Home-Based Providers in the NSECE

CCPRC Presentation

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Jill Connelly and Ann Witte

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OPRE
Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation
Administration for Children and Families

National Survey of **Early Care** & **Education**

Overview of Today's Presentation

- Motivation

- Dual-frame approach

- Questionnaire

- Data collection techniques

- Analysis implications

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Motivation

Difficult to get an accurate picture of home-based provider care in the U.S. for several reasons

- Home-based care
    - Small businesses
    - FFN care
    - Individual Workers (e.g., nannies)
- Licensing /registration laws vary widely by location (state rules, local rules)
- "Listable" provider communities of widely varying size in different communities

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Challenges

- Identifying and locating home-based providers of all types

- Creating an instrument to collect information from such a diverse group of caregivers

- Providing flexible options for completing the interview to maximize response rates

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Dual-frame Approach

- State-level administrative lists (6,845)
  - o Licensed and registered home-based providers

- Identified when initially screening the Household sample (5,243)
  - o Home-based providers serving general public, but are not on state lists
  - o Family, friends, and neighbors
  - o Nannies

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Questionnaire

- Use of general language about caregiving

- Two main questionnaire paths
    1. For caregivers who had a prior relationship with children they look after
    2. For caregivers who had no prior relationship with the children they look after

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Data Collection Techniques Household Screening

- Many households no longer eligible at time of interview
  - Roughly 40% of households reversed eligibility
  - Almost ¾ of these screened in by mail
- Main reasons for change in eligibility
  - No longer providing care
    - Time elapsed between screening and interviewing
  - Questions misunderstood by respondents
    - Reported on their own children
    - Did not provide regular care (at least 5 hours a week)

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Data Collection Techniques Interview, Web & Email

- Two Modes
  - In person or on phone with field interviewer
  - Self-administered by web

- About 60% of cases completed with an interviewer

- About 40% completed by web
  - Roughly 10% web completed with only mail prompting

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Data Collection Techniques
No address cases

- Cases with no addresses provided
  - Almost 20% of our HB sample from state administrative lists

- Locating work before and during data collection

- About 50% of these cases completed interviews

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Data Collection Summary

- Recognize the limitations of lists
  - Some states will not provide addresses
  - Use a dual sampling-frame approach
- High obsolescence rate of about 1/3
- Design questionnaire to adapt to diversity of providers
- Web & Email are important data collection tools

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Analysis Implications

- For Sampling & Analysis
  - On-List vs. identified by household screening

- For analysis
  - Receiving market-level $ for caring for unrelated children at least 5 hours per week
    - Arm's Length Home-Based Providers (ALHBP)
  - Not receiving market-level $ for caring for unrelated children at least 5 hours per week
    - Family, Friends & Neighbors Care (FFN)

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Analysis Implications

- Characteristics of ALHBP
  - Lists vs. Identified by Household Screening
    - Impacts of Regulation/Registration
- How Do Regulation Affect Mix
  - Announced vs. Unannounced Inspections
  - Stringency of Regulations
- How Do Community Characteristics Affect Mix
  - Low-income, moderate income & high income
  - New immigrant vs. native born communities

Questions?