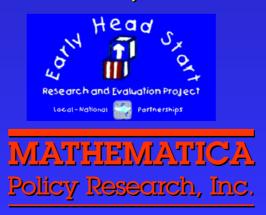
## Where Did the Children Go After Early Head Start?

John M. Love, Welmoet van Kammen, Helen Raikes, Jill Constantine, Diane Paulsell, Richard Faldowski, and Rachel Chazan Cohen

Head Start's 7<sup>th</sup> National Research Conference Washington, DC June 30, 2004



#### **Purposes of the Study**

- Describe child care and other program arrangements of children after leaving Early Head Start (36-48 months of age)
- Describe arrangements at prekindergarten (63 months of age)
- See how arrangements vary for diverse subgroups of children and program sites
- Assess the impact that participation in Early Head Start from birth to 36 months had on post-Early Head Start child care/program arrangements



# Background for Studying Early Care and Education Program Enrollments After Early Head Start: The Role of Programs in Achieving Quality Care for Children Birth to Age 3



## What Were the Child Care Experiences of Children While Enrolled in Early Head Start?

- At 36 months of age, two-thirds spent 30 hours or more per week in child care.
- Child care use increased slightly as children got older (29 hrs/wk at 14 mos; 32 hrs/wk at 36 mos).
- About half of 3-year-olds were in centers; 35% in informal or nonrelative care.
- Quality was good: Early Head Start centers averaged 5.0-5.2 on ITERS and ECERS-R.
- Quality Early Head Start children experienced in community centers was lower (ITERS = 3.8 at 14 mos; ECERS-R = 4.9 at 36 mos.).

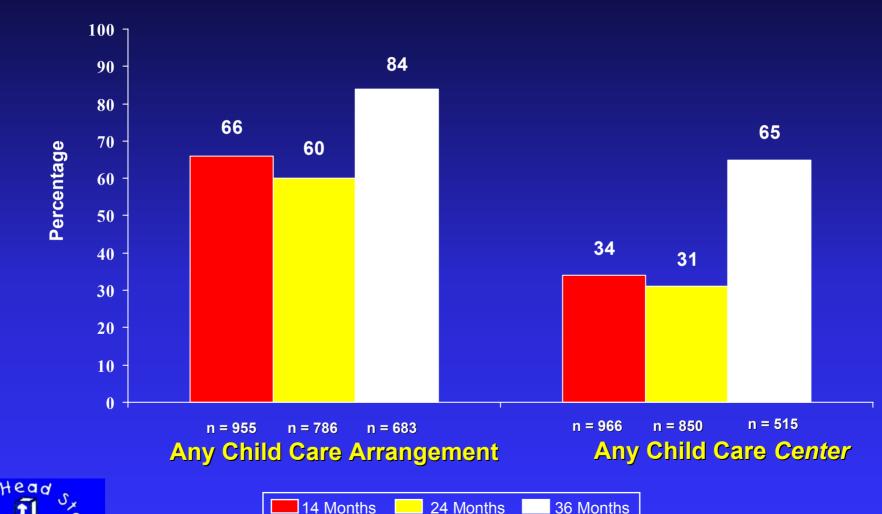


#### Did Early Head Start Make a Difference in Child Care Use and Quality Between 1 and 3 Years?

- Yes, at all ages, Early Head Start participation significantly increased the percentage of families using any child care, percentage using center care, and average hours per week in care.
- Yes, Early Head Start dramatically increased percentage of children in good-quality center care (5.0 or higher) at all ages.

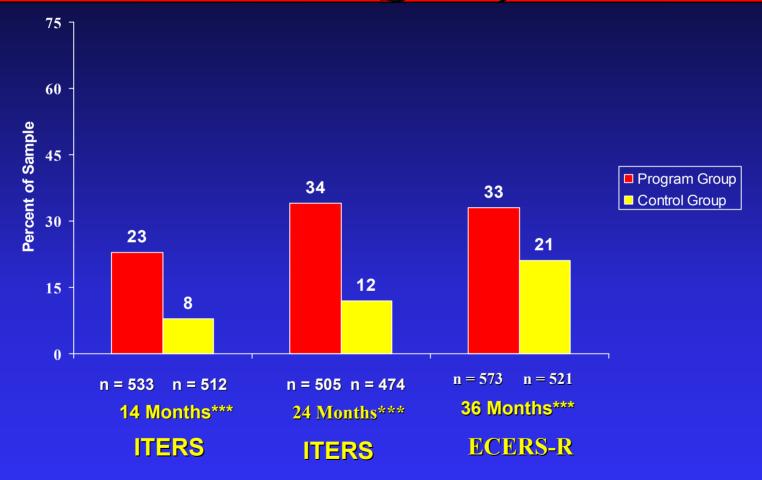


### Use of Child Care by Early Head Start Children at 14, 24, and 36 Months of Age





## Impact of Early Head Start on Percentage of Children in *Good-Quality* Centers





6

\*\*\*Difference is statistically significant at the .01 level.

# The Context for Studying Early Care and Education Program Enrollments After Early Head Start



## Communities Varied in Availability of Early Care and Education by Age

#### 3-Year-Olds

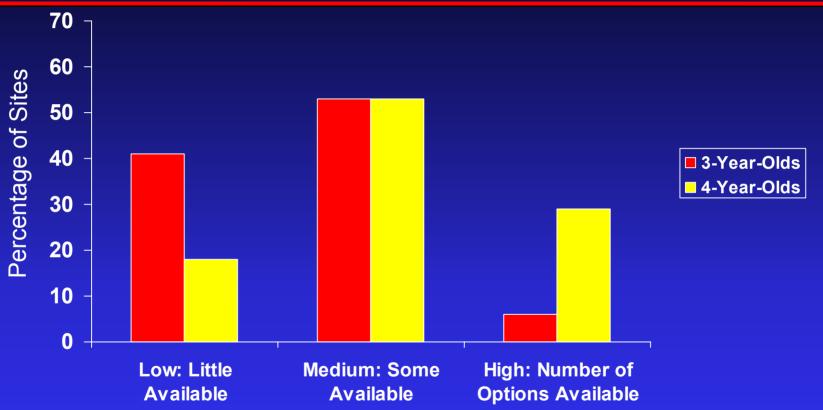
- Head Start—Some availability
- Pre-K—Generally not available
- Quality, formal family child care—Infrequently available
- Quality Center-based care—Availability varied
- EHS—in most sites, some children stayed for several months, in one for a year.

#### 4-Year-Olds

- Head Start—Generally available, not always full day
- Pre-K—Available in some communities
- Quality center-based care—Availability and access varied
- Quality formal family child care— Infrequently available



## **Education for 3- and 4-Year-Olds**



Source: Interviews with Early Head Start program designates in 17 sites. Barriers to obtaining quality formal placements for EHS children: Transportation (4 sites); Part Day Head Start available only (2); Head Start openings not available (1); Ineligibility for subsidies (3); Family preferences and availability (3); Quality care not available (3); Affordability of quality programs (3); Waiting lists (1). Of 6 sites ranked "low" by sites, 5 were ranked below median levels in the NIEER 2003 State of the Preschool Yearbook in terms of access to services for 3 and 4 year olds.



#### **Transition Activities**

- 10 programs were fully implemented in provision of Transition Activities in 1999.
- Of 7 not fully implemented, 5 did not have plans in place for children at age 2.5, 2 did not help families transition to programs other than Head Start.
- Except for 1 program that did not complete transition plans, most programs reported they helped from 50% to 90% of the children with transition planning.
- Most programs reported that finding quality early childhood programs for 3-year-olds was difficult.



## Program Ratings of Difficulty Placing Children at Age 3



Source: Interviews with Program Designate in 17 sites.

Note: All sites selecting Not Very Difficult or Not Difficult at All had Head Start programs in their agencies.



11

# Methodology for Studying Early Care and Education Program Enrollments After Early Head Start



#### **Data Sources and Issues**

#### Data Sources

- Tracking interviews
- TPK interviews at prekindergarten
- Issues
  - Retrospective reporting
  - Response rates
  - Interviewer vs. respondent as source
- Demographic characteristics measured at enrollment in Early Head Start (at the time of random assignment)



#### Prekindergarten Parent Interview

- Conducted with parent in the spring/summer before the child entered kindergarten.
- Parents asked to report on early care and education experience since the child's third birthday or since the most recent tracking interview.
- Number of interviews completed: 2,045
- Response rate (based on baseline sample of 3,001):
   68%



## Categorization of Early Care and Education Settings Used in this Report

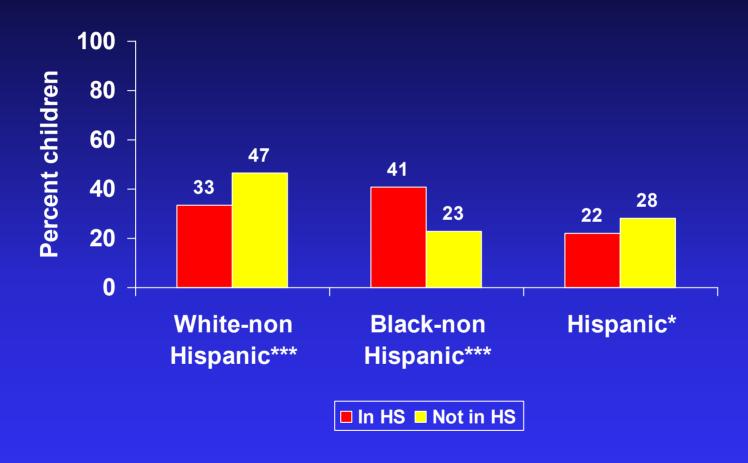
- Head Start: Parent reported that child attended a Head Start program at some point since the previous interview.
- Other Formal Care: Parent reported that child attended a child care center or other early education program, other than Head Start.
- Head Start or Formal Care: Parent reported that child attended either Head Start or other formal care arrangement, i.e., any formal arrangement.



# Demographic Characteristics of Former Early Head Families Enrolled in Early Care and Education Program Enrollments After Early Head Start



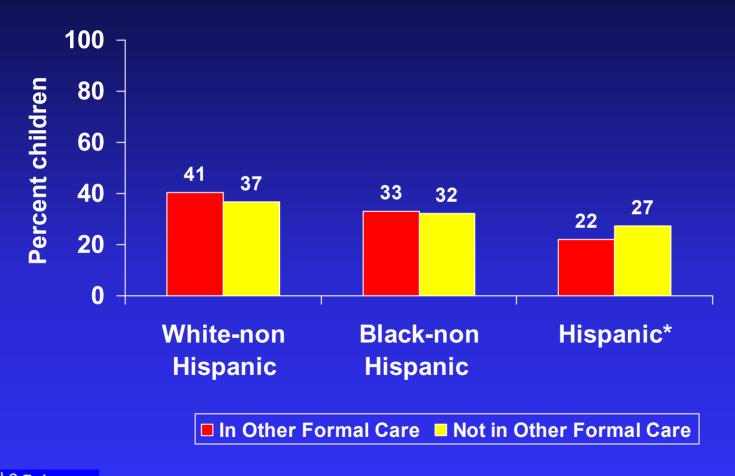
## Racial-Ethnic Characteristics of Program Children Enrolled in Head Start





\*Difference is significant at the 10% level.
\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

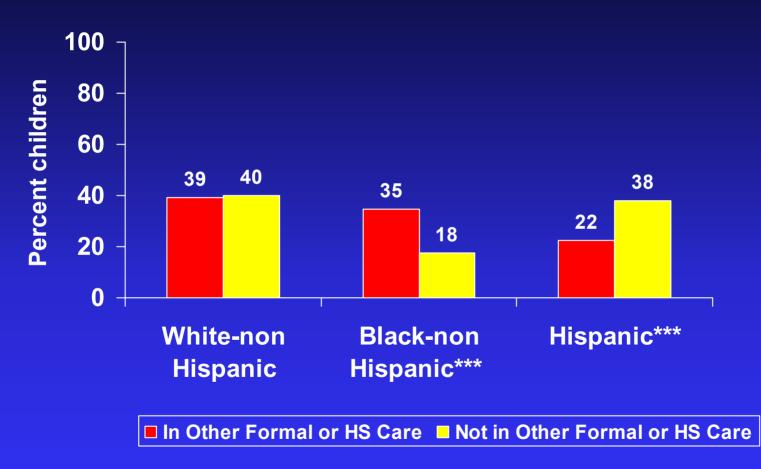
## Racial-Ethnic Characteristics of Program Children in Other Formal Care







#### Racial-Ethnic Characteristics of Program Children **Enrolled in Other Formal Care or Head Start**

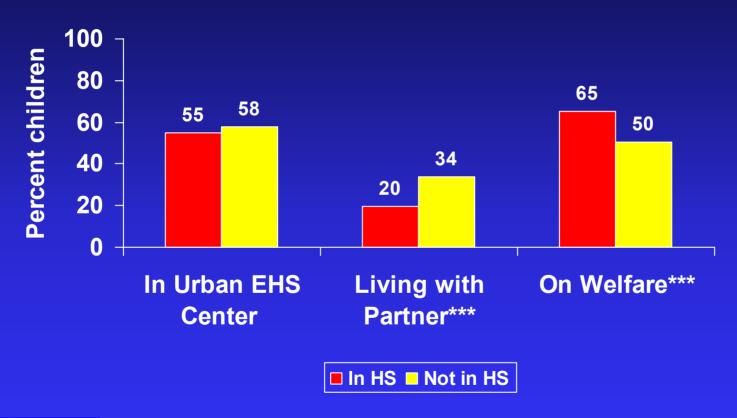






19

#### Other Demographic Characteristics of Program Children Enrolled in Head Start



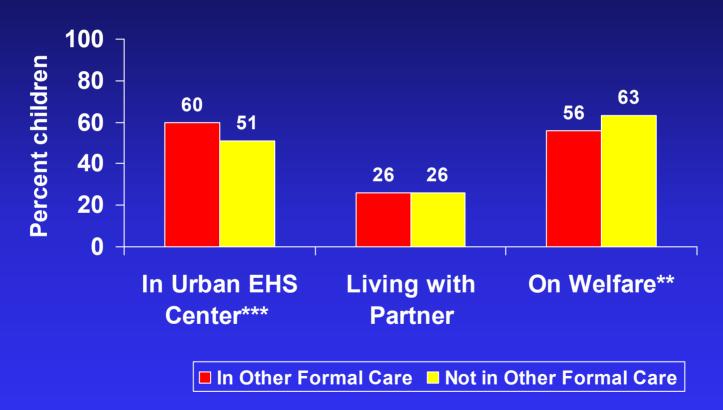


20



\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

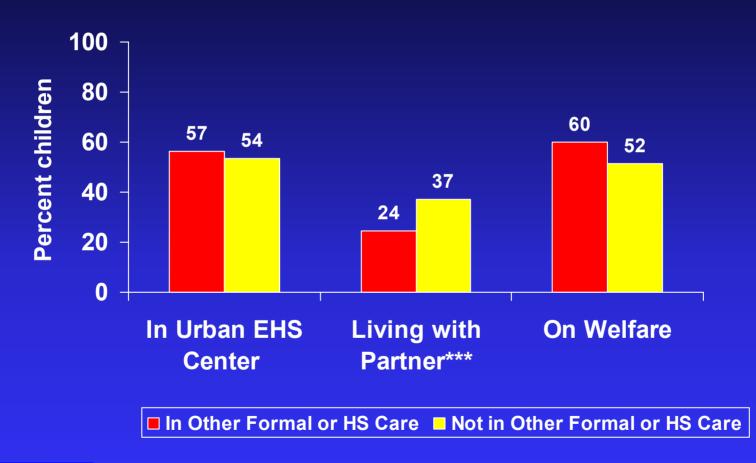
#### Other Demographic Characteristics of Program Children in Other Formal Care





\*\*Difference is significant at the 5% level.
\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

#### Other Demographic Characteristics of Program Children in Other Formal Care or Head Start







# Analysis of Impacts of Early Head Start Program Participation (0-3) on Enrollment in Early Care and Education Programs as Reported by Parents in the Prekindergarten Interview

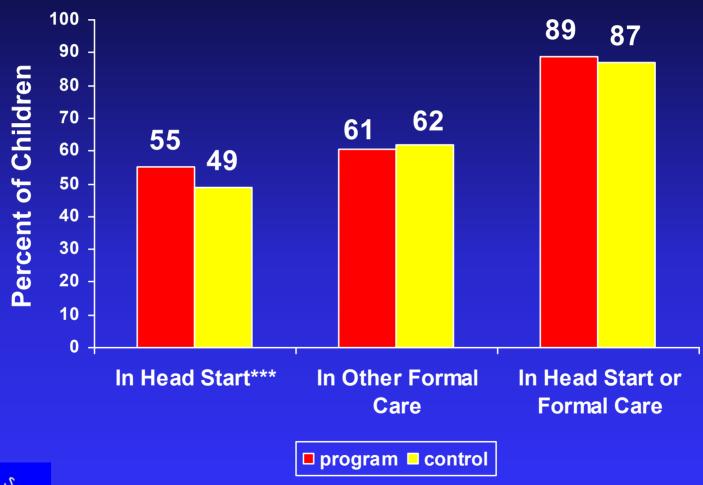


#### **Analytic Methods**

- Randomized design families randomly assigned to receive Early Head Start or a control group when focus children were up to 12 months old (3,001 families total).
- Pre-K sample: All families who reported information on child care arrangements in the spring before entering kindergarten (2,045 families).
- Compare percentage of children in Head Start and other formal care arrangements for program and control group families at each research site.
- Differences in reported percentages are adjusted for baseline characteristics of families and weighted equally by research site.



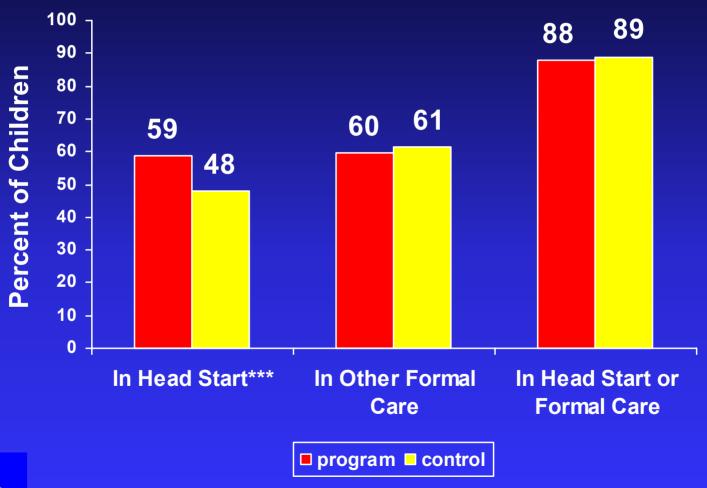
### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation—All Sites





25

#### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation in Center-Based Sites

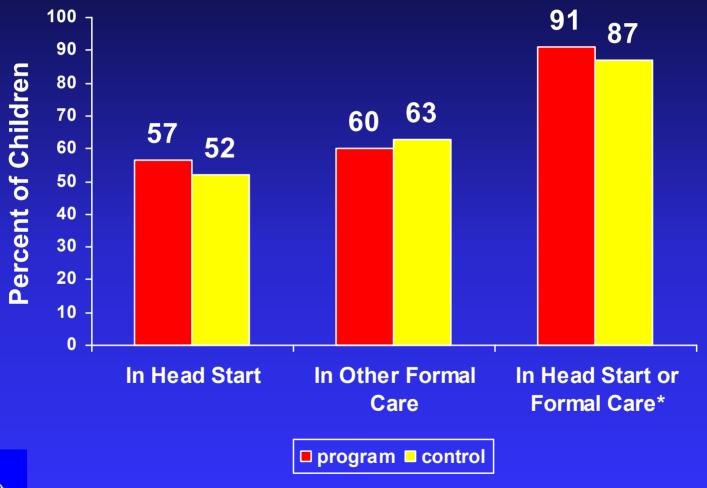




26

\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

#### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation in Home-Based Sites

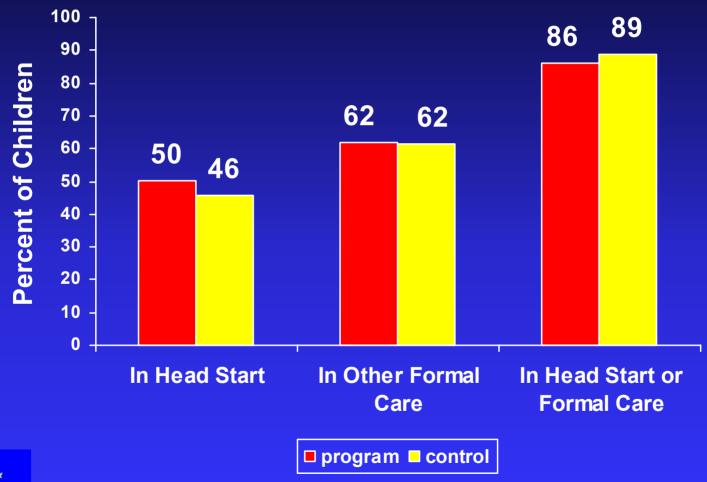




27

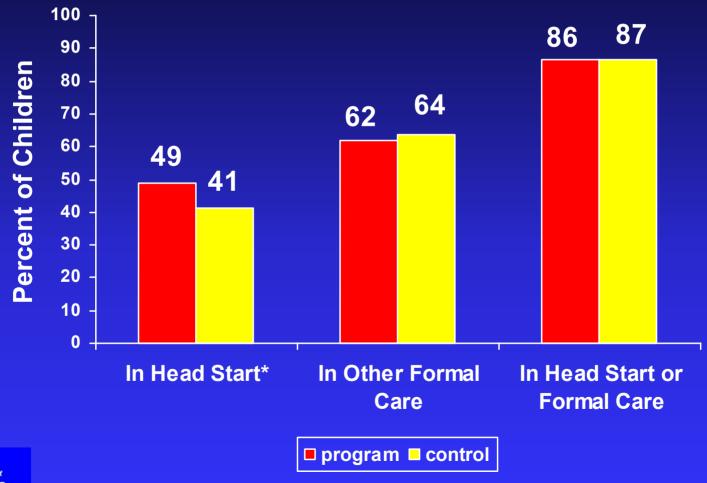
\*Difference is significant at the 10% level.

#### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation in Mixed-Approach Sites



28

# Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation in Sites that Fully Implemented Head Start Performance Standards by 1997

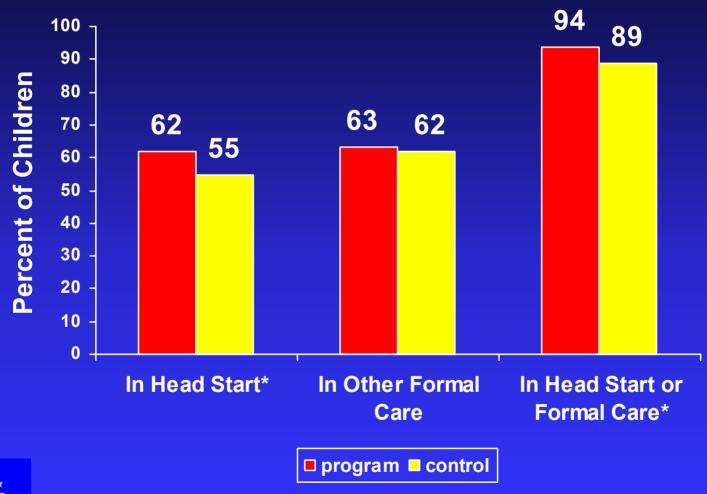




29

\*Difference is significant at the 10% level.

# Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation in Sites that Did Not Fully Implement Head Start Performance Standards by 1999

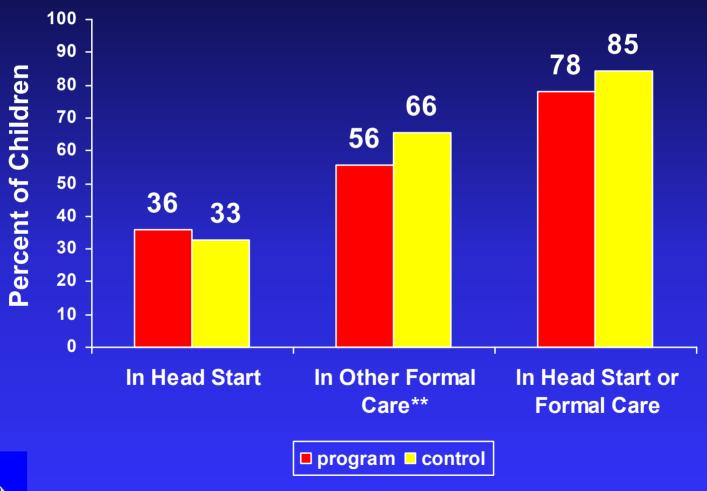




30

\*Difference is significant at the 10% level.

#### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation for Mothers Living with a Spouse at Baseline

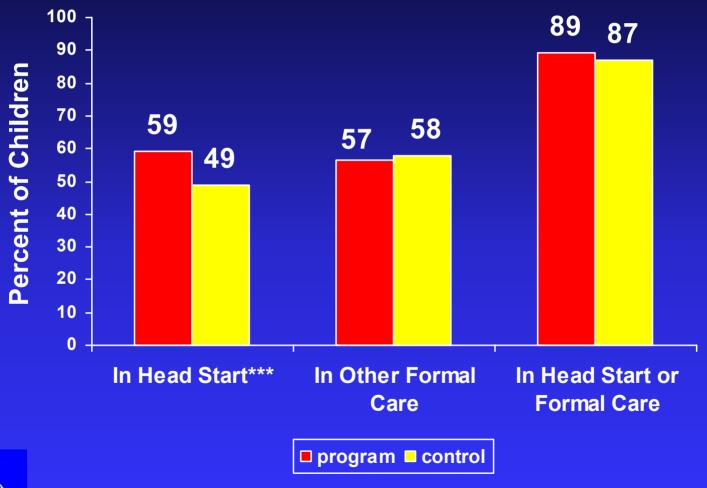




31

\*\*Difference is significant at the 5% level.

#### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation for Mothers Living with Other Adults at Baseline

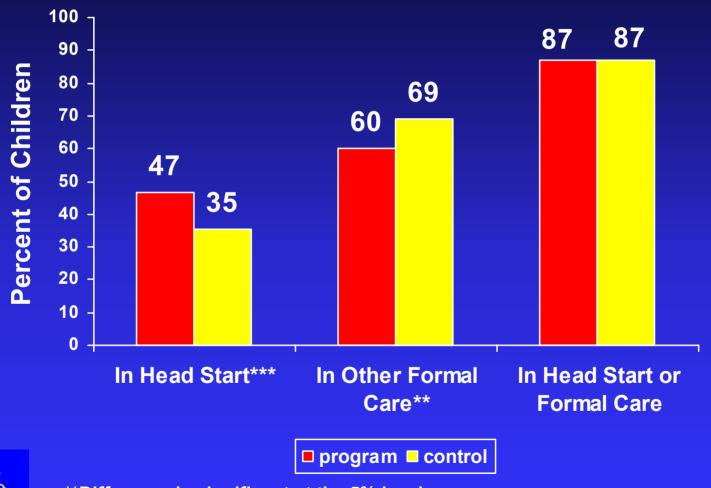




32

\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

#### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation for White Children

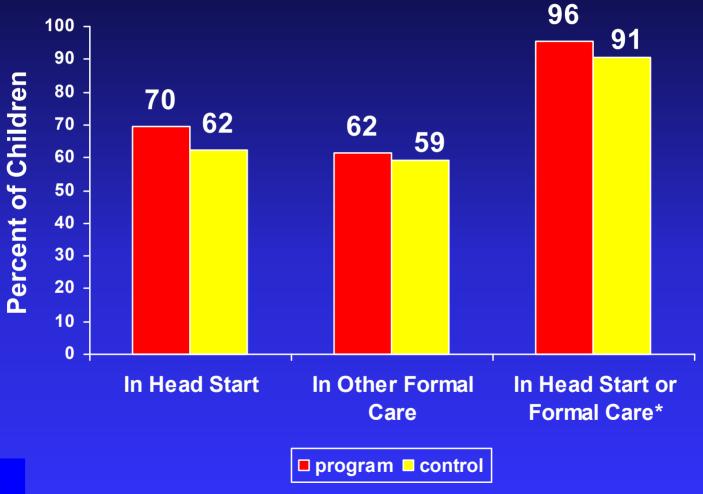




33

\*\*Difference is significant at the 5% level.
\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

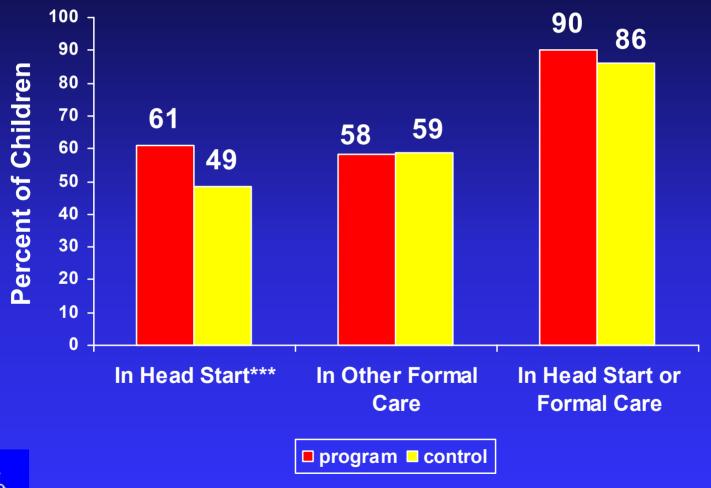
#### Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation for African American Children





34

# Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation for Teen Mothers (19 or Younger when Child Was Born)

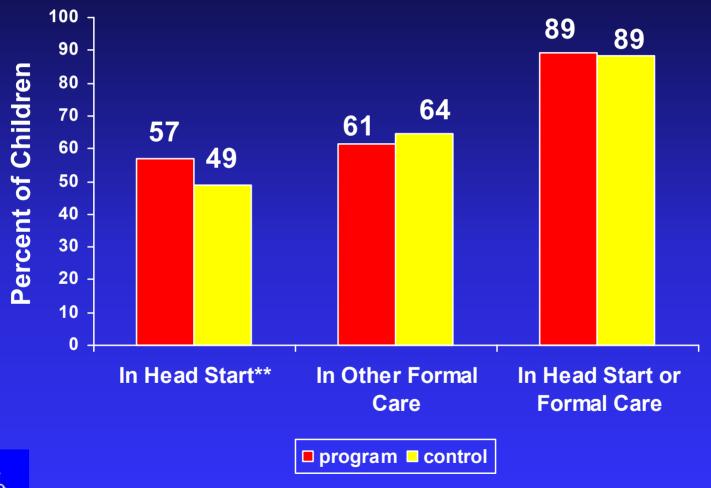




35

\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

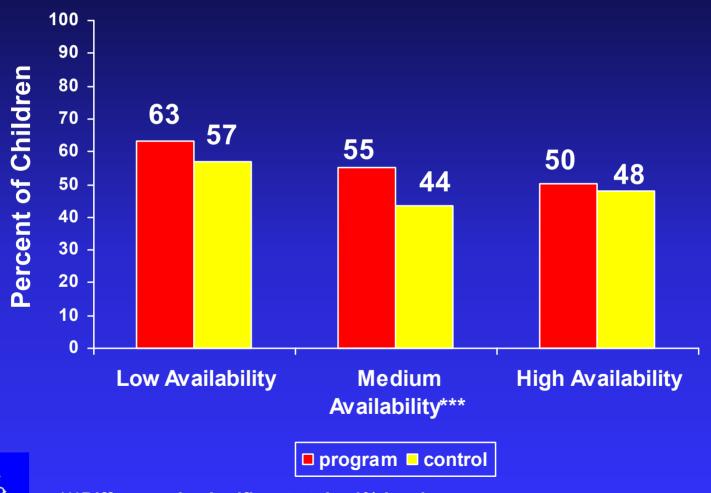
## Impact of Early Head Start on Program Participation for Mothers who Were 20 or Older when Child Was Born





36

# Impact of Early Head Start on Participation in Head Start by Availability of Community Child Care at Age 4

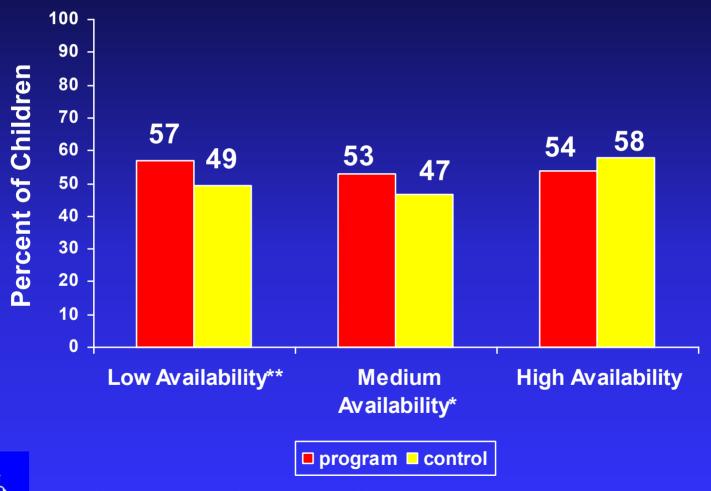




37

\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

# Impact of Early Head Start on Participation in Head Start by Availability of Community Child Care at Age 3

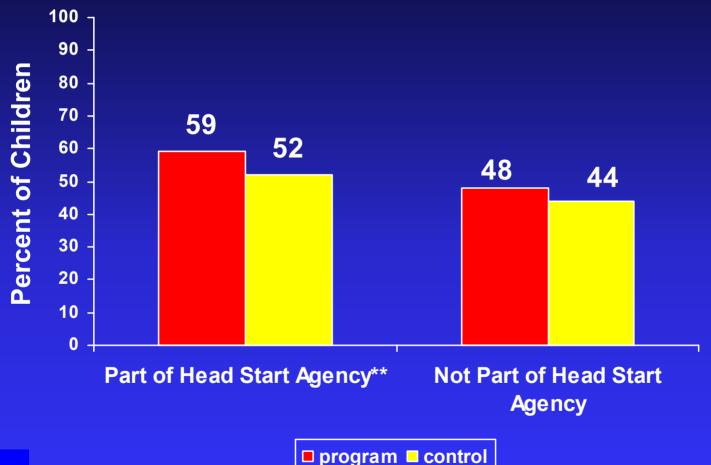




38

\*\*Difference is significant at the 5% level.

# Impact of Early Head Start on Participation in Head Start as a Function of Early Head Start Being Part of a Head Start Agency

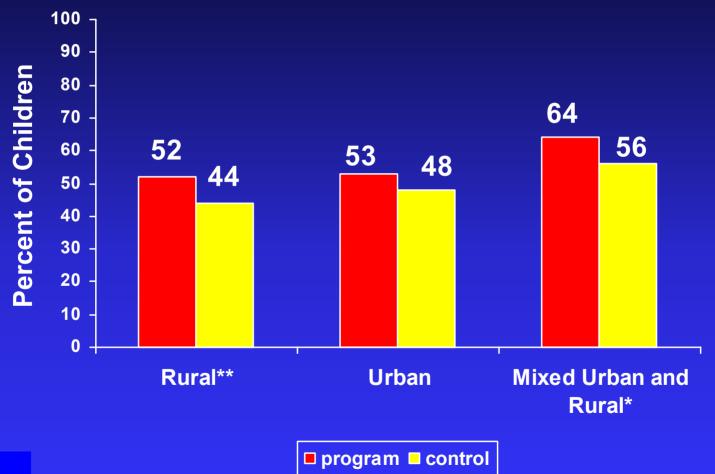




39

\*\*Difference is significant at the 5% level.

# Impact of Early Head Start on Participation in Head Start as a Function of Program Location—Urban, Rural, or Mixed



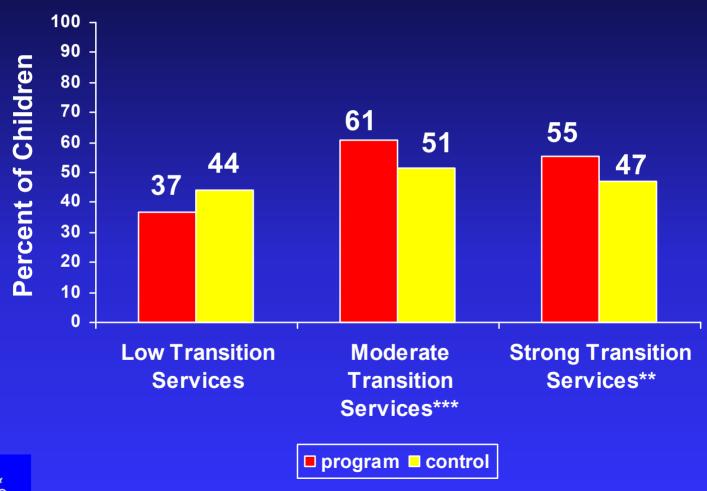


40

<sup>\*\*</sup>Difference is significant at the 5% level.

<sup>\*</sup>Difference is significant at the 10% level.

# Impact of Early Head Start on Participation in Head Start as a Function of Intensity of Program's Transition Services





41

\*\*Difference is significant at the 5% level.
\*\*\*Difference is significant at the 1% level.

#### Conclusions (1)

- Substantial percentages of children enrolled in formal early care and education programs in the year(s) preceding kindergarten.
- Participation in an Early Head Start program increased the likelihood that low-income children enrolled in Head Start in the year(s) preceding kindergarten
- Early Head Start did not affect enrollment in other programs.

#### Conclusions (2)

- Early Head Start programs were most likely to affect later Head Start enrollment when they:
  - Operated center-based programs
  - Were located in rural areas
  - Were part of a Head Start agency
  - Worked in communities where the supply of quality early care and education programs is low
  - Devoted more energies to transition services
- Early Head Start programs were most likely to affect later Head Start enrollment for families that:
  - Consisted of a mother who was living with other adults when first enrolled in EHS
  - Were White

