Prevention for Young Children

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## Washington Households with Children Age Birth-5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HH&lt; 100% FPL</th>
<th>HH&gt;200% FPL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Challenges</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child 2 or more ACEs</td>
<td>25.5%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent concerned re: child development</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parental Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal Education &lt; HS graduation</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor maternal mental health</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent not coping well</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neighborhood Resources</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low neighborhood resources to promote healthy child development (libraries, parks, sidewalks, recreation)</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsafe Neighborhoods</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Neighborhood Social Capital</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data Source: National Survey of Children’s Health 2011-2012 WA data*
Prevention Formula

- When children are young, the formula for prevention is often a common one and poor outcomes for young children are related.
- Effective prevention includes strengthening and supporting families, building parental capacity, mitigating risks, and building resilience.
- Ensure the safety and health of children in licensed care.
“...resilience in children depends on resilience across interconnected systems in which human development unfolds, such as families, schools, and neighborhoods.”
– Masten & Obradovic (2006)
Related Outcomes

“ACEs in early childhood were associated with poor academic skills and behavior problems in kindergarten, which are strong predictors of educational trajectory. These findings underscore the importance of integrated approaches for addressing the developmental needs of vulnerable young children.”

Pediatrics
February 2016, VOLUME 137 / ISSUE 2

Adverse Experiences in Early Childhood and Kindergarten Outcomes
Manuel E. Jimenez, Roy Wade Jr, Yong Lin, Lesley M. Morrow, Nancy E. Reichman
Benefits of High Quality Preschool

High quality preschool targeting disadvantaged children decreased externalizing behavior in childhood leading to these outcomes in adulthood:

- Less criminal behavior
- More employment & income
- Less alcohol, tobacco, and drug use

Understanding the Mechanisms Through Which an Influential Early Childhood Program Boosted Adult Outcomes

By James Heckman, Rodrigo Pinto, and Peter Savelyev

-2013, American Economic Review

Washington State Department of Early Learning
DEL’s Big Goal

☐ By 2020, 90% of five-year-olds will be ready for kindergarten, with race/ethnicity and family income no longer predictors of readiness.

⚠️ Today, only about 44% of all entering kindergartners, and only about 34% of entering kindergarteners from low-income households, are ready for what lies ahead.
**Good News**

- Recent ECEAP reports show promising results for children.
- This program is one important tool to get us closer to accomplishing our big goal.
Getting to 90% Ready

- 48% all kindergarteners ready WaKIDS 6/6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FPL Level</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;185% FPL</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110%-185% FPL</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;=110% FPL</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Baseline
  - 46K
  - 14.6K
  - 19K
Impact of ECEAP Expansion on Kindergarten Readiness

- 56% of all children ready WaKIDS 6/6
- 57% >185% FPL
- 43% 110%-185% FPL
- 65% <110% FPL

- Expand ECEAP summer and full day
- Align assessment methods
- Additional ECEAP slots
Appendix 3: Identifying Infants at Risk

Three poor outcomes:

- Infant mortality
- Birth to 3 early intervention enrollment
- CPS referral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Statewide Number of Births Jun - Dec 1991</th>
<th>Range of Risk Probability</th>
<th>Average Risk Probability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>2466 (6%)</td>
<td>&gt; 0.15 (~3/20)</td>
<td>0.24 (1/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>11007 (27%)</td>
<td>0.05 - 0.15 (1/20 - 3/20)</td>
<td>0.08 (1/12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>26969 (67%)</td>
<td>&lt; 0.05 (&lt;1/20)</td>
<td>0.02 (1/50)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table shows the number of births and the range of risk probabilities for each priority level.
Questions?