: 14%
- Asian alone: 12%

...And Children of Color Are an Emerging Majority

Children of Immigrants

- Children of immigrants are a growing share of the U.S. population
  - One in four children between ages 0 to 5 had at least one immigrant parent, and the majority are U.S. citizens

- Children of immigrants are increasingly diverse
  - Country of origin
  - LEP status
  - Immigration status

Percent Increase in Population of Children of Immigrants, Under Age 6, 2000-2012

How a Parent’s Unauthorized Status Impacts Child Development

Child/ parent stress

Less family income

Less access to education & services

Damage to child’s health, education, development
Where Are the Children in Child Care and Early Education?
Many Young Children Are in Care...

Average Time Preschoolers Spent in Selected Child Care Arrangements by Employment Status of Mother

- **Any Arrangement**
  - Mother Employed: 36
  - Mother Not Employed: 21

- **Day Care Center**
  - Mother Employed: 33
  - Mother Not Employed: 25

- **Family Day Care**
  - Mother Employed: 32
  - Mother Not Employed: 18

- **Grandparent**
  - Mother Employed: 23
  - Mother Not Employed: 15

- **Nonrelative in child's home**
  - Mother Employed: 24
  - Mother Not Employed: 12

- **Nursery/Preschool**
  - Mother Employed: 25
  - Mother Not Employed: 16

- **Other Nonrelative**
  - Mother Employed: 25
  - Mother Not Employed: 11

Primary Child Care Arrangements for Children 0-5 With Employed Mothers

Child Care is Expensive, Particularly for Poor Families

Monthly Child Care Expenditures of Families with Employed Mothers as a Percent of Household Income

- Below Poverty: 30
- 100-199% of Poverty: 18
- 200% of Poverty and Above: 7

Access to Early Childhood Programs by Race & Ethnicity
High-quality child care and early education can build a strong foundation for young children's healthy development; yet, current federal and state child care and early education investments are not sufficient to meet the great need among young children.

While these gaps in access to child care and early education are widely recognized, less is understood about how access differs by race and ethnicity.
Disparate Access

To download the full report visit:
Programs

- Head Start and Early Head Start
- Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)
- Preschool
Federal Programs Serve Only a Fraction of Eligible Children

- Head Start serves 43 percent of eligible preschoolers and about 5 percent of eligible infants and toddlers in Early Head Start.

- CCDBG serves 13 percent of eligible children.

Source: CLASP analysis.
Head Start Preschool and Early Head Start Findings
Context and Methodology

- Federal to local funding stream.
- Early Head Start serves children birth through age 2.
- 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

- Hispanic/Latino, regardless of race: 38%
- AIAN: 4%
- Asian: 2%
- Black: 29%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander: 1%
- White: 43%
- Bi- or Multi-racial: 9%
- Other/Unspecified: 12%

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

- All Children: 43%
- Black: 54%
- Hispanic/Latino: 38%
- Asian: 36%

## Head Start Preschool State Findings

### Percent Eligible Children Served in Head Start Preschool by Race/Ethnicity

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

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

- All Children: 5%
- Black: 6%
- Hispanic/Latino: 5%
- Asian: 4%

Child Care and Development Block Grant Findings
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

- All Children: 13%
- Black: 21%
- Hispanic/Latino: 8%
- AIAN: 6%
- Asian: 11%

Source: CLASP analysis of 2011-2013 CCDBG administrative data and 2011-2013 ACS data
Access to CCDBG varies significantly by state

### CCDBG Eligible Children Served by Race/Ethnicity
#### Top 5 States
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>AIAN</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania (42%)</td>
<td>New Jersey (12%)</td>
<td>Arizona (43%)</td>
<td>New York (73%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware (39%)</td>
<td>Iowa (10%)</td>
<td>North Carolina (24%)</td>
<td>California (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri (38%)</td>
<td>Hawaii (9%)</td>
<td>Virginia (13%)</td>
<td>Washington (24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York (37%)</td>
<td>Connecticut (9%)</td>
<td>Washington (10%)</td>
<td>Minnesota (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas (35%)</td>
<td>Wisconsin (8%)</td>
<td>Oregon (9%)</td>
<td>Wisconsin (13%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bottom 5 States
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic/Latino</th>
<th>AIAN</th>
<th>Asian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maine (3%)</td>
<td>Mississippi (1%)</td>
<td>Hawaii (0%)</td>
<td>Arizona (&lt;1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina (4%)</td>
<td>Oregon (1%)</td>
<td>Florida (1%)</td>
<td>Montana (&lt;1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island (6%)</td>
<td>South Carolina (1%)</td>
<td>Georgia (1%)</td>
<td>North Dakota (&lt;1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia (7%)</td>
<td>Alabama (2%)</td>
<td>Illinois (1%)</td>
<td>South Dakota (&lt;1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota (9%)</td>
<td>Arkansas (2%)</td>
<td>Massachusetts (1%)</td>
<td>Multiple States (NM, OK) (1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Share of Eligible Latino Children Served by CCDBG by State

*The low number of children in this race or ethnicity group for this state has prevented us from having a large enough sample size to calculate the percentage of eligible children served.*
Latino Access to CCDBG

A CLOSER LOOK AT LATINO ACCESS TO CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES

A Companion Piece to
Disparate Access: Head Start & CCDBG Data by Race and Ethnicity

To Read the full report visit:
Access to Preschool

Maryland:
• 53 percent of all Latino 4-year-olds were enrolled in the public preschool program, while 49 percent of Black 4-year-olds, 25 percent of Asian 4-year-olds, and 22 percent of White 4-year-olds were enrolled.

Michigan:
• 35 percent of all Black 4-year-olds in the state are enrolled in the state-funded preschool program, while only 21 percent of White 4-year-olds are enrolled.
• Black children in Michigan comprised 37 percent of the state’s Head Start population in 2012, which is 8 percent higher than the number of Black children in the U.S. Head Start population for the same year.

Sources:
Access to Early Education

Figure 10. Percentage of U.S. Children Ages 3 & 4 by Race/Ethnicity in Nursery School

Access for Children of Immigrants

Immigrant status not tracked in data - primary language is often used as a proxy for analysis.
- Research shows that children of immigrants are less likely to access all types of child care and early education programs.
- In 2013, 29 percent of children in all Head Start programs came from households where the primary spoken language was not English.
- In 2013, LEP children made up 11 percent of the public school preschool population.
- A 2006 GAO report found that after controlling for other factors, children with LEP parents are about half as likely to receive financial assistance for child care.
How Can Data Be Used to Advocate?
How does CLASP use data?

- To advocate
- To help others advocate
- To support our analyses
- To make the case
Tell Your Story

• What is the state of young children in your community?
• Where are the unmet needs and gaps in services for particular age groups; racial/ethnic groups; programs and services?
• What are the differences in access to early childhood programs for different racial and ethnic groups in your community?
CLASP DataFinder

- www.clasp.org/data
  - Offers State Level and National Level Data
  - Poverty
  - Young Child Demographics
    - Race, ethnicity, immigrant family status
  - Child Care spending/participation
  - Head Start/Early Head Start participation
  - TANF spending
CLASP In the States

- www.clasp.org/in_the_states/
- Find fact sheets on:
  - Head Start
  - Child Care assistance
  - TANF spending
  - Infant/toddler initiatives
Recommendations

• Improve data collection for both access and the quality of programs.
• Consider using new sources of data to make the case for your advocacy goals
• To advocate for sounder policy, use data analysis that considers racial equity, immigration status, and other characteristics that may change the impacts of policy for particular and vulnerable populations.
Resources

- *Disparate Access*
- *A Closer Look at Latino Access to Child Care Subsidies*
- DataFinder
- CLASP in the States
- 2014 Head Start and Early Head Start Profiles
Contact Us

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