

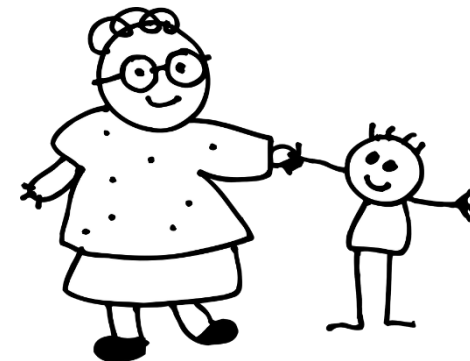
Early Care and Education (ECE) Among Non-Parental Households

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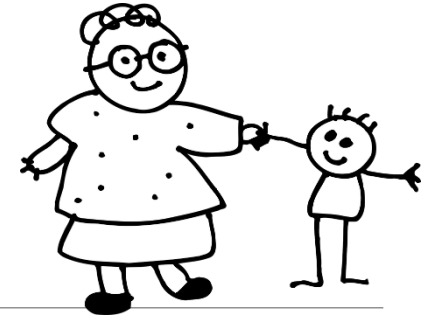
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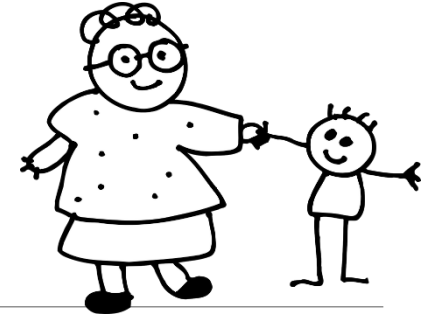


Non-Parental Households



- **Definition:** Child's biological/adoptive/step parent does not live in household (e.g. foster care, kinship care)
- **Key population to understand**
 - Children ages 0-5 are at greatest risk for child maltreatment
 - Early Care & Education (ECE) helps to support this population (e.g., Green et al., 2014; Lipscomb et al., 2013; see Klein, 2016 for review)
 - Efforts are underway to strengthen access to supportive ECE
- **We need to understand how non-parental households use ECE**

Research Questions

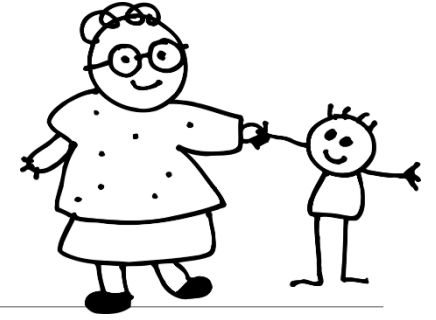


How do non-parental households with children ages 0-5 yrs. approach ECE?

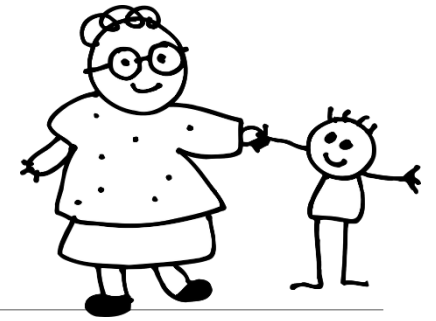
How does that compare with parental households?

- 1) Perceptions of different types of ECE
- 2) Searches for ECE
- 3) Type of care utilized

National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE)



- Household Survey – subset with child(ren) ages 0-5 yrs.
 - **Non-parental households** ($n = 180$)
At least one of the children age 0-5 did not have a biological/adoptive/step parent residing in the household.
 - **Comparison sample** ($n = 6860$)
All children in household were biological/adoptive/or step-children.



Analysis

- Household sampling weights & cluster variables used to generate representative estimates.
- Linear & logistic regression
Covariates: use of public assistance, minority race/ethnicity, community urban density, community poverty density
- Strict reporting requirements for NSECE

Sample

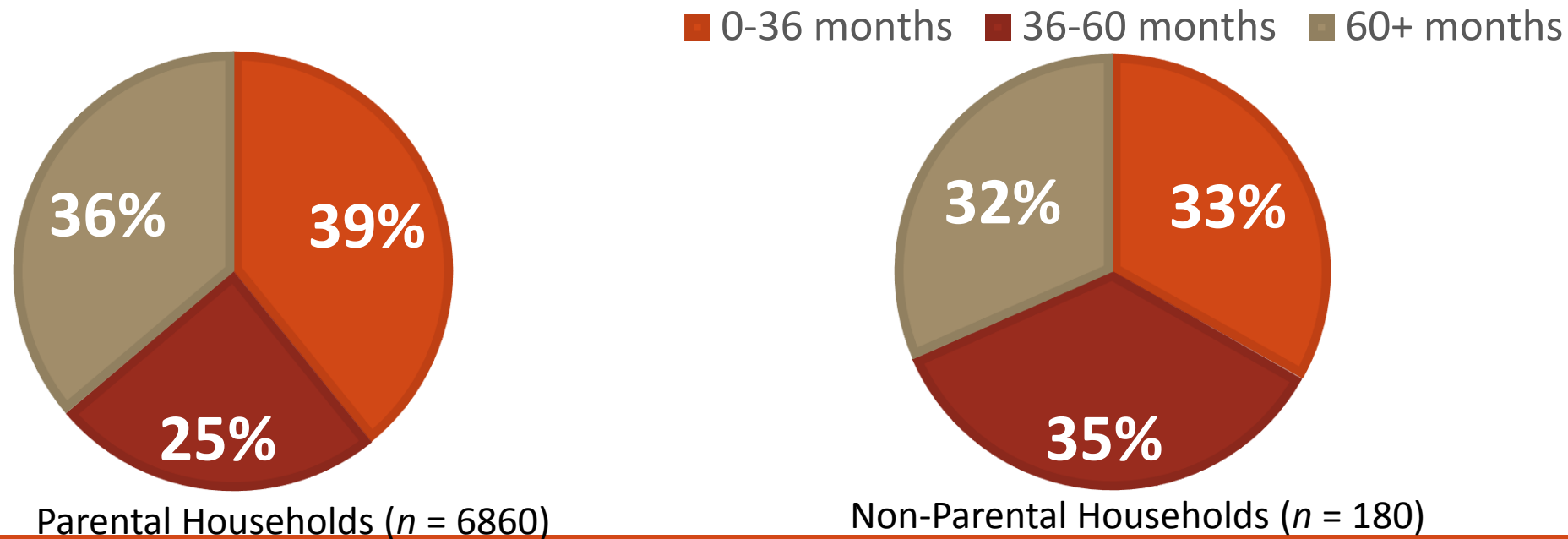
	Parental Households with at least one child age 0-5 (<i>n</i> = 6860)	Non-Parental Household with at least one child age 0-5 (<i>n</i> = 180)
# children age 0-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 child - 68% • 2 children – 27% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 child - 65% • 2 children – 28%
Household Race/Ethnicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White – 52% • Black/AA – 11% • Multiracial – 13% • Hispanic/Latino – 19% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White 25% • Black – 36% • Multiracial – 21% • Hispanic/Latino – 16%
Public Assistance?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes - 45% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes – 68%
Community Poverty Density (using FPL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low – 57% • Moderate – 22% • High – 21% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low - 40% • Moderate – 29% • High – 31%
Community Urban Density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High – 69% • Moderate – 22% • Rural – 10% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High – 66% • Moderate – 20% • Rural – 14%

Measurement for Research Questions 1 & 2

Perceptions of ECE & Searches

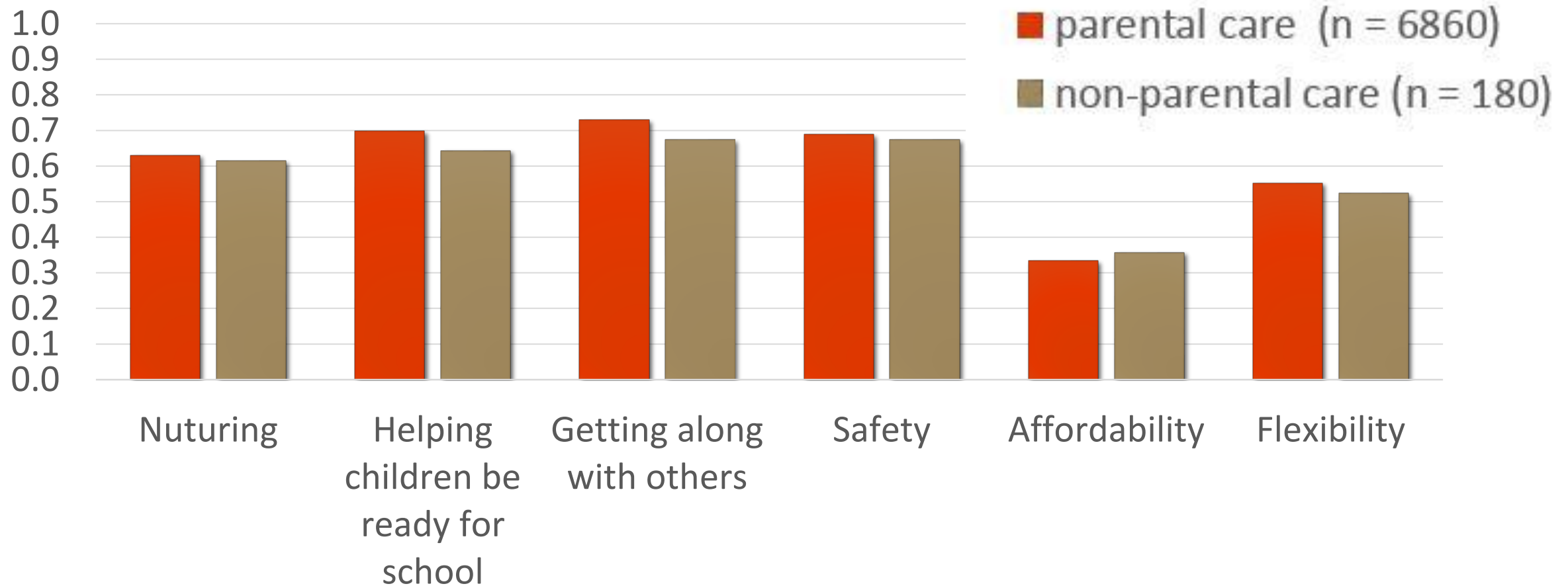
Based on one randomly selected child from each household.

Age of randomly selected child in household

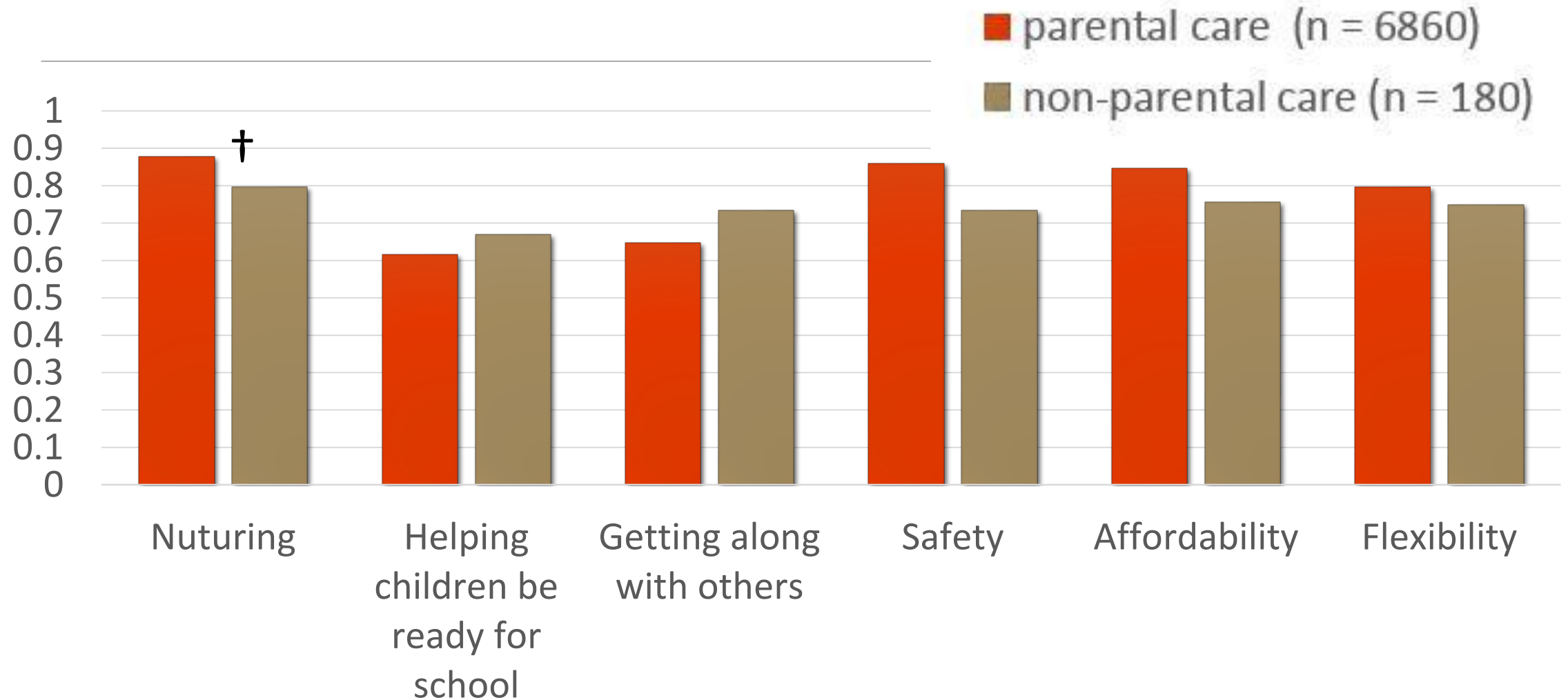


Perceptions of ECE Types

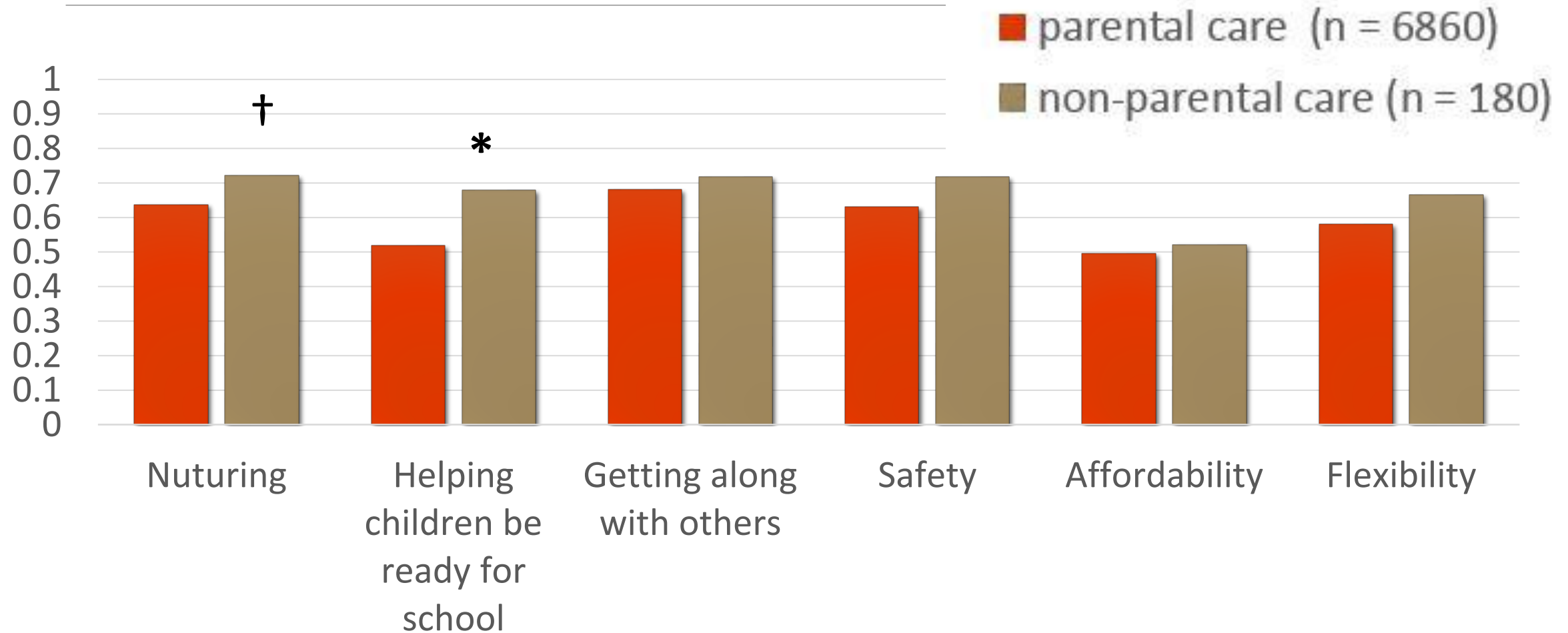
Proportion of households reporting that Center Care is *“Excellent”* or *“Good”* in the following areas



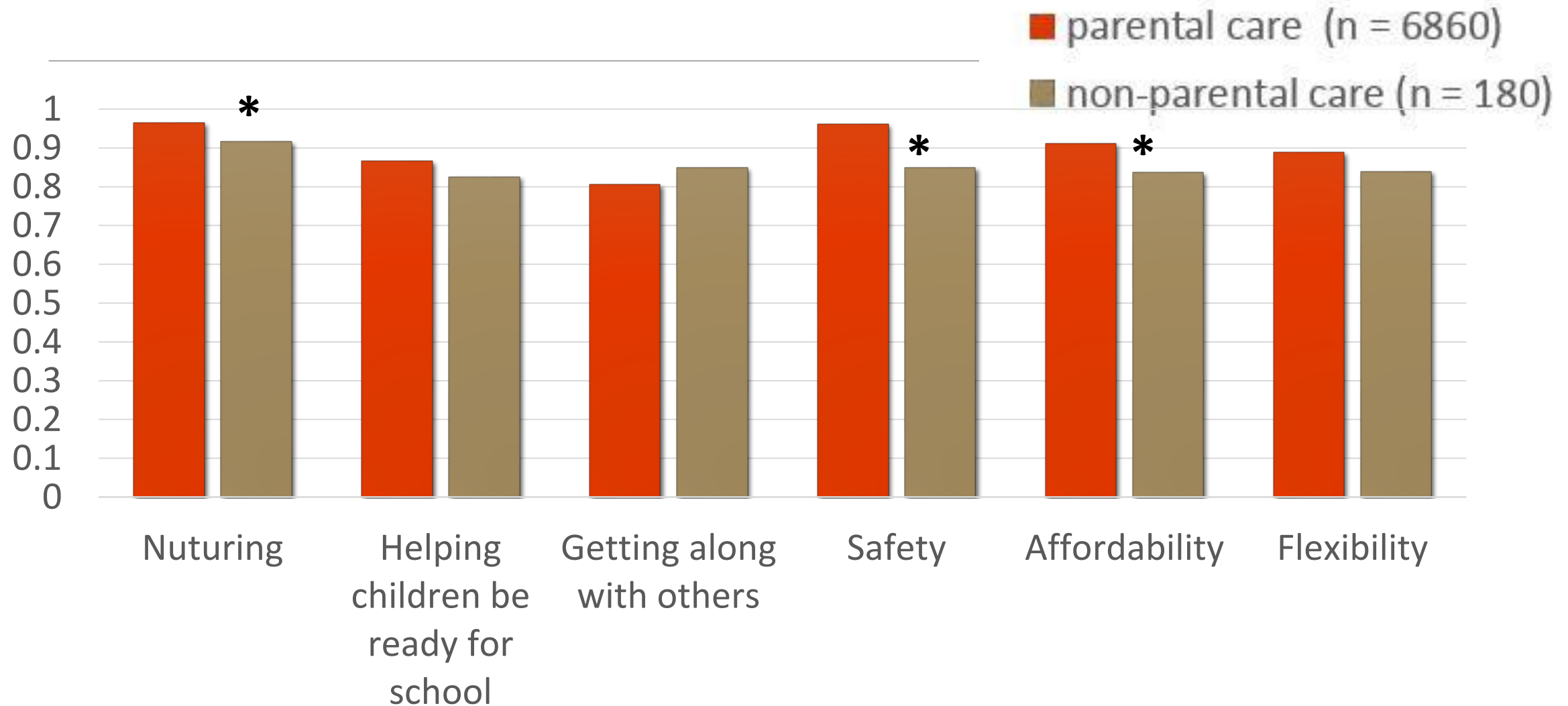
Proportion of households reporting that **Relative or Friend Care** is “*Excellent*” or “*Good*” in the following areas



Proportion of households reporting that Family Day Care is “*Excellent*” or “*Good*” in the following areas



Proportion of households reporting that Parental Care is “Excellent” or “Good” ... in the following areas



Searches

Reasons for Search

“What is the main reason that you were looking for care at the...time”

	Parental Households (<i>n</i> = 2500)	Non-Parental Households (<i>n</i> = 60)
So that I could work/change in work	41%	‡
Educational/Social Enrichment for child	27%	42%

The odds of searching for ed/enrichment reasons are almost 2 times larger among non-parental than parental households. (Odds ratio = 1.970, *p* = .08)

Did Search Result in Change in Provider?

	Parental Households (<i>n</i> = 2500)	Non-Parental Households (<i>n</i> = 60)
No change in provider	39%	63%
Yes, change in provider	61%	37%

The odds of changing providers was .50 times smaller for non-parental than parental households.

(Odds ratio = .47, $p = .047$)

Measurement for Research Question 3

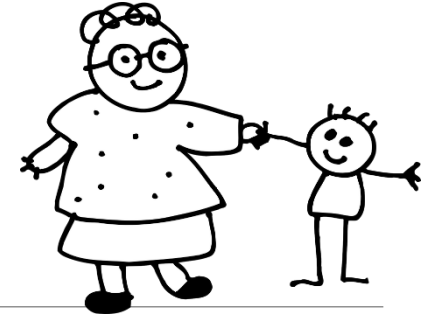
Use of ECE

- **Calendar Data:** who is caring for each child every 15-minutes during the prior calendar week
- **Household-level:**
 - Total numbers of unique providers identified
 - Total number of hours in care by type of care

Use of ECE

Type of ECE	Avg. hours per week	
	Non-parental households	Parental households
Individual, unpaid	13.60*	6.72
Center	7.25	8.51
Individual, paid, prior relationship	5.93	2.88
Other, unknown	4.23*	1.37
Irregular	3.78	2.80
Individual, paid, no prior relationship	0.94	2.58*

Summary



Non-parental households:

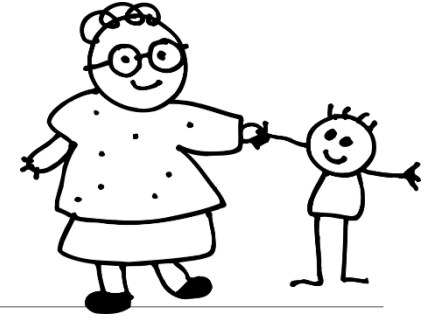
- **Perceive**

- family care more favorably for helping children be ready for school
- parental care as less favorable for nurturing, safety, and affordability.

- Are more likely to **search** for care children's social & educational enrichment ... yet are less likely to change providers after search.

- **Utilize** *more* hours from unpaid individuals, and “all others, unknown”, and *fewer* hours from paid individuals with no prior relationship.

Concluding thoughts



Supporting non-parental households requires attending to the complexities of their preferences and needs.

e.g. why do they:

- More often rate family child care as “good” or “excellent” to help children be ready for school ... and search for care for children’s education and enrichment... yet often don’t change care?
- Use more hours of unpaid care, and fewer hours of paid individuals with no prior relationship (e.g. family child care)?

Possibilities from other research to investigate: access to care & subsidies, instability, adverse experiences and stress