Centering Families Needs in Measuring Access to Child Care and Early Education

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Overview of What We Know About Centering Families' Needs in Measuring CCEE

Background

- The most common access metric is the number of children relative to the number of childcare slots
- How many tots per slot?
- 'Child care deserts' are defined as areas with > 3 tots per 1 slot.

G The limits of tots per slot

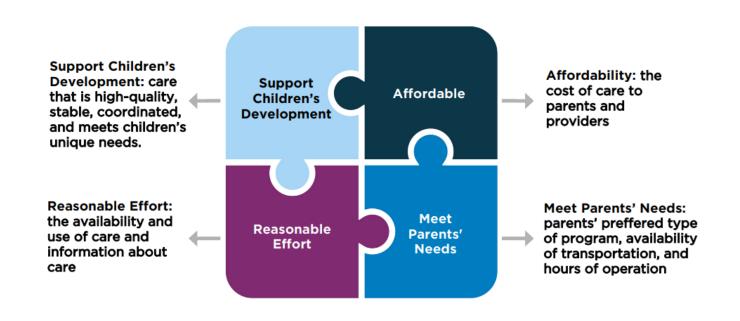
A tots per slot analysis provides an *inaccurate estimation* of access to ECE

Not all slots are available to all families.

- They may not be easily found
- They may not be affordable
- They may not be offered during days/times that families need
- They may not offer support services/coordination children and families need
- They may not meet the preferences of families

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All families, with reasonable effort, can find and use affordable care that meets the family's needs and supports their children's development.



Q Applying the Access Framework

The multidimensional access framework gives us a structure for examining:

- Does the supply match the needs and preferences of families?
 - What are the needs and preferences of families?
 - What are the constraints and barriers for families?
 - How do we build a supply that better meets their needs and preferences?
- <u>Who</u> has access <u>to what</u>?

What we know

- Most studies explore the availability, affordability, and use of CCEE programs.
- Research rarely considers constraints on supply and demand.
- Examining multiple dimensions reveals a more accurate estimation of access.
- Families' needs and preferences are not static.

Opportunities to improve our understanding of CCEE access

- How can family demand and preferences for CCEE be measured?
- How can we measure multiple access dimensions simultaneously?
- How can we further understand disparities in CCEE access across the access dimensions?