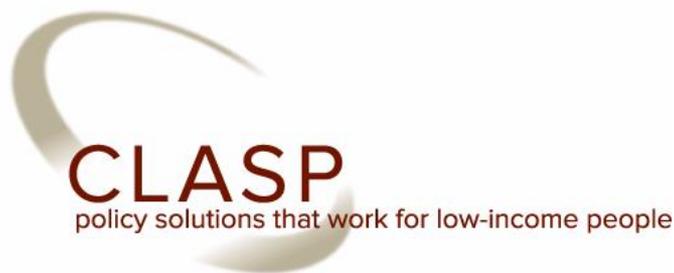


Disparate Access: Head Start and CCDBG Data by Race and Ethnicity



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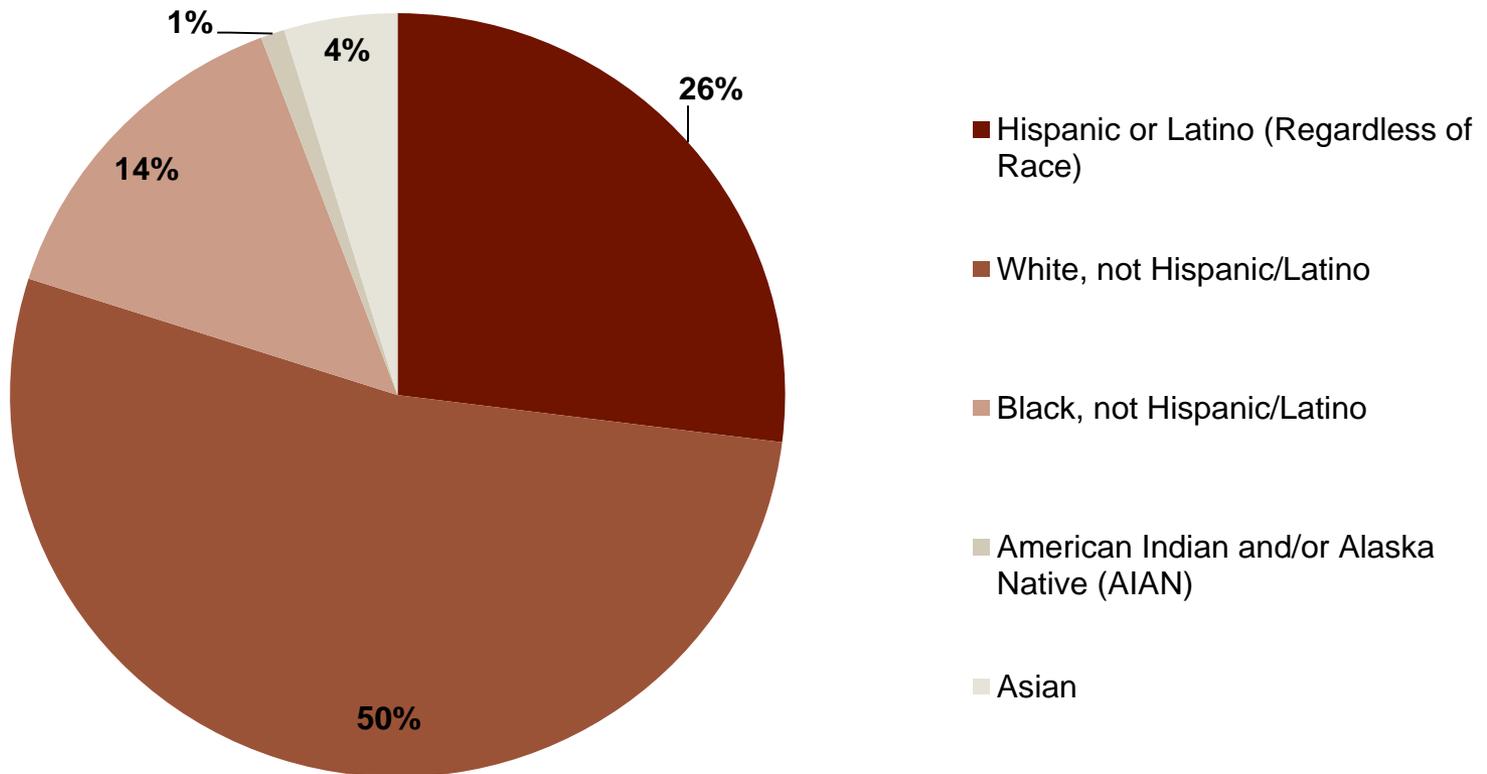
Overview

- Introduction and Context
- Head Start and Early Head Start
- CCDBG
- Understanding the Data
- Discussion

Introduction

Young Children in the U.S. are Diverse

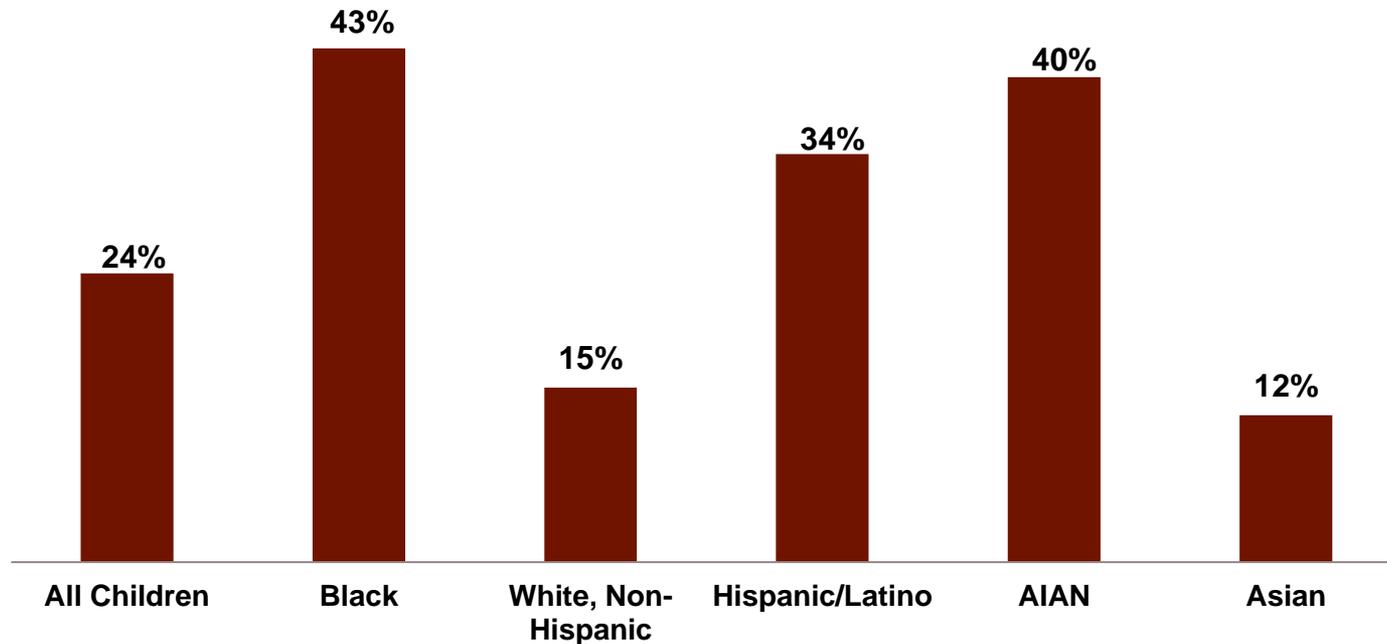
Children Birth Through 5 by Race/Ethnicity in 2013



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/>.

Diversity in Child Care Providers

- Center-based child care staff is 17% African American and 14% Hispanic.
- Among listed (licensed or registered) providers, 16% are Hispanic and 16% are African American.
- Among unlisted providers, 23% are Hispanic and 21% are African American.



Family Child Care in CCDBG and Head Start

- In 2015, approximately 23% of children receiving child care assistance were served in family or group child care homes.
- While less than one percent of Head Start preschool children were served in family child care in 2016, 4 percent of Early Head Start children were served in FCC.
- As of 2016, more than 600 family child care homes across the country were part of Early Head Start partnerships.

Why does this matter for family child care?

- There are important questions to ask about whether the provider population reflects the child population, and whether that can be a barrier.
- Policies shape access – including licensing and other regulatory policies, language and geographic access to training and supports, and quality standards that may not reflect cultural diversity.
- What do family child care providers need to better serve a more diverse population of children?

Access to Early Childhood Programs by Race & Ethnicity

The Context

- 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:

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

Federal Programs Serve Only a Fraction of Eligible Children

- Head Start serves 45 percent of eligible preschoolers and about 5 percent of eligible infants and toddlers in Early Head Start.
- Child care subsidies serve 17 percent of eligible children.



Source: HS analysis by NWLC; CCDBG analysis by HHS.

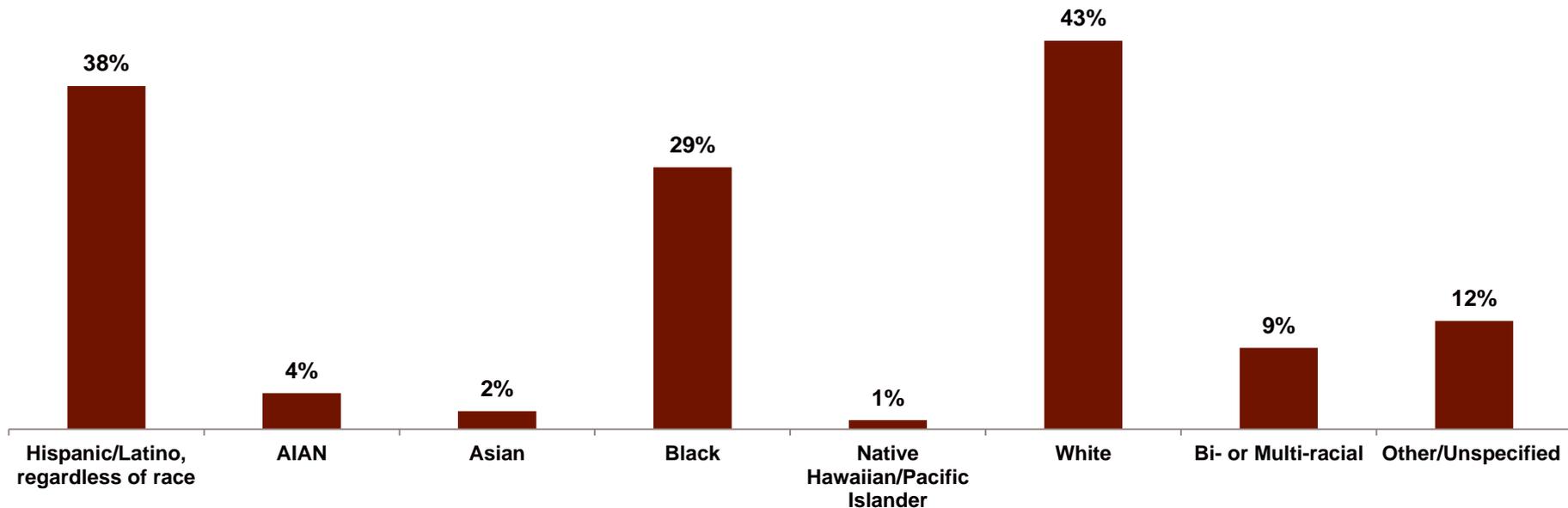
Head Start Preschool and Early Head Start Findings

Context and Methodology

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

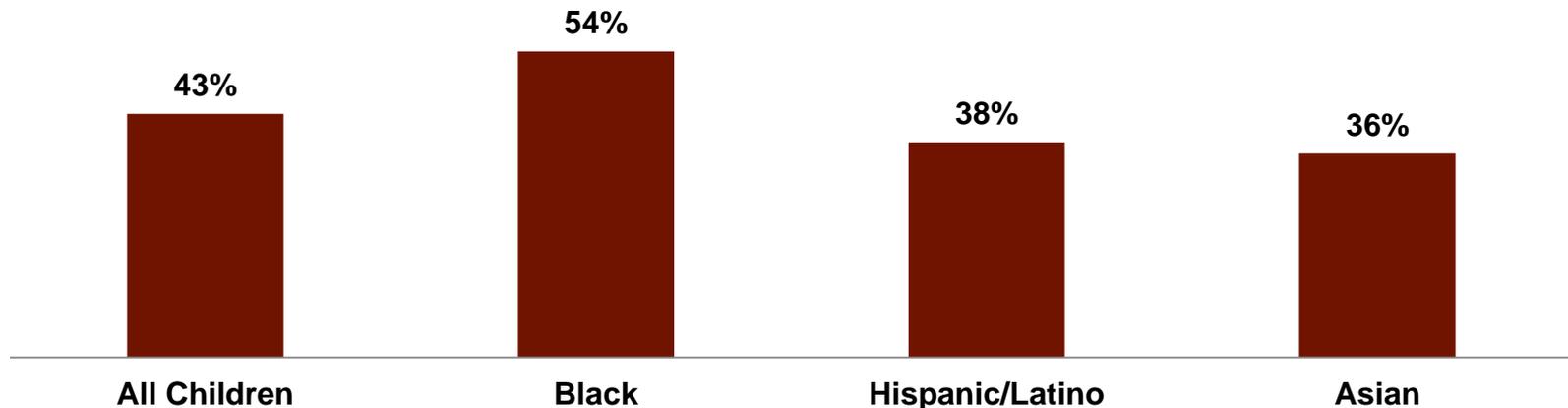
Children in All Head Start Programs by Race/Ethnicity,
as Percentage of All Children Served



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



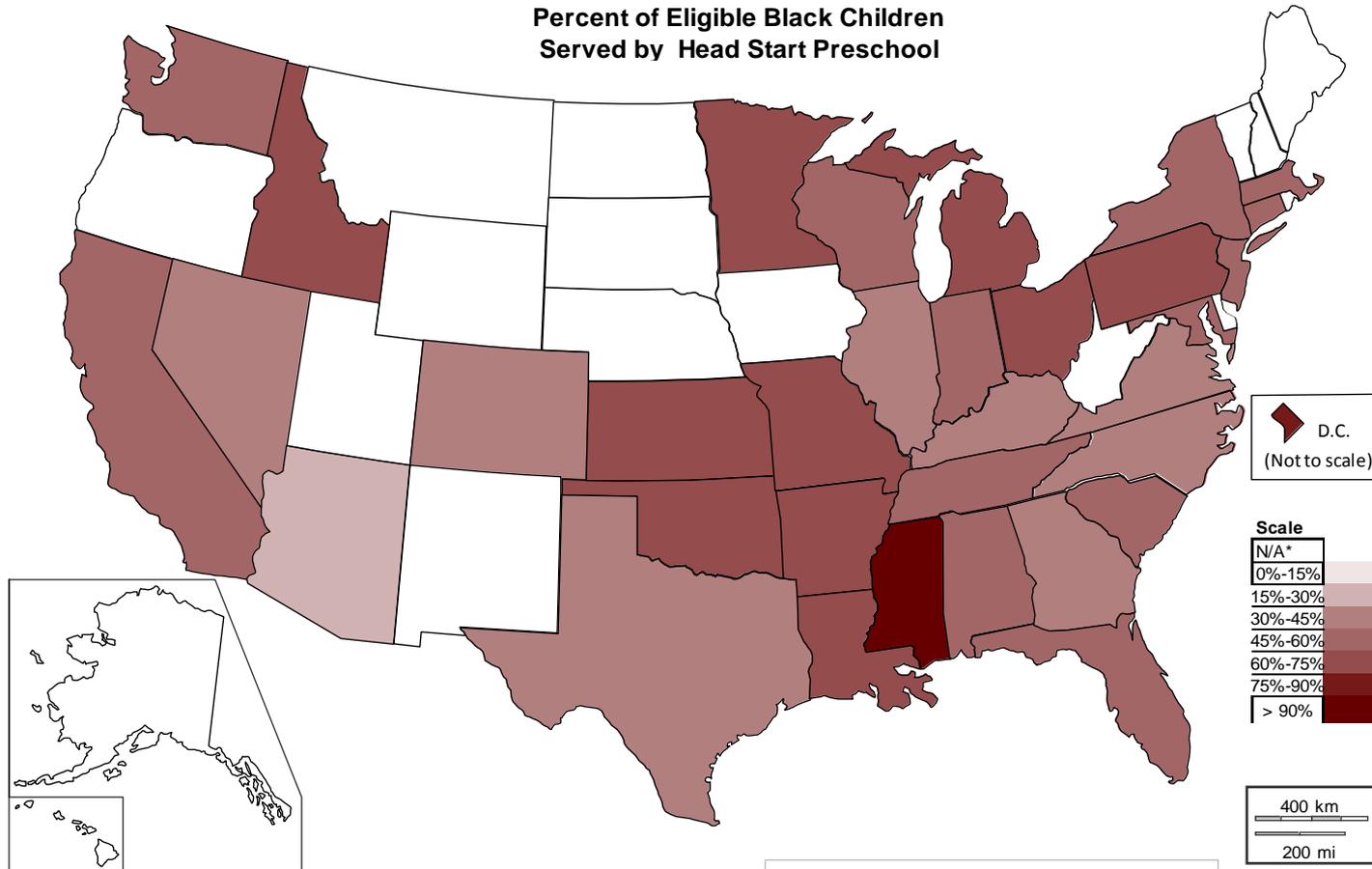
Source: CLASP Analysis of 2011-2013 Head Start PIR data and 2011-2013 ACS data.

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%) | |

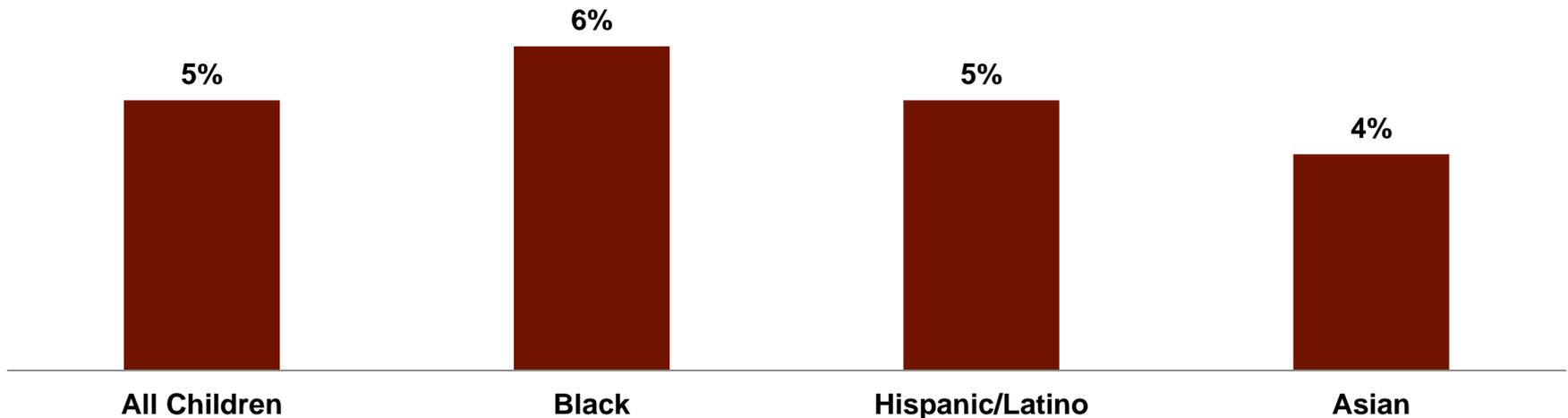
Head Start Preschool State Findings



*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.

Access to Early Head Start is Universally Low

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



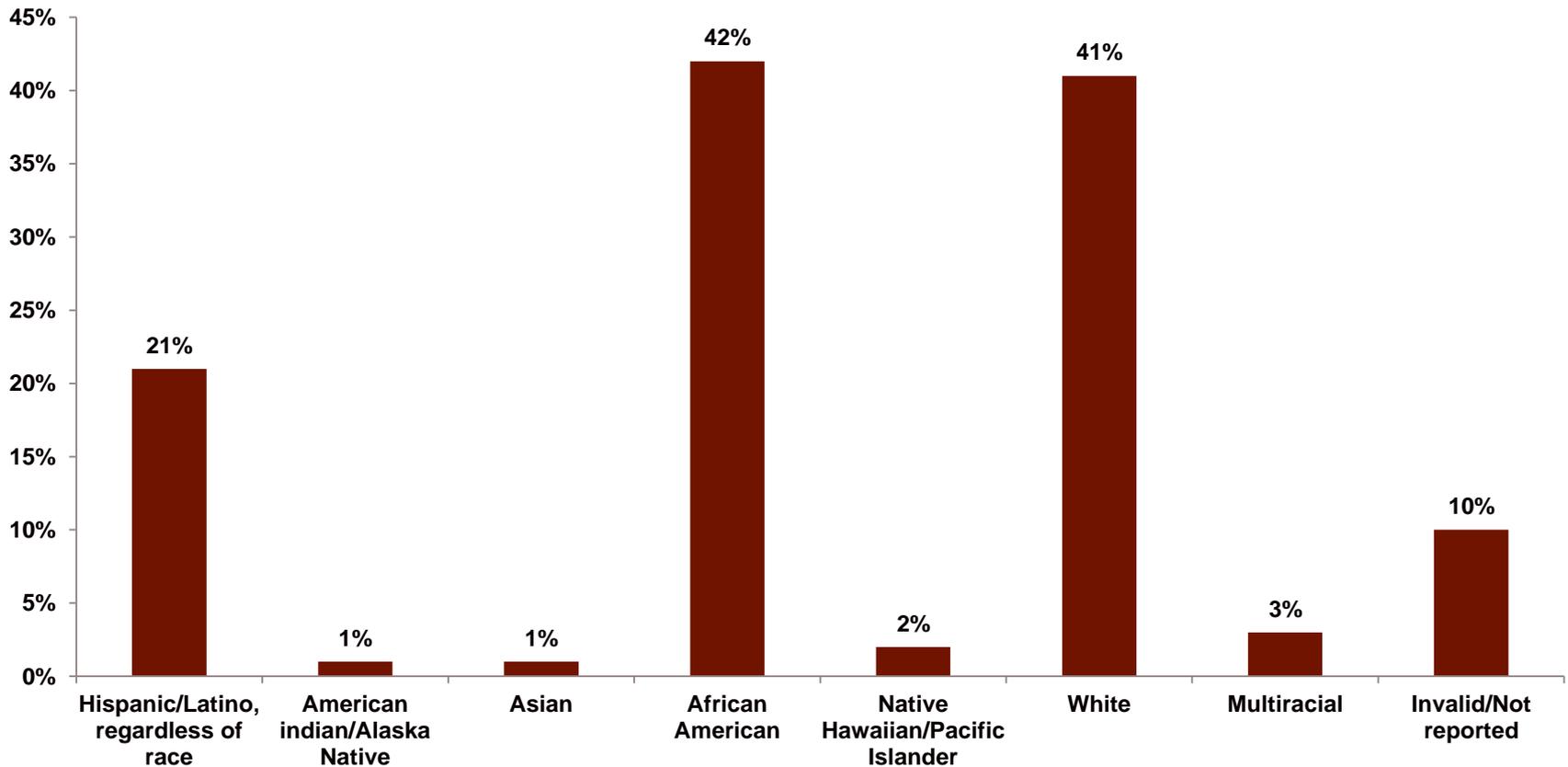
Child Care and Development Block Grant Findings

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.

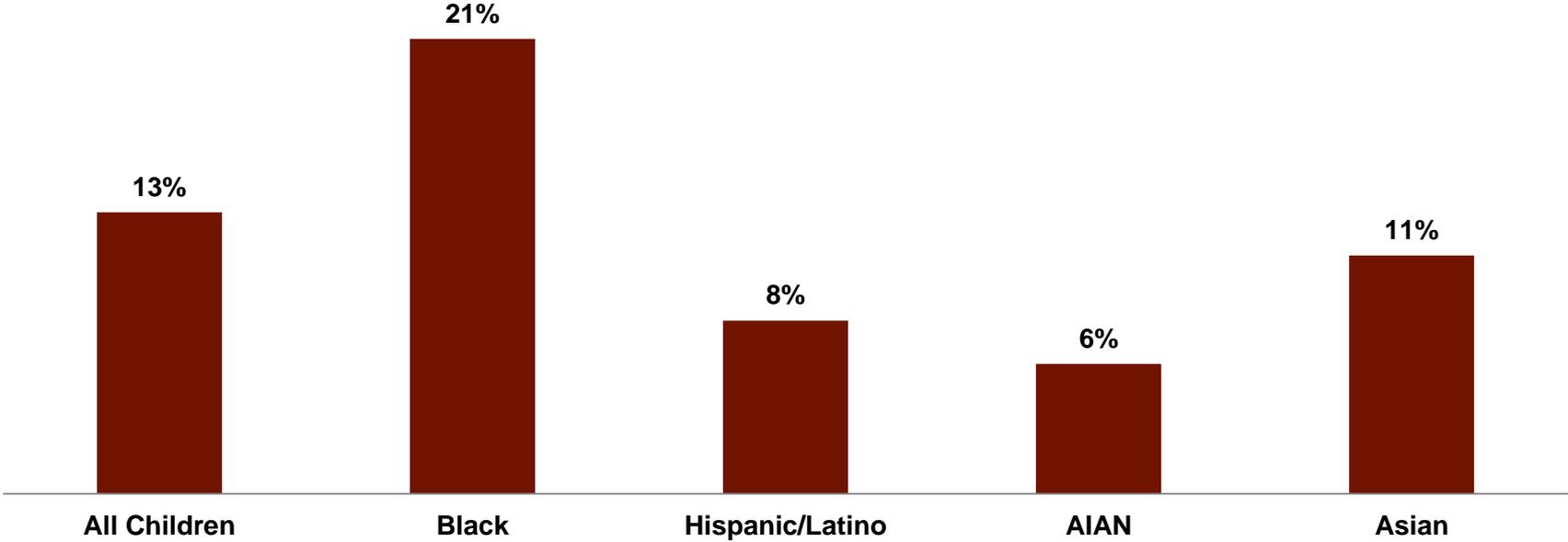
CCDBG serves a diverse population

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



Source: CLASP analysis of 2011-2013 CCDBG administrative data and 2011-2013 ACS data

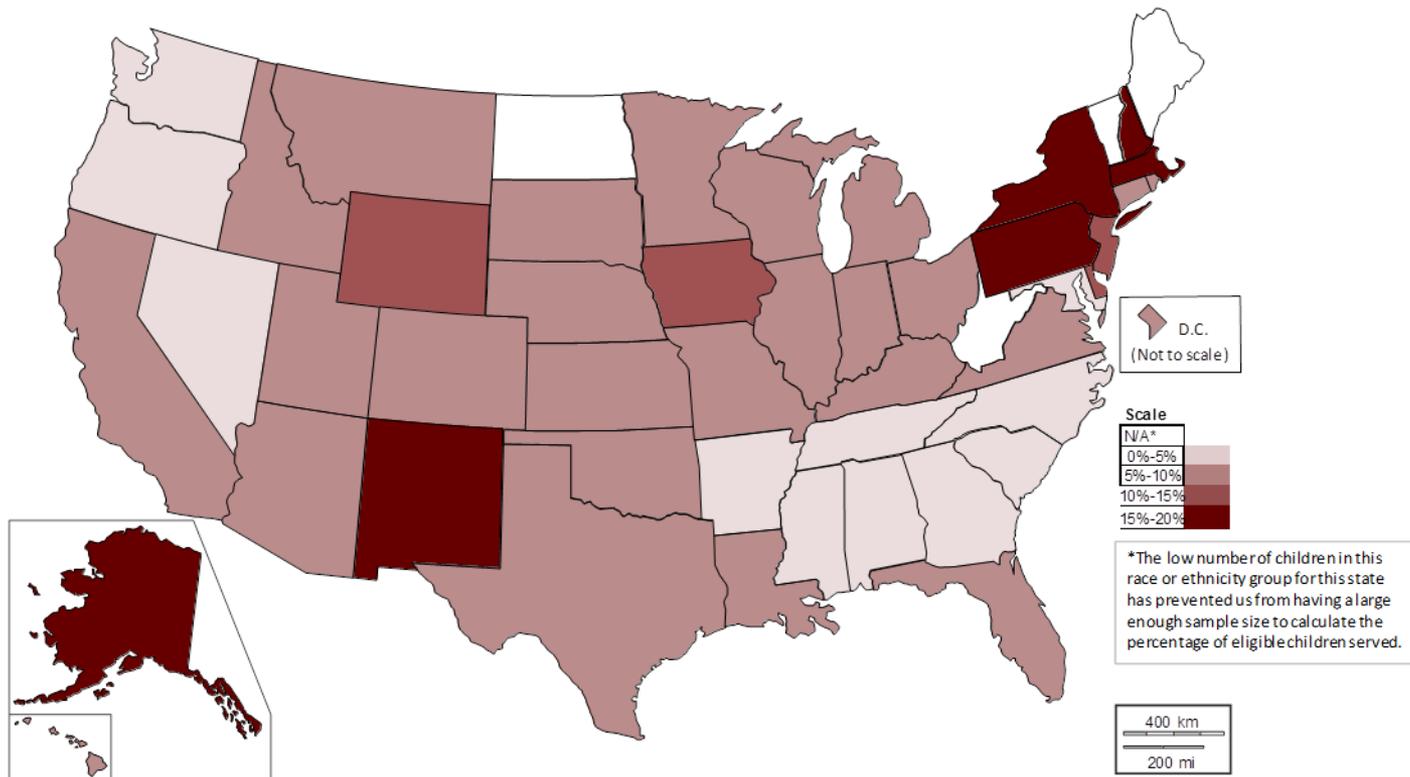
Access to CCDBG varies significantly by state

| CCDBG Eligible Children Served by Race/Ethnicity Top 5 States | | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 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%) |

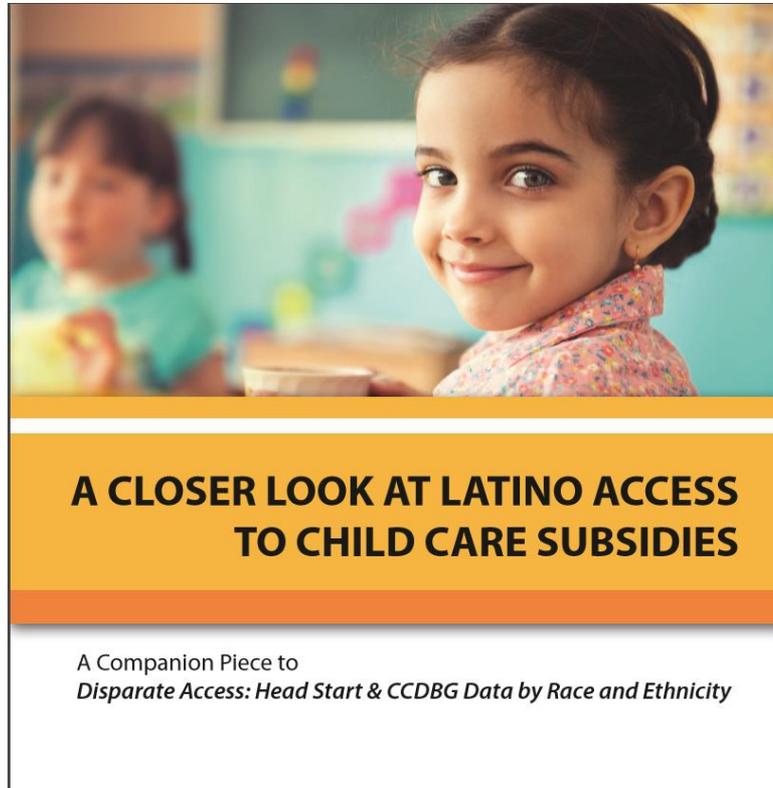
| CCDBG Eligible Children Served by Race/Ethnicity Bottom 5 States | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Black | Hispanic/Latino | AIAN | Asian |
| Maine (3%) | Mississippi (1%) | Hawaii (<1%) | Arizona (<1%) |
| South Carolina (4%) | Oregon (1%) | Florida (1%) | 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



Latino Access to CCDBG



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

To Read the full report visit:

<http://www.clasp.org/resources-and-publications/publication-1/CloserLookAtLatinoAccess.pdf>

Understanding the Data

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.

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.

Why this all matters for FCC

- Family child care can be critical to serving children in diverse communities.
- Family child care can offer cultural, racial, and linguistic diversity.
- As a family child care provider, what do you see as barriers to access for diverse children?
- What can family child care providers bring to the table to help reduce racial disparities in child care and Head Start?

Contact Information

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- Read Disparate Access at www.clasp.org/issues/child-care-and-early-education/pages/disparate-access
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