

Secure Parental Employment

DEFINITION

Secure parental employment is the percentage of children living with at least one parent who has full-time, year-round employment.

SIGNIFICANCE

Secure parental employment increases family income and reduces poverty. Children with parents who have steady employment are more likely to have access to health care. Secure parental employment improves family functioning by reducing the stress brought on by unemployment and underemployment of parents. Children with working parents are more engaged academically and less likely to repeat a grade or be suspended or expelled from school than children with non-working parents.^{1,2}

Rhode Island's unemployment rate decreased from 4.5% in December 2017 to 3.9% in December 2018 and is now at the same level as the U.S. unemployment rate. During the recession in December 2009, Rhode Island's unemployment rate was 11.1%.^{3,4}

In 2017, 6% of children in Rhode Island and 5% of children in the U.S. had at least one unemployed parent.⁵ Children with unemployed parents are at increased risk for homelessness, child abuse or neglect, and failure to finish high school or college.⁶

Even when families have adults with secure parental employment, low wages cause many families to remain in poverty. Nationally, 30% of working families are low income (9.9 million). While the number of low-income working families fell slightly between 2015 and 2016, there are more low-income working families than at the onset of the recession in 2007 (9.5 million). Additionally, people of color are overrepresented among low-income working families. In 2016, families headed by people of color represented 41% of all working families, while accounting for 60% of low-income working families. In the workforce, low-income individuals tend to have few opportunities for advancement, limited benefits, and an overall lack of economic security.⁷

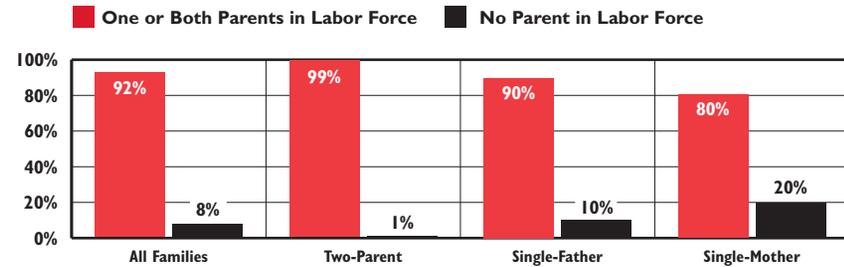
Children Living in Families Where No Parent Has Full-Time, Year-Round Employment		
	2010	2016
RI	34%	31%
US	33%	28%
National Rank*		38th
New England Rank**		6th

*1st is best; 50th is worst

**1st is best; 6th is worst

Source: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center, datacenter.kidscount.org

Employment Status of Parents by Family Type, Rhode Island, 2013-2017



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017. Table B23008.

- ◆ The majority of children living in Rhode Island between 2013 and 2017 had one or both parents in the labor force. Children living with a single parent were 12 times more likely than children living in a two-parent family to have no parents in the labor force. Of children in two-parent families, 71% had both parents in the labor force.⁸
- ◆ Between 2013 and 2017, there were 15,497 Rhode Island children living in families with no parent in the labor force. Children living in families with a single parent represented 88% (13,623) of families with no employed parents.⁹
- ◆ Between 2013 and 2017, 16% (3,923) of Rhode Island families with incomes below the federal poverty threshold had at least one adult with full-time, year-round employment, and 41% of Rhode Island families living in poverty had at least one adult working part-time.¹⁰
- ◆ According to the 2018 *Rhode Island Standard of Need*, 67% of Rhode Island single-parent families and 28% of two-parent families with two or more children earn less than the income required to meet their basic needs without public benefits such as SNAP/food stamps, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), child care subsidies, and health insurance.¹¹
- ◆ Between 2013 and 2017, 72% of children under age six and 76% of children ages six to 17 in Rhode Island had all parents in the labor force. In comparison, nationally, 65% of children under age six and 71% of children ages six to 17 had all parents in the labor force.¹²

Barriers to Secure Employment for Low-Income Families

- ◆ Families leaving cash assistance can face many barriers to employment. Research shows that families who leave welfare due to time limits or sanctions often have barriers such as mental and physical impairments, a child with a disability, or learning disabilities that can impede their ability to secure or sustain employment.¹³
- ◆ Low-income workers are less likely to have benefits, such as paid time off and flexible work schedules, that would allow them to address the needs of sick children.¹⁴ Approximately 60% of the entire U.S. workforce qualifies for the federal *Family and Medical Leave Act* (FMLA), but many who are eligible cannot afford to take it.¹⁵ In 2013, Rhode Island passed legislation that created the Temporary Caregivers Insurance (TCI) Program, which provides up to four weeks of benefits for workers who need to care for a seriously ill family member or to bond with a newborn, foster, or adopted child.¹⁶ Rhode Island is one of six states that offer paid family leave.¹⁷
- ◆ Limited education also can be a barrier to sustained employment. Between 2013 and 2017 in Rhode Island, adults without a high school diploma were nearly four times as likely to be unemployed as those with a bachelor's degree.¹⁸
- ◆ Having access to work supports, such as tax credits, SNAP/food stamps, child care, and health insurance, can facilitate steady employment over time. Researchers have found links between these programs and positive employment outcomes for parents, such as work stability and earnings.¹⁹

References

- ¹ Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics. (2017). *America's children: Key national indicators of well-being, 2017*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
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- ³ Rhode Island Department of Labor and Training. (n.d.). *Rhode Island labor force statistics, seasonally adjusted 1976-present*. Retrieved January 17, 2019, from www.dlt.ri.gov
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- ⁵ The Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT Data Center. (2018). *Children with at least one unemployed parent - 2017*. Retrieved March 14, 2019, from www.datacenter.kidscount.org
- ⁶ Lovell, P. & Isaacs, J. B. (2010). *Families of the recession: Unemployed parents and their children*. Washington, DC: First Focus.
- ⁷ Jarosz, B. & Mather, M. (2018). *Low-income working families: Rising inequality despite economic recovery*. Retrieved January 7, 2019, from www.workingpoorfamilies.org
- ⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2013-2017. Table B23008.

(continued on page 175)

Secure Employment and Child Care

- ◆ Research shows a link between adequate child care availability and sustained maternal labor force participation. Studies find that mothers report that the lack of reliable and affordable child care arrangements affected their ability to remain employed.²⁰
- ◆ In 2017 in Rhode Island, a single mother earning the state median income for a single-parent family (\$26,809) would have to spend half (49.9%) of her income to pay for child care for an infant in center-based care.²¹
- ◆ In Rhode Island, child care assistance is available to all income-eligible working families with incomes at or below 180% of the federal poverty level (\$38,394 for a family of three in 2019). Families may continue to receive their child care subsidy until their income reaches 225% of the federal poverty level (\$47,993 for a family of three).^{22,23,24}

Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit (CTC)

- ◆ State and federal Earned Income Tax Credits (EITCs) provide tax reductions and wage supplements for low- and moderate-income working families. EITCs reduce child poverty, decrease taxes, and serve as an incentive to work for families struggling to make ends meet. The federal EITC is the nation's most effective antipoverty program for working families. It lifted 5.8 million people, including about 3 million children, out of poverty in 2016.^{25,26}
- ◆ Benefits of the EITC extend well beyond the time families receive the credit. EITC recipients are more likely to work and earn higher wages, and their children do better in school, are more likely to attend college, and earn more as adults.²⁷
- ◆ State EITCs can supplement the federal EITC to further support working families. In 2016, the Rhode Island General Assembly increased the state's EITC from 12.5% to 15% of the federal EITC. In 2017, approximately 81,000 Rhode Island working families and individuals received a total of \$185 million in federal EITC tax credits.^{28,29}
- ◆ The Child Tax Credit (CTC) helps working families offset the cost of raising children. The CTC lifted 2.7 million people out of poverty in 2016, including 1.5 million children. Boosting a family's income can expand opportunities for children and improve their immediate well-being, as well as improve outcomes into adulthood.³⁰