

# Finding and Using Data to Advocate for Children and Families



**Stephanie Schmit, Senior Policy Analyst**  
**Child Care and Early Education**

**Christine Johnson-Staub, Senior Policy Analyst**  
**Child Care and Early Education**

**Smart Start**  
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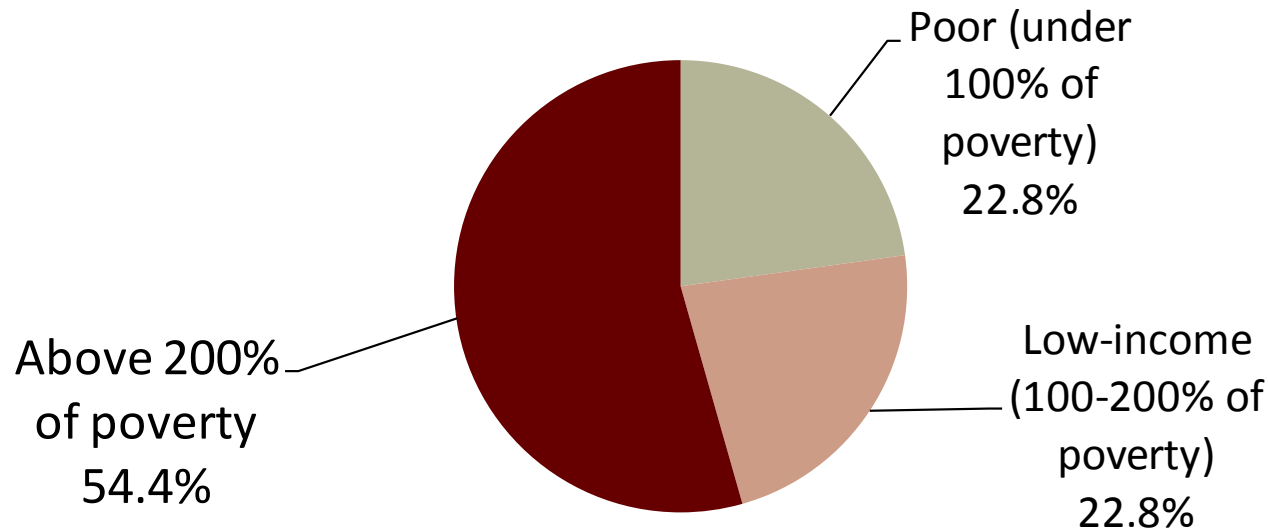
# Today's Agenda

- 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**



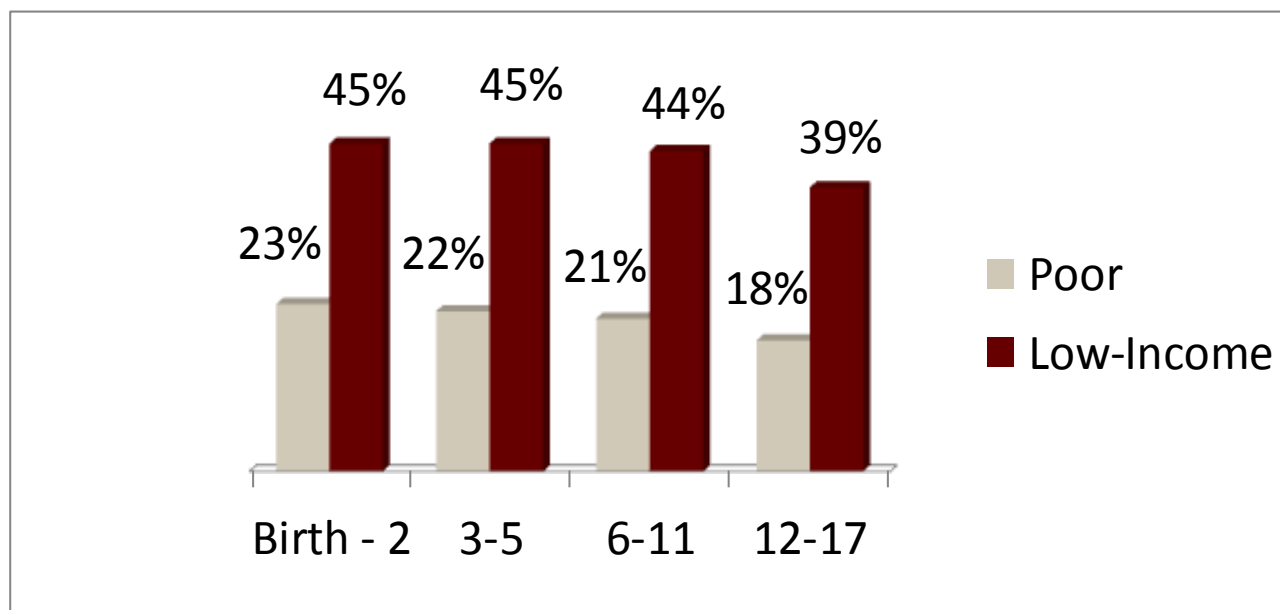
Source: CLASP calculations of American Community Survey data, Table B17001, <http://www.census.gov/acs/>.

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



Yang Jiang, Maribel R. Granja and Heather Koball, *Basic Facts about Low-Income Children*, National Center for Children in Poverty, 2015

# Consequences of Poverty on Young Children

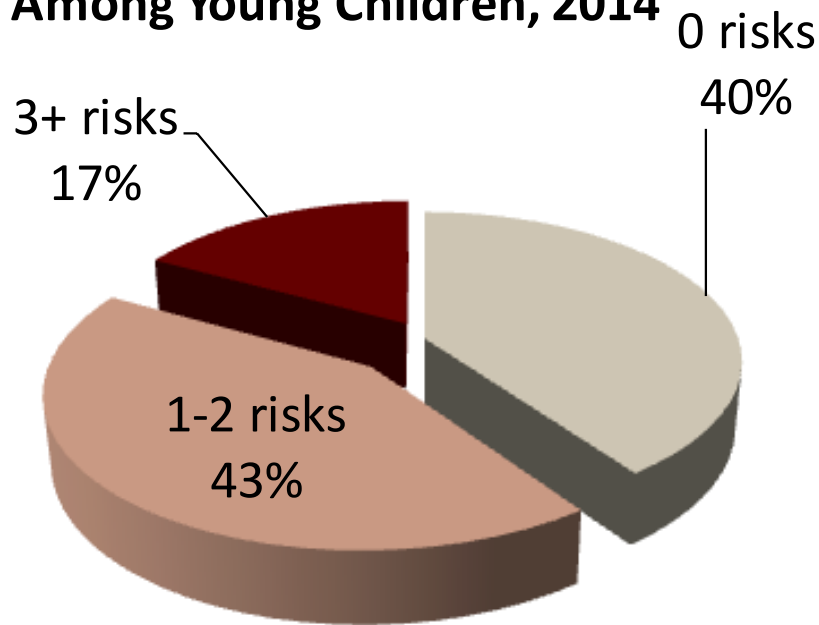
## Research shows:

- 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

Greg J. Duncan and Katherine MaGnuson, *The Long Reach of Early Childhood Poverty*, 2011; and Caroline Ratcliffe and Signe-Mary McKernan, *Child Poverty and Its Lasting Consequence*, Urban Institute, 2012.

# Young Children Face Multiple Risk Factors for Unhealthy Development

**Exposure to Multiple Risk Factors  
Among Young Children, 2014**

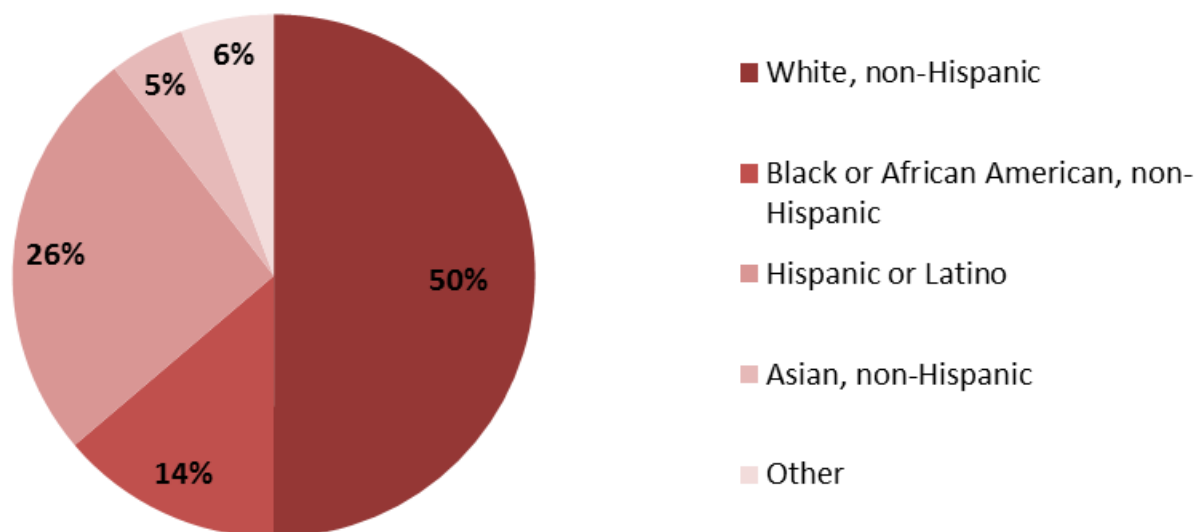


**These risk factors include:**  
poor, single parent, teen mother, low parental education, non-employed parents, residential mobility, households with non-English speakers, and large family size.

[Young Child Risk Calculator](#), National Center for Children in Poverty  
2014 American Community Survey

# Young Children in the U.S. Are Increasingly Diverse

**Children Under 5 by race and ethnicity,  
United States**

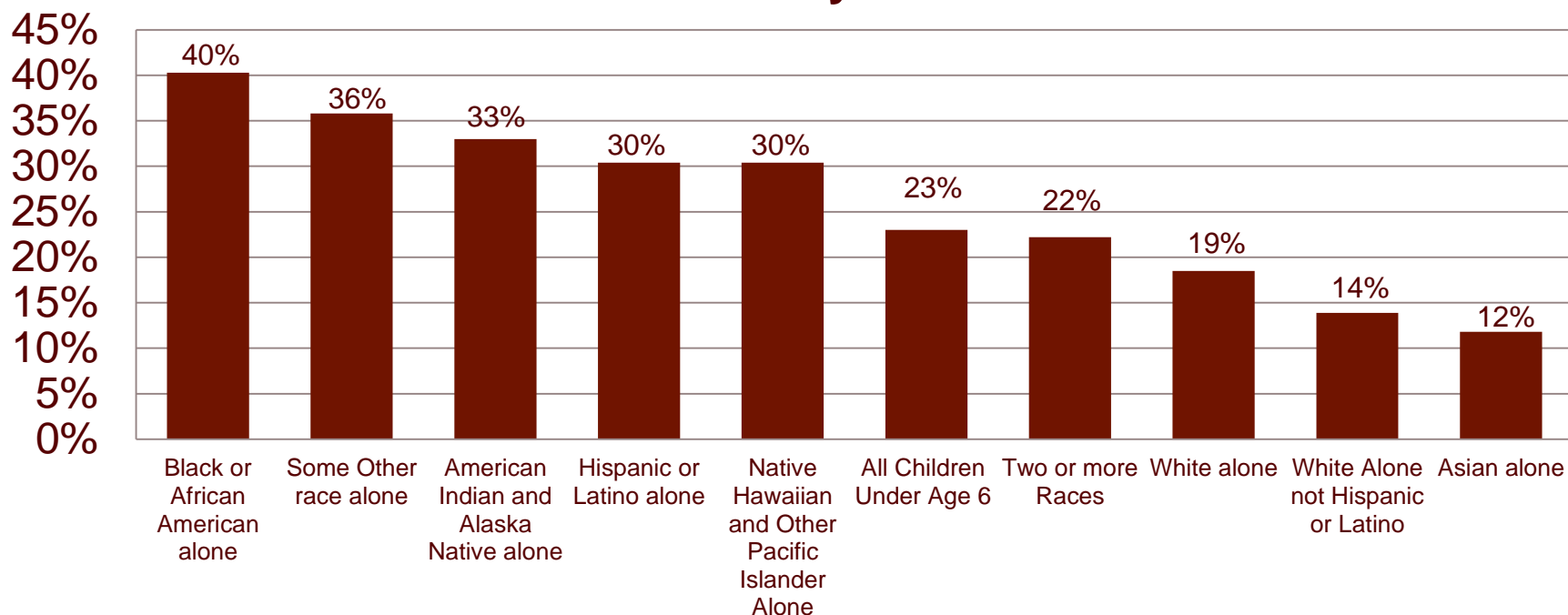


Source: CLASP calculations of American Community Survey data, U.S. Census Bureau, Table PEPASR6H, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States and States: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2013 (Release Date: June 2014), <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>.



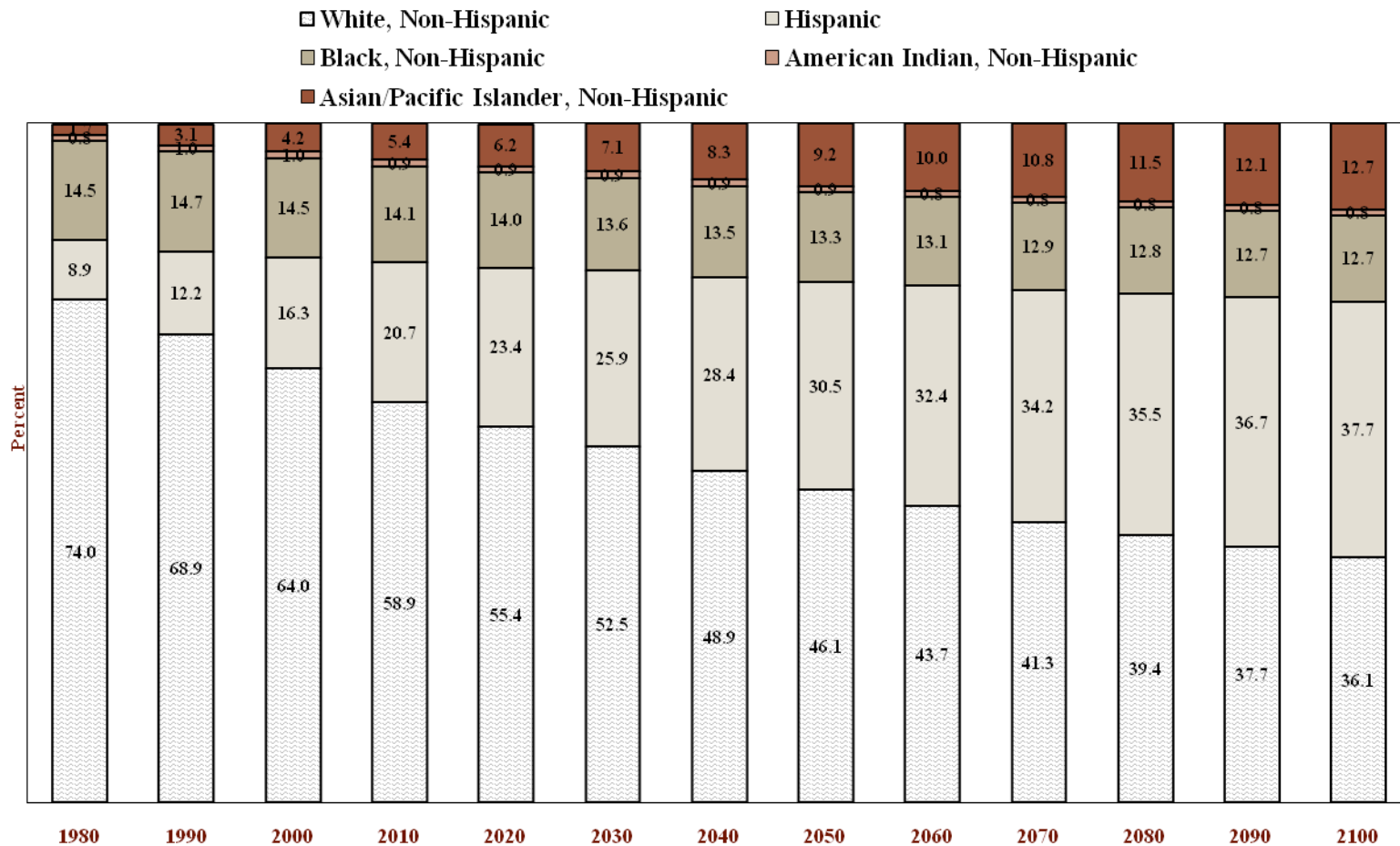
# Diversity Among Poor Young Children

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



Source: CLASP calculations of 2015 American Community Survey data, Tables B17001A-I, <http://www.census.gov/acs/>.

# ...And Children of Color Are an Emerging Majority



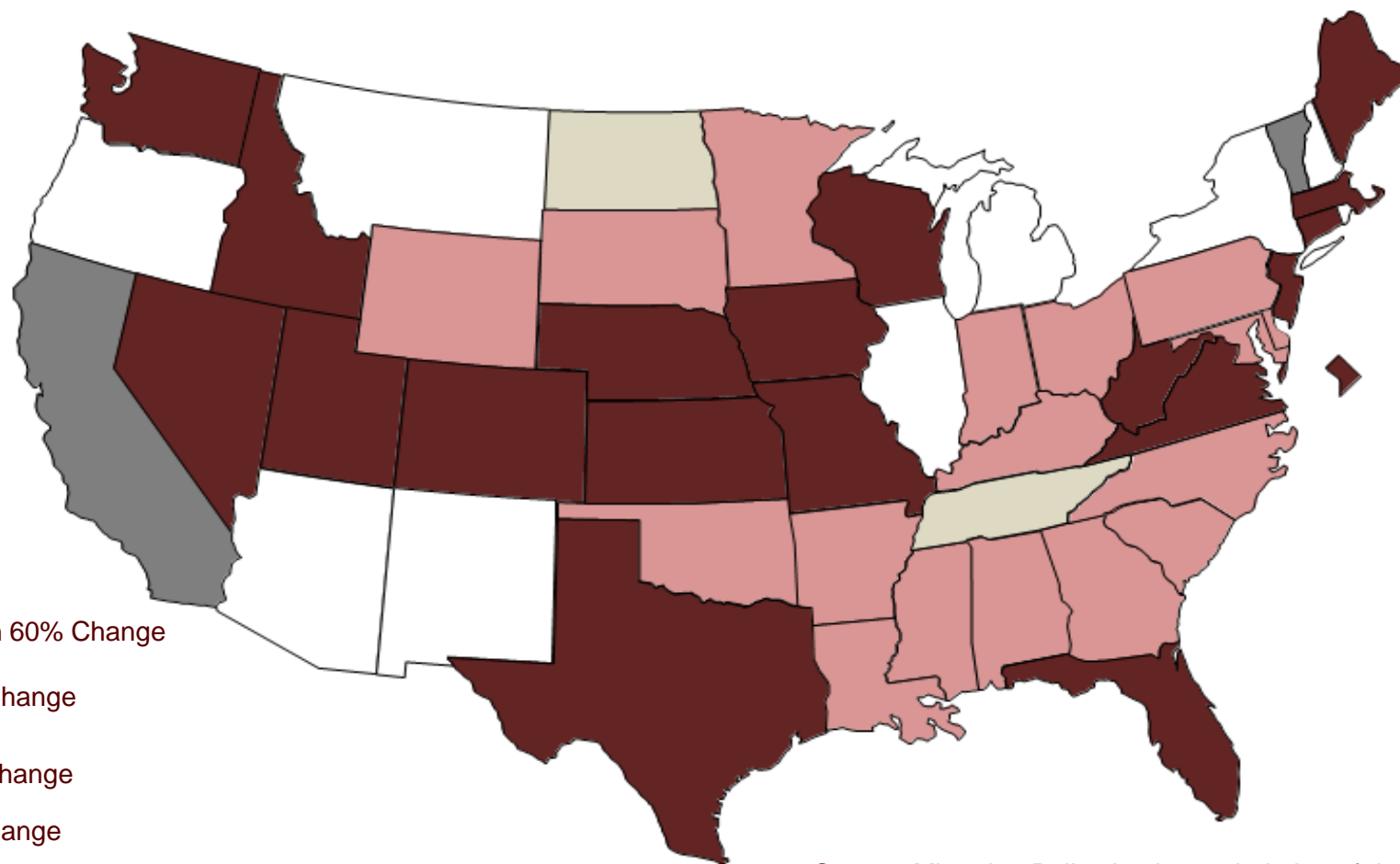
Source: Donald Hernandez, Center for Social & Demographic Analysis, from Population Projections Program, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, Issued January 13, 2000.

# 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

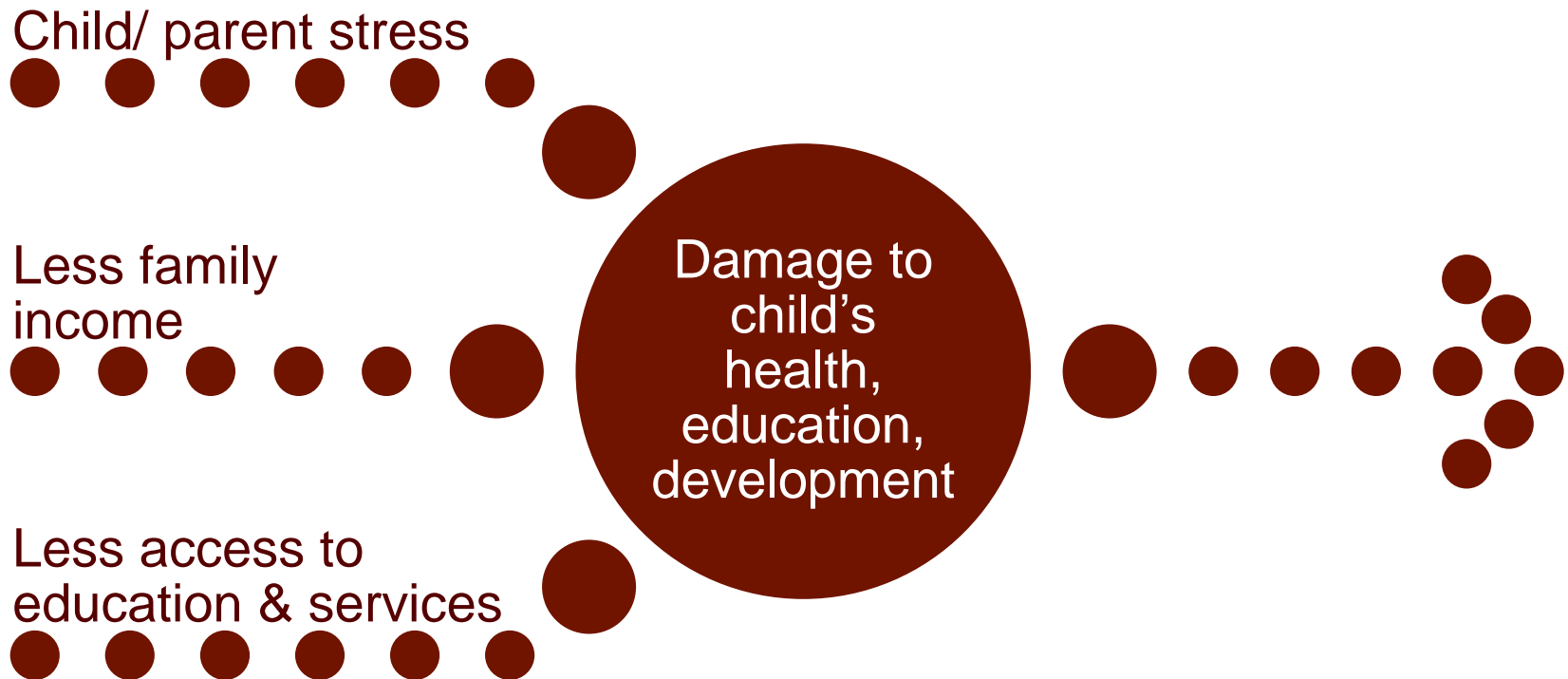
Sources: Migration Policy Institute, DataHub, 2013 data, accessed March 2015; Hannah Matthews and Deeana Jang, *The challenges of change: Learning from the child care and early education experiences of immigrant families*, 2007.

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



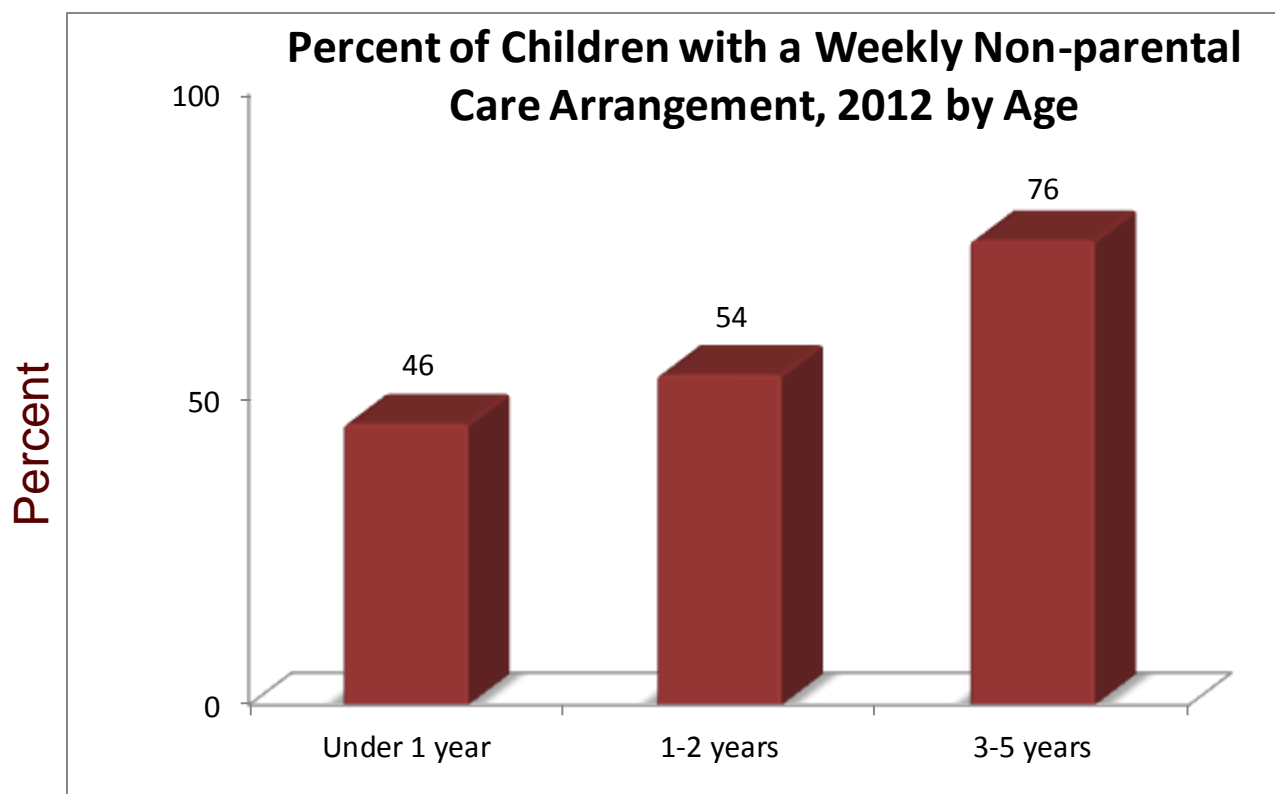
Source: Migration Policy Institute tabulation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2012 American Community Survey, <http://www.migrationinformation.org/datahub>.

# How a Parent's Unauthorized Status Impacts Child Development



# **Where Are the Children in Child Care and Early Education?**

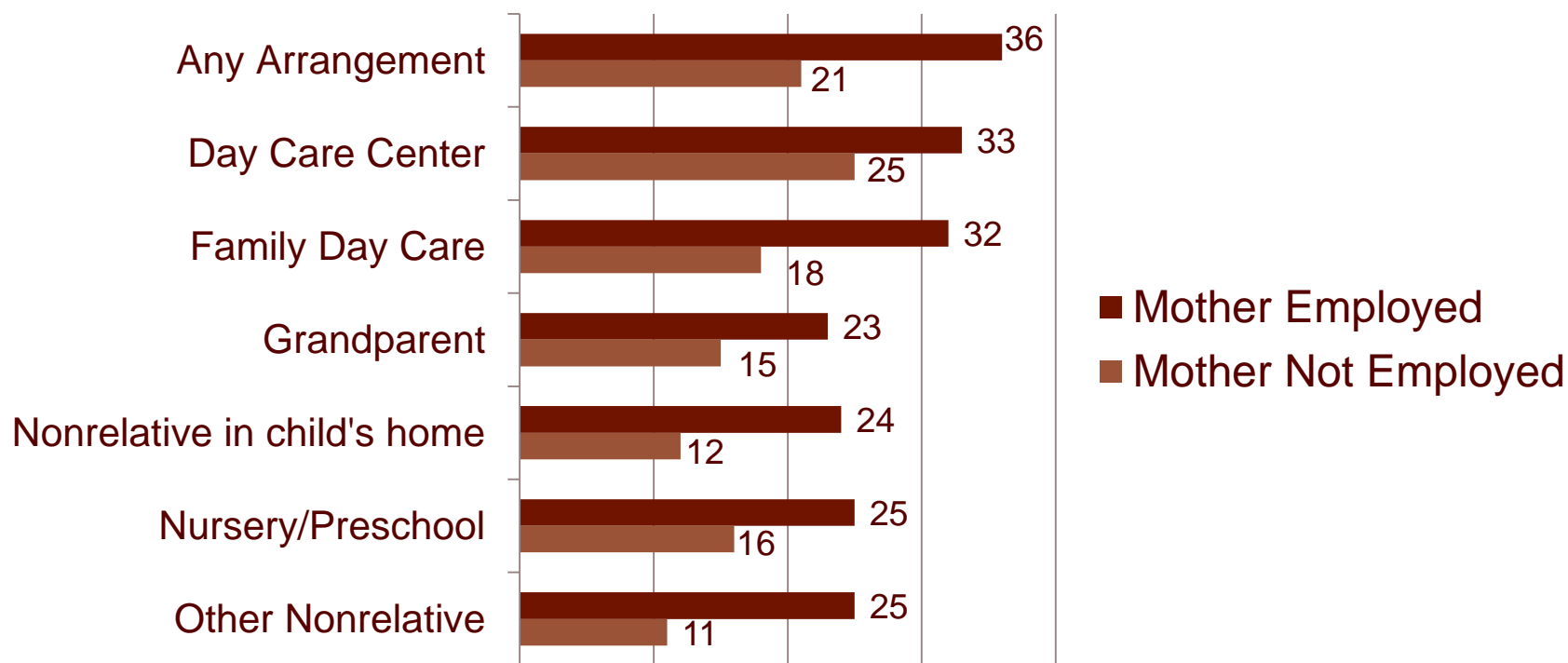
# Many Young Children Are in Care...



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2012 National Household Education Survey.

# ...For Significant Portions of Time...

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

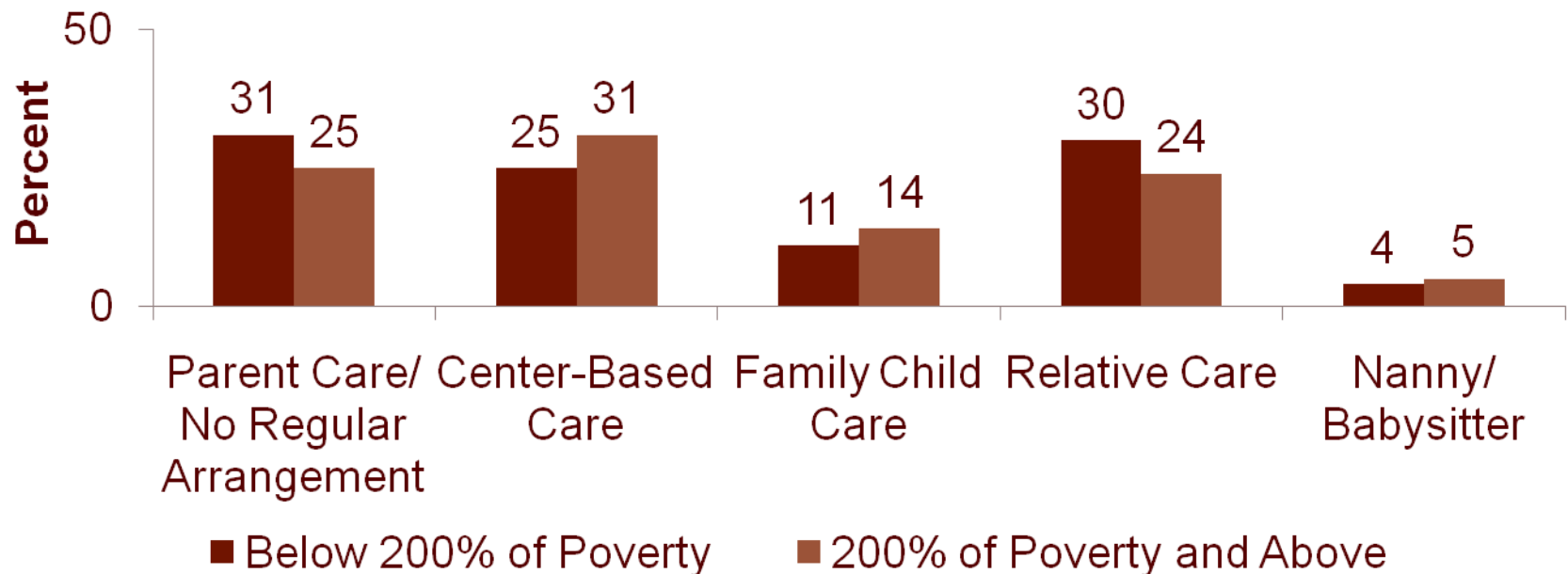


Source: *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements Spring 2011*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 and U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 2008 Panel Wave 8



# ...And in Diverse Settings

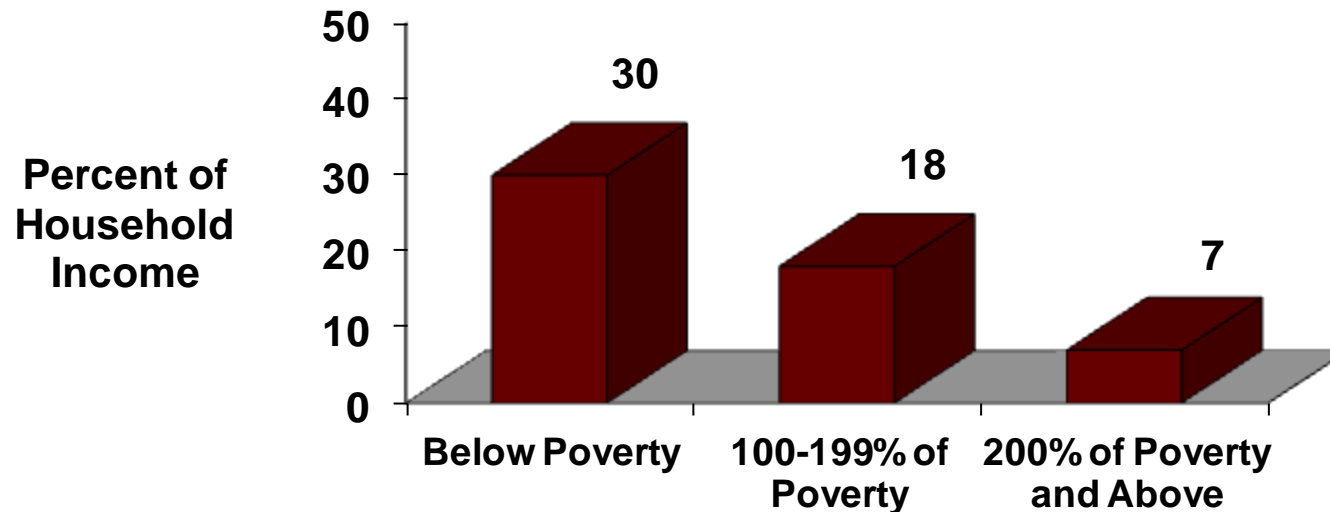
## Primary Child Care Arrangements for Children 0-5 With Employed Mothers



Source: Urban Institute, 2002 National Survey of America's Families.

# Child Care is Expensive, Particularly for Poor Families

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



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2011*. 2012.

# **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>

# 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

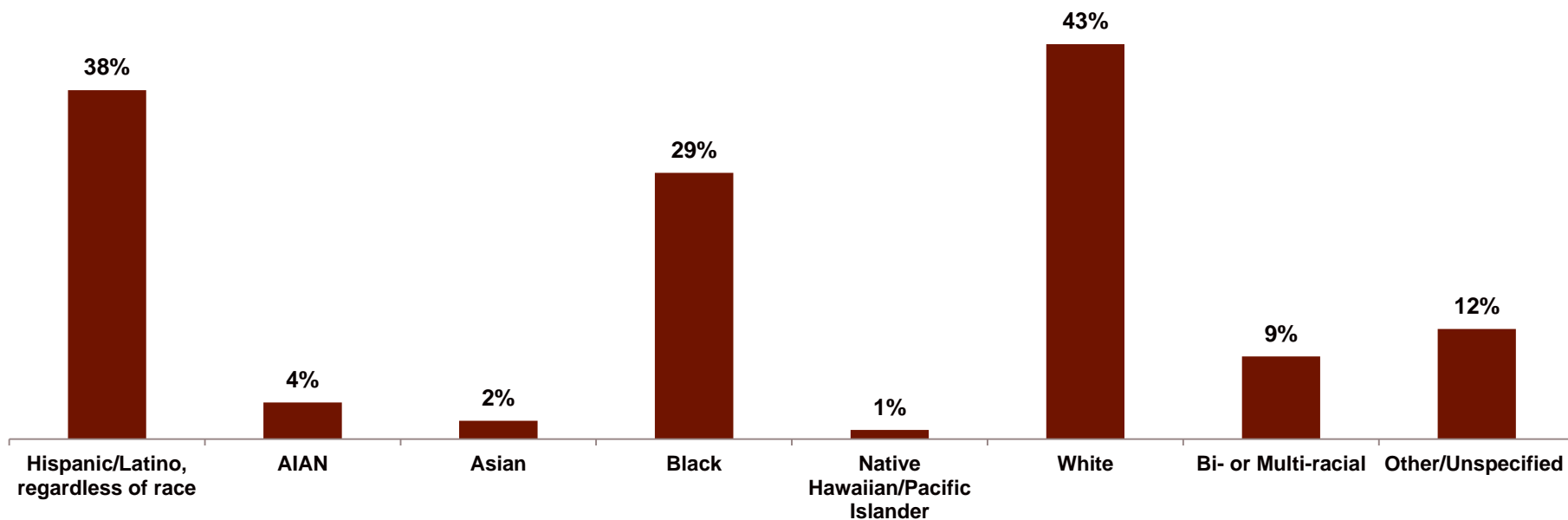


# Context and Methodology

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

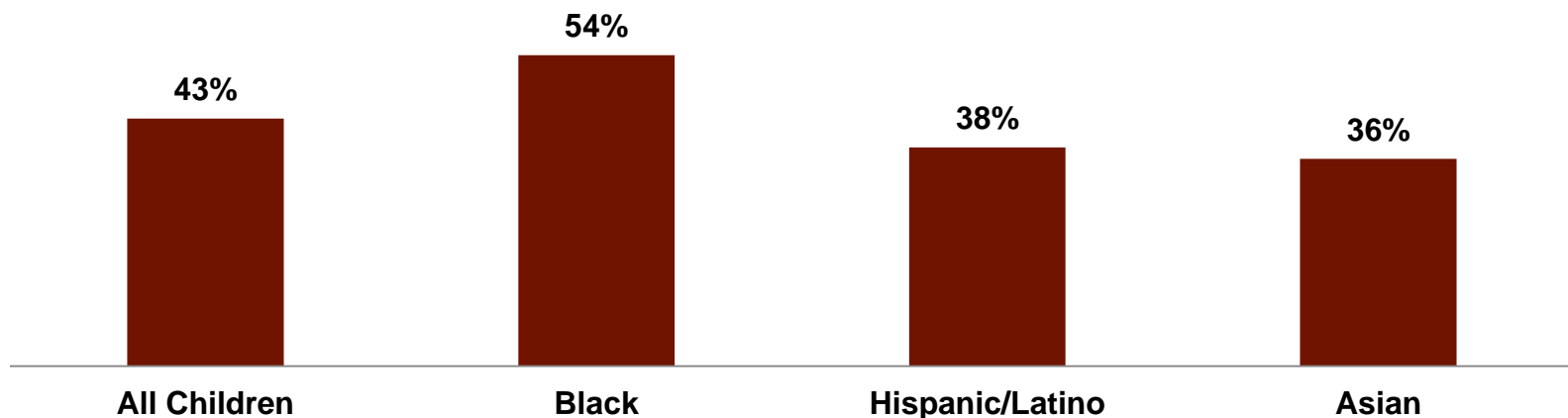
Percent of Children Served in All Head Start Programs,  
by Race/Ethnicity



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



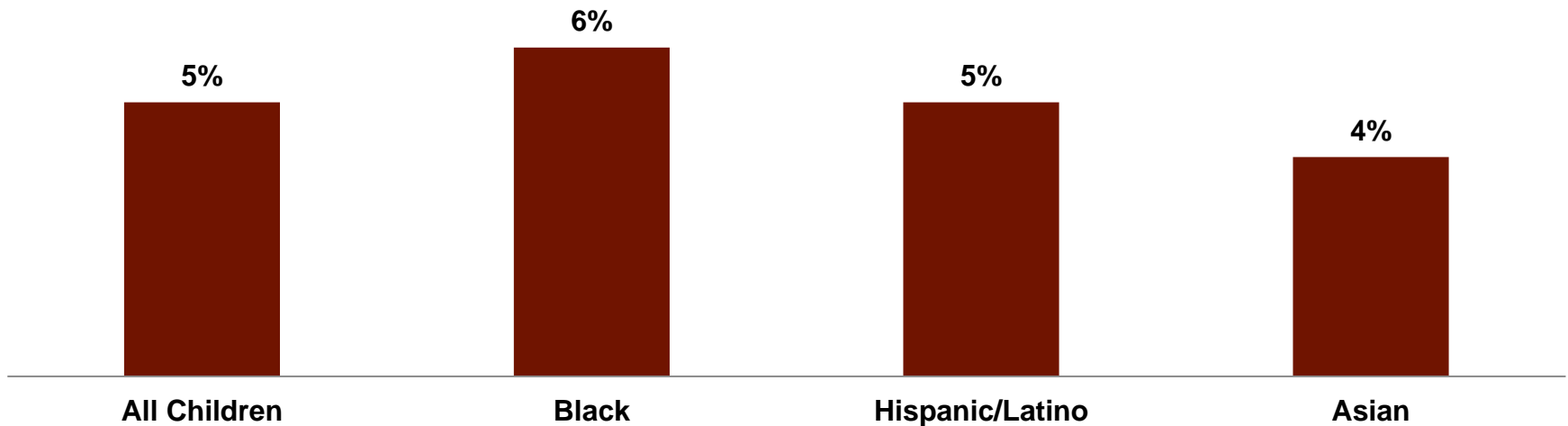
Source: CLASP Analysis of 2011-2013 Head Start PIR data and 2011-2013 ACS data.

# 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%)	

# Access to Early Head Start is Universally Low

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



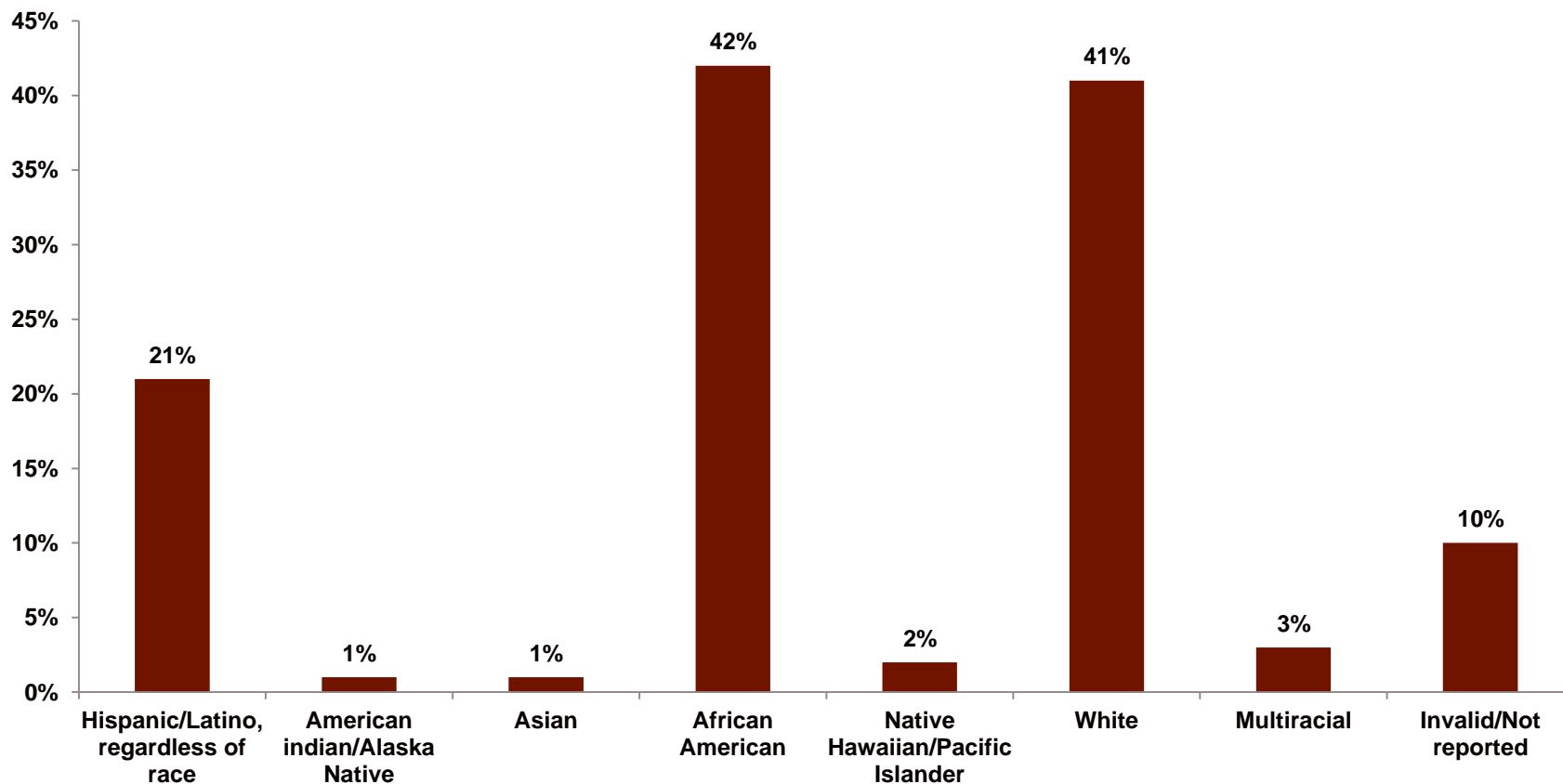
# **Child Care and Development Block Grant Findings**

# 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

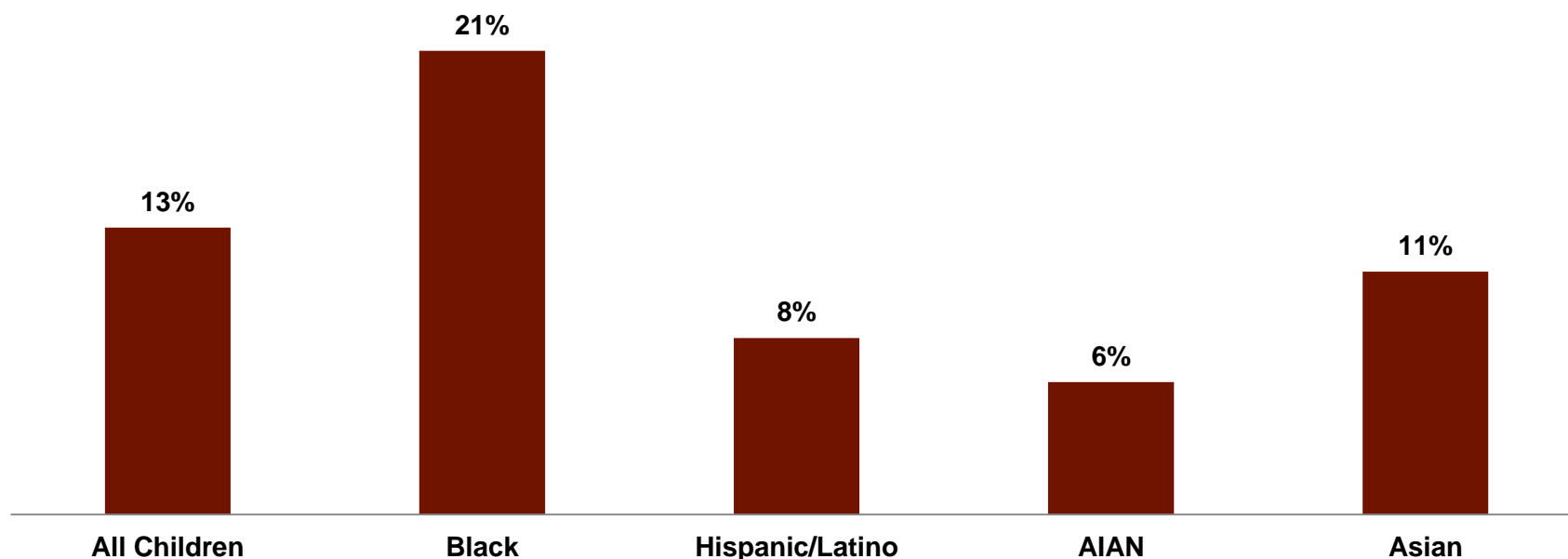
Percent of Children Served in CCDBG, by Race/Ethnicity



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



# Access to CCDBG varies significantly by state

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

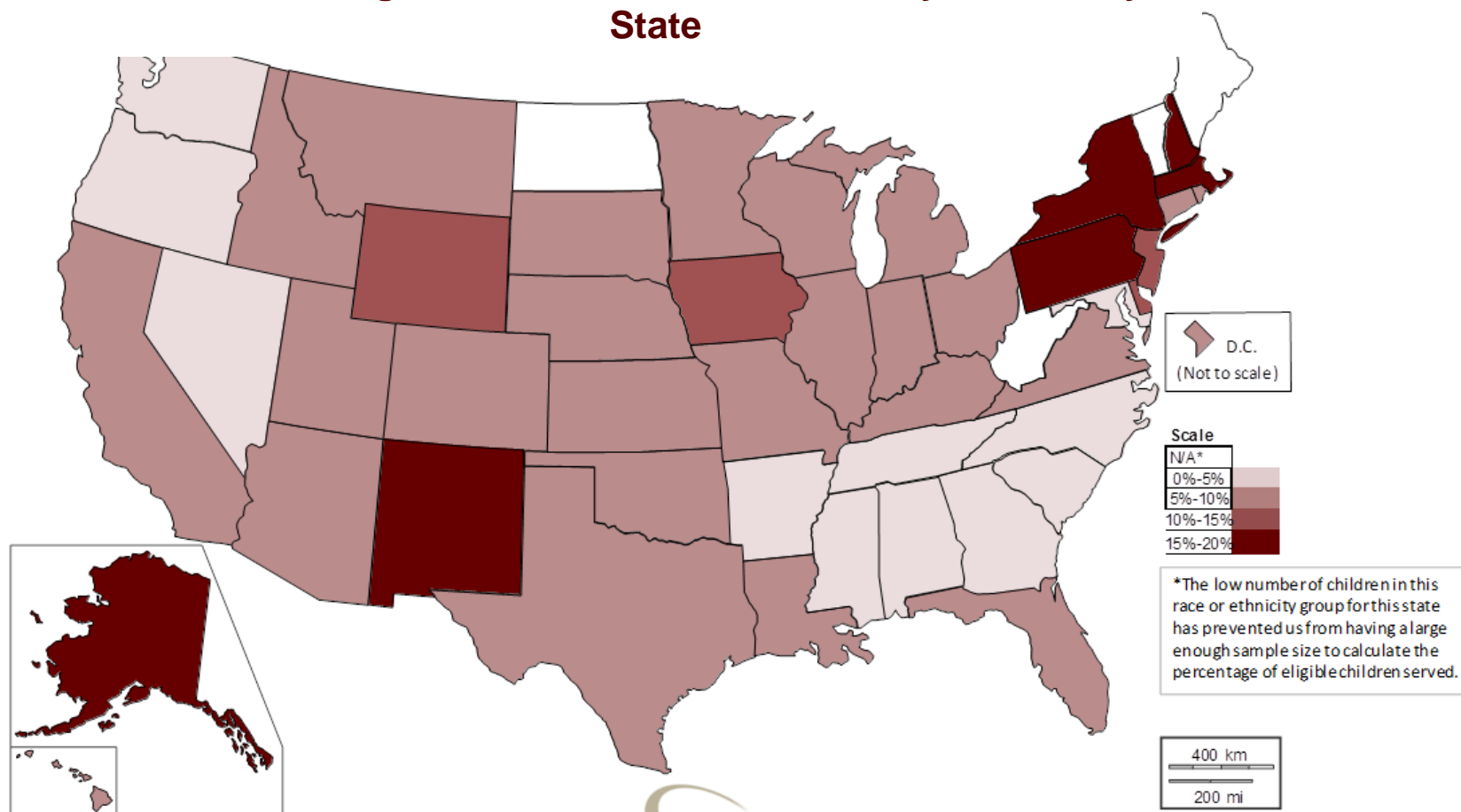
<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>AIAN</b>	<b>Asian</b>
Pennsylvania (42%)	New Jersey (12%)	Arizona (43%)	New York (73%)
Delaware (39%)	Iowa (10%)	North Carolina (24%)	California (29%)
Missouri (38%)	Hawaii (9%)	Virginia (13%)	Washington (24%)
New York (37%)	Connecticut (9%)	Washington (10%)	Minnesota (16%)
Kansas (35%)	Wisconsin (8%)	Oregon (9%)	Wisconsin (13%)

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

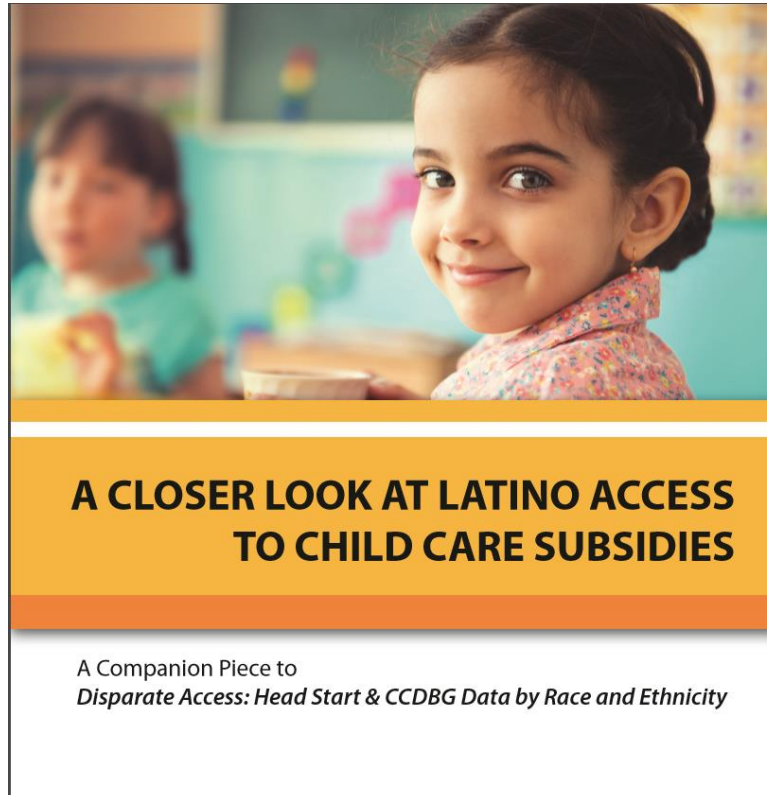
<b>Black</b>	<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>AIAN</b>	<b>Asian</b>
Maine (3%)	Mississippi (1%)	Hawaii (0%)	Arizona (<1%)
South Carolina (4%)	Oregon (1%)	Florida (1%)	Montana (<1%)
Rhode Island (6%)	South Carolina (1%)	Georgia (1%)	North Dakota (<1%)
District of Columbia (7%)	Alabama (2%)	Illinois (1%)	South Dakota (<1%)
South Dakota (9%)	Arkansas (2%)	Massachusetts (1%)	Multiple States (NM, OK) (1%)

# Latino Children's Access to CCDBG

Share of Eligible Latino Children Served by CCDBG by State



# Latino Access to CCDBG



To Read the full report visit:

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

# 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:

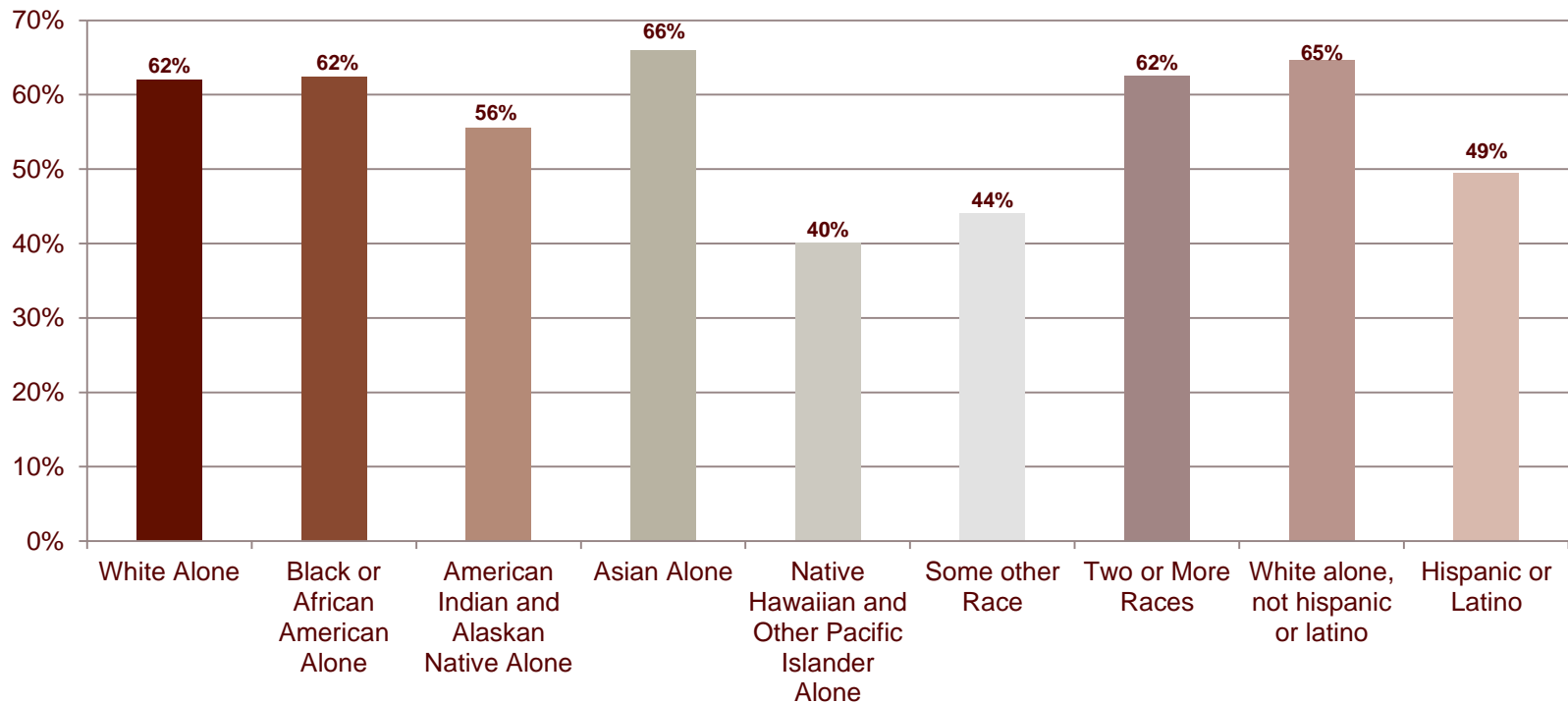
- 35 percent of all Black 4-year-olds in the state are enrolled in the state-funded preschool program, while only 21 percent of White 4-year-olds are enrolled.
- Black children in Michigan comprised 37 percent of the state's Head Start population in 2012, which is 8 percent higher than the number of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

Sources:

[http://www.education.umd.edu/TLPL/centers/MEP/Research/earlyeducation/MEP\\_Early\\_Educ\\_Data\\_Brief\\_2014\\_rv2.pdf](http://www.education.umd.edu/TLPL/centers/MEP/Research/earlyeducation/MEP_Early_Educ_Data_Brief_2014_rv2.pdf); and [http://www.nbcdi.org/sites/default/files/uploads/SOBC%20Michigan.FINAL\\_0.pdf](http://www.nbcdi.org/sites/default/files/uploads/SOBC%20Michigan.FINAL_0.pdf).

# Access to Early Education

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



Source: CLASP Analysis of U.S. Census American Community Survey 3-year estimates (2010-2012). Analysis is preliminary.

# 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?

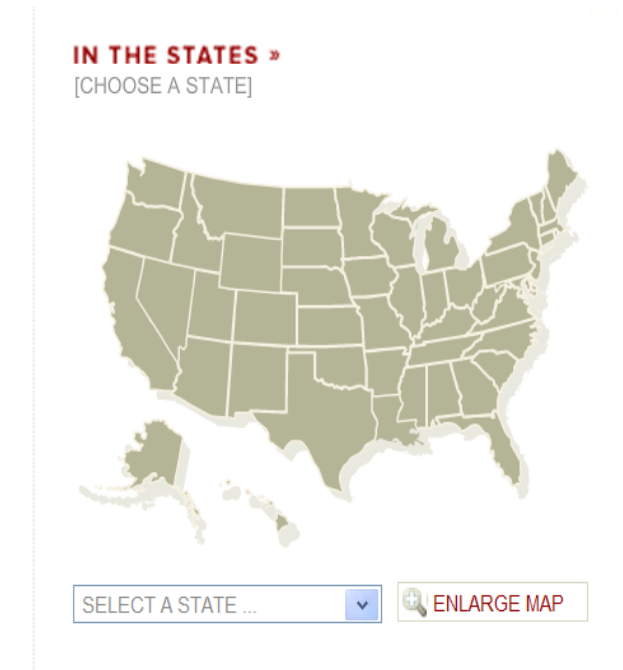
# CLASP DataFinder

- [www.clasp.org/data](http://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/](http://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

- Stephanie Schmit, Senior Policy Analyst, [sschmit@clasp.org](mailto:sschmit@clasp.org), (202) 906-8008
- Christine Johnson-Staub, Senior Policy Analyst, [cjohnsonstaub@clasp.org](mailto:cjohnsonstaub@clasp.org), (202) 906-8005
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