

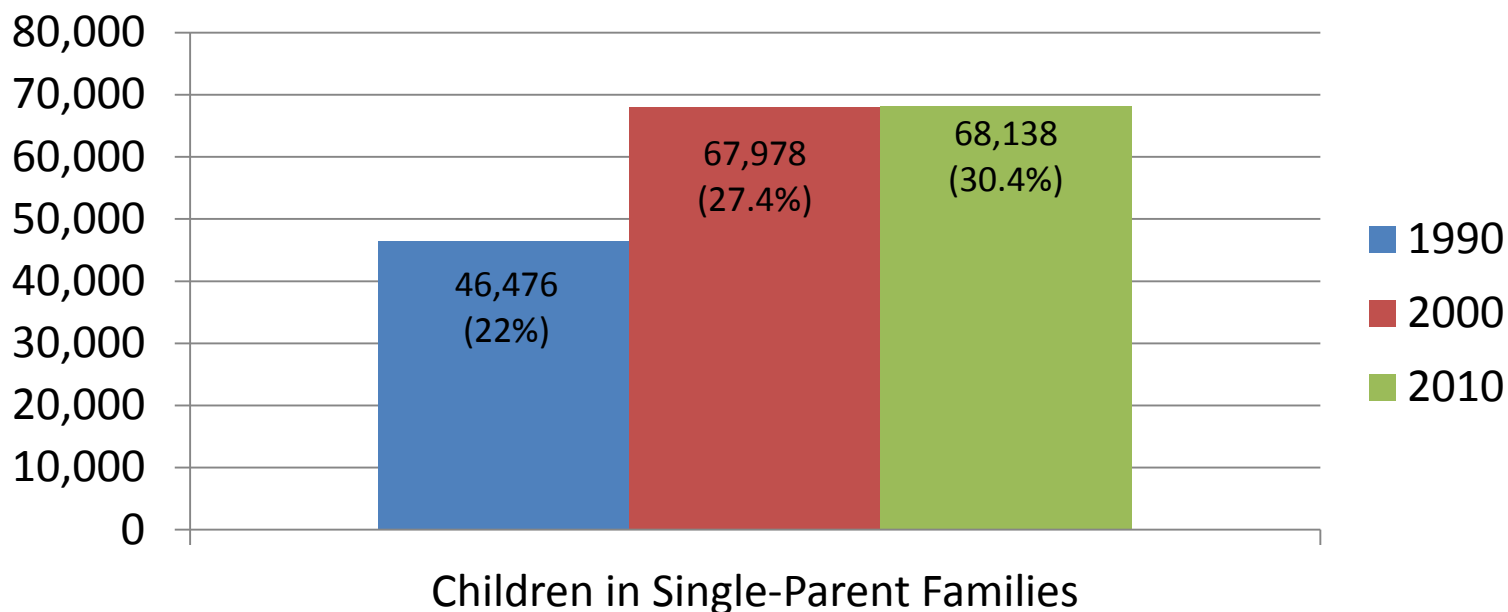
Follow-Up Data Presentation to Rhode Island Children's Cabinet



September 28, 2015

Jill Beckwith, Deputy Director, Rhode Island KIDS COUNT

Trends in Family Structure



(Question from Director Alexander-Scott)

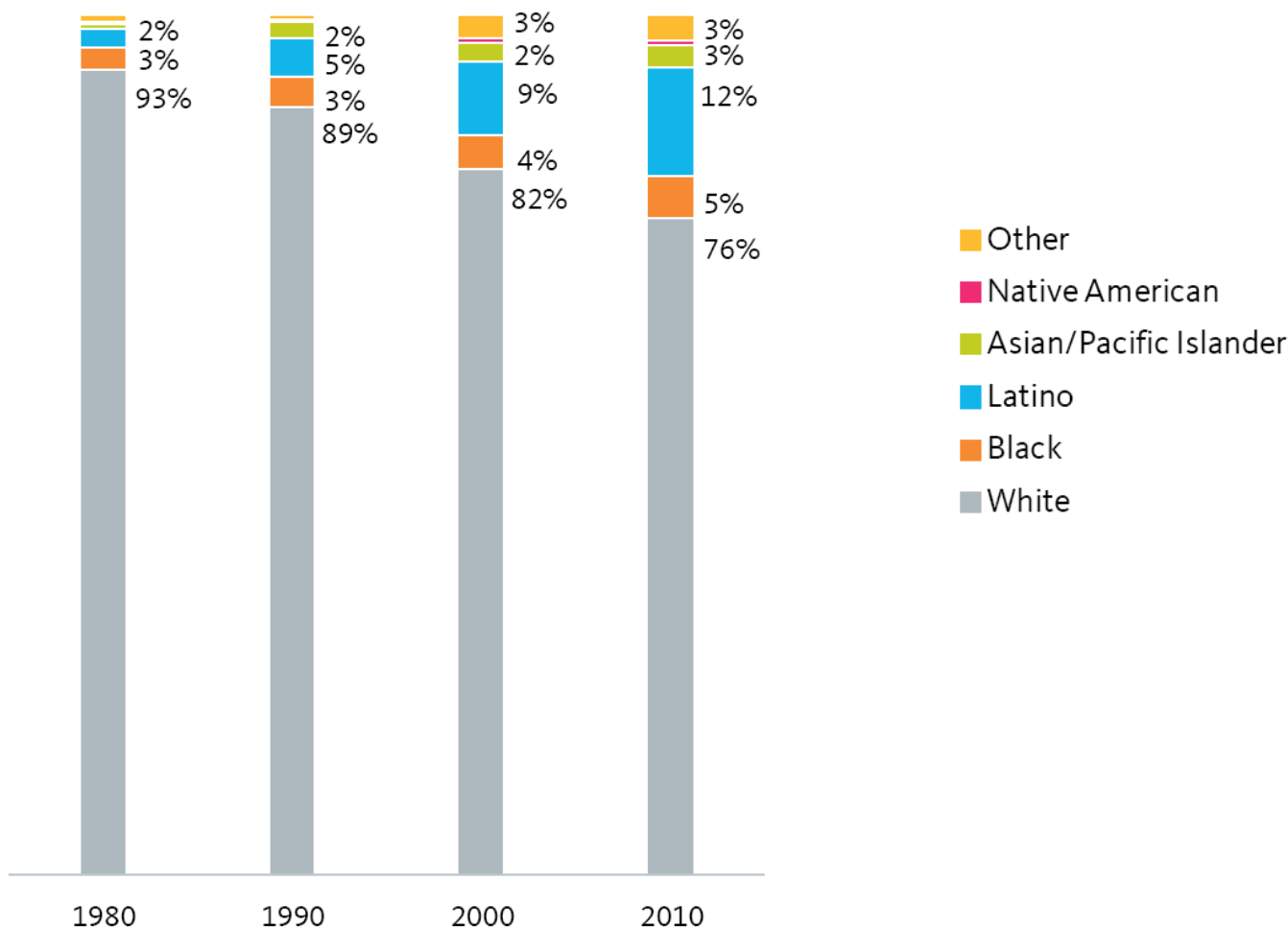
Note: Data for 2000 and 2010 were recalculated using the same methodology as we used for the 1990 calculation. (We used to use “all children” as the denominator but then switched to “children in households.”) The above calculations use “all children” as the denominator.

Changes in Rhode Island Demographics

- Director DiBiase – What is regional comparison to immigrant breakdown of nearby states (New England and Northeast)
- Secretary Roberts – Has RI really changed much ethnically since the 1970s? Are we dealing with the same issues now for children and families or are they different issues?

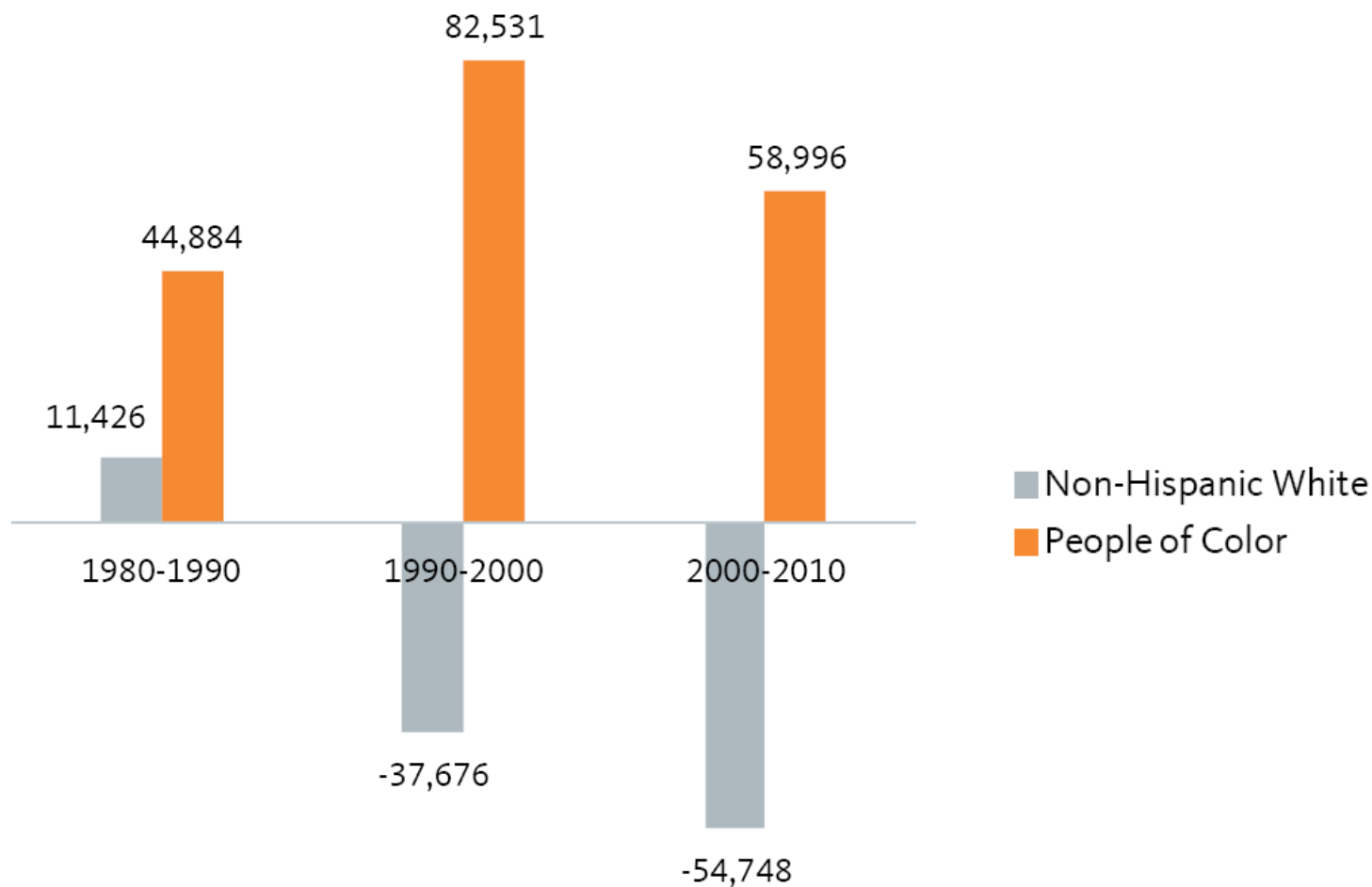
See next several slides for more information.

Racial/Ethnic Composition of Rhode Island, 1980 to 2010



Source: PolicyLink , *An Equity Profile of Rhode Island*, 2013, www.policylink.org

Net Population Growth by Decade, Rhode Island, 1980 to 2010

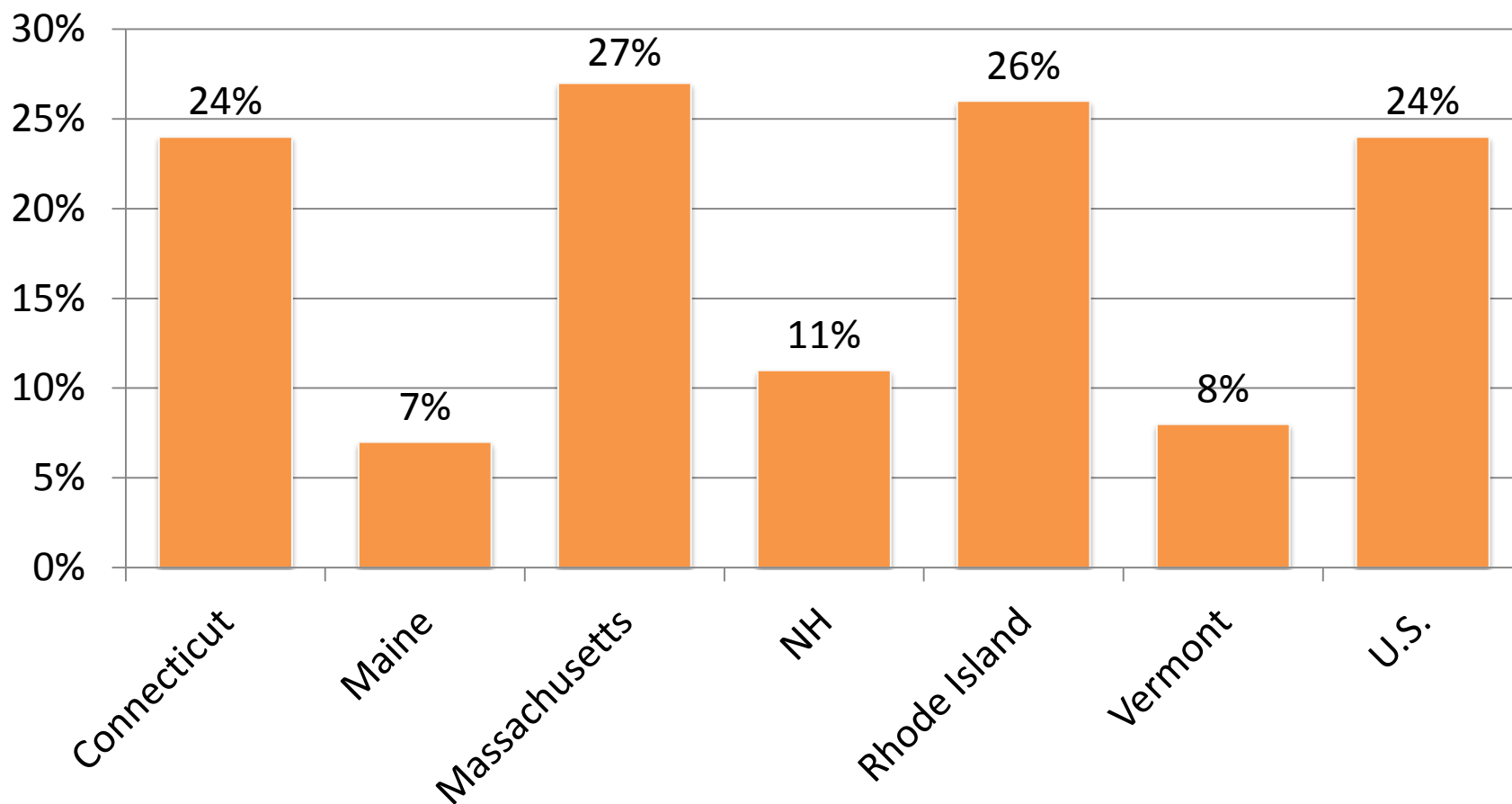


Source: PolicyLink, *An Equity Profile of Rhode Island*, 2013, www.policylink.org

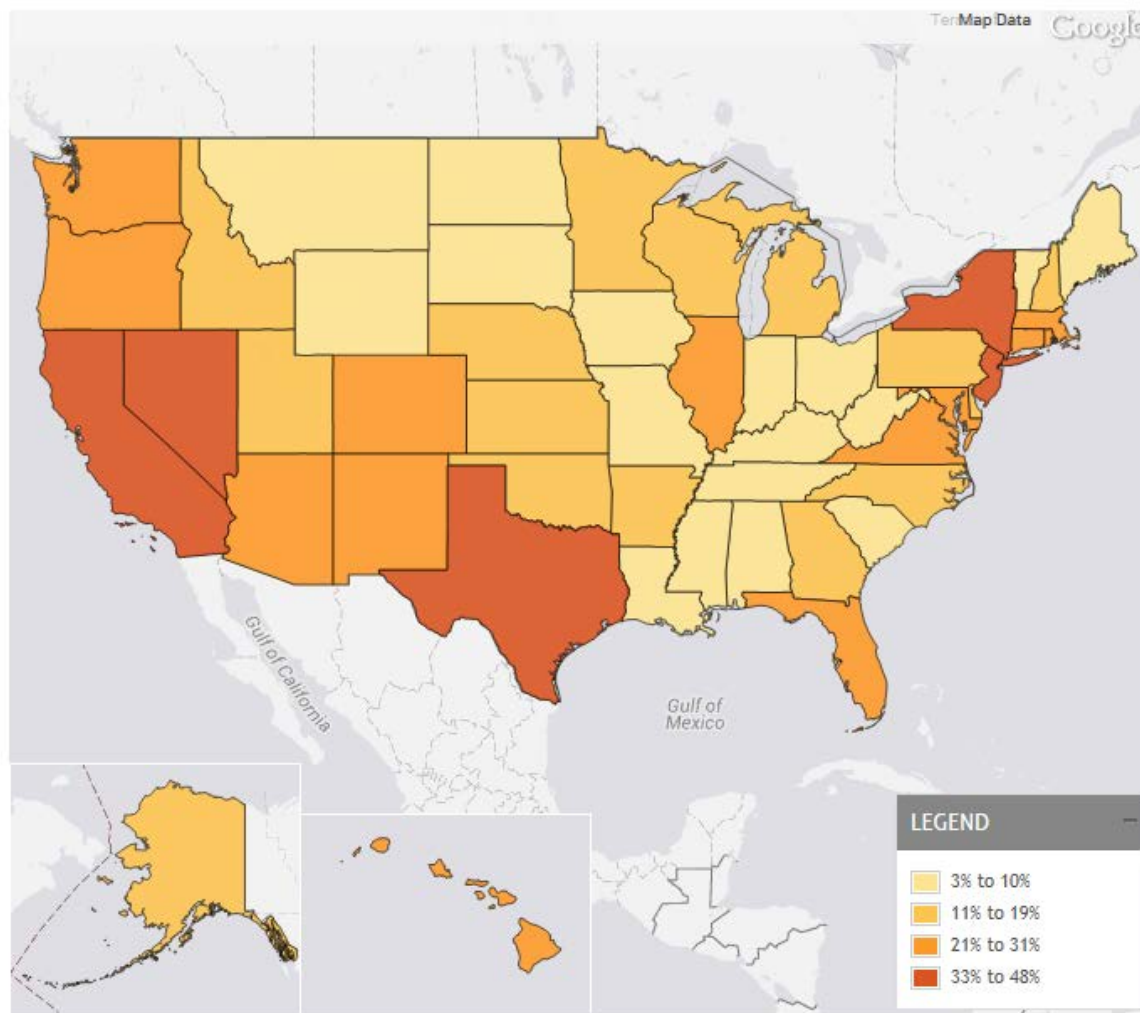
Percentage of Children Living in Immigrant Families

(Defn.-Children who are foreign-born or at least one parent is foreign-born)

New England States and United States, 2013



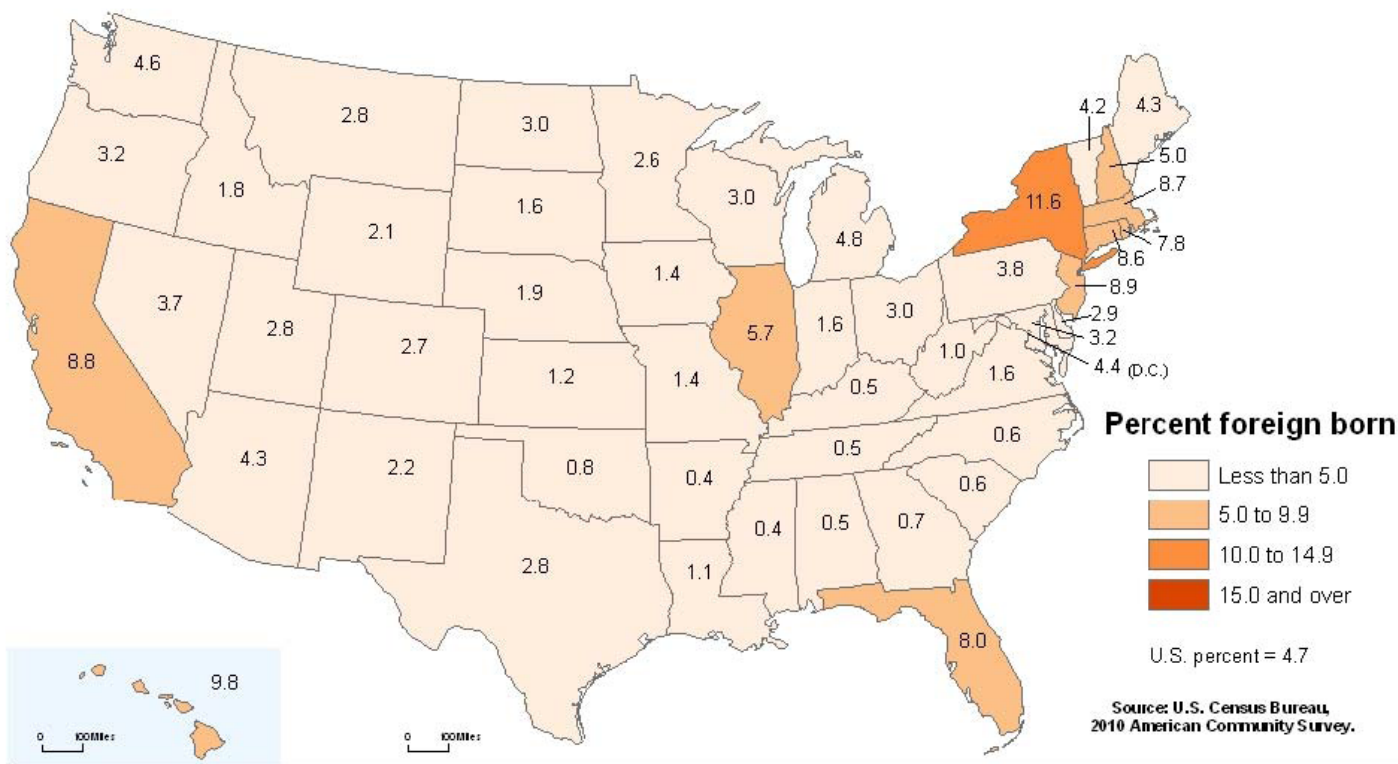
Percentage of Children in Immigrant Families by State, 2013

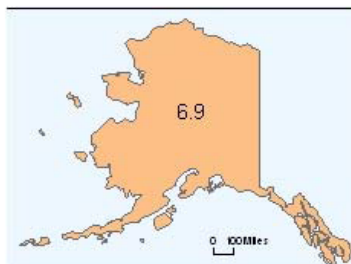




Foreign-Born Population as Percent of State Population: 1970

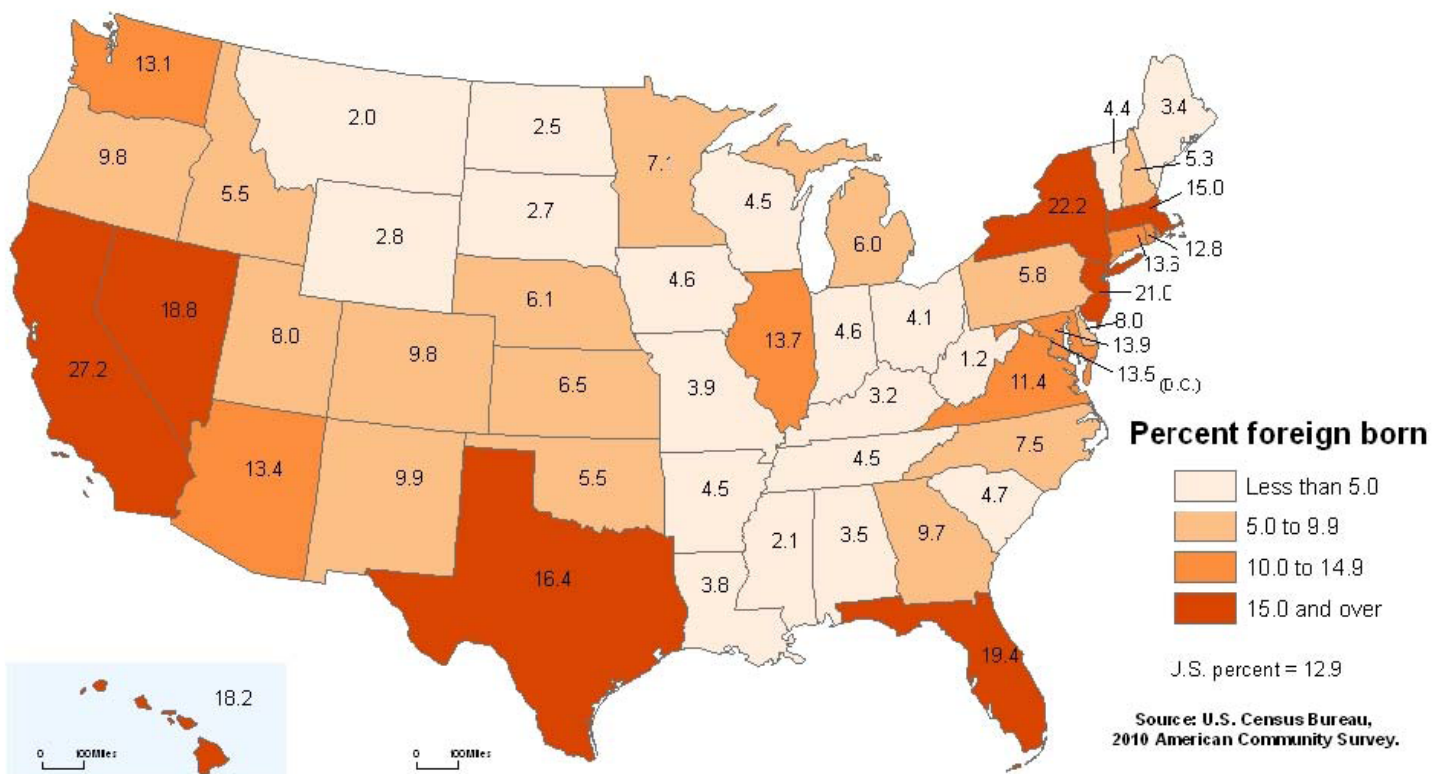
(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www/)





Foreign-Born Population as Percent of State Population: 2010

(Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

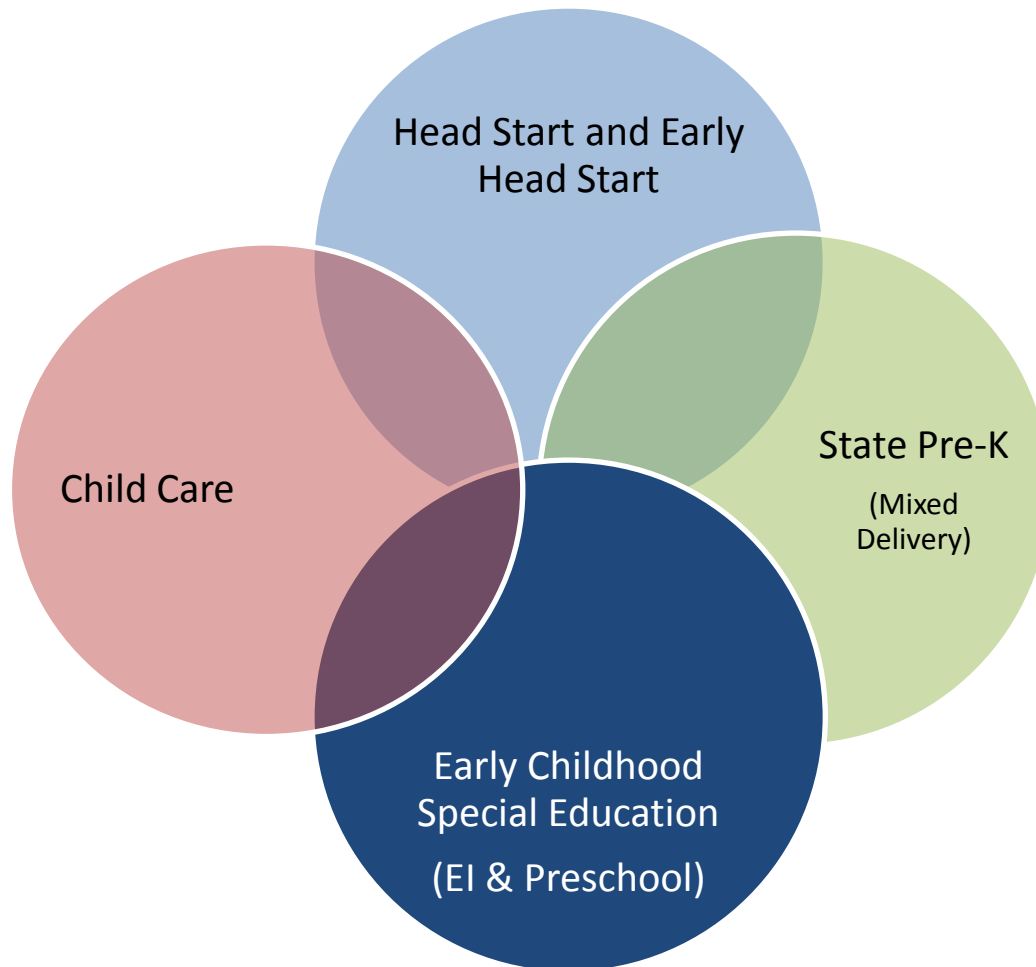


Top ten countries of birth for foreign-born children, 2011-2013

| United States | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Mexico | 765,410 |
| China | 135,442 |
| India | 120,013 |
| Philippines | 100,592 |
| Korea | 86,271 |
| Dominican Republic | 73,068 |
| Guatemala | 66,095 |
| El Salvador | 61,256 |
| Russia | 57,604 |
| Vietnam | 53,279 |

| Rhode Island | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Dominican Republic | 2,166 |
| Guatemala | 1,218 |
| China | 673 |
| Liberia | 404 |
| Russia | 378 |
| Colombia | 359 |
| Vietnam | 277 |
| Cape Verde | 277 |
| Syria | 267 |
| Portugal | 222 |

Rhode Island's Early Learning System



Child Care Subsidies are an Economic and an Education Policy

- Quality child care is a critical part of Rhode Island's early learning system, providing children with opportunities to build important social-emotional, language, and cognitive skills.
- Families need reliable, affordable child care in order to work at paid employment.
- In 2011-2013, **72%** of Rhode Island children under age six and **77%** of children ages 6 to 17 had **all** parents in the workforce (U.S. rates are 65% and 71% respectively).

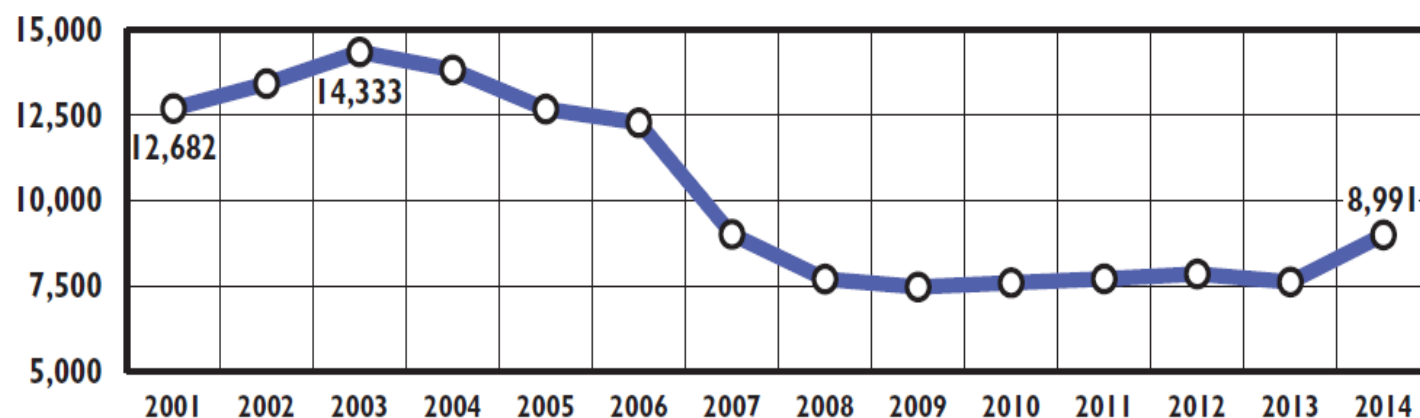


History - Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP)

- 1997: Child care subsidies became an entitlement in RI
- 1998: Starting Right legislation raised eligibility from 185% FPL to 225% FPL. (Original legislation included goal of raising to 250% FPL to match Rlte Care eligibility)
- 1998: Starting Right legislation required the state to pay rates at the 75th percentile of the recent biennial statewide market rate survey
- 2004: New $\frac{3}{4}$ time rate implemented, reducing payments to some providers
- 2005: New CCAP policy to pay lowest rate (private rate or state rate whichever is lower)
- 2006: New eligibility requirements enacted: (1) child support enforcement cooperation for all children in family and (2) \$10,000 asset test (both of these policies are highly unusual), as well increased co-payments for families
- 2007: Eligibility was reduced from 225% FPL to 180% FPL and eliminated for children over age 12; co-payments increased for families; rates for school-age care reduced
- 2008: \$1 million for rate increases (adjusting to the average of the 2002 and 2004 market rate 75th percentile); Comprehensive Child Care Services Program (wrap-around support services that connected families to other social services including health services, nutrition, mental health, etc.) eliminated; eliminated requirement to adjust CCAP rates biennially to the 75th percentile of market rate.
- 2013: Pilot Cliff Effect/Transitional Child Care program and pilot Child Care in Training program enacted (allows low-income unemployed families engaged in approved job training to participate in CCAP)
- 2014: 12-month certification implemented, which allows families to remain in program for one year
- 2015: FY 2016 budget provides a 3% rate increase for providers serving children in CCAP--first rate increase since 2008. In addition to the 3% increase, family child care providers will also get a \$10 per week increase for infants and toddlers. FY 2016 budget also removes the sunset provision for the Child Care During Training pilot, making it permanent. Senate passed a resolution requesting that DHS develop a plan for tiered reimbursement rates and quality improvement supports to increase access to high-quality child care.

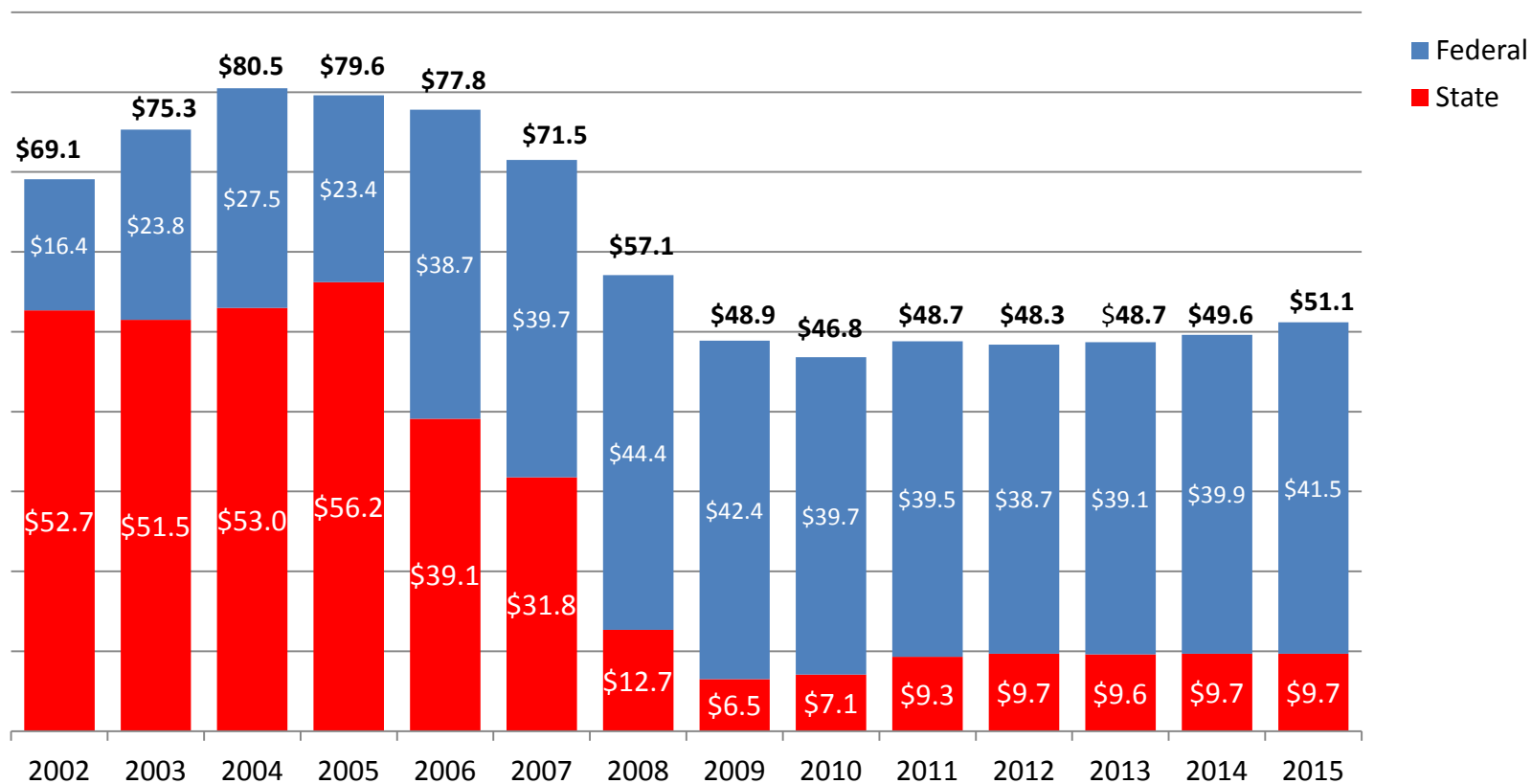
Rhode Island Child Care Assistance Program

Child Care Subsidies, Rhode Island, 2001-2014



Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, December 2001-December 2014.

Rhode Island Child Care Subsidy Financing (in millions) by State Fiscal Year*



Child Care Affordability

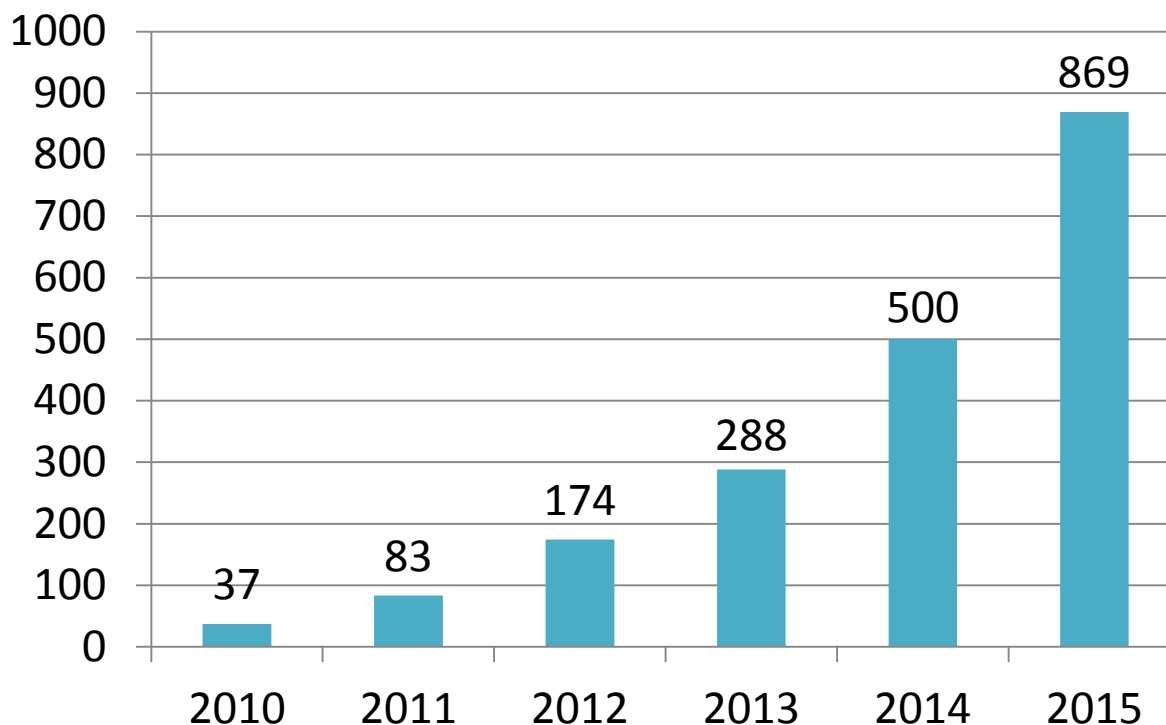
Average Annual Cost for Full-Time Child Care, Rhode Island, 2013

| PROGRAM TYPE | COST PER CHILD |
|--|----------------|
| Child Care Center (infant care) | \$12,097 |
| Child Care Center (preschool care) | \$9,587 |
| Family Child Care Home (preschool care) | \$8,715 |
| School-Age Center-Based Program (child age 6 - 12) | \$6,786 |

Source: Rhode Island KIDS COUNT analysis of average weekly rates from Bodah, M. M. (2013). *Statewide survey of child care rates in Rhode Island*. Kingston, RI: University of Rhode Island.

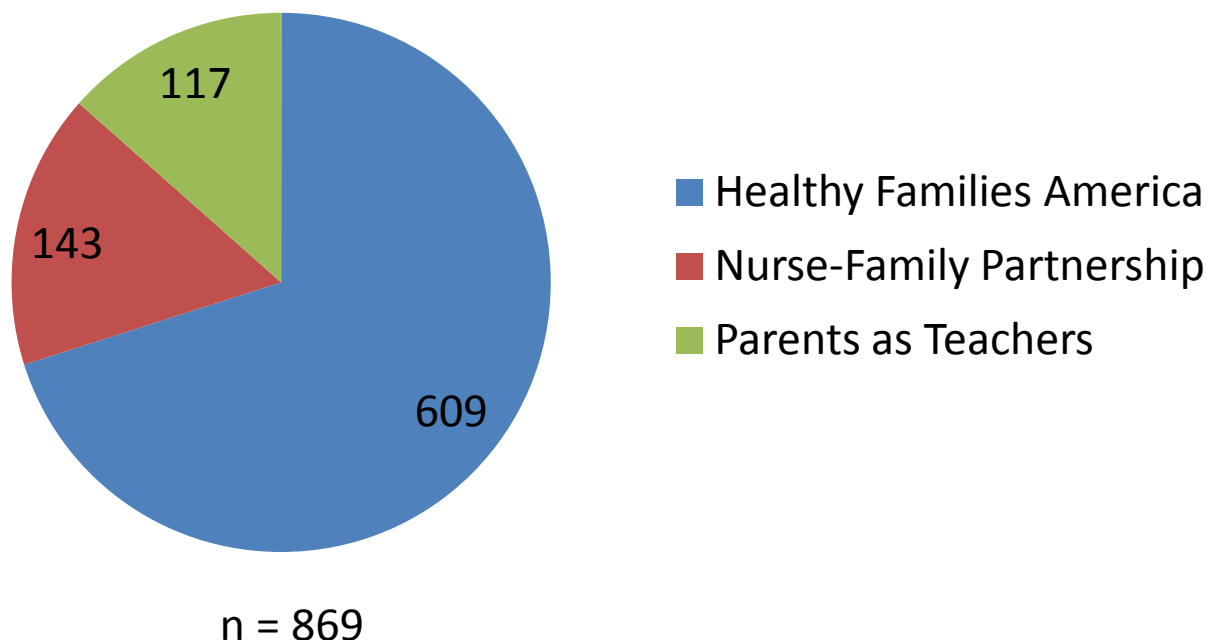
- Using the federal affordability guideline of 10% of family income, a Rhode Island family would need to make about \$95,000 per year to afford the average cost of child care for a 3-year-old in a licensed child care center.
- In 2012, the median family income in Rhode Island was \$67,985.

Families Enrolled in Evidence-Based Home Visiting Programs, Rhode Island, 2010-2015



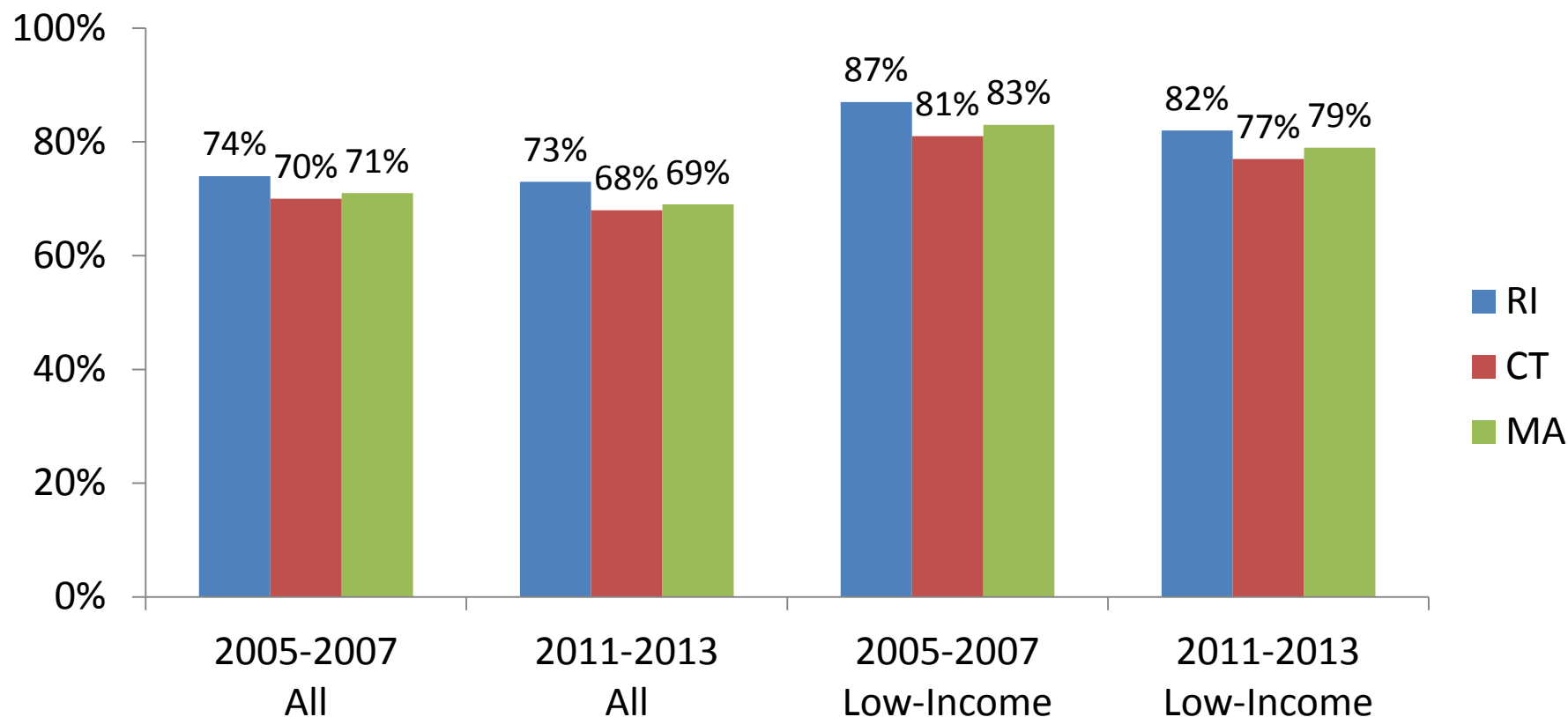
Includes: Healthy Families America, Nurse-Family Partnership, and Parents as Teachers

Enrollment in Evidence-Based Home Visiting Programs, September 2015

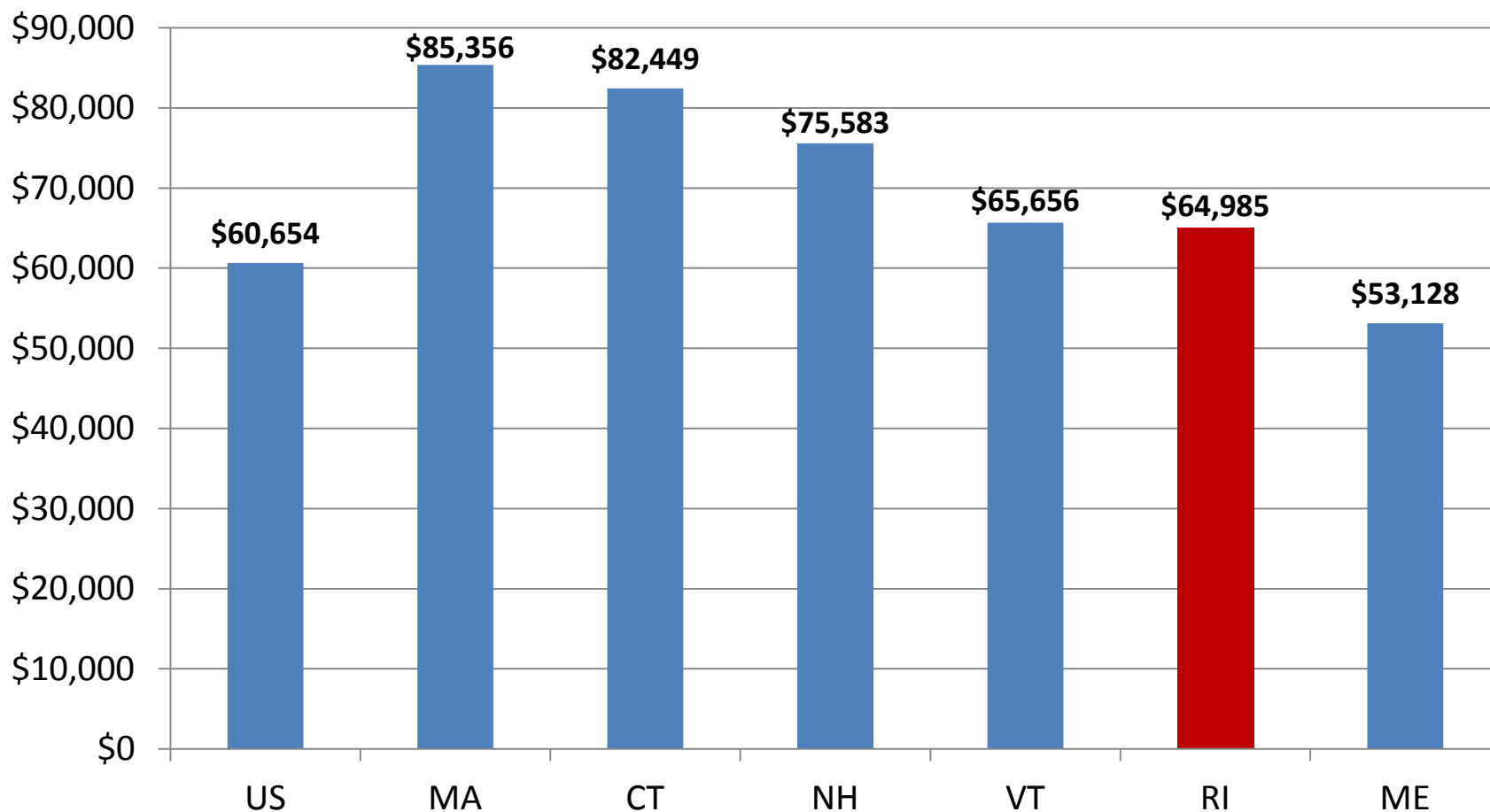


The Early Head Start home-based program is also recognized as an evidence-based home visiting program. As of October 2014, there were 376 families enrolled in home-based Early Head Start in Rhode Island.

Trends in Age of Housing

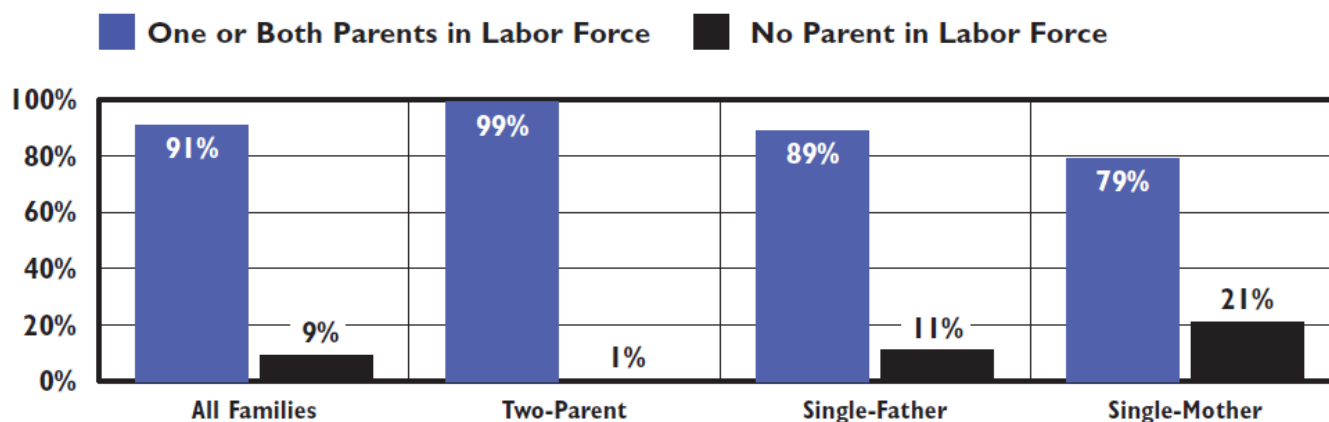


Median Family Income



Secure Parental Employment

Employment Status of Parents by Family Type, Rhode Island, 2011-2013



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2013. Table B23008.

- Between 2011 and 2013, **9%** of all Rhode Island families with children had **no parent in the labor force**.
- Between 2011 and 2013, **15%** of Rhode Island families **living in poverty** had **at least one adult with full-time, year-round employment**.

Secure Parental Employment - Context

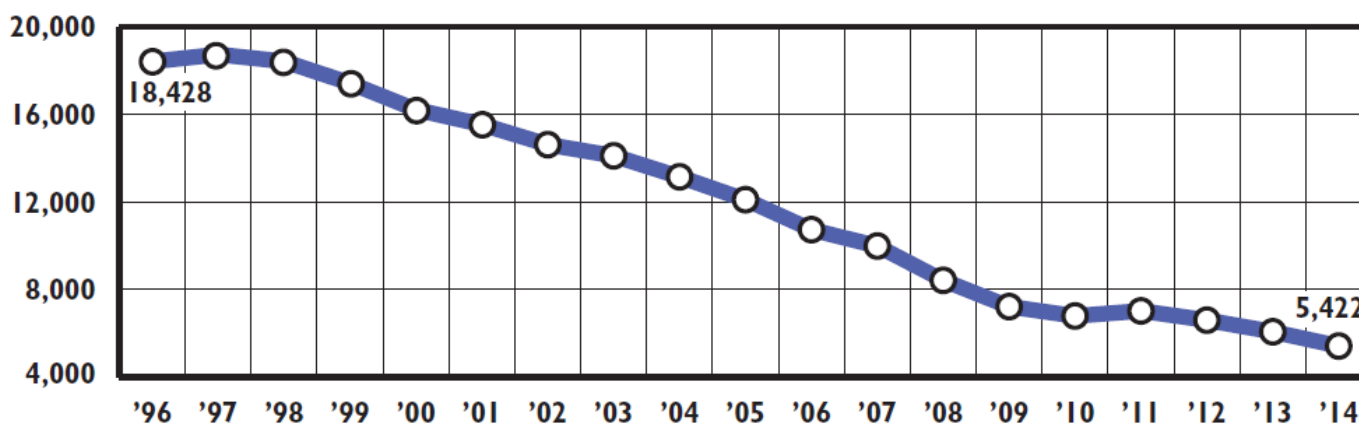
Follow up on labor statistics for parents of children in poverty and generally the employment profile (DiBiase and McDonald) – do 85% of families not live in poverty because they had at least one adult with a FT, year-round job? Does this mean that families with full time employment are mostly doing okay?

- Not necessarily – families with one adult with full-time employment can still be poor.
- From 2011-2013, 26,247 Rhode Island families lived in poverty. Of these families,
 - 15% had at least one adult with full-time year-round employment,
 - 37% had a least one adult with part-time employment but no full-time employment,
 - 47% had no employed adults.
- Between 2011-2013, there were 17,579 Rhode Island children living in families with no parent in the labor force. Children in families with a single parent represented 91% of families with no employed parents.
- According to the *2014 Rhode Island Standard of Need* (Economic Progress Institute), to make ends meet:
 - Single-Parent Families need to earn \$28.41/hour (which is \$4,924 monthly and \$59,083 annually)
 - Two-Parent Families need to earn \$30.88/hour (which is \$5,353 monthly and \$64,234 annually)

82% of Rhode Island single-parent families and 26% of two-parent families with two or more children earn less than the income needed to meet their basic needs without public benefit such as SNAP, EITC, child care assistance, and health insurance.

Children in Families Receiving Cash Assistance

Cash Assistance Caseload, Rhode Island, 1996-2014*



Source: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, InRhodes Database, December 1, 1996-2014. Cases can be child-only or whole families and multiple people can be included in one case. *The Rhode Island Department of Human Services changed the method for calculating the caseload data starting in the 2012 Factbook. This change is reflected in 2010-2014 caseload data. Comparisons to earlier years should be made with caution.

- Between 1996 and 2014, the Rhode Island cash assistance caseload decreased by **71%**.

Cash Assistance - Context

How do we look at demand for cash assistance against the program determinations slide on Children in Families Receiving Cash Assistance?

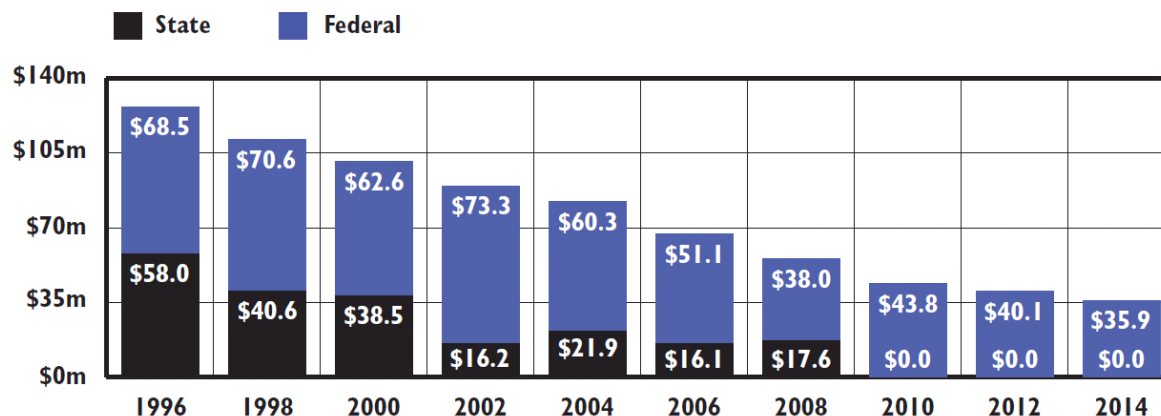
- In 2013, 42,247 children in Rhode Island lived in poverty (had incomes less than \$19,073 for a family of three), 19,361 of whom lived in extreme poverty (had incomes less than \$9,537/year for a family of three), yet only 9,077 received cash assistance in 2014.

Why is this happening? Are families timing out before the recession? Is RI an anomaly?

- The RI Works caseload has declined due to policies implemented in 2008, including time limits (a 48-month lifetime limit for benefits and a periodic time limit that limits assistance to no more than 24 months of assistance in any 60-month period), closing child-only cases when parents reach their time limit, and limiting eligibility for legal permanent residents to those who have had that status for five years.
- From 2007-2011, Rhode Island was one of the three states with the largest TANF caseload decline, having a 39% decline in its caseload while the U.S. as a whole saw a 10.3% increase in TANF caseloads due to increased need during the Great Recession.
- In a 2011 report, the Center on Budget and Policies report called out Rhode Island as an anomaly saying,
“Rhode Island experienced the nation’s largest caseload decline (29%) [from December 2007 to December 2009], even though its peak unemployment rate of 12.7% was the third highest in the nation. Rhode Island’s TANF caseload decline can be explained, at least in part, by significant changes the state implemented near the start of the recession: between July 2008 and July 2009, Rhode Island both shortened its TANF time limit and began cutting off benefits to the entire family (rather than just the parents) when the time limit was reached. In the 15 months prior to the state or the recession, Rhode Island’s caseload declined by 11%; this was followed by the additional 29% decline after the recession hit.”

Cash Assistance Funding

Rhode Island Cash Assistance Expenditures,
State Fiscal Years 1996-2014



Sources: Rhode Island Department of Human Services, *Family Independence Program 2007 annual report*.
(FY 1996-2000); House Fiscal Advisory Staff. (2004-2014). Budget as enacted: Fiscal Years 2005-2015.
(FY 2002-2014). Fiscal years 1996-2012 are funds spent and FY 2014 is final budget.

◆ In State Fiscal Year 2014, for the fifth year in a row, no state general revenue was allocated for cash assistance. State general revenue spending for cash assistance has decreased steadily over the past 18 years. The cash assistance program is now entirely supported by federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant funds. The total expenditures for cash assistance in Rhode Island (federal and state) decreased by 72% between 1996 (when the program began) and 2014, from \$126.5 million to \$35.9 million.^{22,23}

Reasons for Student Absence

- *Family and economic factors* connected to student absenteeism include poverty, lack of access to health care, unstable housing, child welfare or juvenile justice involvement, work or family responsibilities, and lack of affordable and reliable transportation.
- *School factors* contributing to chronic absence include school climate, discipline policies, and concerns about bullying and unsafe situations.

Can we overlay foster care data with high school graduation rates?

- Unfortunately, no, we cannot. There has been discussion about capturing this data point in the ProvPlan's Data Hub, but it is currently not available.

Rhode Island KIDS COUNT



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