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MAKING CONNECTIONS INITIATIVE

**EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION PATTERNS
OF CHILDREN IN THE MAKING CONNECTIONS
NEIGHBORHOODS**

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April 2007



THE URBAN INSTITUTE
WASHINGTON, DC

Early Care and Education Patterns of Children in the Denver Making Connections Neighborhoods

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Summary

This brief provides information on the early care and education (ECE) patterns of children who are not yet in school and who lived in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-site Survey.¹ Some of the key findings include:

- About one-third of children age five and younger, who have not yet entered school, are found in each form of care in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods.
- These patterns vary by age of child in predictable ways.
 - For infants and toddlers, for example, the proportions in FFN care and parent-only care rise to 43% and 42% respectively, and center-based care falls.
 - For 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten, these patterns reverse, with the proportion in center-based care rising (58%) and the proportion in the other forms of care falling slightly.
- When looking at ECE patterns for children with particular demographic characteristics, or characteristics that are associated with being at risk of not being prepared to enter school healthy and ready to succeed, it appears that the general patterns often hold true. In other words, about a third of children with each characteristic or risk factor are in each care type. However, for some sub-groups, these patterns vary from the overall population:
 - Over half of children who have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. or is a non-citizen are in parent-only care, proportions which are significantly higher than those for all children in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods. These children are also less likely to be in center-based care (14-17%) than children overall. (Over a quarter of these children are in FFN care.)
 - Children who have a parent without a high school degree are significantly less likely to be found in center-based care (24%) than all children.
 - Children who live in households that face hardship factors such as postponing prescriptions (46%) and not having enough money for food (46%) are more likely to be in center-based care than all children.
 - Children who have a parent who does not know any of their friends are more likely to be in parent-care (60%) than children overall in Denver.

¹ More specifically, the children included in the analysis lived in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Cross-site survey but were interviewed during Wave 2 of the survey. All estimates in this brief are weighted to represent this population. Of children in the Denver sample, about 6% were surveyed outside of the city and 19% were surveyed outside of the Making Connections Neighborhoods during Wave 2. The distribution of care type for children who move outside the neighborhood is not statistically different from that of children who did not move, however, children who move out of the city are less likely to be in FFN care (6%) than children who did not move out of the city (36%).

- A different perspective is gained by focusing separately on each type of care and on the characteristics of children that use them. This approach is useful to identify which children are likely to be affected by strategies that support each particular type of care. Looking at the data this way, it is clear, that while children with each characteristic are found in all care types, some ECE settings serve disproportionately more children with a particular risk factor or demographic characteristic than other ECE settings, and that all forms of care serve a variety of children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed. In the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods:
 - Center-based care disproportionately serves children who live in households with indicators of financial distress (such as lacking enough money for food or postponing prescriptions for needed medication).
 - FFN care disproportionately serves children who have a parent who does not know any of their friends.
 - Parent-only care disproportionately serves children who live below 200% of the poverty line, or have a parent who is a non-citizen, who was born outside of the U.S., who does not have a high school degree or who does not know any of their friends.

These findings have the following implications for those working in Denver to help children enter school healthy and ready to succeed:

1. Significant proportions of children in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed are found in each form of care—including only in the care of parents. While children with particular risk factors may be somewhat more likely to be in one form of care than another, they are found in each type of care setting. As a result, any initiative to support children’s development before they enter school will likely need to focus on ensuring the quality of *each* setting—center-based care, FFN care, and parent-only care. Given that this survey has no information on the quality of care that children are receiving in each sector, assessing the quality of these settings and identifying the appropriate strategies for each setting are likely to be important next steps.
2. Children move in and out of different early care and education settings over the years before they enter school, though they are generally more likely to be in center-based settings as they get older. Furthermore, the research suggests that center-based care can play an important role in supporting the cognitive development of children in the years just before they enter school. This research has contributed to the growing movement to support prekindergarten efforts across the country. However, over 40% of 3-5 yr olds not yet enrolled in school in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods are not enrolled in any formal group setting. This finding suggests that strategies to ensure that preschool-age children in Denver can access good quality center-based options are also important. Failure to do so risks placing them at further disadvantage as the number of other children enrolled in such programs continues to rise.



Background

This brief contains information on the ECE patterns of children in the Making Connections neighborhoods in Denver who were ages five and under who were not in kindergarten.² It is based on data collected during Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-Site Survey and provides information on the extent to which children with different characteristics are cared for in the following mutually exclusive³ situations:

- any center-based care (including child care centers, Head Start programs, or pre-kindergarten programs)
- care from family, friends or neighbors, or in family child care homes (also known as FFN care)
- solely in the care of parents

We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child. Any references to the percent of children or children overall refer specifically to children ages 0 to 5 and not yet in school in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods, unless otherwise noted.

In the text we highlight selected findings, though complete data on all indicators is shown in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Note that in the text we focus on indicators where the differences in means between care types are wide enough that we can assume with a reasonable amount of confidence that these differences do actually exist in the full population in the Making Connections neighborhoods.⁴ The attached Appendix I displays all tests of statistical significance. It is important to note that due to the complex sample design, small sample sizes and design effects, some differences that look large are not statistically significant. In these cases we cannot say with confidence that there are in fact differences between those groups.

² The sample included only children age five and under and not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. (About eight percent of age and grade eligible children were dropped from the analysis because this relationship could not be determined, resulting in a sample of 322 children.) All references to ages 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population.

³ Many children are in multiple care settings but these categories were created to sort out which children have had at least some exposure to center-based care (regardless of whether they are with their parents or in friend, family, or neighbor care the remainder of the time). Children in the FFN care category then are not in center-based care but are cared for outside the home for at least some period of time each week.

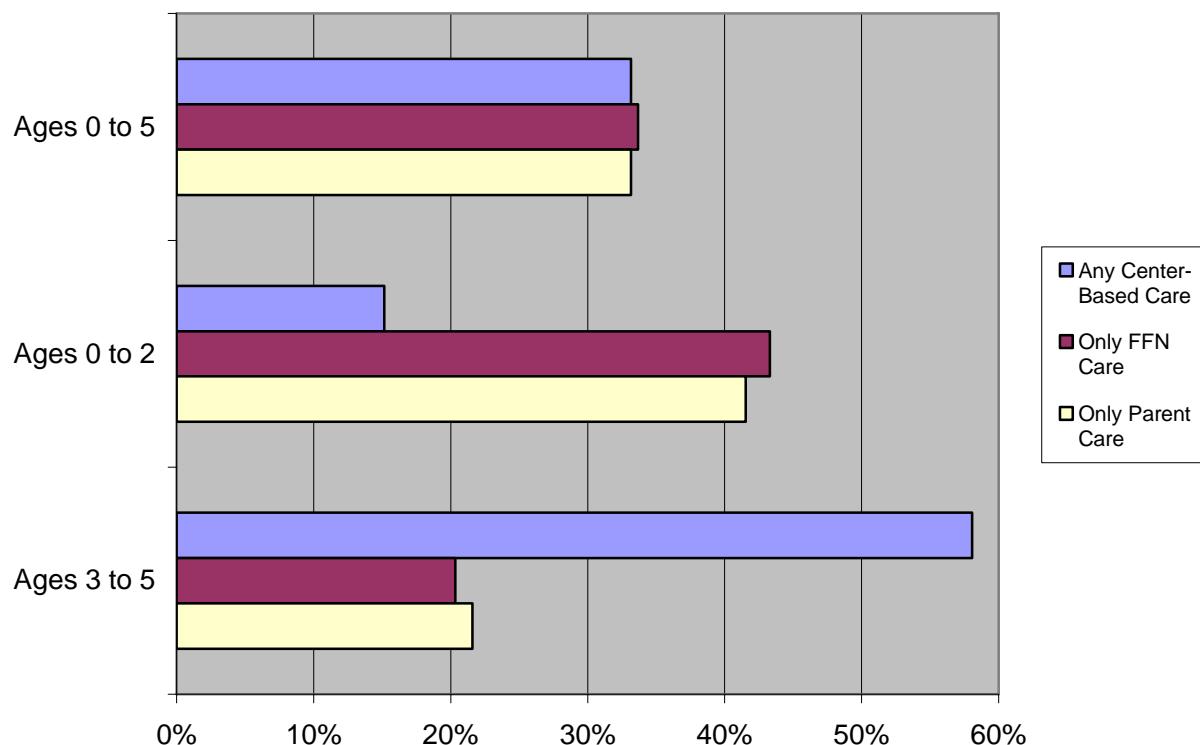
⁴ Specifically we are highlighting indicators for which the differences of means between care types are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level or higher.

Overall Early Care and Education Patterns

In the Making Connections neighborhoods in Denver, roughly one-third of the children age 0 to 5 who are not yet in kindergarten are in each type of care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 1]

As is found nationally, these patterns differ by age. Infants and toddlers in Denver (0 to 2 year olds) are found more often in either FFN (43%) or parent-only (42%) care. About fifteen percent of this age group is enrolled in center-based care. Of preschool-age children (ages 3 to 5 not yet in kindergarten), the majority is in center-based care (58%), with 22% in parent-only care and 20% in FFN care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 2]

Figure 1: Early Care and Education Type by Age



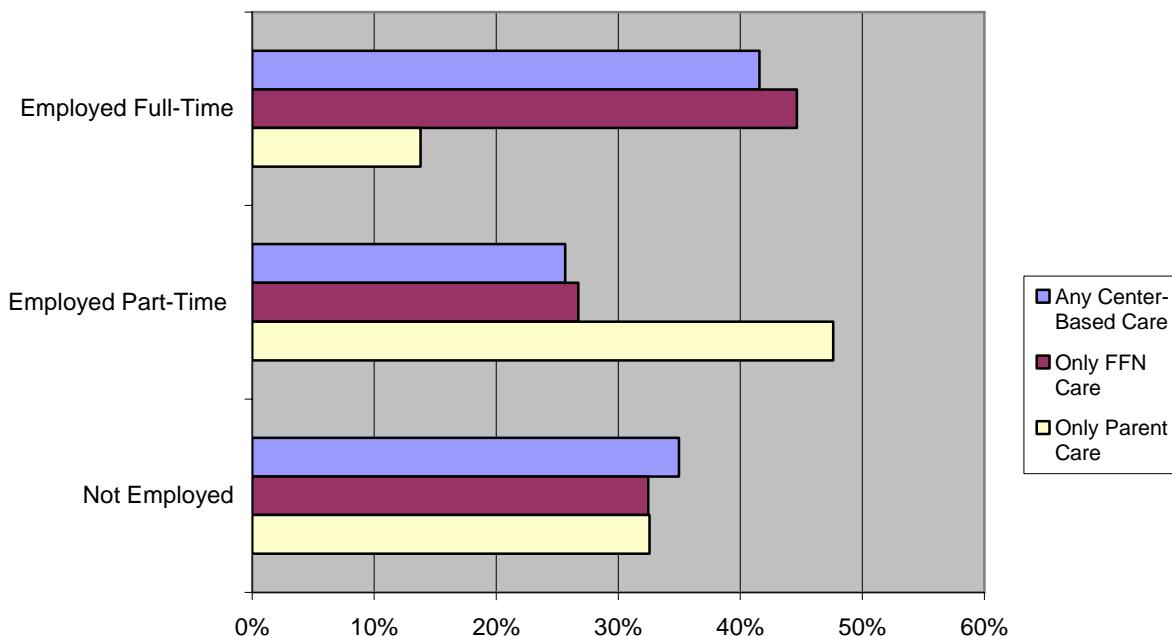
Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Early Care and Education Type and Parental Employment

As is expected, these patterns differ by the parental employment status. Here we examine the ECE patterns of three groups of children—those living in families where all parents are (or the single parent is) employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week), those living in families with at least one parent working part-time (less than 35 hours per week), and those living in families where there is no employed parent. Note that non-employed parents may be in educational or training settings, or may be looking for work. [Appendix Table 1 has data for all children ages 0-5, Appendix Table 2 has data separately for children ages 0-2 and 3-5.]

- *Parents employed full-time:* Twenty-nine percent of children have both parents (or a single parent) employed full-time. As shown in Figure 2, these children are more likely to be in FFN (45%) or center-based (42%) care than in parent-only care (14%), as expected given the constraints on parents' time. The proportion of children in FFN care is significantly higher and the proportion in parent-only care is significantly lower than the overall distribution of children among types of care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* The majority of children ages 0 to 2 whose parents are employed full-time is in FFN care (56%) as compared to 25% in only parent care and 19% in center-based care. Significantly fewer children are in parent-only care than for this age-group overall.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children (3-5 year olds) whose parents are employed full-time are most likely to be in either center-based (62%) or FFN (32%) care and least likely to be in parent care (2%). The proportion of children found in parent-only care is significantly lower than for 3-5 year olds overall.

Figure 2: Employment by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

- *At least one parent employed part-time:* About 40% of children have at least one parent employed part-time. These children are more often found in parent-only care (48%) than center-based care (26%); about 27% of children are in FFN care but the difference between FFN care other care types is not statistically significant.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children with at least one parent employed less than 35 hours a week are more likely to be in parent-only (51%) or FFN (38%) care than center-based care (11%).
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children who have at least one parent employed part-time are more often found in either center-based (47%) or parent-only (42%) care than in FFN care (10%). Compared with all children ages 3 to 5, these children are significantly more likely to be in parent-only care and less likely to be in FFN care.
- *No employed parents:* About 32% of children ages 0 to 5 live in households where no parents are employed. Interestingly, a substantial proportion of children whose parents are not employed at all are also in non-parental care. Though there are no significant differences between care types, 35% of these children are found in center-based care, and a third each in parent-only and FFN care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children are found more often either solely in the care of their parents (43%) or in FFN care (40%), as compared with 17% in center-based care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* The majority preschool age children with no employed parents is in center-based care (64%), with 20% in FFN care and 16% in parent-only care.



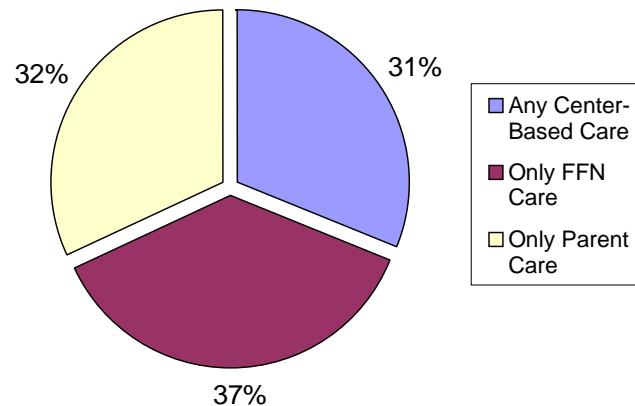
Risk Factors, Demographics and Early Care and Education Type

We examined ECE patterns for a number of different risk factors and different demographic groups (see Appendix I/Table 1). For most of these factors and groups, the patterns look somewhat similar to the overall patterns—with about a third of children in each care type. For those that do display substantial variation from the overall pattern, remember that even though the differences may look large, there are only some that are statistically significant. In this section we highlight risk factors that are either of particular importance or where the patterns differ from this overarching pattern identified above.

Poverty: Two out of three children in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods live in households that have income levels below the federal poverty line and more than 4 out of 5 children in these areas live in households below 200% of the poverty line.

- The ECE patterns for children in poverty are similar to overall patterns. About 37% are in FFN care, 32% in parent-only care and the remaining 31% in center-based care [Figure 3].
- There is a similar pattern for children below 200% of the federal poverty line, with 38% in FFN care, 33% in parent-only care and 29% in center-based care. There are no significant differences between care types for either poverty indicator.

**Figure 3: ECE Distribution for Poor Children:
Ages 0 to 5**



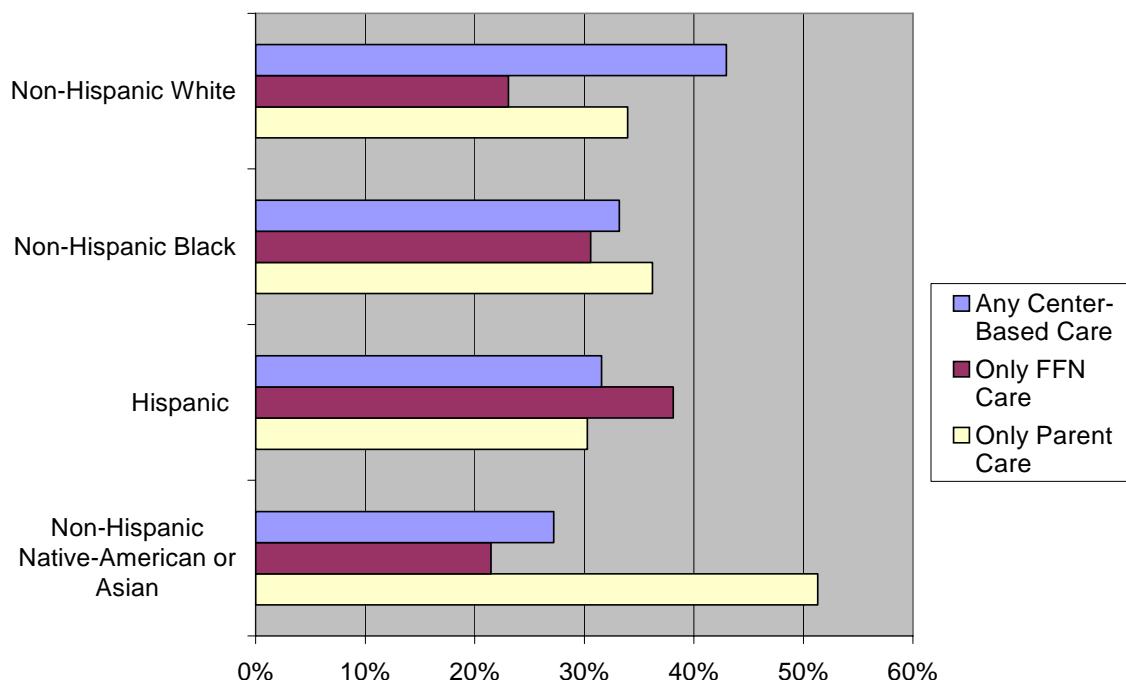
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Parent's Race and Ethnicity: About 63% children in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods live with a Hispanic parent (40% have parents of Mexican origin, and 23% have parents with origins in Central or South America). Sixteen percent live with a parent who is non-Hispanic white, 14% with a non-Hispanic black parent, 5% with a non-Hispanic Native American parent (also includes non-Hispanics who are Pacific Islander, multiple or unknown race) and 3% with a non-Hispanic Asian parent. (Unless specifically stated below, there are no statistically significant differences in use of ECE care types by specific race and ethnicities).

- Thirty-eight percent of children who have a Hispanic parent are in FFN care, with 32% in parent-only care and 30% in center-based care [Figure 4]. Similar patterns are found for children whose parents are of Mexican or of another Central or South American origin.
- Forty-three percent of children whose parent is non-Hispanic white are solely in the care of their parents, 34% are in center-based care and 23% are in FFN care.

- Of children who live with a parent whose race is non-Hispanic black, 36% are in center-based care, 33% in parent-only care and 31% in FFN care.
- About 43% of children whose parent is non-Hispanic Native American are solely in the care of their parents. Thirty-seven percent of these children are in center-based care and the remaining fifth are in FFN care.
- The majority of children who have a parent who is non-Hispanic Asian is in center-based care (71%). This is significantly higher than the percentages in either FFN (23%) or parent-only (6%) care. These children are significantly more likely to be in center-based care and less likely to be in parent-only care than all children.

Figure 4: Distribution of Parental Race/Ethnicity by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5

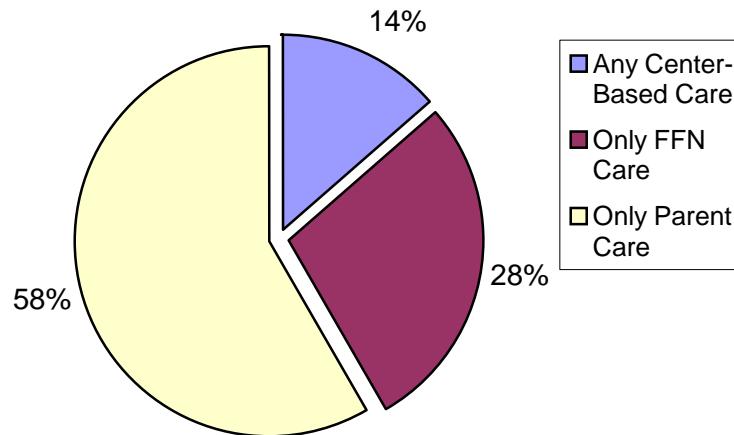


Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Citizenship and Immigration: In the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods, about 31% of children live with a parent who was born outside of the U.S. and 1 out of 4 children live in with a parent who is not a U.S. citizen.

- Over half of the children who have a parent born outside of the U.S. are in parent-only care (57%) and the rest are either in FFN (26%) or in center-based care (17%) care. These children are significantly more likely to be in parent care and less likely to be in center-based care than children overall.

Figure 5: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Are Not U.S. Citizens: Ages 0 to 5



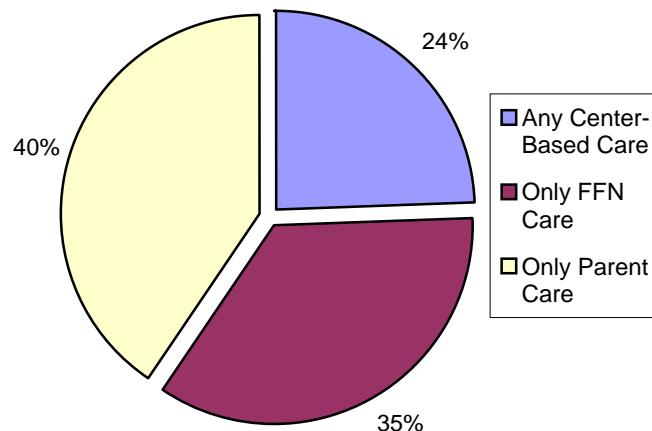
Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

- Children who have a parent who is not a U.S. citizen are also more likely to be solely in the care of their parents (58%), with 28% in FFN care and 14% in center-based care [Figure 5]. As with children of parents born outside the U.S., a significantly lower proportion of these children are in center-based care and a higher proportion are in parent-only care than children overall.

Parent's Education Level: Over 39% of children are live with a parent who has less than a high school education. Another 28% of children live with a parent who graduated from high school, while 18% live with a parent who has some college experience and 15% live with a parent who graduated from college.

- Forty percent of children with a parent who does not have a high school degree are in parent-only care, 35% in FFN care and 24% in center-based care [Figure 6]. There are no significant differences between care types but there is significantly smaller proportion of these children in center-based care than children overall.
- The percentage of children in center-based care increases as education level increases but the differences between center-based care and the other care types are not significant.

Figure 6: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Do Not Have a High School Degree: Ages 0 to 5



Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Selected Other Household Risk Factors: Highlighted below are some of the findings for children and households with various specific risk factors; we focused on those where care patterns are different than the overall patterns for children in the data. For the complete list, see Appendix I/Table 1.

- *Not Enough Money for Food:* Roughly 26% of live in a household that did not have enough money to buy food at some point in the year prior to the survey. Forty-six percent of these children are in center-based care, 35% in FFN care and 19% in center-based care. A smaller proportion of children facing this hardship factor are in parent-only care than children overall, while a larger proportion of children in center-based care experienced this hardship than children overall.
- *Postponed Prescription:* About one out of five children live in a household in which someone postponed filling a prescription for medication when it was needed in the year prior to the survey. More children are in center-based care (46%) than in either parent-only (29%) or FFN (26%) care. This is a statistically significantly higher proportion of children in center-based care and a significantly lower proportion of children in FFN care than those for children overall.
- *Belongings Repossessed:* Only 4% of the children in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods live in a household that had one or more belongings repossessed in the year prior to the survey. Of these children 70% are in center-based care, 23% are in FFN care and 7% are in parent-only care. The proportion of these children in center-based care is significantly higher than that for all children ages 0 to 5.

Child Indicators:

- *Parent Does Not Know Any of Child's Friends:* About 25% of children in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods have a parent who does not know any of their friends. These children are most likely to be in parent-only care (60%), than in FFN care (31%) and least likely to be in center-based care (9%). There is significantly larger proportion of children with this risk factor in parent-only care and a significantly smaller proportion in center-based care than for children overall.
- *Child's Health is Fair or Poor:* About 7% of children described by their parent as being in fair or poor health. Fifty-nine percent of these children are in parent-only care, 26% in center-based care and 15% in FFN care. The proportion of children in fair or poor health significantly lower for children in FFN care than that for children overall.



Understanding Children in Each ECE Type

The above data make it clear that children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed in school in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods are found in every ECE setting. Both research and common sense suggest that efforts to support the development of children in each of these setting types are likely to require different kinds of strategies and interventions. To help community leaders understand which children will likely benefit from strategies focusing on particular settings, this section provides an overview of the characteristics and risk factors that are particularly prevalent among children and their parents who use each type of care. The percentages below show the proportion of children in each type of care who have specific characteristics in the Denver Making Connections neighborhoods.

Children in Center-Based Care:

- Are more likely to live in a household where someone had to postpone a needed prescription for medication (27%) than children in FFN care (15%).
- Have a higher probability of living in a household where there was not enough money for food (35%) than children in parent-only care (14%).

Children in Only FFN Care:

- Have a higher probability of having a parent who does not know any of their friends (25%) than children in center-based care (6%).

Children in Only Parent Care:

- Are more likely to live below 200% of the poverty line (92%) than children in center-based care (74%).
- Are more likely to have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. (53%) than children in either FFN (24%) or center-based (16%) care. These children are also more likely to have a parent who is a non-citizen (45%) than children in either FFN (21%) or center-based (10%) care.
- Are more likely to have a parent who did not graduate from high school (49%) than children in center-based care (29%).
- Have a higher probability of having a parent who does not know any of their friends (46%) than children in FFN care (25%) or center-based care (6%).



Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child Care Type		33.2% (1.94)	33.7% (1.52)	33.2% (2.90)
Employment				
Parents Employed Full Time	28.7% (2.73)	41.6% (1.65)	44.6% ^{b**†} (1.36)	13.8% ^{c**†} (1.31)
Parents Employed Part-Time	39.7% (3.58)	25.6% (1.51)	26.7% (2.31)	47.6% ^{c*} (3.39)
Parents Not Employed	31.6% (1.83)	35.0% (2.14)	32.5% (1.67)	32.6% (1.62)
Poverty				
Below 100% Poverty	66.8% (2.80)	31.1% (1.99)	37.0% (1.86)	31.8% (2.25)
100% to 200% Poverty	16.3% (3.62)	21.9% (2.00)	39.1% (4.73)	39.0% (5.54)
Below 200% of Poverty	83.0% (2.50)	29.3% (2.43)	37.5% (2.15)	33.2% (3.06)
Parent's Race/Ethnicity				
Minority	83.9% (3.46)	33.2% (2.35)	35.4% (1.60)	31.4% (2.33)
Non-Hispanic Black	13.6% (3.27)	36.2% (1.71)	30.6% (1.31)	33.2% (1.67)
Non-Hispanic White	16.1% (3.46)	34.0% (1.59)	23.1% (1.98)	43.0% (3.45)
Non-Hispanic Asian	3.3% (3.92)	70.5% [†] (1.51)	23.3% (1.55)	6.2% ^{c**†} (0.87)
Non-Hispanic Native American & Multiple Race	4.5% (1.90)	37.4% (1.18)	20.1% (1.10)	42.5% (1.16)
Hispanic	62.6% (2.65)	30.3% (2.27)	38.1% (1.98)	31.6% (2.92)
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano Origin	39.9% (2.17)	28.2% (2.25)	36.0% (2.48)	35.7% (2.64)
Other Central or South American Origin	22.6% (3.46)	33.9% (2.25)	41.8% (2.80)	24.3% (2.60)

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Citizenship and Immigration				
Born Outside of the US	31.1% (2.85)	17.3% [†] (3.30)	25.9% ^{b**} (1.60)	56.7% ^{c***†} (2.79)
Not a US Citizen	25.4% (3.44)	13.6% [†] (3.08)	28.0% ^{b**} (1.69)	58.4% ^{c***†} (3.47)
<i>Asked of Immigrants Only:</i>				
Immigrant Status: Permanent Resident	45.9%	4.3%	28.2%	67.5%
Immigrant Status: Refugee	7.8%	39.2%	32.4%	28.4%
Immigrant Status: Something Else	46.3%	9.5%	22.2%	68.3%
Children who Aren't Citizens in Household	30.2%	16.0%	19.8%	64.2%
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	95.5%	19.6%	27.0%	53.3%
R Understands English Not Well or Not at All	66.1%	11.5%	17.2%	71.3%
Parent's Education Level				
Less than High School	38.9% (3.39)	24.4% [†] (1.50)	35.1% (1.48)	40.4% (2.42)
High School Graduate	28.1% (2.85)	33.0% (2.03)	34.5% (1.21)	32.5% (1.91)
Some College Experience	17.7% (3.25)	44.0% (2.43)	27.3% (2.25)	28.7% (4.95)
College Graduate or Higher	15.4% (2.91)	42.1% (2.13)	38.8% (1.49)	19.1% [†] (1.71)
Risk Factors and Other Household Characteristics				
Postponed Rx	19.9% (1.88)	45.6% ^{a***†} (1.06)	25.6% [†] (0.50)	28.8% ^{c**} (1.32)
Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility	35.7% (2.66)	31.6% (2.44)	39.1% (2.01)	29.3% (1.85)
Utility Service Disruption if Didn't Pay Mrtg., Rent or Utility	18.7% (1.89)	33.2% (2.00)	26.1% (1.83)	40.8% (1.83)
Phone Service Disruption	30.4% (4.81)	35.4% (1.68)	36.7% (2.17)	27.9% (2.00)
Belongings Repossessed	4.0% (2.44)	70.0% [†] (1.66)	23.4% (1.63)	6.6% ^{c***†} (0.54)
Couldn't Pay for Food	25.5% (2.81)	46.1% [†] (1.75)	35.4% (2.36)	18.5% ^{c***†} (1.37)
Some Hardship Indicator	34.6% (5.16)	38.8% (2.42)	34.1% (2.22)	27.1% (2.06)
Any Hardship Indicator	56.9% (3.37)	37.8% (2.19)	34.2% (1.58)	28.0% (1.53)

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Adults in Household Other than Parents	30.2% (3.12)	26.3% (2.92)	43.1% (2.16)	30.6% (2.98)
HH member was in Prison/Jail within last 3 yrs	6.9% (3.28)	43.7% (1.94)	31.9% (0.95)	24.3% (2.54)
Uses Food Stamps	54.7% (3.30)	33.1% (1.79)	37.5% (1.64)	29.4% (2.18)
Uses Section 8	9.9% (4.91)	34.0% (2.01)	46.4% (2.94)	19.7% (1.92)
Owns Car	64.4% (3.00)	34.7% (2.03)	30.4% (2.07)	34.9% (3.47)
Owns or is buying a House	20.3% (2.94)	36.5% (1.75)	25.8% (1.78)	37.7% (2.09)
Neighborhood Indicators (PHDCN Scales)				
Low Social Cohesion	8.3% (1.52)	44.5% (1.34)	30.0% (1.21)	25.5% (1.53)
Low Informal Social Control	18.8% (3.62)	33.6% (2.83)	35.3% (3.33)	31.2% (4.68)
Low Collective Efficacy	12.9% (3.78)	37.2% (3.08)	25.4% (2.38)	37.4% (4.42)
Child Indicators				
Child Ever Under Care of Welfare Agency	1.4% (0.70)	30.7% (0.46)	41.7% (0.79)	27.6% (0.36)
Someone in Family Reads to Child	90.5% (2.12)	34.2% (1.56)	33.3% (1.80)	32.5% (3.11)
<i>Asked Only If Child Was Read to:</i>				
Child Read to Every Day	45.9% (1.72)	37.8% (1.61)	36.0% (2.25)	26.2% (3.64)
Child Read to 3 to 6 Times per Week	26.3% (2.32)	32.6% (1.57)	39.5% (1.68)	27.9% (1.46)
Child Read to 1 to 2 Times per Week	26.9% (2.68)	30.1% (2.67)	23.1% ^{b†} (1.13)	46.8% (3.14)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Most	63.1% (2.36)	43.0% [†] (1.60)	33.8% (2.13)	23.3% ^{c*} (3.42)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Some	11.9% (1.45)	58.4% ^{a**†} (1.91)	16.1% [†] (1.05)	25.5% (2.11)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: None	25.0% (2.41)	8.9% ^{a**†} (1.36)	31.4% ^{b*} (1.58)	59.6% ^{c**†} (1.45)

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child's Health is Excellent, Very Good or Good	93.2% (2.25)	33.9% (1.81)	34.7% (1.36)	31.4% (2.31)
Child's Health is Poor or Fair	6.8% (2.25)	25.7% (1.63)	14.9% ^{b*†} (1.57)	59.4% (2.19)
Child Has Health Insurance	85.1% (4.49)	33.0% (1.48)	35.9% (1.34)	31.1% (1.49)
Doctor Told Parent Child Had Asthma	7.7% (1.80)	47.6% (1.80)	33.0% (1.52)	19.3% (1.54)
Child Has a Health Condition that Limits Activities	6.5% (1.61)	53.5% (1.65)	28.4% (1.41)	18.1% (1.35)

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Early Care and Education Patterns in Denver* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. Non-Hispanic Native American & Multiple Race includes non-Hispanic parents who selected the following race categories: American Indian, Pacific Islander, Multiple race or Unknown race.
6. Some Hardship Factor = Utility Disruption, Phone Service Disruption, or Belongings Repossessed
7. Any Hardship Factor = Postponed Prescription; Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility; Phone Service Disruption;
8. PHDCN Scales: Adapted from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods
9. Social Cohesion = Mean Response (People in Neighborhood Help Neighbors, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
10. Informal Social Control = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts)
11. Collective Efficacy = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts, People in the Neighborhood Help Others, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
12. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
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(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Appendix I

Table 2: Child Care Type By Age

Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
<i>Infants and Toddlers: Ages 0 to 2</i>			
Child Care Type	15.2% ^{a**} (0.85)	43.3% (2.28)	41.5% ^{c**} (2.26)
Parents Employed Full Time	25.5% (2.02)	19.0% ^{a**} (1.63)	56.4% ^{b**} (1.43)
Parents Employed Part-Time	41.0% (3.13)	11.2% ^{a*} (1.88)	37.9% (3.98)
Parents Not Employed	33.5% (2.06)	17.0% ^{a**} (1.21)	40.1% (0.66)
<i>Preschool-Age Children: Age 3 to 5</i>			
Child Care Type	58.1% ^{a**} (2.16)	20.3% (1.40)	21.6% ^{c**} (1.62)
Parents Employed Full Time	33.1% (1.58)	65.6% (2.09)	32.1% ^{b**} (2.17)
Parents Employed Part-Time	37.8% (1.93)	47.2% ^{a**} (1.97)	10.1% ^{b**†} (1.18)
Parents Not Employed	29.0% (0.89)	63.7% ^{a**} (1.73)	20.3% (2.13)
Child Follows Instructions Some or None of the Time	30.2%	46.3%	24.1%
Child Plays Well with Others Some or None of the Time	23.5%	37.4%	24.5%
Child Focuses Attention Some or None of the Time	28.1%	55.4%	21.2%
			23.4%

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Child Care Patterns in Denver* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

April, 2007

Early Care and Education Patterns of Children in the Des Moines Making Connections Neighborhoods

Gina Adams and Leah Hendey

Summary

This brief provides information on the early care and education (ECE) patterns of children who are not yet in school and who lived in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-site Survey.¹ Some of the key findings include:

- Children age five and younger, who have not yet entered school, are found in each form of care in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods. While the largest proportion (47%) is in the care of family, friend, and neighbors (FFN care), more than half of these children are in other forms of care. Specifically, 28% are in at least some center-based care, and 25% are solely in the care of their parents.
- These patterns vary by age of child in predictable ways.
 - For infants and toddlers, for example, the proportions in FFN care and parent-only care rise to 58% and 31% respectively, and the use of center-based care falls.
 - For 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten, these patterns reverse, with the proportion in center-based care rising (47%) and the proportion in the other forms of care falling.
- When looking at ECE patterns for children with particular demographic characteristics, or characteristics that are associated with being at risk of not being prepared to enter school healthy and ready to succeed, it appears that the general patterns often hold true. In other words, FFN care often is the care used by just under half of the children, and the rest are in either center-based care or parent care. However, for some sub-groups, these patterns vary from the overall population:
 - More than half of the children who live with a parent that is non-Hispanic multiple race are solely in the care of their parents—a higher proportion than that for overall population. (This includes non-Hispanic parents who identified themselves as being Native American, other, or multiple race.)
 - Children in a number of demographic and risk categories are significantly less likely to be in center-based care than their counterparts – these include children with parents who are Hispanic (18%), of Mexican origin (14%), non-citizens (17%), or have less than a high school education (13%).
 - Children with health conditions that limit their activities are more likely than all children to be in center-based care (60%) and less likely to be in FFN care (7%).

¹ More specifically, the children included in the analysis lived in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Cross-site survey but were interviewed during Wave 2 of the survey. All estimates in this brief are weighted to represent this population. Of children in the Des Moines sample, only 4% were surveyed outside of the city and 21% were surveyed outside of the Making Connections Neighborhoods during Wave 2. Children who moved out of the neighborhood are more likely to be in center-based care (42%) and less likely to be in FFN care (34%) than children who did not move (24% and 51%). Children who moved out of the city are less likely to be in FFN care (10%) than children who did not move out of the city (49%).

- Children in communities with some neighborhood indicators suggesting risk (such as low-levels of social cohesion (4%) or collective efficacy (6%)) are less likely to be in parent care than children overall.
- A different perspective is gained by focusing separately on each type of care and on the characteristics of children that use them. This approach is useful to identify which children are likely to be affected by strategies that support each particular type of care. Looking at the data this way, it is clear, that while children with each characteristic are found in all care types, some ECE settings serve disproportionately more children with a particular risk factor or demographic characteristic than other ECE settings, and that all forms of care serve a variety of children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed. In the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods:
 - Center-based care disproportionately serves children of non-Hispanic black parents, children who have a parent with some college education and who have a health condition that limits activities.
 - FFN care disproportionately serves children of parents who are of Mexican origin, who are not U.S. citizens or have no high school degree, and children who do not have health insurance.
 - Parent only care disproportionately serves children of parents who are Hispanic or of Mexican origin, born outside of U.S., are not U.S. citizens, or have less than a high school education, children who live in a household that experienced a phone or utility service disruption, and who are not read to by a family member.

These findings have the following implications for those working in Des Moines to help children enter school healthy and ready to succeed:

1. Significant proportions of children in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed are found in each form of care—including only in the care of parents. While children with particular risk factors may be somewhat more likely to be in one form of care than another, they are found in each type of care setting. As a result, any initiative to support children’s development before they enter school will likely need to focus on ensuring the quality of *each* setting—center-based care, FFN care, and parent-only care. Given that this survey has no information on the quality of care that children are receiving in each sector, assessing the quality of these settings and identifying the appropriate strategies for each setting are likely to be important next steps.
2. Children move in and out of different early care and education settings over the years before they enter school, though they are generally more likely to be in center-based settings as they get older. Furthermore, the research suggests that center-based care can play an important role in supporting the cognitive development of children in the years just before they enter school. This research has contributed to the growing movement to support prekindergarten efforts across the country. However, more than half of 3-5 yr olds not yet enrolled in school in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods are not enrolled in any formal group setting. This finding suggests that strategies to ensure that preschool-age children in Des Moines can access good quality center-based options are also important. Failure to do so risks placing them at further disadvantage as the number of other children enrolled in such programs continues to rise.

Background

This brief contains information on the ECE patterns of children in the Making Connections neighborhoods in Des Moines who were ages five and under who were not in kindergarten.² It is based on data collected during Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-Site Survey and provides information on the extent to which children with different characteristics are cared for in the following mutually exclusive³ situations:

- any center-based care (including child care centers, Head Start programs, or pre-kindergarten programs)
- care from family, friends or neighbors, or in family child care homes (also known as FFN care)
- solely in the care of parents

We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child. Any references to the percent of children or children overall refer specifically to children ages 0 to 5 and not yet in school in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods, unless otherwise noted.

In the text we highlight selected findings, though complete data on all indicators is shown in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Note that in the text we focus on indicators where the differences in means between care types are wide enough that we can assume with a reasonable amount of confidence that these differences do actually exist in the full population in the Making Connections neighborhoods.⁴ The attached Appendix I displays all tests of statistical significance. It is important to note that due to the complex sample design, small sample sizes and design effects, some differences that look large are not statistically significant. In these cases we cannot say with confidence that there are in fact differences between those groups.

² The sample included only children age five and under and not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. (Nine percent of age and grade eligible children were dropped from the analysis because this relationship could not be determined, resulting in a sample of 246 children.) All references to ages 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population.

³ Many children are in multiple care settings but these categories were created to sort out which children have had at least some exposure to center-based care (regardless of whether they are with their parents or in friend, family, or neighbor care the remainder of the time). Children in the FFN care category then are not in center-based care but are cared for outside the home for at least some period of time each week.

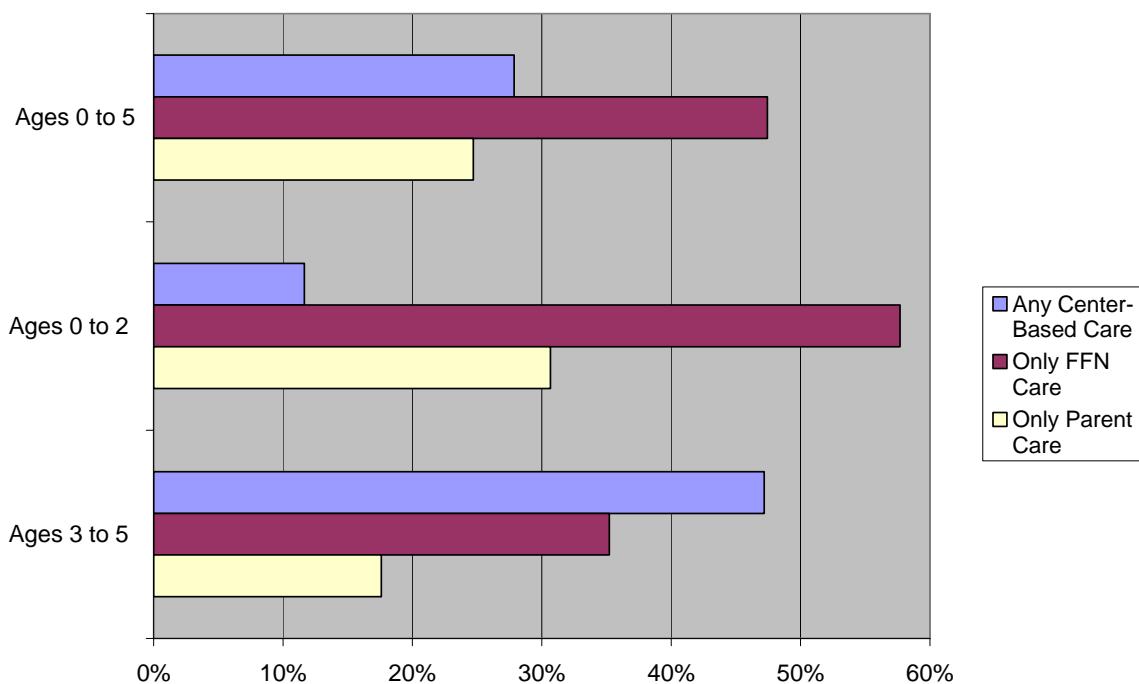
⁴ Specifically we are highlighting indicators for which the differences of means between care types are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level or higher.

Overall Early Care and Education Patterns

In the Making Connections neighborhoods in Des Moines, just under half of the children ages 0 to 5 who are not yet in kindergarten are in the care of family, friend, and neighbors (FFN) care (47%). About 28% are in center-based care and roughly one out of four children have no caregivers outside of their parents. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 1]

As is found nationally, these patterns differ by age. The majority of infants and toddlers (ages 0 to 2) is in FFN care (58%), with a significant minority solely in parent care (31%). Less than twelve percent of this age group is enrolled in center-based care. Preschool-age children (ages 3 to 5 not yet in kindergarten) are more likely to be in either center-based (47%) or FFN (35%) care than parent-only care (18%). [Figure 1/Appendix Table 2]

Figure 1: Early Care and Education Type by Age



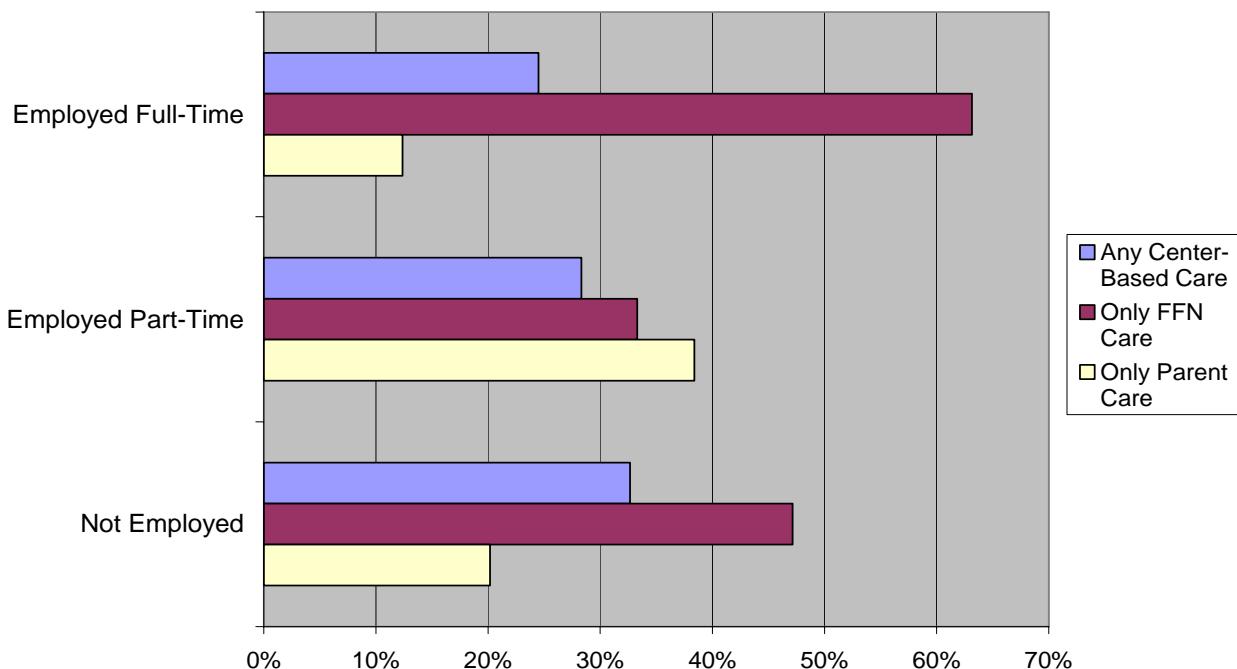
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Early Care and Education Type and Parental Employment

As is expected, these patterns differ by the parental employment status. Here we examine the ECE patterns of three groups of children—those living in families where all parents are (or the single parent is) employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week), those living in families with at least one parent working part-time (less than 35 hours per week), and those living in families where there is no employed parent. Note that non-employed parents may be in educational or training settings, or may be looking for work. [Appendix Table 1 has data for all children ages 0-5, Appendix Table 2 has data separately for children ages 0-2 and 3-5.]

- *Parents employed full-time:* Thirty-seven percent of children have both parents (or a single parent) employed full-time. As shown in Figure 2, more than 3 out of 5 of these children are in FFN care, which is a significantly higher proportion than the overall distribution of children among types of care. About a quarter of these children are in center-based care and, as expected given the constraints on parents' time, only 12% are in parent-only care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* The majority of children 0 to 2 whose parents are employed full-time is in FFN care (71%) as compared to only 15% in center-based care and 13% in only parent care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children (3-5 year olds) whose parents are employed full-time are most likely to be in either FFN (53%) or center-based (36%) care and less likely to be in parent care (11%). The proportion of children in FFN care is significantly higher than the overall patterns for this age group.

Figure 2: Employment by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

- *At least one parent employed part-time:* Nearly 41% of children have at least one parent employed part-time. There are no significant differences between care types for these children; about 38% are in parent-only care, 33% in FFN care, and 28% in center-based care. The proportion of these children in parent-only care is significantly higher and the proportion in FFN care is significantly lower than is found among children overall.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children with at least one parent employed less than 35 hours a week are more likely to be in parent-only care (50%) or FFN (40%) care than center-based care (10%). Again, the proportion of infants and toddlers in parent-only care is significantly higher and the proportion in FFN care is significantly lower than found among infants and toddlers overall.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Though there are no significant differences, about half of older children who have at least one parent employed part-time are in center-based care with a quarter each in FFN and only parent care.
- *No employed parents:* About 22% of children ages 0 to 5 live in households where no parents are employed. Interestingly, a substantial proportion of children whose parents are not employed at all are also in non-parental care. Only 20% of these children are in the care of only their parents – with significantly more in FFN care (47%), and another 33% in center-based care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* This pattern continues among younger children, with two-thirds of younger children with no employed parents being in FFN care, as compared with a quarter of children in parent-only care and only 8% in center-based care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* And the pattern continues for preschoolers, though the form of care shifts. In particular, these children are more likely to be in center-based care (62%) than either FFN (24%) or parent-only care (14%).



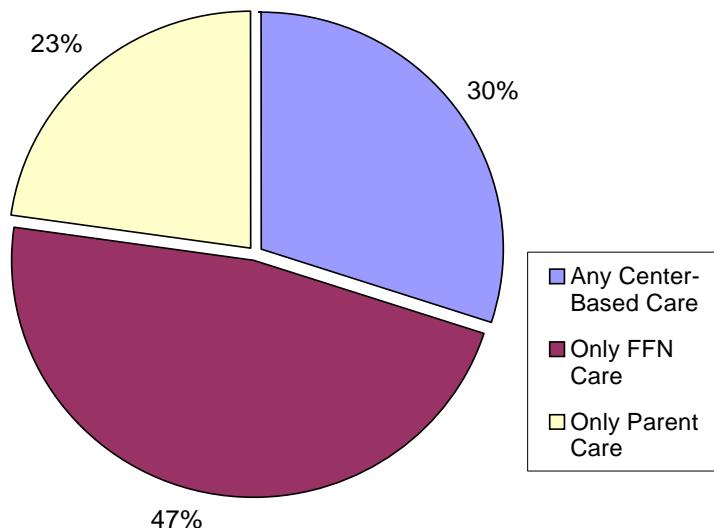
Risk Factors, Demographics and Early Care and Education Type

We examined ECE patterns for a number of different risk factors and different demographic groups (see Appendix I/Table 1). For most of these factors and groups, the patterns look somewhat similar to the overall patterns – with FFN care being the largest of the three categories, but with significant proportions also being in the other two forms of care. Remember, however, that even though in a number of cases these differences may look large, there are only some that are statistically significant. In this section we highlight risk factors that are either of particular importance or where the patterns differ from this overarching pattern identified above.

Poverty: Over half of the children in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods live in households that have income levels below the federal poverty line and more than 4 out of 5 children in these areas live in households below 200% of the poverty line.

- The ECE patterns for children in poverty are similar to overall patterns. Almost half are in FFN care (47%), with the rest using center-based care (30%) and parent-only (23%) care [Figure 3].
- There is a similar pattern for children below 200% of the federal poverty line, with 46% in FFN care, 29% in center-based care and 25% in parent-only care.

Figure 3: ECE Distribution for Poor Children: Ages 0 to 5



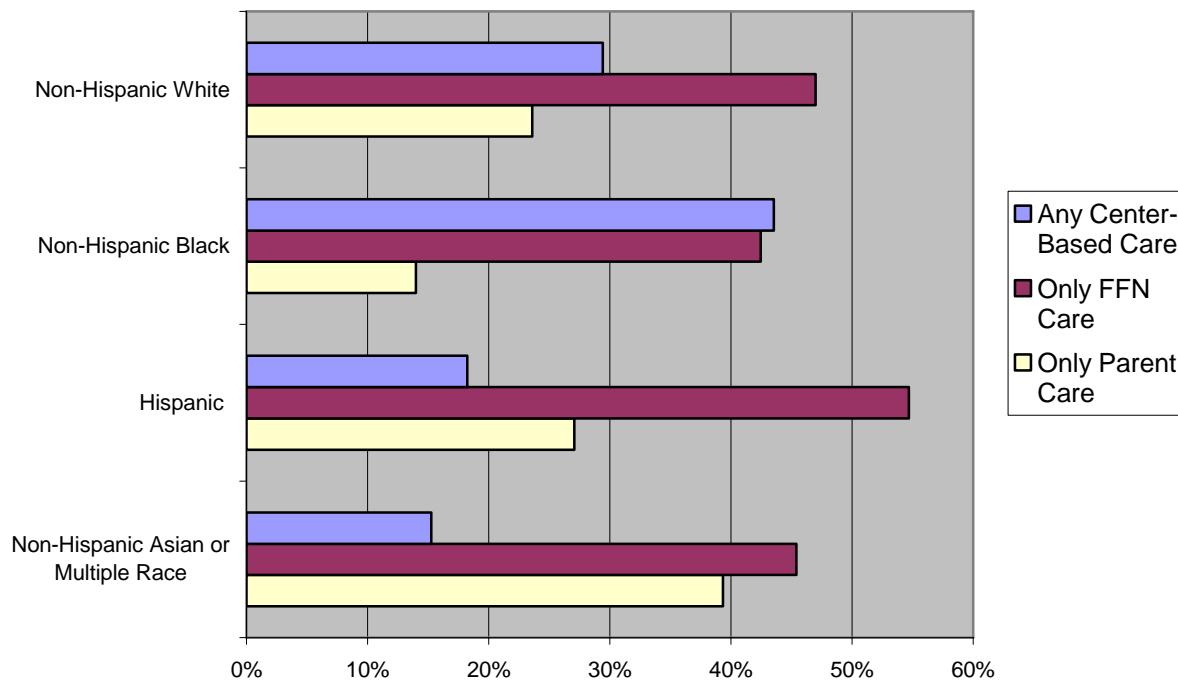
Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Parent's Race and Ethnicity: About 42% of children live in households where the parent is non-Hispanic white. Just under a quarter of children live with a Hispanic parent, 22% live with a non-Hispanic black parent, 6% with a non-Hispanic parent of multiple races (which include non-Hispanic parents who chose Native American, other, or multiple race), and 5% with a non-Hispanic Asian parent.

- Children whose parent is non-Hispanic white are more likely to be in FFN care (47%) than either center-based (29%) or parent-only (24%) care [Figure 4].

- The majority of children whose parents are Hispanic is in FFN care (55%), with 27% in parent-only care and the remaining 18% in center-based care. Children of Hispanic parents are less likely to be in center-based care than all children ages 0 to 5.
 - Children of whose parents are of Mexican origin make up nearly 16% of children ages 0 to 5. These children follow a similar pattern to children of all Hispanic parents, with 58% in FFN care, 29% in parent-only care and the remaining 14% in center-based care. Children of parents of Mexican origin are less likely to be in center-based care than children overall.
- Children who live with a parent whose race is non-Hispanic black are more likely to be in either center-based (44%) or FFN (43%) care than in parent care (14%). The proportion of children who live with a non-Hispanic black parent and who are in center-based care is significantly greater than that of the overall proportion of children in center-based care. These patterns are consistent with national data, which find that black children are disproportionately likely to use center-based care.⁵
- Children whose parent is of non-Hispanic multiple race are more likely to be in parent only care (53%) than in center-based care (7%), the proportion in center-based care is significantly lower than found for children overall. About 40% of these children are in FFN care, though this is not statistically different from other care types – this seeming discrepancy is due to the relatively small sample of children in this category.

Figure 4: Distribution of Parental Race/Ethnicity by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5

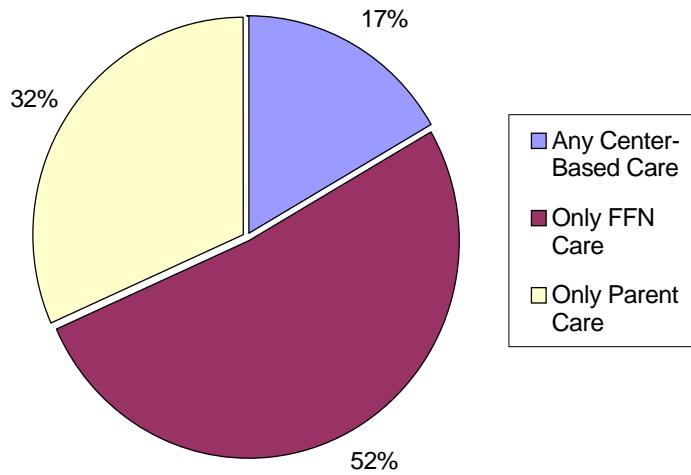


Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

⁵ Capizzano, Jeffrey, Gina Adams, and Jason Ost. (2006). *Caring for Children of Color: The Child Care Patterns of White, Black, and Hispanic Children under 5*. Occasional Paper #72. The Urban Institute. Available at www.urban.org.

Citizenship and Immigration: Just under one-third of children live with a parent who was born outside of the U.S. Overall, 22% of children are in households where the parent is not a U.S. citizen.

Figure 5: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Are Not U.S. Citizens: Ages 0 to 5



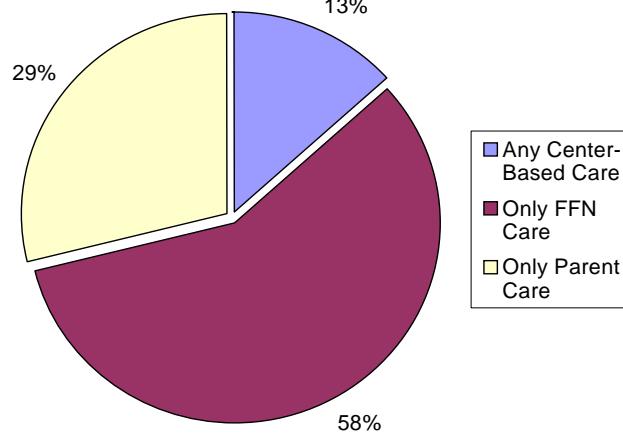
- The patterns for children of parents not born in the U.S. are similar to overall patterns. Specifically, about half (51%) are in FFN care, and the rest are either only in the care of parents (28%) or in center-based care (21%).
- The children whose parent is not a U.S. citizen are also more likely to be in FFN care (52%), with 32% in parent-only care and 17% in center-based care [Figure 5]. A significantly lower proportion of these children are in center-based care than children overall.

Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Parent's Education Level: Nearly one quarter of children who live with a parent who has less than a high school education. Thirty-eight percent of children live with a parent who graduated from high school, while 31% live with a parent who has some college experience and only 6% live with a parent who graduated from college.

- The majority of children with a parent who does not have a high school degree is in FFN care (58%) as compared with 29% in parent-only care and 13% in center-based care [Figure 6]. There is a significantly lower proportion of these children in center-based care than that for children overall.
- Children whose parent has some college experience are more likely to be in FFN care (43%) than parent-only care (20%); the remaining 37% are in center-based care. These children are more likely than children overall to be in center-based care.

Figure 6: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Do Not Have a High School Degree: Ages 0 to 5



Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Selected Other Household Risk Factors: Highlighted below are some of the findings for children and households with various specific risk factors; we focused on those where care patterns are different than the overall patterns for children in the data. For the complete list, see Appendix I/Table 1.

- *Disruption of Phone Service*: Just under a quarter of all children live in households that experience a disruption in phone service due to non-payment in the year prior to the survey. Forty-two percent of these children are in FFN care, 34% in parent-only care, and 24% in center-based care (only the difference between FFN care and center-based care is statistically significant).
- *Belongings Repossessed*: Only 5% of children live in a household that had one more belongings repossessed in the year prior to the survey. Fifty-nine percent of these children are in FFN care, 28% in parent-only care and 13% in center-based care. A smaller proportion of children facing this hardship factor are in center-based care than the proportion for children overall.

Neighborhood Indicators: About 11% of children live with a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low informal social control, 8% of children are in neighborhoods with low social cohesion and 5% in neighborhoods with low collective efficacy.⁶

- Children in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of social cohesion are more likely to be in FFN (66%) or center-based (31%) care than in parent-only care (4%). The proportion of children in parent care is significantly less than that for children overall.
- Children in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of informal social control are more likely to be in center-based care (41%) than parent-care (17%); roughly 42% are in FFN care.
- Over two-thirds of the children in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as low in collective efficacy are in FFN care, 26% are in center-based care and 6% are in parent-only care. The proportion of children in parent care is lower than all children ages 0 to 5 in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods.

Child Indicators:

- *Health Condition*: About 9% of children in the neighborhoods have a health condition that limits their activities. These children are more likely to be in either center-based (60%) or parent (34%) care than in FFN care (7%). The proportions with a condition in center-based and FFN care are significantly different than those for children overall.

⁶ These three inter-related concepts are important because they measure how much social trust and willingness to improve conditions exists within the neighborhood. Lower levels of social cohesion indicate people in the neighborhood do not have mutual trust for each other or share similar values. Lower levels of informal social control are a sign that people in the neighborhood are unwilling to take active steps to improve their neighborhood themselves, such as breaking up a fight or doing something about children spraying graffiti. Collective efficacy is a measure that takes into account the levels of both social cohesion and informal social control.

Understanding Children in Each ECE Type

The above data make it clear that children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed in school in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods are found in every ECE setting. Both research and common sense suggest that efforts to support the development of children in each of these setting types are likely to require different kinds of strategies and interventions. To help community leaders understand which children will likely benefit from strategies focusing on particular settings, this section provides an overview of the characteristics and risk factors that are particularly prevalent among children and their parents who use each type of care. The percentages below show the proportion of children in each type of care who have specific characteristics in the Des Moines Making Connections neighborhoods.

Children in Center-Based Care:

- Are more likely to have a parent that is non-Hispanic black (more than 1 in 3 children) than children in parent-only care (12%).
- Are more likely to live in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of informal social control (17%) and social cohesion (9%) than is found for parents of children in parent-only care (8% and 1%, respectively).
- Have a higher probability of having a parent with some college education (41%) than children in only FFN care (28%)
- Are more likely to have a health condition that limits their activities (20%) than children in only FFN care (1%).

Children in Only FFN Care:

- Are significantly more likely to have a parent of Mexican origin (18%) or is a non-citizen (24%) than compared with children in center-based care (7% and 13%, respectively).
- Are more likely to have a parent with less than a high school degree (30%) than children in center-based care (12%).
- Have lower rates of health insurance (86%) than the rates for children in center-based (98%) or parent-only (96%) care.
- Are more likely to live in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of social cohesion (11%) than children in parent care (1%).

Children in Only Parent Care:

- Are more likely to have parents who are Hispanic (26%) or of Mexican origin (17%), who were not born in the U.S. (36%) or are not citizens (28%). In contrast, children in center-based care are less likely to have parents who are Hispanic (16%), of Mexican origin (7%), foreign-born (13%) or non-citizens (13%).
- Have a higher probability of having a parent with less than a high school education (29%) than children in center-based care (12%).



- Are more likely to be in households who experienced a disruption in phone service due to non-payment (32%) than children in center-based care (21%).
- Are more likely to live in households that had some hardship indicator (phone or utility service disruption or belongings repossessed) (38%) than children in either FFN (25%) or center-based (18%) care.
- Are much less likely to be read to by a member of their family (84%) than children in center-based (100%) or those in FFN (96%) care.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child Care Type	27.9% ^{a**} (1.05)	47.4% ^{b**} (0.83)	24.7% (0.83)
Employment			
Parents Employed Full Time	37.1% (3.12)	24.5% ^{a**} (1.10)	63.1% ^{b**†} (1.19)
Parents Employed Part-Time	40.8% (1.42)	28.3% (2.33)	33.3% [†] (1.58)
Parents Not Employed	22.1% (2.62)	32.7% (1.52)	47.2% ^{b*} (1.57)
Poverty			
Below 100% Poverty	53.1% (1.24)	29.9% ^{a**} (1.03)	47.2% ^{b**} (1.19)
100% to 200% Poverty	30.4% (1.00)	26.1% (1.10)	44.3% (1.83)
Below 200% of Poverty	83.4% (0.57)	28.5% ^{a**} (0.72)	46.1% ^{b**} (1.31)
Parent's Race/Ethnicity			
Minority	57.6% (1.35)	27.2% ^{a**} (0.85)	48.2% ^{b**} (0.75)
Non-Hispanic Black	21.8% (2.05)	43.5% [†] (1.43)	42.5% ^{b*} (1.68)
Non-Hispanic White	42.4% (1.35)	29.4% (1.68)	47.0% ^{b**} (2.02)
Non-Hispanic Asian	5.3% (2.29)	25.4% (0.95)	51.6% (1.32)
Non-Hispanic Multiple Race	6.2% (1.19)	6.6% [†] (1.10)	40.1% (1.82)
Hispanic	23.9% (2.07)	18.2% ^{a**†} (0.82)	54.7% ^{b*} (1.45)
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano Origin	15.1% (1.88)	13.5% ^{a**†} (0.66)	57.8% ^{b*} (0.87)
Other Central or South American Origin	8.8% (2.65)	26.2% (0.90)	49.3% (2.33)
			24.4% (1.42)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Citizenship and Immigration				
Born Outside of the US	31.5% (1.45)	20.6% ^{a**} (1.24)	51.3% ^{b**} (1.16)	28.1% (0.78)
Not a US Citizen	22.1% (1.06)	16.7% ^{a**†} (0.81)	51.7% ^{b*} (0.84)	31.5% ^{c*} (0.69)
Asked of Immigrants Only:				
Immigrant Status: Permanent Resident	23.0%	18.2%	45.4%	36.5%
Immigrant Status: Refugee	13.5%	0.0%	89.5%	10.5%
Immigrant Status: Something Else	63.4%	13.1%	56.4%	30.5%
Children who Aren't Citizens in Household	20.7%	18.9%	58.3%	22.8%
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	96.5%	18.0%	53.6%	28.4%
R Understands English Not Well or Not at All	45.8%	8.7%	62.6%	28.7%
Parent's Education Level				
Less than High School	24.8% (1.59)	13.2% ^{a**†} (1.27)	57.8% ^{b*} (1.38)	29.0% (1.53)
High School Graduate	38.0% (2.02)	26.7% (2.23)	49.0% ^{b*} (2.33)	24.3% (1.86)
Some College Experience	31.0% (1.51)	37.2% [†] (0.85)	42.9% ^{b*} (1.28)	19.9% (2.32)
College Graduate or Higher	6.3% (2.22)	48.3% (0.82)	18.6% [†] (2.00)	33.1% (0.86)
Risk Factors and Other Household Characteristics				
Postponed Rx	30.5% (1.71)	27.3% (1.25)	43.8% (1.06)	28.9% (1.51)
Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility	39.5% (1.37)	25.9% ^{a**} (1.22)	50.3% ^{b**} (1.48)	23.8% (1.26)
Utility Service Disruption if Didn't Pay Mrtg., Rent or Utility	25.6%	10.9%	37.4%	51.6%
Phone Service Disruption	23.6% (1.52)	24.4% ^{a**} (0.42)	42.0% (0.94)	33.6% (0.97)
Belongings Repossessed	4.9% (2.12)	13.3% ^{a†} (0.52)	58.7% (1.17)	28.0% (1.04)
Couldn't Pay for Food	23.9% (1.43)	20.3% ^{a**} (1.19)	54.5% ^{b**} (1.11)	25.2% (0.74)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Some Hardship Indicator	27.4% (1.73)	22.1% ^{a**} (0.55)	43.9% (0.94)	34.1% (0.91)
Any Hardship Indicator	56.2% (1.56)	26.3% ^{a**} (1.36)	49.7% ^{b**} (0.96)	24.0% (1.29)
Adults in Household Other than Parents	25.6% (1.27)	29.1% (1.03)	44.3% (1.22)	26.7% (1.06)
HH member was in Prison/Jail within last 3 yrs	9.8% (1.57)	26.3% (1.59)	54.9% ^{b*} (1.56)	18.8% (1.13)
Uses Food Stamps	46.3% (1.12)	32.3% (1.02)	43.1% ^{b**} (0.98)	24.6% (0.76)
Uses Section 8	19.2%	39.8% (2.18)	43.8% (2.77)	16.4% (1.16)
Owns Car	91.7% (1.93)	27.5% ^{a**} (1.37)	48.4% ^{b**} (0.97)	24.1% (1.24)
Owns or is buying a House	37.2% (2.39)	30.4% ^{a*} (1.29)	49.5% ^{b**} (1.28)	20.2% (0.87)
Neighborhood Indicators (PHDCN Scales)				
Low Social Cohesion	7.8% (1.34)	30.7% (0.87)	65.8% ^{b**} (0.91)	3.5% ^{c**†} (0.75)
Low Informal Social Control	11.4% (3.00)	40.7% (0.84)	42.4% (1.34)	16.9% ^{c**} (0.76)
Low Collective Efficacy	4.6% (0.95)	26.2% (1.16)	67.8% ^{b**} (1.35)	6.0% [†] (0.78)
Child Indicators				
Child Ever Under Care of Welfare Agency	7.2%	23.2% (1.05)	52.5% (1.32)	24.3% (1.54)
Someone in Family Reads to Child	94.0% (1.13)	29.7% ^{a**} (1.00)	48.1% ^{b**} (0.81)	22.2% ^{c*} (0.59)
<i>Asked Only If Child Was Read to:</i>				
Child Read to Every Day	47.4% (1.85)	32.2% (1.60)	48.1% ^{b**} (2.12)	19.6% (1.98)
Child Read to 3 to 6 Times per Week	30.4% (1.56)	27.4% ^{a*} (1.55)	49.5% ^{b**} (1.16)	23.1% (0.77)
Child Read to 1 to 2 Times per Week	21.4% (2.18)	29.5% (1.65)	44.2% (1.55)	26.2% (0.85)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Most	83.8% (0.60)	28.8% ^{a**} (0.74)	44.7% ^{b**} (0.94)	26.6% (1.07)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Some	9.9% (0.88)	27.8% (1.68)	61.4% ^{b**} (2.07)	10.9% [†] (1.26)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: None	6.3% (1.24)	23.5% (1.78)	60.4% ^{b**} (1.20)	16.1% (0.88)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child's Health is Excellent, Very Good or Good	97.6% <i>(1.19)</i>	27.4% ^{a**} <i>(1.07)</i>	47.6% ^{b**} <i>(0.85)</i>	25.0% <i>(0.82)</i>
Child's Health is Poor or Fair	2.4% <i>(1.19)</i>	48.1% <i>(1.14)</i>	40.7% <i>(1.24)</i>	11.2% <i>(0.72)</i>
Child Has Health Insurance	91.6% <i>(1.66)</i>	30.4% ^{a**} <i>(1.09)</i>	44.6% ^{b**} <i>(0.72)</i>	25.0% <i>(0.61)</i>
Doctor Told Parent Child Had Asthma	10.3% <i>(0.49)</i>	43.1% <i>(1.06)</i>	36.7% <i>(1.04)</i>	20.2% <i>(1.13)</i>
Child Has a Health Condition that Limits Activities	9.1% <i>(1.55)</i>	59.5% ^{a**†} <i>(0.85)</i>	6.9% ^{b**†} <i>(0.81)</i>	33.6% <i>(1.21)</i>

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Early Care and Education Patterns in Des Moines* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. Non-Hispanic Multiple Race includes non-Hispanic parents who selected the following race categories: American Indian, Other, or Multiple race.
6. Some Hardship Factor = Utility Disruption, Phone Service Disruption, or Belongings Repossessed
7. Any Hardship Factor = Postponed Prescription; Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility; Phone Service Disruption;
8. PHDCN Scales: Adapted from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods
9. Social Cohesion = Mean Response (People in Neighborhood Help Neighbors, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
10. Informal Social Control = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts)
11. Collective Efficacy = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts, People in the Neighborhood Help Others, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
12. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
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(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Appendix I

Table 2: Child Care Type By Age

Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Infants and Toddlers: Ages 0 to 2			
Child Care Type	11.6% ^{a**} (1.19)	57.7% ^{b**} (0.91)	30.7% ^{c**} (0.89)
Parents Employed Full Time	37.6% (3.05)	15.2% ^{a**} (1.72)	71.3% ^{b**} (1.66)
Parents Employed Part-Time	40.4% (1.08)	10.4% ^{a**} (0.86)	39.9% [†] (0.67)
Parents Not Employed	22.0% (3.16)	7.7% ^{a**} (0.99)	67.1% ^{b**} (1.10)
Preschool-Age Children: Age 3 to 5			
Child Care Type	47.2% (1.28)	35.2% ^{b**} (1.09)	17.6% ^{c**} (1.09)
Parents Employed Full Time	36.5% (1.65)	35.9% (1.02)	53.1% ^{b**†} (1.16)
Parents Employed Part-Time	41.2% (1.71)	49.2% (2.07)	25.6% (1.47)
Parents Not Employed	22.3% (1.06)	62.0% ^{a*} (1.35)	23.7% (0.83)
Child Follows Instructions Some or None of the Time	33.0%	56.0%	24.4%
Child Plays Well with Others Some or None of the Time	20.6%	51.7%	34.0%
Child Focuses Attention Some or None of the Time	26.7%	60.0%	31.3%
			19.6%
			14.3%
			8.7%

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Child Care Patterns in Des Moines* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Early Care and Education Patterns of Children in the Indianapolis Making Connections Neighborhoods

Gina Adams and Leah Hendey

Summary

This brief provides information on the early care and education (ECE) patterns of children who are not yet in school and who lived in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-site Survey.¹ Some of the key findings include:

- Children age five and younger who have not yet entered school are found in each form of care in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods. While the largest proportion (50%) is in the care of family, friend, and neighbors (FFN care), about half of these children are in other forms of care. Specifically, 32% are in the care solely of their parents and about 19% are in at least some center-based care.
- These patterns vary by age of child in predictable ways.
 - For infants and toddlers, for example, the proportions in FFN care and parent-only care rise to 55% and 39% respectively, and center-based care falls.
 - For 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten, these patterns reverse, with the proportion in center-based care rising (31%) and the proportion in the other forms of care falling slightly.
- When looking at ECE patterns for children with particular demographic characteristics, or characteristics that are associated with being at risk of not being prepared to enter school healthy and ready to succeed, it appears that the general patterns often hold true. In other words, FFN care often is the care used by about half of the children, and the rest are in either parent care or center-based care, though generally a smaller proportion children are in center-based care than parent-only care. However, for some sub-groups, these patterns vary from the overall population:
 - About two-thirds of children who live with a Hispanic parent are solely in the care of their parents—a proportion that is higher than that for the overall population. In contrast, children with a non-Hispanic black parent are more likely than children overall to be center-based care (32% compared to 19%).
 - More than two-thirds of children who have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. or who is a non-citizen are in parent-only care, significantly higher proportions than for children overall.

¹ More specifically, the children included in the analysis lived in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Cross-site survey but were interviewed during Wave 2 of the survey. All estimates in this brief are weighted to represent this population. Of children in the Indianapolis sample, less than 5% were surveyed outside of the city and 24% were surveyed outside of the Making Connections Neighborhoods during Wave 2. Children who moved out of the neighborhood are more likely to be in center-based care (28%) than children who did not move (16%). Care patterns for children who moved out of the city are not significantly different from those for children who did not move out of the city.

- Children who live in households that face hardship factors such as postponing prescriptions and not having enough money for food are more likely to be in FFN care (72% and 69%) than all children (50%).
- A different perspective is gained by focusing separately on each type of care and on the characteristics of children that use them. This approach is useful to identify which children are likely to be affected by strategies that support each particular type of care. Looking at the data this way, it is clear, that while children with each characteristic are found in all care types, some ECE settings serve disproportionately more children with a particular risk factor or demographic characteristic than other ECE settings, and that all forms of care serve a variety of children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed. In the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods:
 - Center-based care disproportionately serves children of non-Hispanic black parents and children who have asthma or a health condition that limits their activities.
 - FFN care disproportionately serves children who live in households with indicators of financial distress (such as having to delay filling a prescription; having trouble paying rent, mortgage, or utilities; or not having enough money to pay for food), who have a household member who has been in jail, or have asthma.
 - Parent-only care disproportionately serves children who are poor, those whose parents are Hispanic or were born outside the U.S., children who are not read to, or who do not have health insurance.

Overall, these findings have the following implications for those working in Indianapolis to help children enter school healthy and ready to succeed:

1. Significant proportions of children in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed are found in each form of care—including only in the care of parents. While children with particular risk factors may be somewhat more likely to be in one form of care than another, they are found in each type of care setting. As a result, any initiative to support children’s development before they enter school will likely need to focus on ensuring the quality of *each* setting—center-based care, FFN care, and parent-only care. Given that this survey has no information on the quality of care that children are receiving in each sector, assessing the quality of these settings and identifying the appropriate strategies for each setting are likely to be important next steps.
2. Children move in and out of different early care and education settings over the years before they enter school, though they are generally more likely to be in center-based settings as they get older. Furthermore, the research suggests that center-based care can play an important role in supporting the cognitive development of children in the years just before they enter school. This research has contributed to the growing movement to support prekindergarten efforts across the country. However, nearly 70% of 3-5 yr olds not yet enrolled in school in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods are not enrolled in any formal group setting. This is likely to be at least in part due to the fact that unlike a number of other Making Connections sites, Indiana does not have any type of state-funded prekindergarten program. This finding suggests that strategies to ensure that preschool-age children in Indianapolis can access good quality center-based options are also important. Failure to do so risks placing them at further disadvantage as the number of other children enrolled in such programs continues to rise.



Background

This brief contains information on the ECE patterns of children in the Making Connections neighborhoods in Indianapolis who were ages five and under who were not in kindergarten.² It is based on data collected during Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-Site Survey and provides information on the extent to which children with different characteristics are cared for in the following mutually exclusive³ situations:

- any center-based care (including child care centers, Head Start programs, or pre-kindergarten programs)
- care from family, friends or neighbors, or in family child care homes (also known as FFN care)
- solely in the care of parents

We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child. Any references to the percent of children or children overall refer specifically to children ages 0 to 5 and not yet in school in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods, unless otherwise noted.

In the text we highlight selected findings, though complete data on all indicators is shown in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Note that in the text we focus on indicators where the differences in means between care types are wide enough that we can assume with a reasonable amount of confidence that these differences do actually exist in the full population in the Making Connections neighborhoods.⁴ The attached Appendix I displays all tests of statistical significance. It is important to note that due to the complex sample design, small sample sizes and design effects, some differences that look large are not statistically significant. In these cases we cannot say with confidence that there are in fact differences between those groups.

² The sample included only children age five and under and not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. (Eleven percent of age and grade eligible children were dropped from the analysis because this relationship could not be determined, resulting in a sample of 222 children.) All references to ages 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population.

³ Many children are in multiple care settings but these categories were created to sort out which children have had at least some exposure to center-based care (regardless of whether they are with their parents or in friend, family, or neighbor care the remainder of the time). Children in the FFN care category then are not in center-based care but are cared for outside the home for at least some period of time each week.

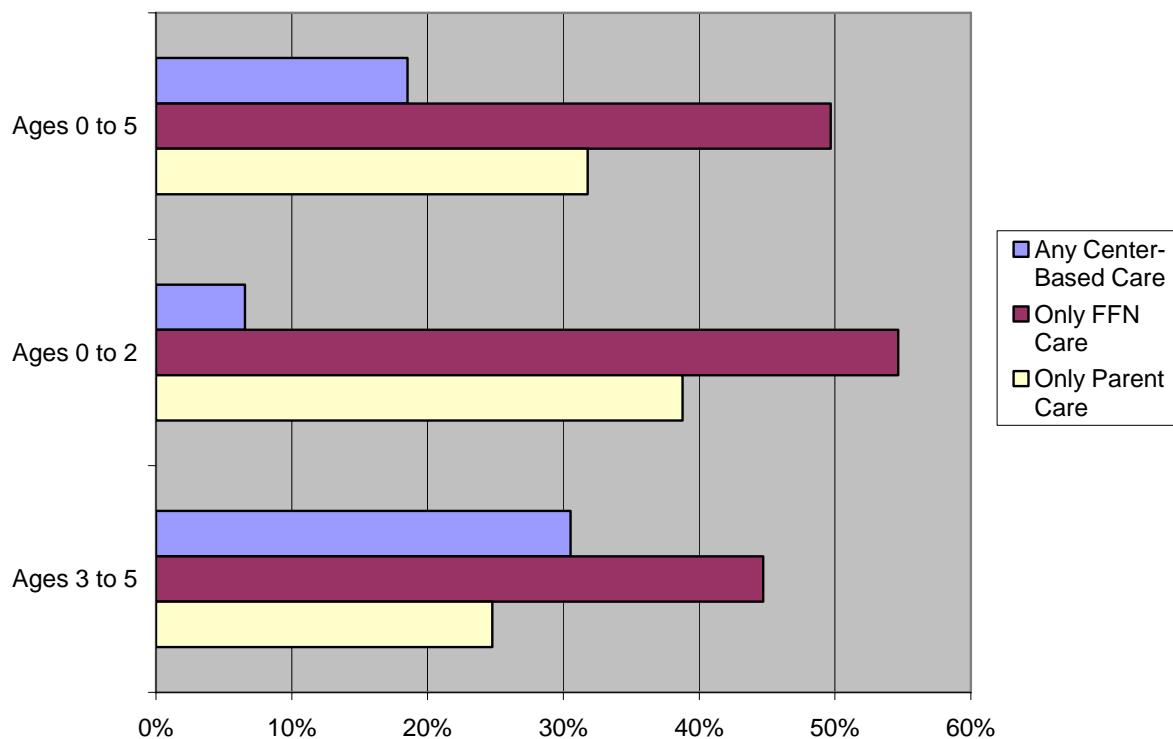
⁴ Specifically we are highlighting indicators for which the differences of means between care types are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level or higher.

Overall Early Care and Education Patterns

In the Making Connections neighborhoods in Indianapolis, half of the children ages 0 to 5 who are not yet in kindergarten are in the care of family, friend, and neighbors (FFN) care. About 32% have no caregivers outside of their parents and less than one out of five children is in center-based care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 1]

As is found nationally, these patterns differ by age. The majority of infants and toddlers in Indianapolis (0 to 2 year olds) are in FFN care (55%), with a significant minority solely in parent care (39%). Less than seven percent of this age group is enrolled in center-based care. Of preschool-age children (ages 3 to 5 not yet in kindergarten) 45% are in FFN care, 31% are in center-based care and 25% are in parent-only care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 2]

Figure 1: Early Care and Education Type by Age



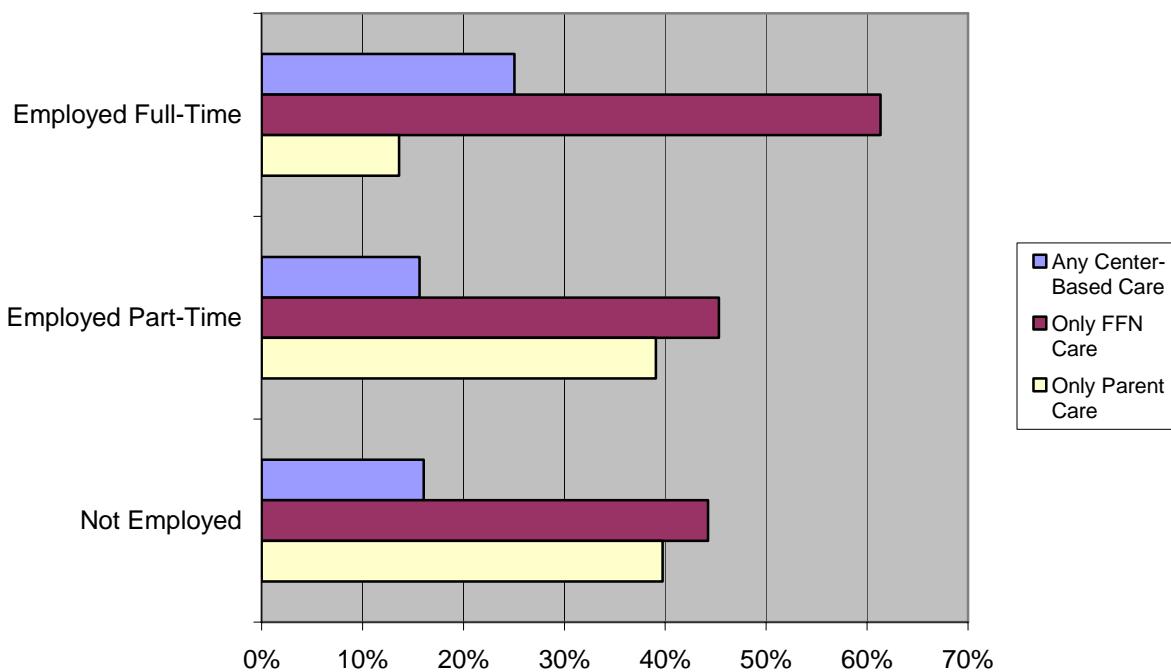
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Early Care and Education Type and Parental Employment

As is expected, these patterns differ by the parental employment status. Here we examine the ECE patterns of three groups of children—those living in families where all parents are (or the single parent is) employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week), those living in families with at least one parent working part-time (less than 35 hours per week), and those living in families where there is no employed parent. Note that non-employed parents may be in educational or training settings, or may be looking for work. [Appendix Table 1 has data for all children ages 0-5; Appendix Table 2 has data separately for children ages 0-2 and 3-5.]

- *Parents employed full-time:* Twenty-nine percent of children have both parents (or a single parent) employed full-time. As shown in Figure 2, more than 3 out of 5 of these children are in FFN care, which is a significantly higher proportion than in the overall distribution of children among types of care. About a quarter of these children are in center-based care and, as expected given the constraints on parents' time, only 14% are in parent-only care, which is significantly lower proportion than that for children overall.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* The majority of children ages 0 to 2 whose parents are employed full-time is in FFN care (61%) as compared to 23% in only parent care and 16% in center-based care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children (3-5 year olds) whose parents are employed full-time are most likely to be in FFN care (62%), then in center-based care (30%) and least likely to be in parent care (8%). The proportion of children found in FFN care is significantly higher than overall patterns for this age group while the proportion found in parent-only care is significantly lower.

Figure 2: Employment by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

- *At least one parent employed part-time:* About 41% of children have at least one parent employed part-time. These children are more often found in either FFN care (45%) or parent-only (39%) than in center-based (16%) care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children with at least one parent employed less than 35 hours a week are more likely to be in FFN (57%) or parent-only (40%) care than center-based care (3%).
 - *Preschool-age children:* About 38% of older children who have at least one parent employed part-time are in parent-only care with another third in center-based care and about 30% in FFN care, though these proportions are not significantly different from each other.
- *No employed parents:* About 29% of children ages 0 to 5 live in households where no parents are employed. Interestingly, a substantial proportion of children whose parents are not employed at all are also in non-parental care. These children are found more often in either FFN (44%) or parent-only (40%) care than in center-based care (16%).
 - *Infants and toddlers:* This pattern continues among younger children, with 48% of younger children with no employed parents being in parent-only care and 47% in FFN care as compared with only 5% in center-based care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Sizeable proportions of preschool-age children with no employed parents are in FFN (40%) and parent-only care (30%), though as one might expect, more older children are in center-based care (29%) than younger children.

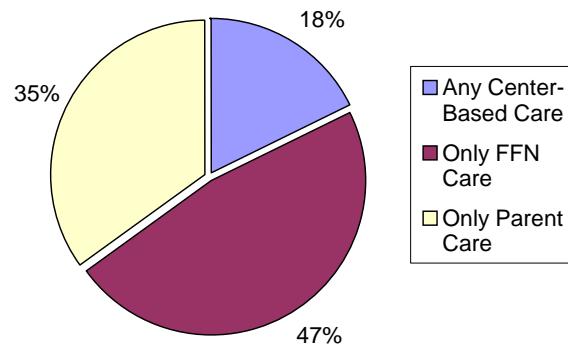
Risk Factors, Demographics and Early Care and Education Type

We examined ECE patterns for a number of different risk factors and different demographic groups (see Appendix I/Table 1). For most of these factors and groups, the patterns look somewhat similar to the overall patterns – with FFN care being the largest of the three categories, but with significant proportions also being in the other two forms of care. Remember, however, that even though in a number of cases these differences may look large, there are only some that are statistically significant. In this section we highlight risk and demographic factors that are either of particular importance or where the patterns differ from this overarching pattern identified above.

Poverty: About 57% of the children in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods live in households that have income levels below the federal poverty line and more than 3 out of 4 children in these areas live in households below 200% of the poverty line.

- The ECE patterns for children in poverty are similar to overall patterns. Almost half are in FFN care (47%), with the rest using parent-only (35%) and center-based (18%) care [Figure 3].
- There is a similar pattern for children below 200% of the federal poverty line, with 50% in FFN care, 32% in parent-only care and 18% in center-based care.

Figure 3: ECE Distribution for Poor Children: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

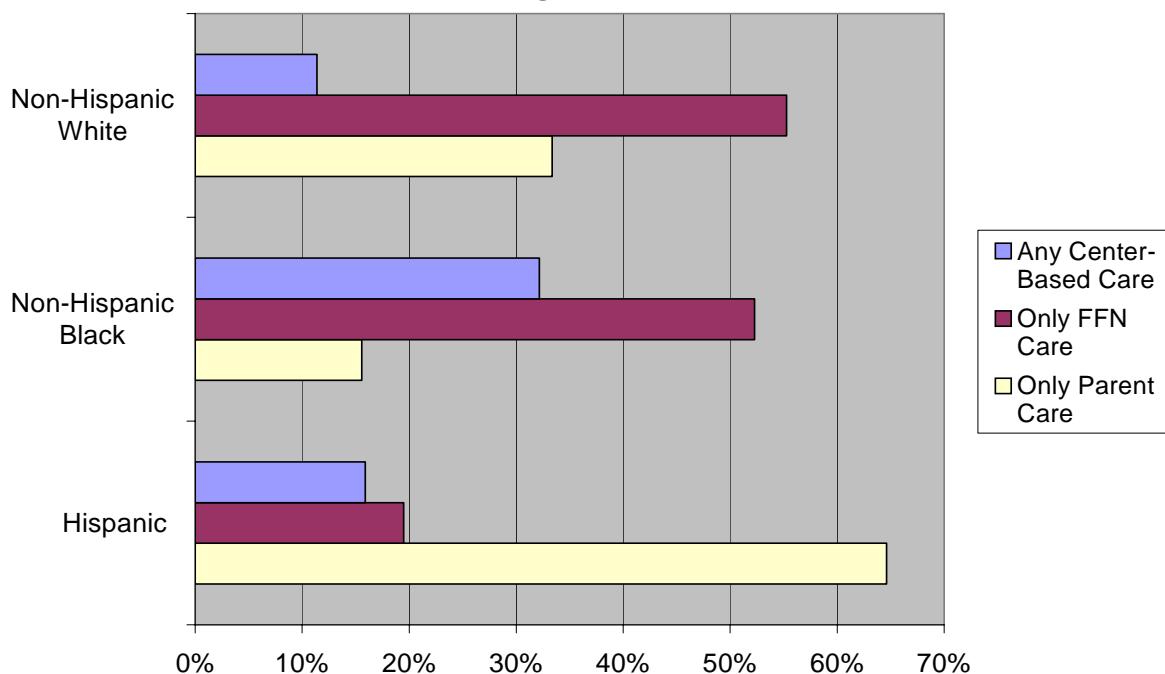
Parent's Race and Ethnicity: About 56% of children live in households where the parent is non-Hispanic white. Thirty-one percent live with a non-Hispanic black parent, about an eighth of children with a Hispanic parent, and 1% with a non-Hispanic parent of multiple races (also includes non-Hispanics of unknown race). Patterns of ECE care in Indianapolis differ tremendously by race and ethnicity [Figure 4].

- Children whose parent is non-Hispanic white are more likely to be in either FFN (55%) or parent-only (33%) care than in center-based care (11%). In fact, these children are significantly less likely to be in center-based care than children overall.
- Children who live with a parent whose race is non-Hispanic black are more likely to be in FFN care (52%) than in either center-based (32%) or parent-only (16%) care. The proportion of these children who are in center-based care is significantly greater than that of the overall proportion of children in centers. These patterns are consistent with national data, which find

that black children are disproportionately likely to use center-based care.⁵ The proportion of non-Hispanic black children in solely in the care of their parents is also significantly lower than that for children overall in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods.

- The majority of children of Hispanic parents is in parent-only care (65%) as compared with 20% in FFN care and the remaining 15% in center-based care. These children are significantly less likely to be in FFN care and more likely to be in parent-only care than all children ages 0 to 5 in the Making Connections neighborhoods.

**Figure 4: Distribution of Parental Race/Ethnicity by ECE Type:
Ages 0 to 5**



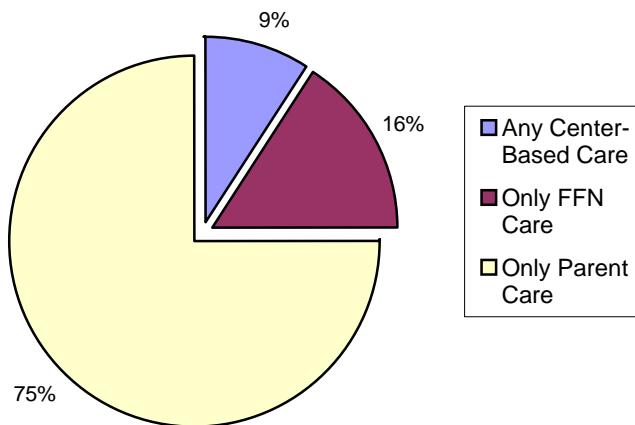
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

⁵ Capizzano, Jeffrey, Gina Adams, and Jason Ost. (2006). *Caring for Children of Color: The Child Care Patterns of White, Black, and Hispanic Children under 5*. Occasional Paper #72. The Urban Institute. Available at www.urban.org.

Citizenship and Immigration: Overall, just under 14% of children in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods live with a parent who was born outside of the U.S and about 13% of children are in households where the parent is not a U.S. citizen.

- The patterns for children of parents not born in the U.S. are similar to the patterns described above for children with Hispanic parents. Specifically, over two-thirds are in parent-only care, and the rest are either in FFN (18%) or in center-based care (14%) care. These children are significantly more likely to be in parent care and less likely to be in FFN care than children overall.

Figure 5: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Are Not U.S. Citizens: Ages 0 to 5



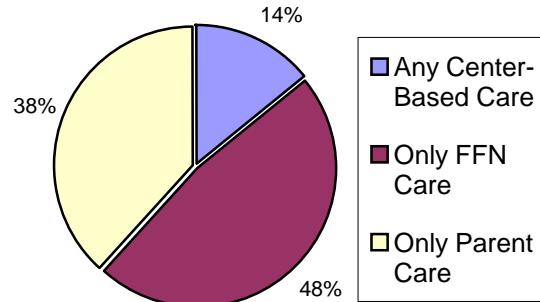
- The children of non-citizens are also more likely to be solely in the care of their parents (75%), with 16% in FFN care and 9% in center-based care [Figure 5]. As with children of foreign-born parents, a significantly lower proportion of children of non-citizens are in FFN care and a higher proportion are in parent-only care than children overall.

Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Parent's Education Level: Over 37% of children live with a parent who has less than a high school education. Another 40% of children live with a parent who graduated from high school, while 18% live with a parent who has some college experience and 4% live with a parent who graduated from college.

- Most children with a parent who does not have a high school degree are in either FFN (48%) or parent-only (38%) care, compared with 14% in center-based care [Figure 6].
- Children with parents who have higher education levels have similar patterns of care. The percentage of children in center-based care increases as education level increases, but still remains lower than the percent in FFN care; however the differences between center-based care and the other care types are not significant.

Figure 6: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Do Not Have a High School Degree: Ages 0 to 5



Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Selected Other Household Risk Factors: Highlighted below are some of the findings for children and households with various specific risk factors; we focused on those where care patterns are different than the overall patterns for children in the data. For the complete list, see Appendix I/Table 1.

- *Not Enough Money for Food:* Roughly 29% of children live in a household that did not have enough money to buy food at some point in the year prior to the survey. Sixty-nine percent of these children are in FFN care, 21% in parent-only care and 10% in center-based care. A smaller proportion of children facing this hardship factor are in parent-only care than children overall, while a larger proportion of children in FFN care experience this hardship than children overall.
- *Postponed Prescription:* Just over a quarter of all children live in households in which, in the year prior to the survey, someone postponed filling a prescription for medication when it was needed. Seventy-two percent of these children are in FFN care as compared with 14% in center-based care and 13% in parent-only care. This is a significantly higher proportion of children in FFN care and a significantly lower proportion of children in parent-only care than those for children overall.
- *HH Member in Jail:* About 10% of children live in a household where a household member was in jail or prison for more than three days in the three years prior to the survey. These children are more likely to be in FFN care (64%) than in either center-based (25%) or parent-only (10%) care. The proportion in parent-only care is significantly smaller than that for children overall.
- *Uses Section 8:* Eight percent of children live in a household that uses Section 8 vouchers to help pay rent. These children are more often found in either FFN (57%) or center-based (36%) care than in parent-only care (7%). A significantly smaller proportion of such children are in parent-only care than all children ages 0 to 5.

Neighborhood Indicators: About 7% of children live with a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low informal social control, 10% of children are in neighborhoods with low social cohesion and 6% in neighborhoods with low collective efficacy.⁶

- Children in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of social cohesion are more likely to be in FFN care (55%) than either parent-only (36%) or center-based (9%) care. The proportion of children in center-based care is significantly less than that for children overall.

⁶ These three inter-related concepts are important because they measure how much social trust and willingness to improve conditions exists within the neighborhood. Lower levels of social cohesion indicate people in the neighborhood do not have mutual trust for each other or share similar values. Lower levels of informal social control are a sign that people in the neighborhood are unwilling to take active steps to improve their neighborhood themselves, such as breaking up a fight or doing something about children spraying graffiti. Collective efficacy is a measure that takes into account the levels of both social cohesion and informal social control.

Child Indicators:

- *Child Welfare:* About 5% of children in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods live in a household where a child has been under the care of a child welfare agency for more than one day. These children are found more often in FFN care (59%) than parent-care (9%), with the remaining 32% in center-based care (not significantly different than either care type). There is significantly smaller proportion of children who have been in the care of a child welfare agency in parent-only care than children overall.
- *Asthma:* About 9% of children were diagnosed by a medical professional as having asthma. Two-thirds of these children are in FFN care, significantly more than the quarter in center-based care and the 8% in parent-only care. The proportion of children with asthma is significantly lower for children solely in the care of their parents than that for children overall.



Understanding Children in Each ECE Type

The above data make it clear that children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed in school in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods are found in every ECE setting. Both research and common sense suggest that efforts to support the development of children in each of these setting types are likely to require different kinds of strategies and interventions. To help community leaders understand which children will likely benefit from strategies focusing on particular settings, this section provides an overview of the characteristics and risk factors that are particularly prevalent among children and their parents who use each type of care. The percentages below show the proportion of children in each type of care who have specific characteristics in the Indianapolis Making Connections neighborhoods.

Children in Center-Based Care:

- Are more likely to have a parent who is non-Hispanic black (53%) than children in FFN (33%) or in parent-only (15%) care.
- Are significantly more likely to have asthma (24%) or a health condition that limits their activities (18%) than children in parent-only care (4% and 6% respectively).

Children in Only FFN Care:

- Are more likely to have a parent who is non-Hispanic white (62%) than children in center-based care (34%).
- Are more likely to live in a household where someone had to postpone filling a prescription for medication (38%) than children in parent-only care (11%).
- Have a higher probability of living in a household that had trouble paying the rent, mortgage or utilities (51%) than children in center-based care (21%).
- Are more likely to live in a household that did not have enough money for food (40%) and/or experienced at least one hardship factor (71%) than children in either parent-only care (19%) and 51%, respectively) or center-based (16% and 51%, respectively) care.
- Are more likely to live in a household which had a member who had been in jail (12%) than children in parent-only care (3%).
- Are more likely to have a parent who does not know any of their friends (9%) than children in center-based care (3%).
- Are significantly more likely to have asthma (23%) than children in parent-only care (4%).



Children in Only Parent Care:

- Have a higher probability of being poor (69%) than children in FFN care (50%).
- Are more likely to have a parent who is non-Hispanic white (58%) than children in center-based care (34%) but are more likely to have a parent who is Hispanic (26%) and/or of Mexican origin (26%) than children in FFN care (5% and 4%).
- Are significantly more likely to have a parent who was born outside the U.S. (30%) than children in FFN care (5%) and are also more likely to have a parent who is not a U.S. citizen (30%) than children in center-based (6%) or children in FFN (4%) care.
- Are less likely to be read to by a family member (83%) than children in FFN care (97%).
- Are more likely to have a parent who does not know any of their friends (15%) than children in center-based care (3%).
- Are less likely to have health insurance (81%) than children in center-based care (96%).



Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child Care Type		18.5% ^{a**} (1.50)	49.7% ^{b*} (2.26)	31.8% ^{c**} (1.89)
Employment				
Parents Employed Full Time	29.4% (0.89)	25.0% ^{a**} (1.14)	61.3% ^{b**†} (0.86)	13.6% [†] (0.75)
Parents Employed Part-Time	41.4% (1.41)	15.7% ^{a**} (1.47)	45.3% (2.19)	39.1% ^{c**} (1.84)
Parents Not Employed	29.3% (1.58)	16.1% ^{a**} (0.97)	44.2% (1.94)	39.7% ^{c**} (1.28)
Poverty				
Below 100% Poverty	56.8% (1.57)	17.8% ^{a**} (0.76)	47.2% (1.58)	35.0% ^{c**} (1.37)
100% to 200% Poverty	19.2% (0.88)	17.1% ^{a**} (1.04)	59.2% ^{b**} (0.90)	23.6% (1.47)
Below 200% of Poverty	76.0% (3.71)	17.7% ^{a**} (0.87)	50.2% ^{b*} (1.37)	32.1% ^{c**} (1.35)
Parent's Race/Ethnicity				
Minority	44.4% (2.43)	27.9% (1.59)	41.6% (0.92)	30.5% (1.23)
Non-Hispanic Black	30.7% (1.32)	32.2% ^{a**†} (1.38)	52.3% ^{b**} (0.96)	15.6% [†] (1.71)
Non-Hispanic White	55.6% (2.43)	11.4% ^{a**†} (0.91)	55.3% (2.32)	33.4% ^{c**} (2.08)
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Hispanic Multiple Race	0.9% (1.49)	56.5% ^{a**†} (0.05)	0.0% ^{b**} (0.05)	43.5% (0.05)
Hispanic	12.6% (2.65)	15.9% (1.71)	19.5% ^{b**†} (1.10)	64.6% ^{c**†} (1.60)
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano Origin	12.2% (2.75)	16.4% (1.73)	16.8% ^{b**†} (1.05)	66.8% ^{c**†} (1.57)
Other Central or South American Origin	0.4% (0.87)	0.0%	100.0% (0.00)	0.0%

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Citizenship and Immigration				
Born Outside of the US	13.9% (2.44)	14.3% (1.68)	17.5% (1.19) ^{b**†}	68.2% (1.65) ^{c**†}
Not a US Citizen	12.6% (2.73)	9.3% (1.49)	15.6% (1.00) ^{b**†}	75.1% (1.28) ^{c**†}
<i>Asked of Immigrants Only:</i>				
Immigrant Status: Permanent Resident	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Immigrant Status: Refugee	5.1%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Immigrant Status: Something Else	86.2%	9.3%	10.8%	79.9%
Children who Aren't Citizens in Household	61.6%	5.1%	19.3%	75.6%
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	91.5%	13.1%	22.7%	64.2%
R Understands English Not Well or Not at All	62.5%	5.3%	7.9%	86.7%
Parent's Education Level				
Less than High School	37.4% (0.99)	14.0% ^{a**} (1.06)	47.7% (1.83)	38.2% ^{c**} (1.91)
High School Graduate	40.0% (1.46)	16.7% ^{a**} (2.08)	50.6% (2.86)	32.7% (3.16)
Some College Experience	18.4% (1.29)	27.5% (1.43)	53.1% ^{b**} (1.20)	19.4% (1.38)
College Graduate or Higher	4.1% (2.37)	37.0% (2.52)	43.4% (1.94)	19.6% (1.97)
Risk Factors and Other Household Characteristics				
Postponed Rx	26.4% (1.97)	14.4% ^{a**} (0.89)	71.7% ^{b**†} (0.70)	13.9% [†] (0.63)
Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility	43.3% (1.30)	16.2% ^{a**} (0.75)	58.7% ^{b**} (1.91)	25.1% ^{c*} (1.33)
Utility Service Disruption if Didn't Pay Mrtg., Rent or Utility	35.2%	7.0%	69.6%	23.4%
Phone Service Disruption	31.9% (1.19)	14.8% ^{a**} (0.84)	57.6% ^{b**} (1.55)	27.6% (1.58)
Belongings Repossessed	2.6% (1.51)	23.8% (1.45)	76.2% ^{b**} (1.45)	0.0%
Couldn't Pay for Food	28.8% (1.15)	10.3% ^{a**†} (0.84)	69.3% ^{b**†} (1.69)	20.5% ^{c**†} (1.31)
Some Hardship Indicator	38.2% (1.39)	15.8% ^{a**} (0.83)	57.9% ^{b**} (1.75)	26.3% (1.55)
Any Hardship Indicator	60.5% (1.42)	15.4% ^{a**} (0.52)	57.9% ^{b**} (1.49)	26.7% ^{c**} (1.19)

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Adults in Household Other than Parents	26.9% (1.81)	24.3% (0.88)	33.5% [†] (0.87)	42.2% (1.08)
HH member was in Prison/Jail within last 3 yrs	9.5% (2.54)	25.4% ^{a*} (1.35)	64.4% ^{b**} (1.10)	10.2% [†] (0.90)
Uses Food Stamps	55.4% (1.63)	16.8% ^{a**} (0.82)	55.2% ^{b**} (1.82)	28.1% ^{c*} (1.48)
Uses Section 8	8.0%	35.8% (1.34)	57.3% ^{b**} (1.49)	6.9% ^{c†} (0.53)
Owns Car	77.8% (1.98)	19.9% ^{a**} (1.26)	48.7% ^{b*} (1.56)	31.4% ^{c*} (1.60)
Owns or is buying a House	25.0% (1.36)	18.9% ^{a**} (1.86)	53.0% (2.01)	28.1% (1.20)
Neighborhood Indicators (PHDCN Scales)				
Low Social Cohesion	10.3% (1.84)	9.2% ^{a**†} (0.43)	55.1% (1.83)	35.6% ^{c*} (1.59)
Low Informal Social Control	6.8% (1.03)	21.2% (0.93)	45.7% (1.49)	33.1% (1.29)
Low Collective Efficacy	6.0% (1.15)	25.4% (0.68)	42.0% (0.77)	32.7% (0.46)
Child Indicators				
Child Ever Under Care of Welfare Agency	5.2% (1.90)	31.5% (0.99)	59.3% ^{b**} (1.15)	9.3% [†] (1.15)
Someone in Family Reads to Child	91.4% (1.45)	18.8% ^{a**} (1.44)	51.9% ^{b**} (1.91)	29.3% ^{c*} (1.57)
<i>Asked Only If Child Was Read to:</i>				
Child Read to Every Day	38.9% (0.76)	20.4% ^{a**} (1.16)	53.7% ^{b**} (1.29)	25.8% (0.96)
Child Read to 3 to 6 Times per Week	32.5% (1.28)	24.2% (0.88)	43.9% (2.60)	31.8% (2.36)
Child Read to 1 to 2 Times per Week	28.7% (0.82)	11.1% ^{a**} (1.20)	60.3% ^{b*} (2.01)	28.6% ^{c**} (1.33)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Most	85.4% (1.32)	20.5% ^{a**} (1.67)	47.6% (2.59)	31.9% ^{c*} (1.98)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Some	4.7% (1.89)	9.0% ^{a**†} (0.21)	91.0% ^{b**†} (0.21)	0.0% ^{c*} (0.21)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: None	9.9% (1.37)	5.9% ^{a**†} (0.37)	47.0% (1.08)	47.1% ^{c**} (1.26)

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child's Health is Excellent, Very Good or Good	93.8% (1.77)	18.3% ^{a**} (1.66)	49.4% ^{b*} (2.38)	32.3% ^{c**} (2.08)
Child's Health is Poor or Fair	6.2% (1.77)	25.7% (0.90)	56.9% (0.71)	17.4% (1.89)
Child Has Health Insurance	90.6% (2.18)	19.7% ^{a**} (1.48)	52.4% ^{b**} (2.15)	28.0% (1.44)
Doctor Told Parent Child Had Asthma	17.2% (1.35)	25.9% ^{a**} (0.69)	65.9% ^{b**†} (0.65)	8.2% ^{c**†} (0.73)
Child Has a Health Condition that Limits Activities	10.9% (0.92)	30.3% (0.83)	51.8% (2.14)	17.9% (1.72)

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Early Care and Education Patterns in Indianapolis* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. Some Hardship Factor = Utility Disruption, Phone Service Disruption, or Belongings Repossessed
6. Any Hardship Factor = Postponed Prescription; Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility; Phone Service Disruption; Belongings Repossessed or Ever Without Enough Money for Food
7. PHDCN Scales: Adapted from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods
8. Social Cohesion = Mean Response (People in Neighborhood Help Neighbors, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
9. Informal Social Control = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts)
10. Collective Efficacy = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts, People in the Neighborhood Help Others, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
11. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
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(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Appendix I

Table 2: Child Care Type By Age

Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
<i>Infants and Toddlers: Ages 0 to 2</i>			
Child Care Type	6.6% ^{a**} (0.66)	54.7% (1.76)	38.8% ^{c**} (1.79)
Parents Employed Full Time	21.1% (1.31)	16.3% ^{a**} (0.95)	60.7% ^{b*} (1.06)
Parents Employed Part-Time	47.4% (0.83)	3.1% ^{a**} (0.79)	57.0% (2.07)
Parents Not Employed	31.6% (0.99)	5.2% ^{a**} (0.33)	47.1% (1.12)
<i>Preschool-Age Children: Age 3 to 5</i>			
Child Care Type	30.5% (1.50)	44.7% ^{b*} (1.97)	24.8% (1.74)
Parents Employed Full Time	37.7% (0.93)	30.0% ^{a*} (1.21)	61.7% ^{b***†} (1.37)
Parents Employed Part-Time	35.4% (1.50)	32.5% (1.48)	29.6% (1.54)
Parents Not Employed	27.0% (2.02)	28.7% (1.39)	40.8% (2.16)
Child Follows Instructions Some or None of the Time	30.8%	24.5%	38.9%
Child Plays Well with Others Some or None of the Time	18.7%	30.2%	40.5%
Child Focuses Attention Some or None of the Time	23.7%	34.0%	29.5%
			36.5%

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Child Care Patterns in Indianapolis* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents (or a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

April, 2007

Early Care and Education Patterns of Children in the San Antonio Making Connections Neighborhoods

Gina Adams and Leah Hendey

Summary

This brief provides information on the early care and education (ECE) patterns of children who are not yet in school and who lived in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-site Survey.¹ Some of the key findings include:

- Roughly one-third of children age five and younger, who have not yet entered school, are found in each form of care in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods, with 35% in FFN care, 34% in parent-only care and 31% in center-based care.
- These patterns vary by age of child in predictable ways.
 - For infants and toddlers, for example, the proportions in FFN care and parent-only care rise to 47% and 43% respectively, and center-based care falls.
 - For 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten, these patterns reverse, with the proportion in center-based care rising (58%) and the proportion in the other forms of care falling.
- When looking at ECE patterns for children with particular demographic characteristics, or characteristics that are associated with being at risk of not being prepared to enter school healthy and ready to succeed, it appears that the general patterns often hold true. In other words, about a third of children with each characteristic or risk factor are in each care type. However, for some sub-groups, these patterns vary from the overall population:
 - Over half of children who have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. or is a non-citizen are in parent-only care, proportions which are significantly higher than those for all children. These children are also less likely to be in center-based care (15-19%) than children overall. (Over a quarter of these children are in FFN care.)
 - Children who live in households that have difficulty paying the rent, mortgage or utility bill are more likely to be in FFN care (55%) and less likely to be in parent-only care (27%) than children overall.
 - Children who are read to everyday are less likely to be in parent-only care than all children.
 - Children who have a parent that does not know any of their friends are more likely to be in FFN care (44%) than children overall.
 - Children who are in fair or poor health are more likely to be in center-based care (52%) than all children.

¹ More specifically, the children included in the analysis lived in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Cross-site survey but were interviewed during Wave 2 of the survey. All estimates in this brief are weighted to represent this population. Of children in the San Antonio sample, less than 1% were surveyed outside of the city and 18% were surveyed outside of the Making Connections Neighborhoods during Wave 2. Care patterns for children who moved are not significantly different from those for children who did not move.

- A different perspective is gained by focusing separately on each type of care and on the characteristics of children that use them. This approach is useful to identify which children are likely to be affected by strategies that support each particular type of care. Looking at the data this way, it is clear, that while children with each characteristic are found in all care types, some ECE settings serve disproportionately more children with a particular risk factor or demographic characteristic than other ECE settings, and that all forms of care serve a variety of children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed. In the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods:
 - Center-based care disproportionately serves children who live in households with financial hardships such as phone service disruption and having belongings repossessed; children who do not live with a parent who owns their home and who have been diagnosed with asthma or a health condition that limits activities.
 - FFN care disproportionately serves children who live in households with financial hardships such as having difficulty paying rent, mortgage or utility bill or being on food stamps; and children who have a parent who does not know any of their friends.
 - Parent-only care disproportionately serves children who are poor, who have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. or is a non-citizen, and who are not read to by their family members.

These findings have the following implications for those working in San Antonio to help children enter school healthy and ready to succeed:

1. Significant proportions of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed are found in each form of care—including only in the care of parents. While children with particular risk factors may be somewhat more likely to be in one form of care than another, they are found in each type of care setting. As a result, any initiative to support children’s development before they enter school will likely need to focus on ensuring the quality of *each* setting—center-based care, FFN care, and parent-only care. Given that this survey has no information on the quality of care that children are receiving in each sector, assessing the quality of these settings and identifying the appropriate strategies for each setting are likely to be important next steps.
2. Children move in and out of different early care and education settings over the years before they enter school, though they are generally more likely to be in center-based settings as they get older. Furthermore, the research suggests that center-based care can play an important role in supporting the cognitive development of children in the years just before they enter school. This research has contributed to the growing movement to support prekindergarten efforts across the country. However, over 40% of 3-5 yr olds not yet enrolled in school in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods are not enrolled in any formal group setting. This finding suggests that strategies to ensure that preschool-age children in San Antonio can access good quality center-based options are also important. Failure to do so risks placing them at further disadvantage as the number of other children enrolled in such programs continues to rise.



Background

This brief contains information on the ECE patterns of children in the Making Connections neighborhoods in San Antonio who were ages five and under who were not in kindergarten.² It is based on data collected during Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-Site Survey and provides information on the extent to which children with different characteristics are cared for in the following mutually exclusive³ situations:

- any center-based care (including child care centers, Head Start programs, or pre-kindergarten programs)
- care from family, friends or neighbors, or in family child care homes (also known as FFN care)
- solely in the care of parents

We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child. Any references to the percent of children or children overall refer specifically to children ages 0 to 5 and not yet in school in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods, unless otherwise noted.

In the text we highlight selected findings, though complete data on all indicators is shown in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Note that in the text we focus on indicators where the differences in means between care types are wide enough that we can assume with a reasonable amount of confidence that these differences do actually exist in the full population in the Making Connections neighborhoods.⁴ The attached Appendix I displays all tests of statistical significance. It is important to note that due to the complex sample design, small sample sizes and design effects, some differences that look large are not statistically significant. In these cases we cannot say with confidence that there are in fact differences between those groups.

² The sample included only children age five and under and not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. (Ten percent of age and grade eligible children were dropped from the analysis because this relationship could not be determined, resulting in a sample of 275 children.) All references to ages 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population.

³ Many children are in multiple care settings but these categories were created to sort out which children have had at least some exposure to center-based care (regardless of whether they are with their parents or in friend, family, or neighbor care the remainder of the time). Children in the FFN care category then are not in center-based care but are cared for outside the home for at least some period of time each week.

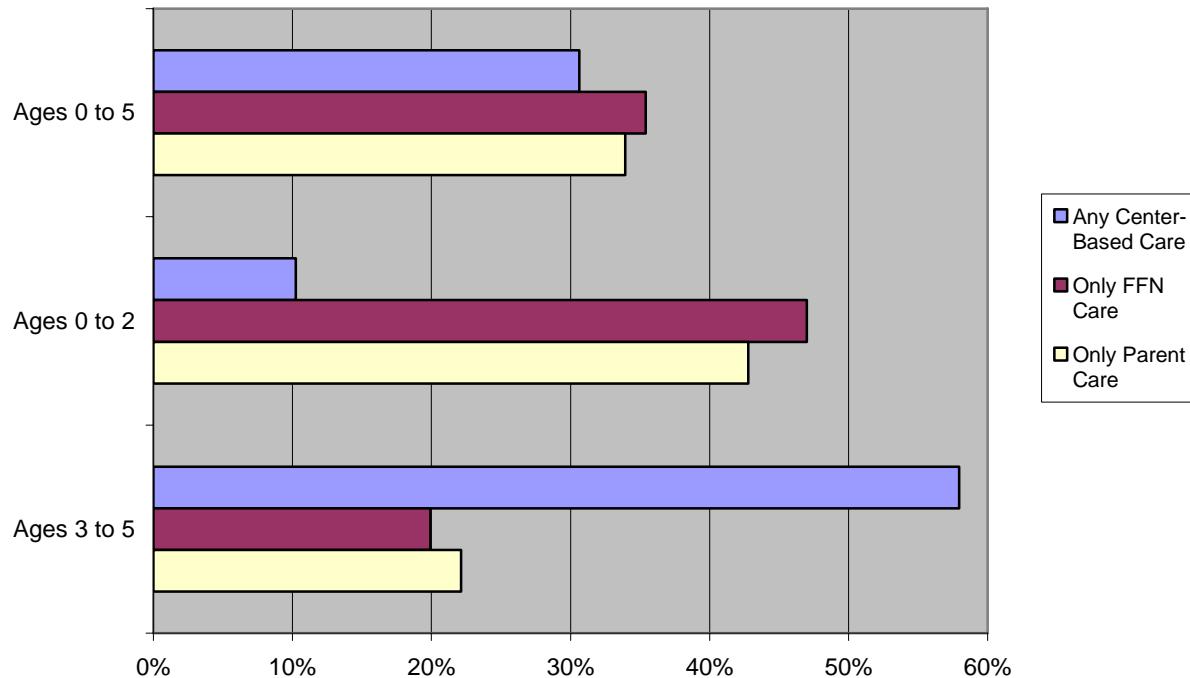
⁴ Specifically we are highlighting indicators for which the differences of means between care types are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level or higher.

Overall Early Care and Education Patterns

In the Making Connections neighborhoods in San Antonio, roughly one-third of the children ages 0 to 5 who are not yet in kindergarten are in each type of care, with slightly more children in FFN care and parent-only care than in center-based care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 1]

As is found nationally, these patterns differ by age. Infants and toddlers in San Antonio (0 to 2 year olds) are found more often in either FFN care (47%) or parent-only (43%) care. About ten percent of this age group is enrolled in center-based care. Of preschool-age children (ages 3 to 5 not yet in kindergarten), the majority is in center-based care (58%), with 22% in parent-only care and 20% in FFN care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 2]

Figure 1: Early Care and Education Type by Age



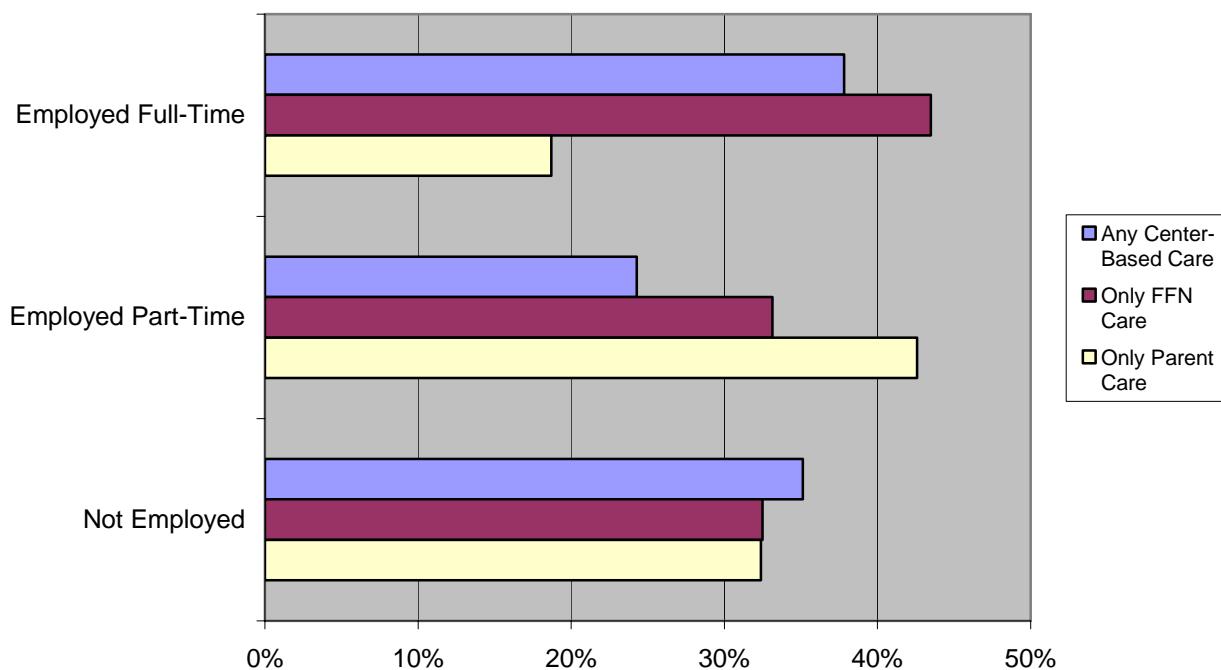
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Early Care and Education Type and Parental Employment

As is expected, these patterns differ by the parental employment status. Here we examine the ECE patterns of three groups of children—those living in families where all parents are (or the single parent is) employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week), those living in families with at least one parent working part-time (less than 35 hours per week), and those living in families where there is no employed parent. Note that non-employed parents may be in educational or training settings, or may be looking for work. [Appendix Table 1 has data for all children ages 0-5, Appendix Table 2 has data separately for children ages 0-2 and 3-5.]

- *Parents employed full-time:* Twenty-four percent of children have both parents (or a single parent) employed full-time. As shown in Figure 2, these children are more likely to be in FFN (44%) or center-based (38%) care than in parent-only care (19%), as expected given the constraints on parents' time. The proportion of children in parent-only care is significantly lower than the overall distribution of children among types of care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* The majority of children ages 0 to 2 whose parents are employed full-time is in FFN care (56%) as compared to 24% in center-based care and 21% in only parent care. Significantly fewer children are in parent-only care than for this age-group overall.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Fifty-six percent of older children (3-5 year olds) whose parents are employed full-time are in center-based care, 28% in FFN care and 16% in parent care. Only the difference between center-based care and parent care is significant.

Figure 2: Employment by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

- *At least one parent employed part-time:* About 47% of children have at least one parent employed part-time. These children are more often found in parent-only care (43%) than center-based care (24%); about 33% of children are in FFN care but the difference between FFN care other care types is not statistically significant.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children with at least one parent employed less than 35 hours a week are more likely to be in either parent-only (49%) or FFN (45%) care than center-based care (6%).
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children who have at least one parent employed part-time are more often found in center-based care (52%) than in FFN care (15%). The remaining third of children are in parent-only care, but there are no significant differences between parent care and other ECE types.
- *No employed parents:* About 29% of children ages 0 to 5 live in households where no parents are employed. Interestingly, a substantial proportion of children whose parents are not employed at all are also in non-parental care. Though there are no significant differences between care types, 35% of these children are found in center-based care, 33% in FFN care and 32% in parent-only care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children are found more often either solely in the care of their parents (51%) or in FFN care (43%), as compared with 7% in center-based care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Two-thirds of preschool age children with no employed parents are in center-based care (68%), with 20% in FFN care and 12% in parent-only care. The proportion of these children in parent-only care is significantly less than that for children in this age-group overall.



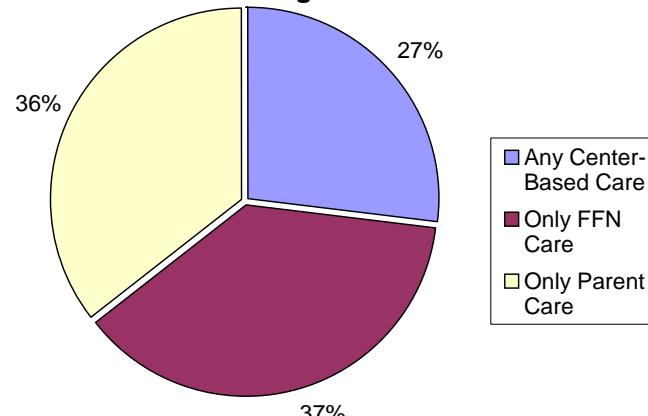
Risk Factors, Demographics and Early Care and Education Type

We examined ECE patterns for a number of different risk factors and different demographic groups (see Appendix I/Table 1). For most of these factors and groups, the patterns look somewhat similar to the overall patterns—with about a third of children in each care type. For those that do display substantial variation from the overall pattern, remember that even though the differences may look large, there are only some that are statistically significant. In this section we highlight risk factors that are either of particular importance or where the patterns differ from this overarching pattern identified above in a statistically significant way.

Poverty: Seventy percent of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live in households that have income levels below the federal poverty line and nearly 95% of children in these areas live in households below 200% of the poverty line.

- The ECE patterns for children in poverty are similar to overall patterns. About 37% are in FFN care, 36% in parent-only care and the remaining 27% in center-based care [Figure 3].
- There is a similar pattern for children below 200% of the federal poverty line, with 36% in FFN care, 33% in parent-only care and 31% in center-based care. There are no significant differences between care types for either poverty indicator.

**Figure 3: ECE Distribution for Poor Children:
Age 0 to 5**



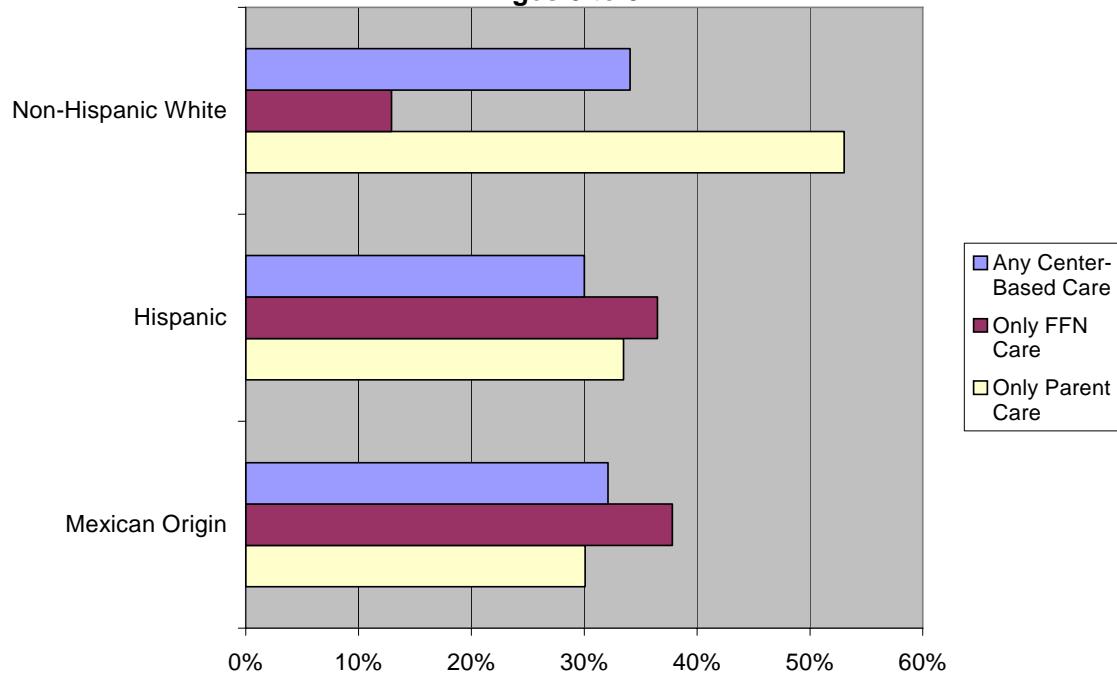
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Parent's Race and Ethnicity: About 95% children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live with a Hispanic parent – 66% with a parent of Mexican origin, and 29% with a parent with origins from Central or South America. Four percent of children live with a parent who is non-Hispanic white, and 1% with a non-Hispanic Native American parent. (Unless specifically stated below, there are no statistically significant differences in use of ECE care types by specific race and ethnicities).

- Thirty-seven percent of children who have a Hispanic parent are in FFN care, with 34% in parent-only care and 30% in center-based care [Figure 4]. Similar patterns are found for children of parents of Mexican origin and children of parents of other Central or South American origins.
- Fifty-three percent of children whose parent is non-Hispanic white are solely in the care of their parents, 34% are in center-based care and 13% are in FFN care. The proportion of these

children in parent-only care is significantly higher and the proportion in FFN care significantly lower than those for children overall.

**Figure 4: Distribution of Parental Race/Ethnicity by ECE Type:
Ages 0 to 5**

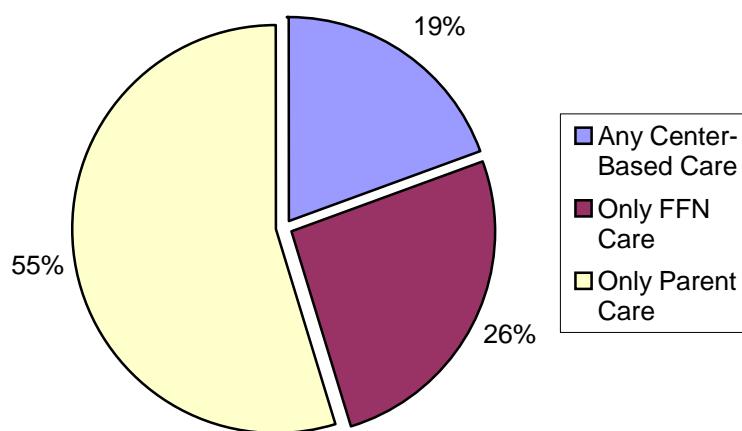


Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Citizenship and Immigration: Overall, about 17% of children live with a parent who was born outside of the U.S. and 14% children live in households where the parent is not a U.S. citizen.

- Over half of the children who have a parent born outside of the U.S. are in parent-only care (57%) and the rest are either in FFN (27%) or in center-based (16%) care. These children are significantly more likely to be in parent care and less likely to be in center-based care than children overall.

Figure 5: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Are Not U.S. Citizens: Ages 0 to 5

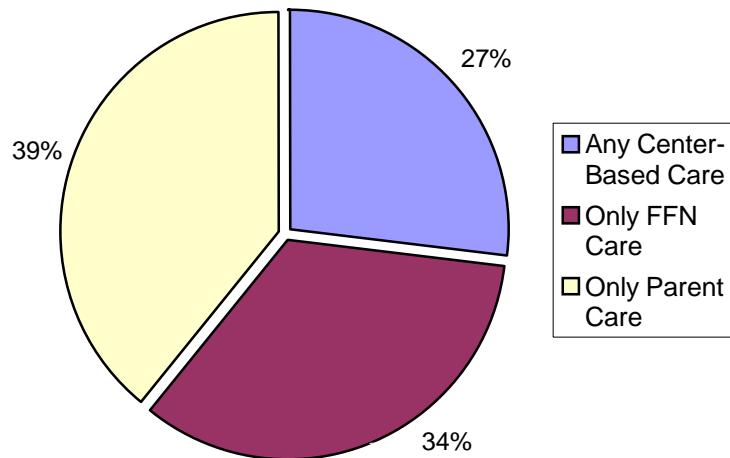


Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Parent's Education Level: Over 41% of children live with a parent who has less than a high school education. Another 32% of children live with a parent who graduated from high school, while 24% live with a parent who has some college experience and 4% live with a parent who graduated from college.

- Thirty-nine percent of children with a parent who does not have a high school degree are in parent-only care, 34% in FFN care and 27% in center-based care [Figure 6]. There are no significant differences between care types.
- The percentage of children in center-based care increases as education level increases but the differences between center-based care and the other care types are not significant.

Figure 6: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Do Not Have a High School Degree: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Selected Other Household Risk Factors: Highlighted below are some of the findings for children and households with various specific risk factors; we focused on those where care patterns are different than the overall patterns for children in the data. For the complete list, see Appendix I/Table 1.

- *Did Not Pay Rent, Mortgage or Utility Bill:* Roughly 46% of children live in a household that did not pay their rent, mortgage or utility bill on time sometime in the year prior to the survey. These children are more likely to be in FFN care (45%) than in either center-based (28%) or parent-only care (27%). There is a larger proportion of children facing this hardship factor are in FFN care than all children.
- *Phone Service Disruption:* About 27% of children live in households in which phone service was disrupted due to non-payment in the year prior to the survey. Thirty-nine percent of these children are in center-based care, 37% in parent-only care and 24% in FFN care (26%), which is a significantly smaller proportion of children in FFN care than that for children overall.
- *Belongings Repossessed:* Only 4% of the children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live in a household that had one or more belongings repossessed in the year prior to the survey. Of these children most are in either FFN (52%) or center-based (40%) care rather than in parent-only care (9%). The proportion of these children solely in the care of their parents is significantly lower than that for all children ages 0 to 5.
- *HH Member in Jail:* About 9% of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live in a household where a household member was in jail or prison for more than three days in the three years prior to the survey. These children are more likely to be in FFN care (53%) than in either center-based (26%) or parent-only (21%) care. The proportion in FFN care is significantly larger than that for children overall.
- *Uses Section 8:* Sixteen percent of children live in a household that uses Section 8 vouchers to help pay rent. These children are more often found in center-based care (52%) than in parent-only care (16%) with the remaining third in FFN care. Children with this risk factor are significantly more likely to be in center-based care and significantly less likely to be in parent-only care than all children.

Neighborhood Indicators: About 14% of children live with a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low informal social control, 6% of children are in neighborhoods with low social cohesion and 10% in neighborhoods with low collective efficacy.⁵

- Over half of the children in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of social cohesion are in parent-only care, 36% are in center-based care and 11% in

⁵ These three inter-related concepts are important because they measure how much social trust and willingness to improve conditions exists within the neighborhood. Lower levels of social cohesion indicate people in the neighborhood do not have mutual trust for each other or share similar values. Lower levels of informal social control are a sign that people in the neighborhood are unwilling to take active steps to improve their neighborhood themselves, such as breaking up a fight or doing something about children spraying graffiti. Collective efficacy is a measure that takes into account the levels of both social cohesion and informal social control.

FFN care. The proportion of children in FFN care is significantly smaller than that for children overall.

Child Indicators:

- *Child Read to Every Day:* Eighty-six percent of children are read to by a member of their family; however, only 33% of these children are read to every day. Forty percent of children read to every day are in FFN care, 37% are in center-based care and 23% are in parent-only care. The proportion of children in parent-only care that are read to everyday is significant smaller than that for children overall.
- *Parent Does Not Know Any of Child's Friends:* About 27% of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods have a parent who does not know any of their friends. Forty-four percent of these children are in FFN care, 35% in parent-only care and 21% in center-based care (9%) There is significantly larger proportion of children with this risk factor in FFN care than for children overall.
- *Child's Health is Fair or Poor:* About 5% of children were described by their parent as being in fair or poor health. Fifty-two percent of these children are in center-based care, 27% in parent-only care and 21% in FFN care. The proportion of children in fair or poor health significantly higher for children in center-based care than that for children overall.



Understanding Children in Each ECE Type

The above data make it clear that children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed in school in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods are found in every ECE setting. Both research and common sense suggest that efforts to support the development of children in each of these setting types are likely to require different kinds of strategies and interventions. To help community leaders understand which children will likely benefit from strategies focusing on particular settings, this section provides an overview of the characteristics and risk factors that are particularly prevalent among children and their parents who use each type of care. The percentages below show the proportion of children in each type of care who have specific characteristics in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods.

Children in Center-Based Care:

- Are more likely to live in a household where phone service was disrupted (35%) than children in FFN care (19%).
- Are more likely to live in a household where belongings were repossessed (5%) and less likely to live with a parent who owns or is buying a home (22%) than children in parent-only care (1% and 37%).
- Are more likely to have been diagnosed with asthma by a medical professional (21%) or have a health condition that limits activities (18%) than children in parent-only care (both 10%).

Children in Only FFN Care:

- Are more likely to live in a household that had difficulty paying the rent, mortgage or utility bill (58%) than either children in center-based (42%) or parent-only (36%) care.
- Are more likely to be in a household that uses food stamps (73%) than children in parent-only care (52%).
- Have a higher probability of having a parent who does not know any of their friends (33%) than children in center-based care (19%).

Children in Only Parent Care:

- Are more likely to be poor (77%) than children in center-based care (61%).
- Are more likely to have a parent who was not born in the U.S. (29%) or is a non-citizen (22%) than children in either FFN (13% and 10%) or center-based (both 9%) care.
- Have a lower probability of having a parent with a college degree (0%) than children in FFN (7%) or center-based (5%) care.
- Are more likely to have a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low levels of social cohesion (10%) than children FFN care (2%).
- Are less likely to be read to by a family member (74%) than children in either center-based (93%) or FFN (91%) care.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child Care Type		30.6% (1.37)	35.4% (1.88)	33.9% (1.67)
Employment				
Parents Employed Full Time	23.8% (1.17)	37.8% (0.82)	43.5% ^{b*} (1.85)	18.7% ^{c**†} (1.95)
Parents Employed Part-Time	47.2% (1.13)	24.3% (1.37)	33.1% (1.07)	42.6% ^{c*} (1.62)
Parents Not Employed	29.0% (1.94)	35.1% (1.31)	32.5% (1.04)	32.4% (1.55)
Poverty				
Below 100% Poverty	70.0% (1.29)	27.1% (1.42)	37.4% (1.29)	35.5% (1.24)
100% to 200% Poverty	24.5% (1.53)	41.3% (2.12)	32.0% (2.06)	26.7% (0.96)
Below 200% of Poverty	94.5% (0.78)	30.8% (1.36)	36.0% (1.55)	33.3% (1.25)
Parent's Race/Ethnicity				
Minority	96.0% (1.39)	30.2% (1.30)	36.6% (2.07)	33.2% (1.92)
Non-Hispanic Black	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Hispanic White	4.0% (1.39)	34.1% (0.98)	12.9% ^{b**†} (0.95)	53.0% [†] (0.30)
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Hispanic Native American	1.0% (2.64)	50.0% (0.00)	50.0% (0.00)	0.0%
Hispanic	94.6% (1.65)	30.0% (1.32)	36.5% (2.10)	33.5% (1.93)
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano Origin	65.9% (1.21)	32.1% (0.80)	37.8% (1.47)	30.1% (2.10)
Other Central or South American Origin	28.7% (1.49)	25.2% (1.49)	33.5% (2.71)	41.3% (1.63)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Citizenship and Immigration				
Born Outside of the US	16.9% (2.00)	15.9% [†] (1.12)	27.0% ^{b*} (1.86)	57.1% ^{c**†} (1.10)
Not a US Citizen	13.8% (3.16)	19.4% [†] (0.84)	26.0% ^{b*} (1.09)	54.6% ^{c**†} (0.78)
<i>Asked of Immigrants Only:</i>				
Immigrant Status: Permanent Resident	34.1%	0.0%	34.0%	66.0%
Immigrant Status: Refugee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Immigrant Status: Something Else	65.9%	29.4%	21.9%	48.7%
Children who Aren't Citizens in Household	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	94.0%	12.0%	37.7%	50.3%
R Understands English Not Well or Not at All	55.3%	24.0%	13.0%	62.9%
Parent's Education Level				
Less than High School	40.7% (2.52)	27.0% (1.82)	33.8% (0.92)	39.1% (2.03)
High School Graduate	31.6% (1.89)	29.7% (0.96)	38.2% (1.73)	32.1% (1.32)
Some College Experience	23.8% (3.59)	39.0% (1.61)	28.6% (1.20)	32.3% (0.89)
College Graduate or Higher	3.8% (2.15)	39.3% (0.78)	60.7% ^{b**} (0.78)	0.0% ^{c**} (0.78)
Risk Factors and Other Household Characteristics				
Postponed Rx	21.0% (2.77)	37.7% (1.37)	28.6% (1.22)	33.7% (1.51)
Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility	45.7% (1.19)	28.3% ^{a**} (1.14)	45.3% ^{b**†} (0.97)	26.5% [†] (0.87)
Utility Service Disruption if Didn't Pay Mrtg., Rent or Utility	38.4%	26.4%	54.8%	18.8%
Phone Service Disruption	27.3% (1.99)	39.0% (1.65)	24.4% [†] (1.54)	36.6% (1.82)
Belongings Repossessed	4.1% (1.51)	39.8% (0.60)	51.5% ^{b*} (0.75)	8.7% ^{c†} (1.03)
Couldn't Pay for Food	26.5% (1.04)	29.7% (0.99)	40.2% (0.82)	30.1% (1.51)
Some Hardship Indicator	38.7% (2.02)	35.4% (1.15)	37.1% (1.19)	27.5% (1.72)
Any Hardship Indicator	65.5% (2.10)	32.6% (1.16)	37.1% (1.04)	30.2% (1.44)

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Adults in Household Other than Parents	35.8% (1.71)	30.4% (0.97)	40.0% (1.15)	29.6% (1.35)
HH member was in Prison/Jail within last 3 yrs	9.4% (1.83)	26.0% ^{a*} (0.76)	53.0% ^{b**†} (0.80)	21.1% (1.68)
Uses Food Stamps	61.9% (2.76)	31.0% (1.79)	41.3% ^{b**} (0.84)	27.7% (1.23)
Uses Section 8	16.1% (2.90)	51.5% [†] (1.43)	32.3% (0.74)	16.2% ^{c**†} (1.63)
Owes Car	78.4% (1.91)	31.4% (1.15)	35.7% (1.87)	32.9% (1.74)
Owes or is buying a House	26.9% (2.55)	24.5% (1.44)	29.4% (2.14)	46.1% ^{c*} (1.47)
Neighborhood Indicators (PHDCN Scales)				
Low Social Cohesion	6.4% (2.13)	35.5% (1.81)	11.4% [†] (1.67)	53.2% (2.11)
Low Informal Social Control	14.2% (2.91)	26.5% ^{a*} (0.66)	40.7% (1.08)	32.8% (2.40)
Low Collective Efficacy	9.7% (3.99)	28.8% (1.60)	42.1% (1.81)	29.1% (2.31)
Child Indicators				
Child Ever Under Care of Welfare Agency	1.3% (1.74)	40.0% (0.74)	60.0% (0.74)	0.0%
Someone in Family Reads to Child	86.0% (1.24)	32.8% (1.68)	37.7% (1.85)	29.5% (1.40)
<i>Asked Only If Child Was Read to:</i>				
Child Read to Every Day	33.0% (2.32)	36.9% (1.44)	40.0% (2.16)	23.1% [†] (1.55)
Child Read to 3 to 6 Times per Week	32.9% (1.61)	34.6% (0.74)	37.9% (1.13)	27.5% (0.83)
Child Read to 1 to 2 Times per Week	34.1% (1.80)	27.7% (1.44)	34.2% (1.04)	38.1% (1.13)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Most	62.0% (2.63)	29.1% (1.02)	36.8% (1.95)	34.1% (1.95)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Some	11.0% (1.31)	67.7% ^{a**†} (1.61)	8.8% [†] (1.58)	23.5% ^{c**} (0.91)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: None	27.0% (2.17)	21.4% ^{a**} (2.14)	43.6% [†] (0.57)	35.0% (1.44)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child's Health is Excellent, Very Good or Good	94.8% (0.52)	29.6% (1.40)	35.6% (2.18)	34.8% (1.79)
Child's Health is Poor or Fair	5.2% (0.52)	51.5% † (0.72)	21.3% (1.25)	27.1% (0.50)
Child Has Health Insurance	89.2% (1.60)	31.4% (1.28)	36.7% (2.31)	31.9% (1.66)
Doctor Told Parent Child Had Asthma	14.4% (0.83)	44.5% (1.33)	31.0% (1.58)	24.5% (1.08)
Child Has a Health Condition that Limits Activities	12.1% (0.50)	45.1% (1.00)	27.1% (1.30)	27.8% (0.85)

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Early Care and Education Patterns in San Antonio* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. Some Hardship Factor = Utility Disruption, Phone Service Disruption, or Belongings Repossessed
6. Any Hardship Factor = Postponed Prescription; Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility; Phone Service Disruption; Belongings Repossessed or Ever Without Enough Money for Food
7. PHDCN Scales: Adapted from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods
8. Social Cohesion = Mean Response (People in Neighborhood Help Neighbors, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
9. Informal Social Control = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts)
10. Collective Efficacy = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts, People in the Neighborhood Help Others, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
11. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
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(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Appendix I

Table 2: Child Care Type By Age

	Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
<i>Infants and Toddlers: Ages 0 to 2</i>				
Child Care Type		10.2% ^{a**} (1.00)	47.0% (1.72)	42.8% ^{c**} (1.46)
Parents Employed Full Time	23.2% (0.93)	23.6% ^{a*} (1.26)	55.6% ^{b*} (1.60)	20.8% [†] (1.73)
Parents Employed Part-Time	49.7% (1.09)	6.1% ^{a**} (0.88)	45.1% (0.89)	48.8% ^{c**} (1.35)
Parents Not Employed	27.2% (1.76)	6.5% ^{a**} (1.57)	43.0% (0.94)	50.5% ^{c**} (1.31)
<i>Preschool-Age Children: Age 3 to 5</i>				
Child Care Type		58.0% ^{a**} (2.26)	19.9% (1.93)	22.1% ^{c**} (1.69)
Parents Employed Full Time	24.6% (1.13)	55.8% (1.29)	28.2% (2.02)	16.0% ^{c**} (0.88)
Parents Employed Part-Time	43.9% (0.68)	51.8% ^{a**} (1.89)	15.0% (1.12)	33.2% (1.80)
Parents Not Employed	31.5% (0.94)	68.1% ^{a**} (1.33)	20.4% (0.71)	11.5% ^{c**†} (1.11)
Child Follows Instructions Some or None of the Time	28.7%	42.9%	32.4%	24.7%
Child Plays Well with Others Some or None of the Time	18.5%	47.6%	22.0%	30.4%
Child Focuses Attention Some or None of the Time	26.2%	60.3%	9.0%	30.7%

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Child Care Patterns in San Antonio* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Early Care and Education Patterns of Children in the White Center Making Connections Neighborhoods

Gina Adams and Leah Hendey

Summary

This brief provides information on the early care and education (ECE) patterns of children who are not yet in school and who lived in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-site Survey.¹ Some of the key findings include:

- Children age five and younger, who have not yet entered school, are found in each form of care in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods, with 38% in FFN care, 33% in parent-only care and 29% in center-based care.
- These patterns vary by age of child in predictable ways.
 - For infants and toddlers, for example, the proportions in parent-only care and FFN care rise to 51% and 43% respectively, and center-based care falls.
 - For 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten, these patterns reverse, with the proportion in center-based care rising (51%) and the proportion in the other forms of care falling.
- When looking at ECE patterns for children with particular demographic characteristics, or characteristics that are associated with being at risk of not being prepared to enter school healthy and ready to succeed, it appears that the general patterns often hold true. In other words, about a third of children with each characteristic or risk factor are in each care type. However, for some sub-groups, these patterns vary from the overall population:
 - Children who live below 200% of the poverty line are less likely to be in center-based care (18%).
 - Children who have a non-Hispanic black parent are more likely to be in center-based care (68%) and less likely to be in parent-only (19%) and FFN (13%) care.
 - Children who have a non-Hispanic Asian parent are more likely to be in FFN care (65%) and less likely to be in parent-only care (17%).
 - Children who have a parent without a high school degree are less likely to be in center-based care (13%), while those who have a parent with a college degree are more likely to be in center-based care (63%) and less likely to be in FFN (19%) and parent-only (18%) Care.
 - Children who have a parent who does not know any of their friends are more likely to be in parent-only care (66%) and less likely to be in center-based care (2%).

¹ More specifically, the children included in the analysis lived in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Cross-site survey but were interviewed during Wave 2 of the survey. All estimates in this brief are weighted to represent this population. Of children in the White Center sample, about 14% were surveyed outside of the municipalities of White Center or Boulevard Park or the City of Seattle, and 16% were surveyed outside of the Making Connections Neighborhoods during Wave 2. Care patterns for children who moved are not significantly different from those for children who did not move.

- A different perspective is gained by focusing separately on each type of care and on the characteristics of children that use them. This approach is useful to identify which children are likely to be affected by strategies that support each particular type of care. Looking at the data this way, it is clear, that while children with each characteristic are found in all care types, some ECE settings serve disproportionately more children with a particular risk factor or demographic characteristic than other ECE settings, and that all forms of care serve a variety of children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed. In the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods:

- Center-based care disproportionately serves children who have a parent who is non-Hispanic black.
- FFN care disproportionately serves children who are under 200% or between 100% and 200% of the poverty line, who do not have a parent with a college degree, who are not read to by a family member and who have a parent who does not know any of their friends.
- Parent-only care disproportionately serves children who are poor, below 200% or between 100-200% of the poverty; who have a parent whose origin is from a Central American country other than Mexico or from South America, who was not born in the U.S., who is a non-citizen, or who does not have a high school or college degree; children who are not read to by a family member and who have a parent who does not know any of their friends.

These findings have the following implications for those working in White Center to help children enter school healthy and ready to succeed:

1. Significant proportions of children in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed are found in each form of care—including only in the care of parents. While children with particular risk factors may be somewhat more likely to be in one form of care than another, they are found in each type of care setting. As a result, any initiative to support children's development before they enter school will likely need to focus on ensuring the quality of *each* setting—center-based care, FFN care, and parent-only care. Given that this survey has no information on the quality of care that children are receiving in each sector, assessing the quality of these settings and identifying the appropriate strategies for each setting are likely to be important next steps.
2. Children move in and out of different early care and education settings over the years before they enter school, though they are generally more likely to be in center-based settings as they get older. Furthermore, the research suggests that center-based care can play an important role in supporting the cognitive development of children in the years just before they enter school. This research has contributed to the growing movement to support prekindergarten efforts across the country. However, nearly half of 3-5 yr olds not yet enrolled in school in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods are not enrolled in any formal group setting. This finding suggests that strategies to ensure that preschool-age children in White Center can access good quality center-based options are also important. Failure to do so risks placing them at further disadvantage as the number of other children enrolled in such programs continues to rise.

Background

This brief contains information on the ECE patterns of children in the Making Connections neighborhoods in White Center who were ages five and under who were not in kindergarten.² It is based on data collected during Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-Site Survey and provides information on the extent to which children with different characteristics are cared for in the following mutually exclusive³ situations:

- any center-based care (including child care centers, Head Start programs, or pre-kindergarten programs)
- care from family, friends or neighbors, or in family child care homes (also known as FFN care)
- solely in the care of parents

We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child. Any references to the percent of children or to children overall refer specifically to the of children ages 0 to 5 and not yet in school in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods, unless otherwise noted.

In the text we highlight selected findings, though complete data on all indicators is shown in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Note that in the text we focus on indicators where the differences in means between care types are wide enough that we can assume with a reasonable amount of confidence that these differences do actually exist in the full population in the Making Connections neighborhoods.⁴ The attached Appendix I displays all tests of statistical significance. It is important to note that due to the complex sample design, small sample sizes and design effects, some differences that look large are not statistically significant. In these cases we cannot say with confidence that there are in fact differences between those groups.

² The sample included only children age five and under and not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. (Less than five percent of age and grade eligible children were dropped from the analysis because this relationship could not be determined, resulting in a sample of 232 children.) All references to ages 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population.

³ Many children are in multiple care settings but these categories were created to sort out which children have had at least some exposure to center-based care (regardless of whether they are with their parents or in friend, family, or neighbor care the remainder of the time). Children in the FFN care category then are not in center-based care but are cared for outside the home for at least some period of time each week.

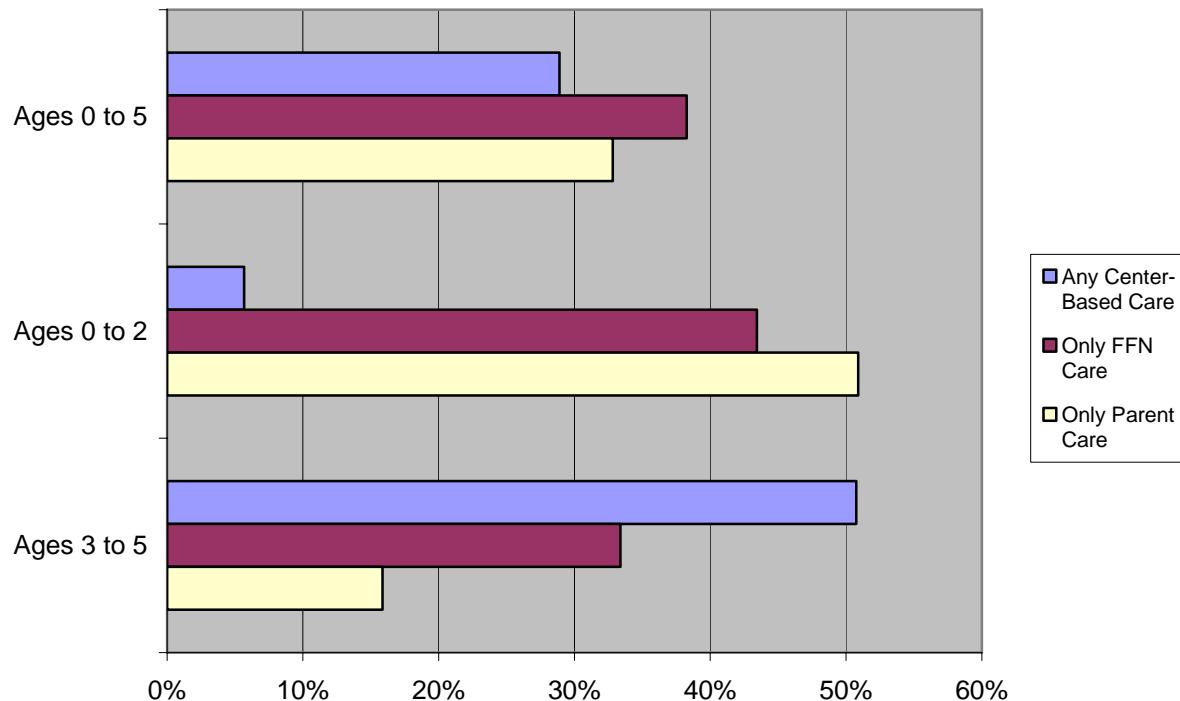
⁴ Specifically we are highlighting indicators for which the differences of means between care types are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level or higher.

Overall Early Care and Education Patterns

In the Making Connections neighborhoods in White Center, 38% of the children ages 0 to 5 who are not yet in kindergarten are in FFN care, 1 out of 3 are in parent-only care and the remaining 29% are in center-based care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 1]

As is found nationally, these patterns differ by age. Infants and toddlers in White Center (0 to 2 year olds) are found more often in either parent-only care (51%) or FFN care (43%). About six percent of this age group is enrolled in center-based care. Of preschool-age children (ages 3 to 5 not yet in kindergarten), the majority is in center-based care (51%), with 33% in FFN care and 16% parent-only in care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 2]

Figure 1: Early Care and Education Type by Age



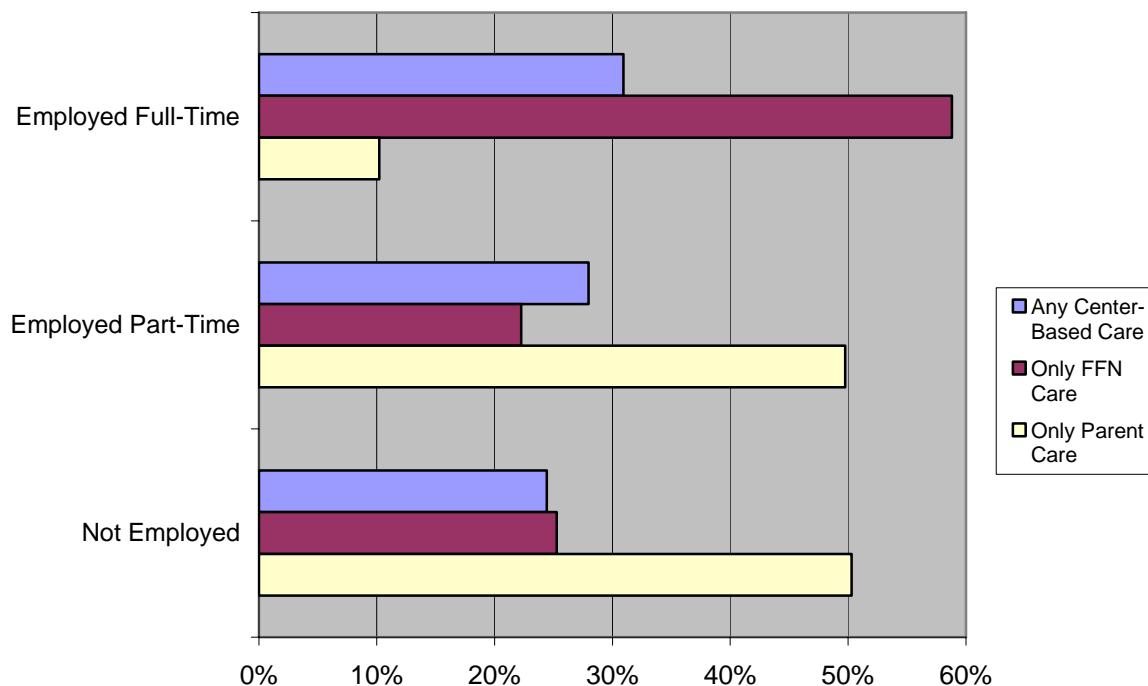
Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Early Care and Education Type and Parental Employment

As is expected, these patterns differ by the parental employment status. Here we examine the ECE patterns of three groups of children—those living in families where all parents are (or the single parent is) employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week), those living in families with at least one parent working part-time (less than 35 hours per week), and those living in families where there is no employed parent. Note that non-employed parents may be in educational or training settings, or may be looking for work. [Appendix Table 1 has data for all children ages 0-5, Appendix Table 2 has data separately for children ages 0-2 and 3-5.]

- *Parents employed full-time:* Forty-three percent of children have both parents (or a single parent) employed full-time. As shown in Figure 2, these children are more likely to be in FFN care (59%) than center-based care (31%) and least likely to be in parent-only care (10%), as expected given the constraints on parents' time. The proportion of children in parent-only care is significantly lower and the proportion in FFN care is significantly higher than the overall distribution of children among types of care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* The majority of children ages 0 to 2 whose parents are employed full-time is in FFN care (73%) as compared to 20% only parent care and 7% in center-based care. Children with both parents employed full-time are significantly more likely to be in FFN care and less likely to be in parent-only care than this age-group overall.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children (3-5 year olds) whose parents are employed full-time are found more often in either center-based (50%) or in FFN (47%) care than in parent-only care (3%). The proportion in parent-only care is significantly smaller than that for children overall in this age group.

Figure 2: Employment by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

- *At least one parent employed part-time:* About 47% of children have at least one parent employed part-time. These children are more often found in parent-only care (50%) than in either center-based (28%) or FFN (22%) care. Proportionately more children are in parent-only care and proportionately fewer are in FFN care than all children ages 0 to 5.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children with at least one parent employed less than 35 hours a week are most likely to be solely in the care of their parents (72%) than in FFN care (24%) and least likely to be in center-based care (4%). The proportion of these children in parent-only care is statistically significantly higher and the proportion in FFN is significantly lower than for all children in this age group.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children who have at least one parent employed part-time are more often found in center-based care (53%) than in either parent-only (27%) or FFN (20%) care. These children are more likely to be in parent-only care and less likely to be in FFN care than all children in this age group.
- *No employed parents:* About 10% of children ages 0 to 5 live in households where no parents are employed. Interestingly, a substantial proportion of children whose parents are not employed at all are also in non-parental care. Though there are no significant differences between care types, 50% of these children are found in parent-only care, 25% in FFN care and 24% in center-based care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children are found more often solely in the care of their parents (69%) than in either FFN (25%) or center-based (7%) care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Forty-six of preschool age children with no employed parents are in center-based care, with 28% in parent-only care and 26% in FFN care. The differences between ECE types are not statistically significant for this group of children.



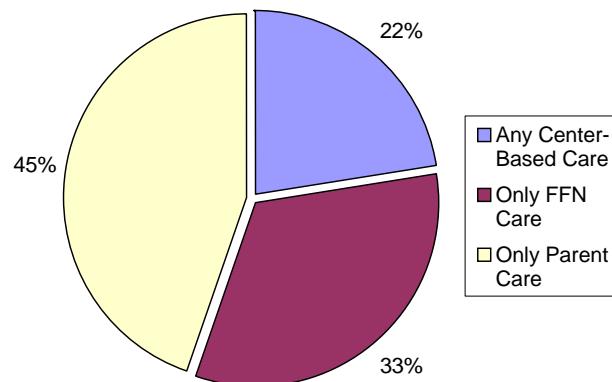
Risk Factors, Demographics and Early Care and Education Type

We examined ECE patterns for a number of different risk factors and different demographic groups (see Appendix I/Table 1). For most of these factors and groups, the patterns look somewhat similar to the overall patterns—with about a third of children in each care type. For those that do display substantial variation from the overall pattern, remember that even though the differences may look large, there are only some that are statistically significant. In this section we highlight risk factors that are either of particular importance or where the patterns differ from this overarching pattern identified above.

Poverty: Forty-four percent of children in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods live in households that have income levels below the federal poverty line, 29% of children live in households that fall between 100% and 200% of the poverty line and nearly 73% of children in these areas live in households below 200% of the poverty line.

- Poor children are more often found in parent-only care (45%) than in center-based care (22%), with the remaining third in FFN care [Figure 3]. There are no significant differences between FFN care and the other forms of ECE.
- Children who live in households that fall between 100% and 200% of the federal poverty line are more often found in either FFN (61%) or parent-only (29%) care than in center-based care (10%). Children in this category are significantly more likely to be in FFN care and less likely to be in center-based care than children overall.
- Looking at children who live in households with incomes below 200% of poverty, we find that these children are more likely to be in either FFN (44%) or parent-only (38%) care than in center-based care (18%). The proportion of these children in center-based care is significantly smaller than that for children overall.

**Figure 3: ECE Distribution for Poor Children:
Ages 0 to 5**



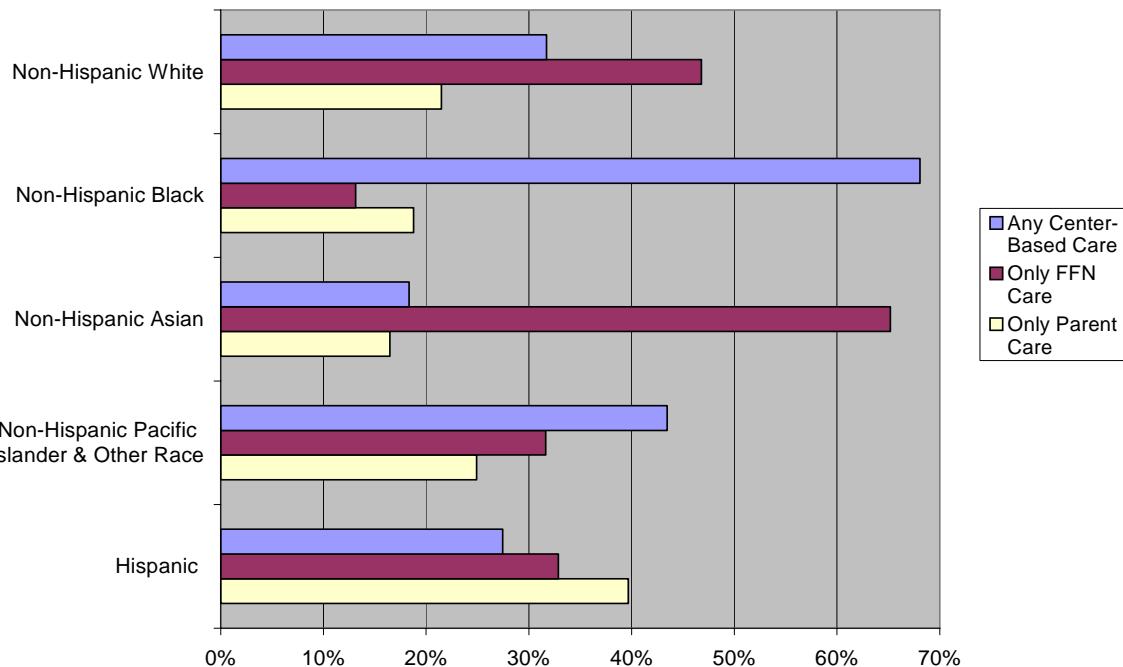
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Parent's Race and Ethnicity: About 39% children in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods live with a Hispanic parent, 21% with a parent who is non-Hispanic white, 12% with a parent who is non-Hispanic black, 12% with a non-Hispanic Asian parent, and 8% with a non-Hispanic parent who is of Pacific Islander or other race (This category includes parents who selected Native American, Pacific Islander, other or multiple race). There are considerable differences in the distribution of children among ECE types by parent's race and ethnicity [Figure 4]. (Unless specifically stated below, there are no statistically significant differences in use of ECE types by specific race and ethnicities).

- Forty percent of children who have a Hispanic parent are in parent-only care, with 33% in FFN care and 27% in center-based care. Fifty-nine percent of these children have parents of Mexican origin. Children who have a Hispanic parent who is *not* of Mexican origin are less likely than children overall to be in FFN care (11%).
- Children whose parent is non-Hispanic white are significantly more likely to be FFN care (47%) than solely in the care of their parents (22%), with the remaining 32% in center-based care. The proportion of these children in parent-only care is significantly lower than that for children overall.
- Children of a non-Hispanic black parent are significantly more likely to be in center-based care (68%) than in either parent-only (19%) or FFN (13%) care. The proportion of these children in each form of care is significantly different from the overall distribution of children into ECE types. The finding of higher use of centers for this group is consistent with national data, which find that black children are disproportionately likely to use center-based care.⁵
- Children of a non-Hispanic Asian parent are significantly more likely to be in FFN care (65%) than in either center-based (18%) or parent-only (17%) care. These children are more likely to be in FFN care and less likely to be in parent-only care than all children in the neighborhoods.
- Forty-four percent of children who have a non-Hispanic parent of Pacific Islander origin or other race are in center-based care, 32% in FFN care and 25% in parent-only care.

⁵ Capizzano, Jeffrey, Gina Adams, and Jason Ost. (2006). *Caring for Children of Color: The Child Care Patterns of White, Black, and Hispanic Children under 5*. Occasional Paper #72. The Urban Institute. Available at www.urban.org.

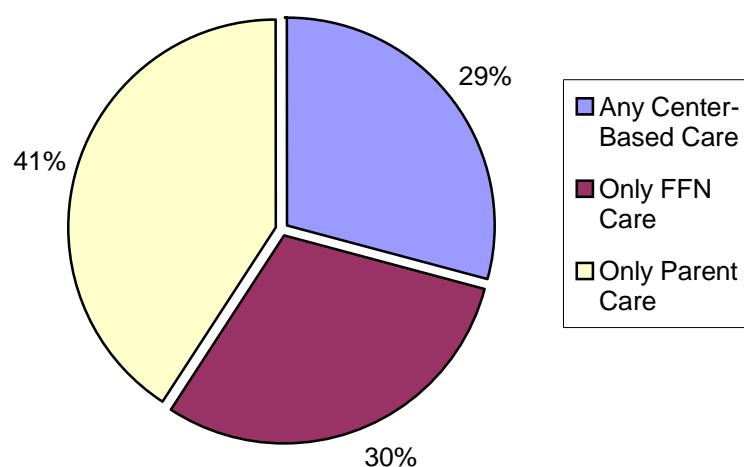
Figure 4: Distribution of Parental Race/Ethnicity by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5



Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Citizenship and Immigration: Overall, about 62% of children live with a parent who was born outside of the U.S. and 43% children live in households where the parent is not a U.S. citizen.

Figure 5: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Are Not U.S. Citizens: Ages 0 to 5



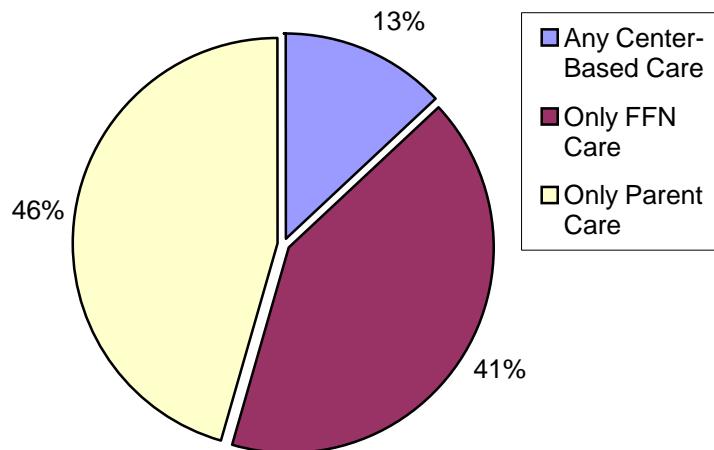
- Forty-four percent of the children who have a parent born outside of the U.S. are in parent-only care, one third are in FFN and just under a quarter are in center-based care.
- Following a similar pattern, 41% of the children of parents who are not U.S. citizens are solely in the care of their parents, 30% are in FFN care and 29% are in center-based care [Figure 5].

Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Parent's Education Level: More than a third of children live with a parent who has less than a high school education. Another 30% of children live with a parent who graduated from high school, while one quarter live with a parent who has some college experience and 11% live with a parent who graduated from college.

- Children with a parent who does not have a high school degree are more likely to be in either parent-only (46%) or FFN (41%) care than in center-based care (13%) [Figure 6]. There are fewer children in this category in center-based care than children overall.
- Children in White Center Making Connections neighborhoods who have a parent with a college degree are more likely than all children to be in center-based care (63%) and less likely than all children to be in FFN care (19%) or parent-only care (18%).

Figure 6: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Do Not Have a High School Degree: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Neighborhood Indicators: About 6% of children live with a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low informal social control, 7% of children are in neighborhoods with low social cohesion and 2% in neighborhoods with low collective efficacy.⁶

- Nearly 3 out of 4 children in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of informal social control are in FFN care, significantly more than either center-based (16%) or parent-only (10%) care. The proportion of children in FFN care is significantly higher and the proportion in parent-only care is significantly lower than those for children overall.

⁶ These three inter-related concepts are important because they measure how much social trust and willingness to improve conditions exists within the neighborhood. Lower levels of social cohesion indicate people in the neighborhood do not have mutual trust for each other or share similar values. Lower levels of informal social control are a sign that people in the neighborhood are unwilling to take active steps to improve their neighborhood themselves, such as breaking up a fight or doing something about children spraying graffiti. Collective efficacy is a measure that takes into account the levels of both social cohesion and informal social control.

Child Indicators:

- *Parent Does Not Know Any of Child's Friends:* About 22% of children in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods have a parent who does not know any of their friends. These children are most likely to be in parent-only care (66%) than in FFN care (31%) and least likely to be in center-based care (2%). Children with this risk factor are significantly more likely to be solely in the care of their parents and less likely to be in center-based care than children overall.
- *Child's Health is Fair or Poor:* About 4% of children described by their parent as being in fair or poor health. Sixty-one percent of these children are in parent-only care, 31% in center-based care and 8% in FFN care. The proportion of children in fair or poor health significantly lower for children in FFN care than that for children overall.



Understanding Children in Each ECE Type

The above data make it clear that children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed in school in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods are found in every ECE setting. Both research and common sense suggest that efforts to support the development of children in each of these setting types are likely to require different kinds of strategies and interventions. To help community leaders understand which children will likely benefit from strategies focusing on particular settings, this section provides an overview of the characteristics and risk factors that are particularly prevalent among children and their parents who use each type of care. The percentages below show the proportion of children in each type of care who have specific characteristics in the White Center Making Connections neighborhoods.

Children in Center-Based Care:

- Are more likely to likely to have a parent who is non-Hispanic black (25%) than children in FFN care (4%).

Children in Only FFN Care:

- Are more likely to live in a household that falls between 100% and 200% (45%) or below 200% (82%) of the poverty line than children in center-based care (11% and 49%).
- Are less likely to have a parent with a college degree (6%) than children in center-based care (25%).
- Are more likely to live with a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low levels of informal social control (12%) than children in parent-only care (2%).
- Are less likely to be read to by a family member (93%) than children in center-based care (100%).
- Have a higher probability of having a parent who does not know any of their friends (18%) than children in center-based care (2%).

Children in Only Parent Care:

- Are more likely to be poor (57%) or to live in a household that falls between 100% and 200% (24%) or below 200% (81%) of the poverty line than children in center-based care (37%, 11% and 49%, respectively).
- Are more likely to have a parent who is Hispanic and of other Central or South American origin (25%) than children in FFN care (5%).
- Are more likely to have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. (81%) than children in either FFN (54%) or center-based (53%) care.
- Have a higher probability of having a parent who is not a U.S. citizen (54%) than children in FFN care (34%).



- Are more likely to have a parent who does not have a high school degree (47%) and less likely to have a parent with a college degree (6%) than children in center-based care (15% and 25%).
- Are less likely to be read to by a family member (71%) than children in center-based (100%) or FFN (93%) care.
- Are more likely to have a parent that does not know any of their friends (44%) than children in center-based (2%) or FFN (18%) care.
- Are less likely to be in excellent, very good, or good health (92%) than children in FFN care (99%).

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child Care Type		28.9% (2.00)	38.3% (3.95)	32.8% (3.04)
Employment				
Parents Employed Full Time	43.0% (3.54)	30.9% ^{a**} (1.71)	58.8% ^{b**†} (2.29)	10.2% ^{c**†} (3.42)
Parents Employed Part-Time	47.2% (2.92)	28.0% (2.03)	22.3% ^{b**†} (2.37)	49.8% ^{c**†} (1.40)
Parents Not Employed	9.9% (1.02)	24.4% (1.81)	25.3% (1.33)	50.3% (1.41)
Poverty				
Below 100% Poverty	44.0% (3.65)	22.4% (2.42)	32.9% (4.54)	44.7% ^{c**} (2.24)
100% to 200% Poverty	28.8% (3.67)	10.4% ^{a**†} (0.78)	60.8% [†] (3.24)	28.8% ^{c**} (2.68)
Below 200% of Poverty	72.8% (3.31)	17.7% ^{a**†} (1.41)	43.9% (3.95)	38.4% ^{c**} (3.29)
Parent's Race/Ethnicity				
Minority	78.7% (0.91)	33.7% (2.96)	34.9% (2.21)	31.4% (2.00)
Non-Hispanic Black	12.0% (2.58)	68.1% ^{a**†} (1.86)	13.1% [†] (1.86)	18.8% ^{c**†} (0.63)
Non-Hispanic White	21.3% (0.91)	31.7% (0.93)	46.8% ^{b*} (1.20)	21.5% [†] (0.67)
Non-Hispanic Asian	11.7% (2.49)	18.3% ^{a**} (1.45)	65.2% ^{b**†} (1.63)	16.5% [†] (1.33)
Non-Hispanic Pacific Islander & Other Race	7.8% (1.27)	43.5% (2.74)	31.6% (1.97)	24.9% (1.29)
Hispanic	39.4% (2.79)	27.4% (4.08)	32.9% (3.53)	39.7% (2.60)
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano Origin	23.1% (2.28)	19.3% (3.12)	48.3% (2.60)	32.4% (1.72)
Other Central or South American Origin	16.3% (3.20)	39.0% (3.51)	11.0% ^{b**†} (1.46)	50.0% (3.24)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Citizenship and Immigration				
Born Outside of the US	62.4% (1.77)	24.2% (3.65)	33.3% (2.76)	42.4% (2.54)
Not a US Citizen	43.4% (3.42)	29.2% (3.88)	30.0% (3.34)	40.8% (2.47)
<i>Asked of Immigrants Only:</i>				
Immigrant Status: Permanent Resident	43.9%	25.7%	11.4%	62.9%
Immigrant Status: Refugee	25.8%	19.6%	68.0%	12.5%
Immigrant Status: Something Else	30.2%	43.0%	34.9%	22.2%
Children who Aren't Citizens in Household	17.3%	42.8%	32.1%	25.2%
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	97.6%	26.7%	25.7%	47.6%
R Understands English Not Well or Not at All	27.2%	20.4%	49.8%	29.7%
Parent's Education Level				
Less than High School	33.4% (3.89)	13.0% ^{a**†} (1.58)	41.3% (2.62)	45.7% ^{c**} (2.60)
High School Graduate	30.1% (3.77)	29.4% (2.40)	46.9% (3.39)	23.8% (2.79)
Some College Experience	25.3% (3.99)	33.9% (1.75)	33.5% (3.20)	32.6% (2.39)
College Graduate or Higher	11.3% (2.82)	62.8% ^{a**†} (0.83)	19.1% [†] (0.26)	18.0% ^{c**†} (1.00)
Risk Factors and Other Household Characteristics				
Postponed Rx	16.6% (4.13)	26.7% (0.84)	31.6% (3.05)	41.7% (2.17)
Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility	25.9% (0.26)	31.0% (0.79)	30.9% (2.44)	38.1% (1.55)
Utility Service Disruption if Didn't Pay Mrtg., Rent or Utility	25.9%	31.8%	37.9%	30.3%
Phone Service Disruption	11.1% (0.97)	25.9% (1.08)	37.2% (0.87)	36.9% (0.81)
Belongings Repossessed	0.6% (0.82)	0.0%	53.0% (0.74)	47.0% (0.74)
Couldn't Pay for Food	27.4% (3.68)	30.1% (3.03)	28.7% (4.94)	41.2% (3.31)
Some Hardship Indicator	13.8% (1.17)	26.4% (0.86)	39.2% (0.83)	34.4% (0.84)
Any Hardship Indicator	43.1% (2.44)	30.5% (2.59)	37.1% (3.94)	32.5% (2.82)

April, 2007

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Adults in Household Other than Parents	25.1% (4.41)	18.6% ^{a**} (2.68)	66.4% ^{b**†} (2.75)	15.0% [†] (0.82)
HH member was in Prison/Jail within last 3 yrs	2.5% (0.75)	44.4% (0.59)	55.6% ^{b**} (0.59)	0.0% ^{c**}
Uses Food Stamps	37.8% (3.46)	31.1% (3.78)	34.8% (4.53)	34.1% (2.50)
Uses Section 8	15.9%	43.8%	23.5%	32.7%
Owes Car	94.0% (0.99)	30.4% (2.17)	38.0% (3.91)	31.7% (3.36)
Owes or is buying a House	30.5% (4.25)	34.6% (1.82)	41.1% (2.00)	24.3% (2.60)
Neighborhood Indicators (PHDCN Scales)				
Low Social Cohesion	7.1% (2.86)	19.6% (1.70)	24.4% (1.48)	56.0% (2.12)
Low Informal Social Control	6.3% (2.02)	16.1% ^{a**} (0.92)	74.4% ^{b**†} (0.99)	9.6% [†] (0.76)
Low Collective Efficacy	2.1% (1.02)	51.1% (1.13)	48.9% (1.13)	0.0% ^{c*}
Child Indicators				
Child Ever Under Care of Welfare Agency	1.3% (1.12)	27.1% (0.16)	38.2% (0.71)	34.7% (0.23)
Someone in Family Reads to Child	87.9% (1.62)	34.3% (2.11)	38.8% (4.08)	26.9% (2.51)
<i>Asked Only If Child Was Read to:</i>				
Child Read to Every Day	42.7% (3.03)	35.8% (2.49)	35.2% (3.49)	29.0% (2.61)
Child Read to 3 to 6 Times per Week	33.5% (4.19)	42.2% [†] (1.42)	31.0% (1.51)	26.8% (1.37)
Child Read to 1 to 2 Times per Week	23.2% (5.67)	19.8% ^{a**†} (0.54)	56.4% [†] (1.71)	23.8% (3.77)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Most	56.6% (2.26)	31.7% (2.95)	40.1% (5.13)	28.2% (4.80)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Some	21.5% (2.19)	51.9% [†] (3.10)	37.4% ^{b*} (3.15)	10.6% ^{c**†} (1.27)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: None	21.9% (1.13)	2.2% ^{a**†} (0.68)	31.4% ^{b*} (1.45)	66.4% ^{c**†} (1.68)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child's Health is Excellent, Very Good or Good	95.8% (0.56)	29.1% (1.88)	40.0% (3.75)	30.9% (2.88)
Child's Health is Poor or Fair	4.2% (0.56)	30.6% (1.95)	8.1% ^{b*†} (0.87)	61.3% (1.78)
Child Has Health Insurance	89.8% (3.98)	27.8% (2.45)	38.4% (4.70)	33.8% (2.64)
Doctor Told Parent Child Had Asthma	4.9% (0.58)	32.5% (1.20)	41.6% (1.16)	25.9% (0.72)
Child Has a Health Condition that Limits Activities	4.9% (1.34)	18.9% (0.90)	22.5% (1.19)	58.6% (1.33)

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Child Care Patterns in White Center* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. Non-Hispanic Pacific Islander & Other Race includes non-Hispanic parents who selected the following race categories: American Indian, Pacific Islander, Other race or Multiple race.
6. Some Hardship Factor = Utility Disruption, Phone Service Disruption, or Belongings Repossessed
7. Any Hardship Factor = Postponed Prescription; Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility; Phone Service Disruption; Belongings Repossessed or Ever Without Enough Money for Food
8. PHDCN Scales: Adapted from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods
9. Social Cohesion = Mean Response (People in Neighborhood Help Neighbors, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
10. Informal Social Control = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts)
11. Collective Efficacy = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts, People in the Neighborhood Help Others, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
12. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
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(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Appendix I

Table 2: Child Care Type By Age

Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
<i>Infants and Toddlers: Ages 0 to 2</i>			
Child Care Type	5.7% ^{a**} (1.39)	43.4% (2.52)	50.9% ^{c**} (3.41)
Parents Employed Full Time	39.1% (3.35)	7.2% ^{a**} (1.59)	73.4% ^{b**†} (2.73)
Parents Employed Part-Time	49.8% (2.54)	4.3% ^{a**} (0.93)	24.2% ^{b**†} (1.87)
Parents Not Employed	11.1% (0.78)	6.6% (0.82)	24.6% ^{b*} (0.82)
<i>Preschool-Age Children: Age 3 to 5</i>			
Child Care Type	50.8% (2.20)	33.4% ^{b*} (3.18)	15.9% ^{c**} (1.14)
Parents Employed Full Time	46.6% (1.58)	49.7% (2.26)	47.3% ^{b**} (2.11)
Parents Employed Part-Time	44.7% (1.72)	52.8% ^{a*} (1.80)	20.3% [†] (1.50)
Parents Not Employed	8.7% (0.66)	46.0% (1.26)	26.1% (1.06)
Child Follows Instructions Some or None of the Time	33.0%	47.0%	33.9%
Child Plays Well with Others Some or None of the Time	18.9%	56.9%	23.0%
Child Focuses Attention Some or None of the Time	29.3%	41.4%	36.0%
			22.6%

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Child Care Patterns in White Center* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.