



RHODE ISLAND PDG B-5 FAMILY NEEDS ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

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Executive Summary: PDG B-5 Family Needs Assessment

With its Preschool Development Grant – Birth through Age Five (PDG B-5) grant, Rhode Island (RI) is executing a variety of activities, including several focused needs assessments, and developing a data-informed comprehensive plan of action for achieving the state’s vision: that all children prenatal through age five (B-5) have access to quality services and programs that sets them on the path for long-term success.

The Family Needs Assessment was designed to provide a better understanding of the needs of families with young children and the extent to which families know about, access, and experience different B-5 services and programs. B-5 services explored in the needs assessment included Early Intervention services, Family Home Visiting, Early Head Start, Head Start, child care and State Pre-K. The assessment updates and fills in gaps from prior needs assessments and sheds light on the current and future challenges and opportunities faced by families of young children and the B-5 system.. The assessment was conducted during the summer of 2019 by Abt Associates Inc., in partnership with Catherine Walsh and Dr. Stephen Buka from Brown University, and included a statewide family survey and parent focus groups. Key findings and potential state action steps are highlighted below.

Highest Priority Needs of Families of Young Children

Key Finding

- Access to affordable child care and child care close to home are the top needs identified by families, regardless of age of child, vulnerability or geography. The next most common need is information about available programs for families and children.

Where Families Get Information About Programs Available to Support their Needs: Family Awareness of the Exceed RI Website and BrightStars

Key Findings

- The ways that Rhode Island families learn about available services and supports vary for different subgroups of families.
- Non-English-speaking families and low-income families are more likely to rely “only on family and friends to get information. They are also less likely to use the Internet as a source of information on programs.

Family Ability to Identify and Access Services/Programs that Address their Needs.

Key Findings

- Non-English-speaking families have lower participation rates in family visiting, Early Head Start, and Early Intervention services, compared to other vulnerable groups.
- This gap in access among non-English-speaking families is especially prevalent among families with infants and toddlers.

Barriers Families Face as They Try to Access Services

Key Findings

- Vulnerable families are nearly twice as likely as less-vulnerable families to report one or more barriers to accessing services and nearly three times as likely to report multiple barriers.
- Families who are non-English-speaking, as well as families with special needs children or foster children, cite cultural barriers in accessing services.

Benefits Families Perceive Receiving from the Early Childhood Service System

Key Findings

- More than half of families report that their participation in early childhood programs provides “a lot” of benefits related to child development, parenting skills, and parent self-confidence.
- Families of children with special needs are less likely to indicate “a lot” of benefit to their program participation.
- Non-English-speaking families and families of 3- to 5-year-olds are the subgroups that are most likely to report “a lot” of benefit to their program participation, across all three types of benefits.

Where Children Are Enrolled and Family Preferences for Child Care

Key Findings

- Among families with preschool children in care, 70% use center-based care. The pattern is reversed for children 0 -3, where the majority of children in care (57%) are in home-based care.
- There appears to be a strong preference among families with preschool children for center care: 70% of preschool children in care are in centers, and parents care most about kindergarten readiness and full day care.
- Affordability and convenience are also important to them. Among families with children ages 0-3, the most preferred features for child care are warmth and that the provider shares the family’s values. However, most families who are currently using home-based care for their child under age 3 report that they use it because there are no slots available in centers or no centers close by (60% of families) or because it is less expensive (55% of families).

Barriers Families Face in Finding the Child Care Setting that They Want

Key Findings

- Half of vulnerable families using child care say that it was hard or very hard for them to find, with the primary reasons being there were no available slots in programs they liked or could afford.
- Half of the parents of preschoolers also said that accessibility was a barrier.
- Among preschool children, all of the subgroups of vulnerable families had difficulty finding child care, but more than 75% of families of foster children and non-English-speaking families said it was hard or very hard to find care.

Families Awareness and Use of State Pre-K

Key Findings

- Of families with children ages 3-5, just over half (56%) of vulnerable families say they have heard of the State pre-K lottery; highest among children with special needs (74%) and those in foster care (69%). Among vulnerable families, just over half who are aware of the lottery applied for a slot; 70% of these were offered a slot and just over half accepted a slot. Relatively few of the less-vulnerable families applied for the program, only one (14%) was offered a slot and that family accepted.

Potential State Action Steps

Families’ expressed need for more information and clarity about the programs and services offered by the state suggests that the current methods of engaging and communicating with families are not sufficient, particularly for vulnerable families who don’t speak English or who have children with specific needs. Simply creating different versions of information using the same methods – static websites or printed materials – is unlikely to address family needs.

- Making the state website more interactive and user-friendly might increase its usefulness to parents. For example, designing the site to allow parents to enter some basic information which would then direct them to relevant services and programs in their community would be a start. There could also be mechanisms for outreach staff to respond to parents who access the website, and to offer in-person guidance to link families to

the relevant services rather than relying only on online information. There could also be mechanisms for outreach staff to respond to parents who access the website guidance to link families to the relevant services rather than relying only on online information. The messaging could be customized for different vulnerable subgroups.

- The state should consider approaches that facilitate family navigation of the complex B-5 system. One approach the state might consider is professional development efforts across agencies so that local staff are knowledgeable about the full service array in the community, especially about programs that are supported by other state agencies (e.g., training WIC personnel on child care subsidy eligibility). Staff or information could be sited in pediatric primary care centers to help inform families about the array of programs and services available in the community. This and the following approach would respond to the fact that many vulnerable families do not appear to use the Internet or the state website for information. Another possibility is to have information shared in OB settings, so parents are prepared and knowledgeable even before birth of their child.
- A more resource-intensive yet potentially more impactful strategy that the state should consider is dedicated “family navigators^[1]” – comparable to community health workers – trained to work with families in particular communities to identify family needs and link the family members to relevant and available services and programs. Recognizing the complexity of B-5 programs that reside across multiple state agencies, these navigators could be funded by different agencies but jointly supervised, further fostering cross-agency and cross-community knowledge and collaboration. Navigators would be housed either in community agencies or exist as a separate workforce who collaborate with but are independent of specific agencies. These navigators would implement outreach strategies tailored to the families in the community and where they are, e.g., places of worship, Boys and Girls clubs, health clinics, etc. The advantage of having navigators who are not associated with an agency is that families who are reluctant to engage with state agencies might be more comfortable with and willing to accept navigational help from individuals like them, who speak their language, and understand their community. The Health Empowerment Zones currently being funded by the state offer a natural existing community infrastructure that could be leveraged by the state to provide families with program navigation.

^[1] Unlike the BrightStars navigators, who are hired to help programs move up the rating scale, the family navigators proposed here are intended to work with individual families on their program and service needs.

introduction and Methodology

The Rhode Island (RI) Preschool Development Grant – Birth through Five (PDG B-5) aims to assess and improve Rhode Island's mixed-delivery early childhood system. Rhode Island has a long history of leadership in expanding access and improving the quality of early childhood services. The state's early childhood landscape encompasses key programs that serve families with young children, birth through age 5, including Family Home Visiting programs, Early Head Start, family-based and center-based child care and early learning programs, the State Pre-K Program, Early Childhood IDEA Programs (Early Intervention services and Special Education Preschool), and public full-day Kindergarten.

With the federally funded PDG B-5 grant, Rhode Island is developing a data-informed comprehensive plan of action to achieve the state's vision that "all children birth through age five (B-5) have access to quality services and programs that sets them on the path for long-term success." Rhode Island's B-5 Preschool Development Grant includes multiple activities that will lead to strategic improvements to Rhode Island's Early Childhood System, with specific attention to addressing family needs, workforce needs, and facility needs. The RI PDG B-5 seeks to ensure that children who are at the highest risk of not being on a path to be ready for kindergarten have access to the supports they need. The focus includes children of low-income families, children with developmental delays, children who have behavioral or mental health challenges, children facing trauma – particularly victims of child abuse or neglect, children in non-English-speaking families, and children who have experienced homelessness.

To inform the state PDG B-5 action plan, the Rhode Island Department of Human Services contracted with Abt Associates Inc., an independent research organization, to conduct a Family Needs Assessment and a Workforce Needs Assessment. This report provides the findings of the Family Needs Assessment. Findings from the Workforce Needs Assessment are available in a separate report. The information from the needs assessments conducted through the PDG B-5 project will be used by Rhode Island state agencies and their partners to inform the development of a new strategic plan for the Birth to 5 mixed-delivery system. This strategic plan will build on Rhode Island's existing investments in the quality, accessibility and affordability of early childhood services.

Focus of Family Needs Assessment

To inform the state action plan, Rhode Island contracted with a team led by Abt Associates Inc., an independent research organization, to conduct a needs assessment of families, from the prenatal period through age 5, including families that are vulnerable due to low-income, having a child with special needs, having a child in foster care, or having a non-English-speaking parent or caregiver. The Family Needs Assessment was designed to provide a better understanding of the needs of families with young children and the extent to which families know about, access, and experience different B-5 services and programs. B-5 services explored in the needs assessment included Early Intervention services, Family Home Visiting, Early Head Start, Head Start, child care and State Pre-K. The assessment updates and fills in gaps from prior needs assessments and sheds light on the current and future challenges and opportunities faced by families of young children and the B-5 system.

Key Policy Questions for the Family Needs Assessment

A set of guiding policy and research questions to focus the Family Needs Assessment was established early in the process, in collaboration with Rhode Island State PDG Leadership. Eight key questions were established (Exhibit 1). The state is particularly interested in the needs of vulnerable families. Consequently, each of the policy questions is examined for all families and separately for vulnerable families.

Exhibit 1. Policy Questions for the Family Needs Assessment

1)	What are the highest priority needs of families of young children?
2)	Where do families get information about programs that are available to support their needs? Are families aware of the state's Exceed RI website and BrightStars quality ratings?
3)	Are families able to identify and access services/programs that address these needs?
4)	What are the biggest challenges or barriers faced by families as they try to access services?
5)	To what extent do families perceive benefits from participating in the early childhood service system?

6)	Where are children enrolled in child care and what do families prefer?
7)	What are the barriers families face in finding the type of child care setting that they want?
8)	Are families aware of the State Pre-K lottery and do they enroll if offered a slot? If not, why not?

Rhode Island Context: Families with Young Children and State Programs and Services

Rhode Island has 65,561 children ages 5 and younger. Rhode Island's young children are from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds. Of all children under age 6 in Rhode Island, 57% are white, 8% are Black, 26% are Hispanic, 3% are Asian, and 6% are Some Other Race (American Community Survey, 5-year average, 2013-2017).

Of all young children under age 6 in Rhode Island, 20% live in families with income below the poverty level, 20% live in families with income between 100% and 200% of poverty and 60% live in families with incomes above 200% of the poverty threshold. In January of 2019, there were 172 infants and 599 children ages 1 through 5 in foster care. In 2018, there were 274 children ages 6 or younger who stayed with their families at an emergency homeless shelter, domestic violence shelter, or transitional housing facility in Rhode Island.¹

Over the past decades, RI has demonstrated deep commitment to supporting and improving access and quality to the full range of services for families during pregnancy and through the early years of life. Rhode Island's Early Childhood System has been designed to include a range of evidence-based programs shown to be most effective in improving outcomes for children and their families. Programs within Rhode Island's Early Childhood System include Family Home Visiting, Early Head Start, Head Start, family-based and center-based child care, State Pre-K, Early Childhood IDEA programs (preschool Special Education), and public full-day Kindergarten. While access to early childhood programs in Rhode Island has increased over the past decade, many programs are not able to serve all those in need. Many have eligibility requirements that target the program to specific needs.

Methodology

Data on family needs were collected primarily through a short Family Survey (in English and Spanish) that was available online and on paper. The online survey was advertised statewide, through multiple state and community B-5 agencies and organizations, including direct communications from agencies to program leaders as well as state and local websites social media, and newsletters.

Three focal communities were selected for intensive in-person outreach to families. Two of the three – Providence and Woonsocket – were selected to represent families in urban centers; the third community, Washington County – was selected to represent less densely populated parts of the state, where families are likely to have less access to high quality programs and services. In these communities, the study team conducted in-person outreach to families at community events. In these communities, there was also direct outreach by phone and email to agency staff by a combination of bilingual outreach staff, Abt team staff, and Health Equity Zone leaders. Abt team staff and local partners also did outreach and administered surveys at a statewide Back-to-School event in seven communities across the state. At these events, parents were provided with flyers with the URL for the online survey as well as tablets and paper surveys that allowed some families to complete the survey on the spot. At most events, bilingual staff or volunteers were available to ensure access to surveys by Spanish-speaking parents and guardians.

To obtain more nuanced information from families, we conducted 10 family focus groups. Nine were with families from the three focal communities. Seven of these were held at community agencies in the three focal communities, and these primarily included families who were receiving services from that agency. Two groups were recruited more widely from among survey respondents from the three focal communities who indicated they were interested in being in a focus group. A final focus group included Spanish-speaking families primarily from Central Falls who were recruited by Progreso Latino. Three of the focus groups were conducted entirely in Spanish and seven in English.

¹ 2019 Rhode Island KIDS COUNT Factbook

Family Survey Sample

Surveys were completed by 724 parents and guardians of children prenatal through age 5 across the state of Rhode Island. Of the 724 surveys, 299 respondents provided information about younger children (ages 0-3) and 425 about older children (ages 3-5) (Exhibit 2).²

Exhibit 2. Characteristics of Statewide Family Survey Sample

	All Families Children 0 – 5 and/or Mother Pregnant n (%)	Analysis Group 1: Children 0-3 n (%)	Analysis Group 2: At Least One Child 3-5 n (%)
Total survey sample	724 (100%)	299 (41.3%)	425 (58.7%)
Vulnerable families ^a	549 (75.8%)	214 (71.6%)	335 (78.8%)
Less-vulnerable families	175 (24.2%)	85 (28.4%)	90 (21.2%)

^a Includes: Non-English-speaking parent/guardian, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and low-income [receives WIC/Head Start/SNAP].

The different subgroups of vulnerable families are described in Exhibit 3. Two-thirds of the families overall and in each age group appear to be low-income (based on their use of means-tested programs (i.e. SNAP, WIC, Head Start, families were not asked to report their incomes directly). About one-quarter of the families spoke Spanish as their primary language. In terms of child characteristics, about one-quarter of the families had a child with special needs and 7% percent of families had a foster child.

Many families met criteria for more than one of these vulnerability elements so there is considerable overlap between these four vulnerability subgroups. Of the 549 vulnerable families, 48% met only one criterion, 42% met two criteria, and 10% met 3 or more. For example, of the 482 low-income families, 277 (58%) also met at least one additional vulnerability criterion.

Exhibit 3. Subgroups of Vulnerable Families in Family Survey Sample

	Overall (n = 724)	Age 0-3 (n = 299)	Age 3-5 (n = 425)
Home language other than English	180 (25%)	56 (19%)	124 (29%)
Child with special needs	173 (24%)	71 (24%)	109 (26%)
Foster child	50 (7%)	21 (7%)	29 (7%)
Low Income	482 (67%)	194 (65%)	288 (68%)
Any of above ("vulnerable family")	549 (76%)	214 (72%)	335 (79%)
Member of multiple subgroups	284 (38%)	112 (38%)	163 (38%)

Respondents came from throughout the state – responses were obtained from at least 85% of the 93 zip codes in RI.³ As noted, extra efforts were taken to include families from Providence, Woonsocket and Kingstown and to include potentially “vulnerable” populations. The map in Exhibit 4 shows the location of the families who participated in the survey. Rural families are included in the federal PDG grant as a vulnerable population, because of the lack of

² Respondents were asked to provide the ages of all children in their household, with an average of 1.5 children per respondent. To balance sample sizes, parents with at least one child ages 3-5 were classified within the “older” child category (n=425); all others were classified within the “younger” (B-3) category (n=299). Of this latter group, there were 11 pregnant women who had no other children at the time of the survey.

³ The following RI zip codes were not known to be included among survey respondents: 01504, 02019, 02760, 02826, 02835, 02836, 02837, 02838, 02839, 02872, 02875, 02894, or 02898. Since not all respondents provided a zip code, some of these may, in fact, have been represented in the final sample.

access to high quality services. In Rhode Island, there are no officially-designated rural families; however, one of the three focal communities—Washington County—was selected because the population density is lower and spread out geographically with possible consequences for family access to programs services. As shown in Exhibit 5, more than a third of the 711 families in the survey come from a Providence zip code.

Exhibit 4. Density of Survey Respondents across the State by Zip Code

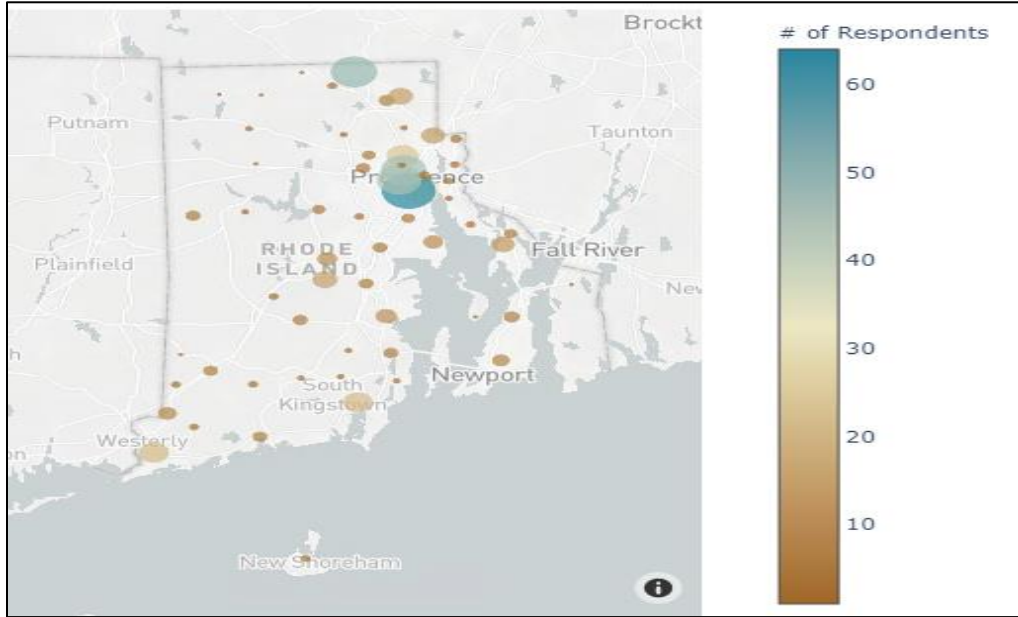


Exhibit 5. Number of Families in Three Focal Communities in Family Survey Sample

	All Families Children 0 – 5 Years n (%)		Analysis Group 1: Children 0-3 Years n (%)		Analysis Group 2: Children 3 – 5 Years n (%)	
Focal communities	All families	Vulnerable families ^a	All families	Vulnerable families ^a	All families	Vulnerable families ^a
Washington County families ^b	108	69 (63.9%)	43	34 (69.4%)	59	35 (59.3%)
Providence families ^c	254	223 (87.8%)	95	76 (80.0%)	19	35 (92.5%)
Woonsocket families ^d	48	40 (83.3%)	20	15 (75.0%)	28	25 (89.3%)
Other communities						
Statewide outside of 3 focal communities	314	217 (69.1%)	135	89 (65.9%)	179	128 (71.5%)

^a Includes: Non-English-speaking parent/guardian, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and low-income [receives WIC/Head Start/SNAP].

^b Washington County covers the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898.

^c Providence covers the following zip codes: 02901-02912, 02918, 02919, and 02940.

^d Woonsocket covers the following zip code: 02895

Beyond the membership of families in vulnerable subgroups, the survey provided a limited set of data about other sociodemographic characteristics of the families. Appendix A includes exhibits showing basic characteristics of the sample.

Family Focus Groups

The parents in the focus groups were volunteers who were invited to attend a group facilitated in their home language—seven of the groups were conducted in English and three in Spanish. The ages of children in the 52 families in the focus groups are shown in Exhibit 6. About one-quarter of the families in the focus groups had a child with special needs, and one family had a foster child. In terms of service participation, about half of the families currently or previously had a family visitor from one of the state family visiting programs.

Exhibit 6. Ages of Children in Family Focus Groups

	All Families Children 0 – 5 and/or Mother Pregnant n (%)	Families with Children Ages 0-3 n (%)	Families with Children Ages 3-5 n (%)	Families with Children 0 -3 and 3 5 n (%)
Total focus group families	52 (100%)	28 (53.8%)	17 (32.7%)	7 (13.5%)

Analysis Approach

For each of the eight policy questions about families in the survey and focus group samples, the steps in analyses were as follows for each survey question:

1. The **full sample** is analyzed and a measure of central tendency is provided, either an overall mean value for continuous variables or an overall proportion for binary variables.
2. The sample is analyzed as **two child age groups**--families with a preschool children (3-5 years) or families with only a child/children less than 3 years of age, and similar measures of central tendency are provided for each age group.
3. For the overall sample and each age group, families are categorized as **vulnerable or not** (vulnerable means that the family belongs to one or more of the four vulnerable subgroups--low-income families, non-English-speaking families, families with a foster child, and families with a child receiving special education services; responses are analyzed separately for vulnerable and non-vulnerable families overall and within each age group.
4. The responses of the families in the **four subgroups of vulnerable families** are analyzed separately, and averages or proportions are calculated for each group (low-income families, non-English-speaking families, families with a foster child, and families with a child receiving special education services), for the overall sample and within the two age groups. Note that for this analysis, the groups are not mutually exclusive: Families can be part of any or all of the subgroups.
5. The families from **Washington County** are analyzed separately from families from other parts of the state, within the overall sample and the two age groups. For some analyses, the comparison of families from Washington County and elsewhere are conducted using only the sample of vulnerable families.
6. Responses of families in the focus groups are interwoven into the quantitative analyzes, to provide “real-life” descriptions by families of their own needs, access to services and programs, access to child care, and perceptions of the benefits of participating in the programs and services offered by the state.,

In the body of the report, we show graphics that highlight the most notable patterns among these analyses. Tables showing all of the breakdowns listed above, organized by research question, are included as an Appendix to the report.

Highest Priority Needs of Families with Young Children

Key Findings

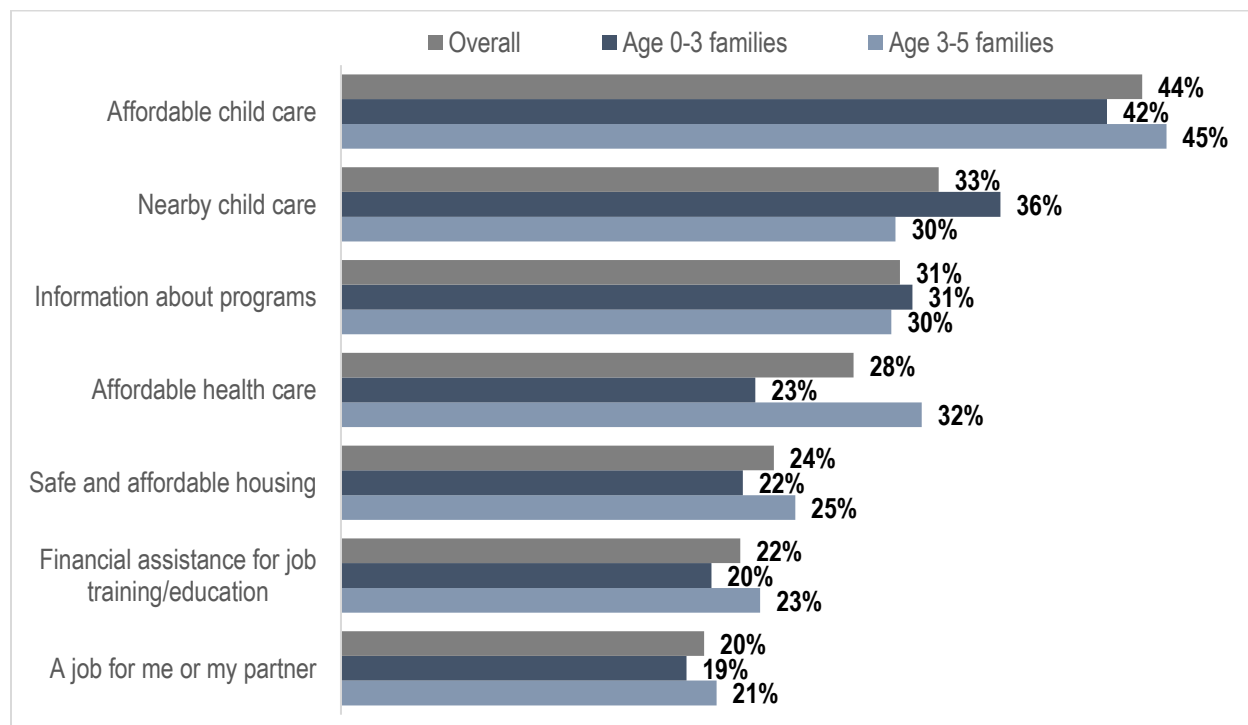
- Access to affordable child care and child care close to home are the top needs identified by families, regardless of age of child, vulnerability or geography. The next most common need is information about available programs for families and children.

All Families. For the full set of parents, the top three needs endorsed are “child care I can afford” (44%) followed by “child care close to my home” (33%) and “information about available programs for my family” (31%). These needs are indicated by more families than job needs, financial assistance for job training or education, safe and affordable housing, and affordable health care, although these other needs are still indicated to be important ones by about one-quarter of respondents (Exhibit 7).

Vulnerable Families. Affordable child care was consistently reported as the highest need for all ages and groups. The percentage of families that indicated affordable child care as a high priority need was lower for vulnerable families as compared to less-vulnerable families (40% versus 55%), but still higher than all other needs (Exhibit 8).

Subgroups of Vulnerable Families. Families with young children with special needs and/or with a child in foster care indicated a particular need for “information about available programs for my family” and “child care close to home” (Exhibit 9).

Exhibit 7. Priority Needs of Families by Child Age

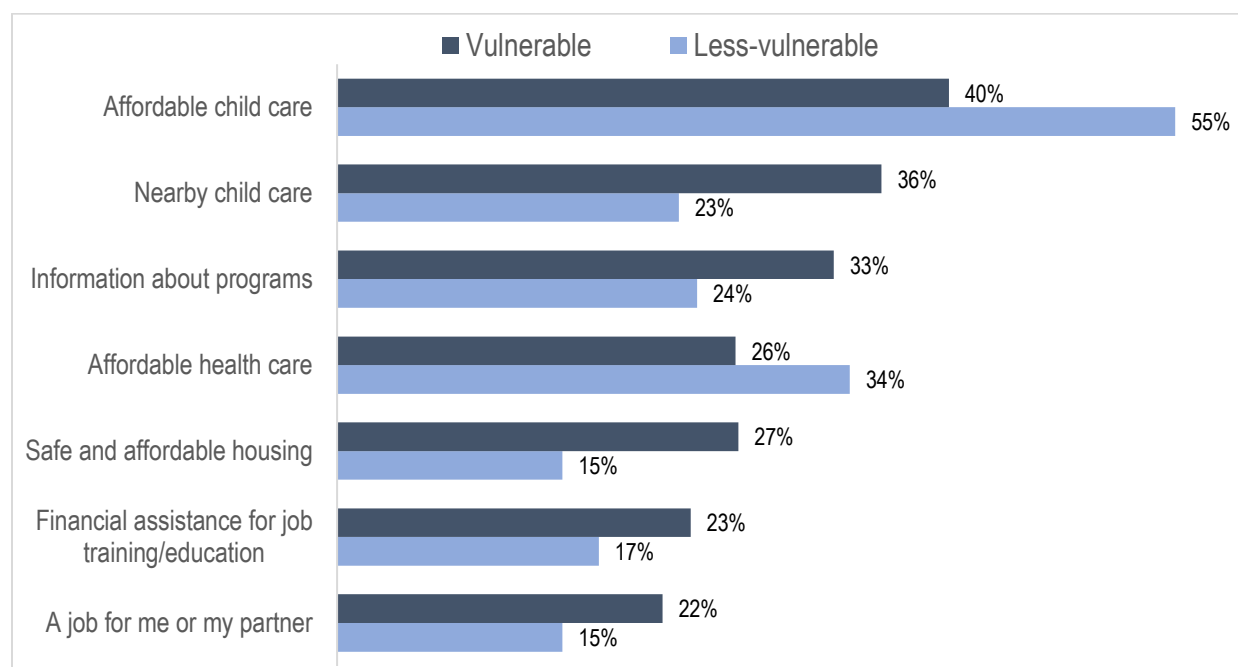


Note: Overall N=707, Missing=17; Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question and chose that topic by age range of child (Age 0-3, n=290, missing=9; Age 3-5, n=417, missing=8) and overall. Responses may not sum to 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

SOURCE: Family Survey Q3 Raising young children is challenging. Which of the following would help your family the most? (Check up to three or “None of the above”)

HIGHEST PRIORITY NEEDS OF FAMILIES

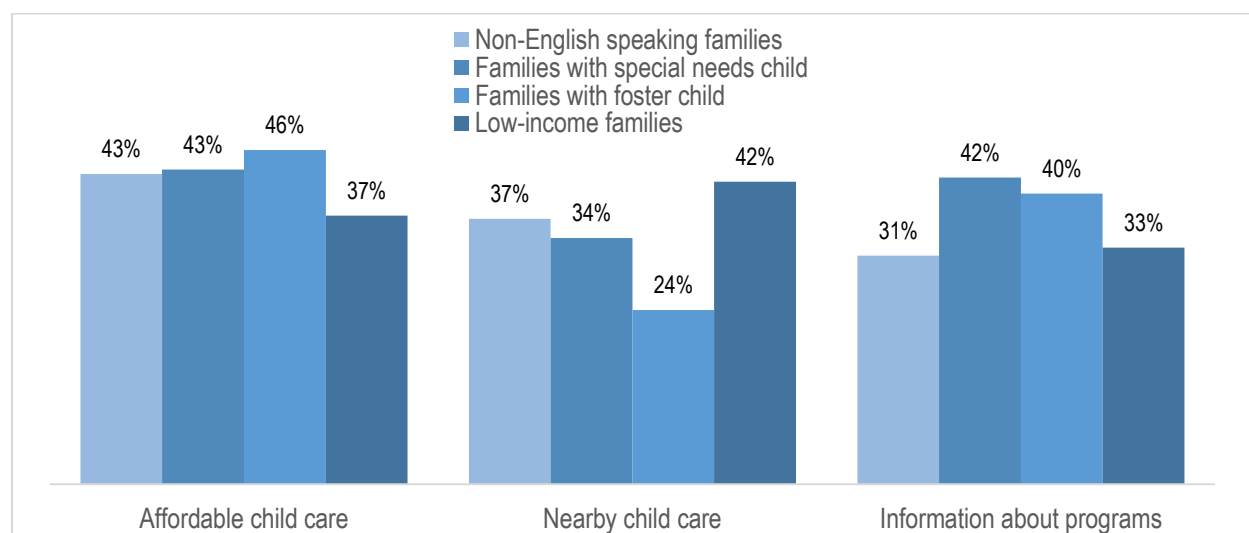
Exhibit 8. Top Three Priority Needs of Families by Vulnerability



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question and chose that topic by vulnerability (Vulnerable families, n=539, missing=10; Less-vulnerable families, n=168, missing=7) and overall. Vulnerable families belong to one or more of the following groups: non-English-speaking families, families with special needs child, families with foster child, low-income families. Responses may not sum to 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

SOURCE: Family Survey Q3 Raising young children is challenging. Which of the following would help your family the most? (Check up to three or "None of the above")

Exhibit 9. Top Three Priority Needs of Families by Type of Vulnerability



Note: All Vulnerable Families N=539, Missing=10; Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question and chose that topic by type of vulnerability (Non-English-speaking families, n=178, missing=2; families with special needs child, n=180; families with child in foster care n=50; low-income families, n=473, missing=9) and all vulnerable families. Responses may not sum to 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

SOURCE: Family Survey Q3 Raising young children is challenging. Which of the following would help your family the most? (Check up to three or "None of the above")

HIGHEST PRIORITY NEEDS OF FAMILIES

Focus Group Findings

Among families in the focus groups who were not already in a child care program (about 25% of participants), child care was the biggest need, which aligns with the survey results. These families discussed cost, lack of information about available programs, and transportation as barriers to accessing child care.

“When I looked at child care it was so expensive. It would make no sense for me to go to work and make what I was making to cover child care.”

“There isn’t enough information about the programs that exist. You have to know someone who knows about them because the programs don’t do enough to get the word out.”

About one-quarter of the families in the focus groups actively made statements that echo the survey findings in terms of inadequate information on services that were available.

“We go to the library a lot but yet we don’t see a lot of resources and programs. We attend the programs in the library, any state related programs we don’t know about.”

Potential State Action Steps

- Strategies to provide consistent access to affordable child care for families in need.
- Strategies to increase information about available programs, especially those with young children with special needs and families with foster care children.

How Families Obtain Information About Programs and Services

Key Findings

- The ways that Rhode Island families learn about available services and supports vary for different subgroups of families. Non-English-speaking families and low-income families are more likely to rely “only on family and friends” to get information. They are also less likely to use the Internet as a source of information on programs.

All Families. Nearly half of families in Rhode Island say that friends and families are a source of information about programs and services. About a third of families obtain information from their doctor or clinic, with higher percentages in the infant and toddler years. A third of all families get information on programs from the Internet. Family visitors were mentioned as a source of information by just over a quarter of families but were mentioned more often by less-vulnerable families than vulnerable families (Exhibit 10). About half of the families in the sample had heard of BrightStars and among those families, nearly all said they would consider the BrightStars quality rating when choosing a care setting (Exhibit 11).

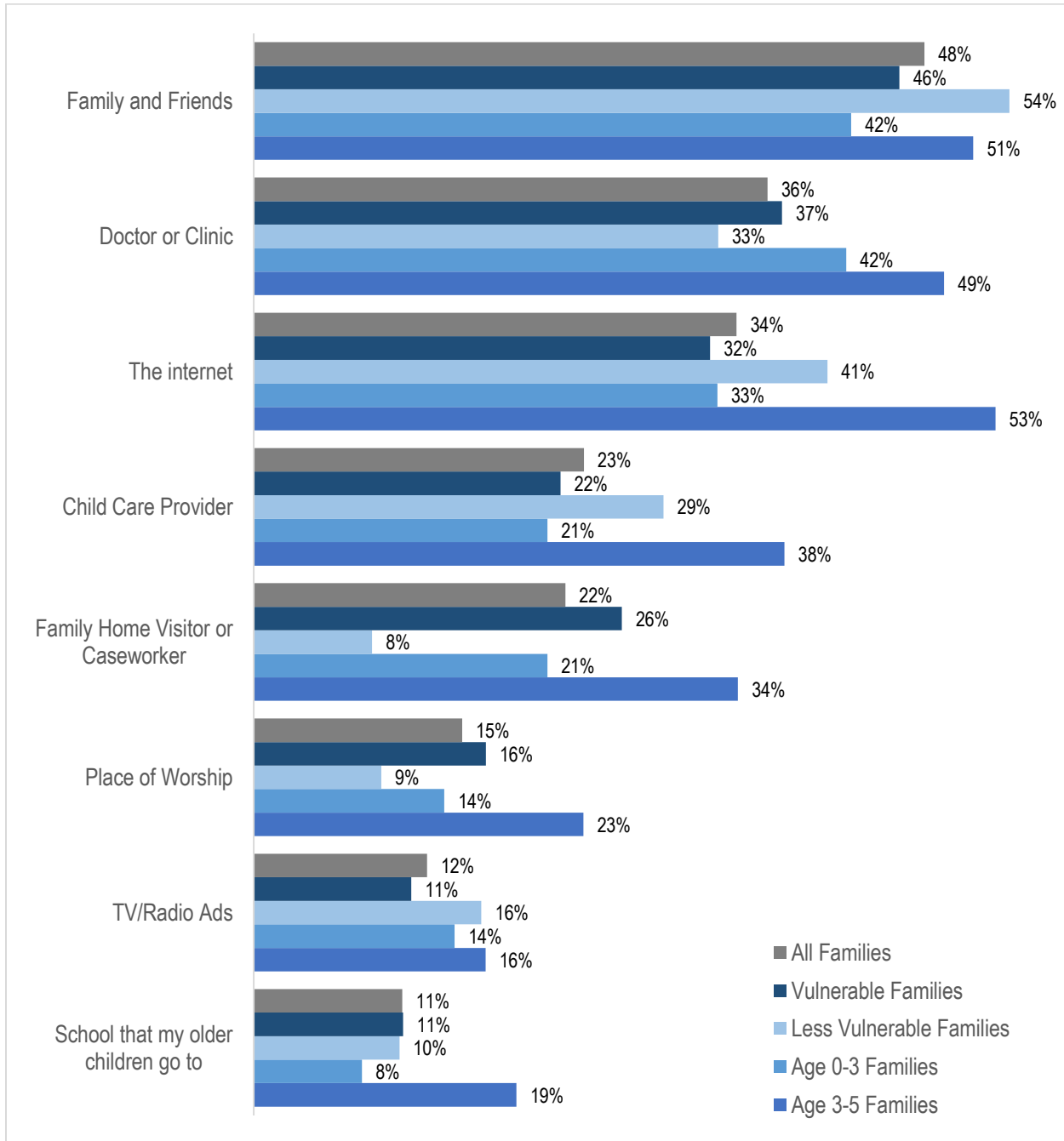
Vulnerable Families. The top three sources of information for vulnerable families are family and friends (46%), doctor or clinic (36%), and the Internet (34%). Internet use was more common among vulnerable families of preschoolers (53%) as compared with vulnerable families with infants and toddlers (33%). Child care centers play a role in helping families learn about services, especially for vulnerable families, with one-quarter (26%) of vulnerable families relying on this source of information. About 15% of all families get information from their place of worship, with higher rates among families of children with special needs and children in foster care (Exhibit 12).

Subgroups of Vulnerable Families. Vulnerable families are more likely to use “only family and friends” than all other families. Non-English-speaking families and low-income families are the most likely to rely “only on friends and family” to learn about services (Exhibit 13). Many fewer vulnerable families mentioned using the Internet as a source of information, with the numbers especially low for non-English-speaking families and low-income families (Exhibit 12).

Washington County. Families in Washington County, including vulnerable families, are much more likely to report using the Internet to learn about available programs and services compared to families in the rest of the state (47% versus 32%) and less likely to rely only on friends and family (7% versus 19%).

HOW FAMILIES OBTAIN INFORMATION

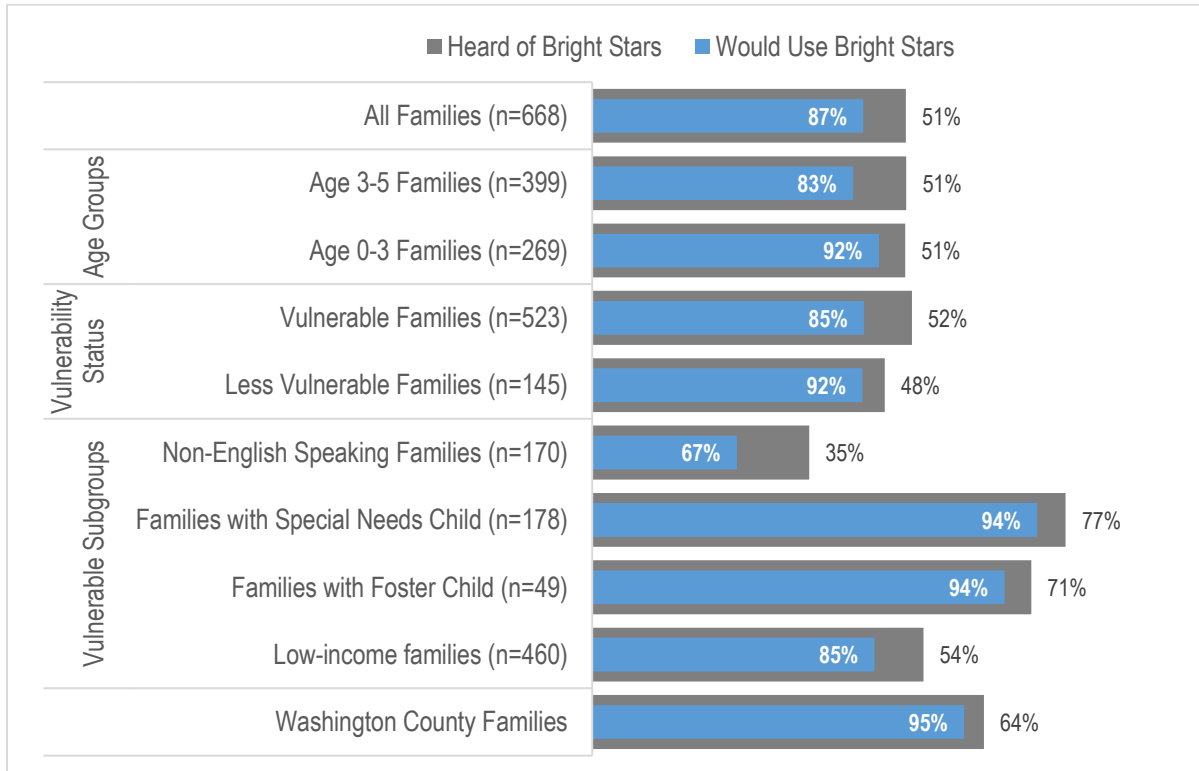
Exhibit 10. Top Sources of Information on Programs by Type of Vulnerability and Child Age



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents that responded to this question, and indicated that they learned about programs by age range of child (Age 0-3, n=268, missing=31; Age 3-5, n=410, missing=15; overall, n=684, missing=40) and vulnerable status (Vulnerable families, n=529, missing=20; Less-vulnerable families, n=155, missing=20)

SOURCE: Family Survey Q7 How do you learn about programs and services for your family?

Exhibit 11. Knowledge and Use of BrightStars by Type of Vulnerability and Child Age

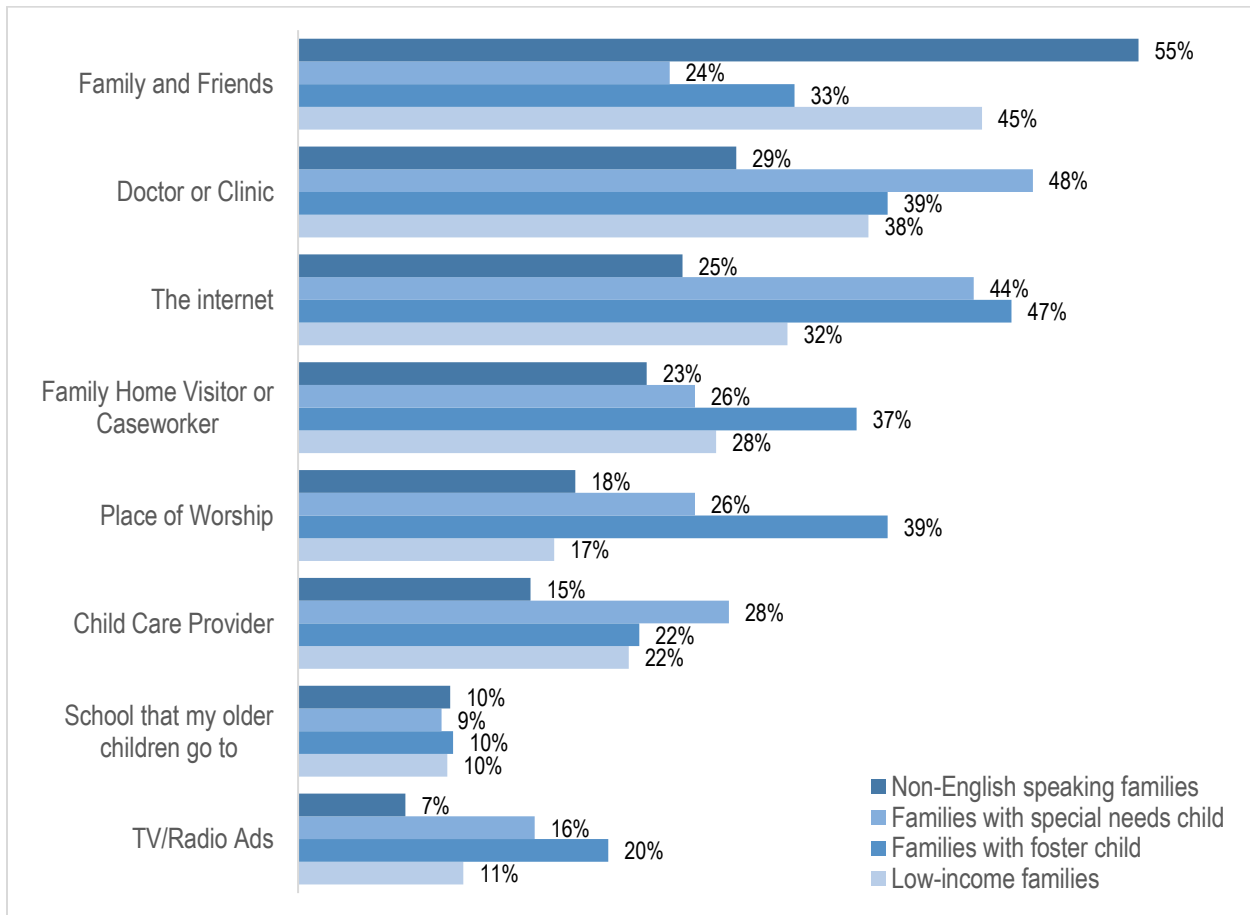


Note: Outer bar shows percent of respondents who responded to this question and indicated they had heard of the Bright Stars Quality rating (overall missing =56). Inner bar shows percent of respondents who had heard of Bright stars and indicated they would use it when choosing a child care setting for all families by vulnerability, geography, and vulnerable subgroups.

Source: Family Survey Q9 Have you heard of BrightStars and quality ratings that are assigned to child care programs?; Q10 Is the Bright Stars quality rating something you would use when choosing a child care program

HOW FAMILIES OBTAIN INFORMATION

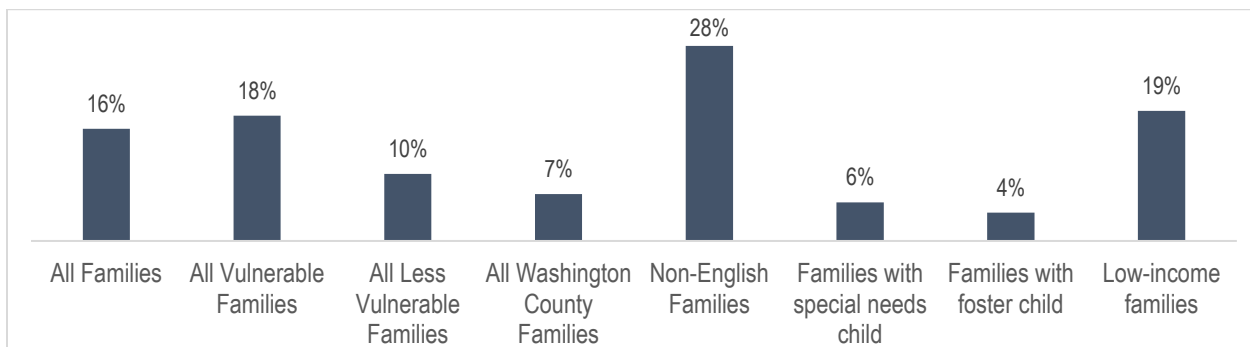
Exhibit 12. Top Sources of Information on Programs by Type of Vulnerability



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents that responded to this question, and indicated that they learned about programs by type of vulnerability: (Non-English-speaking families, n=170, missing=10; families with special needs child, n=180; families with child in foster care n=49, missing=1; low-income families, n=469, missing =13)

SOURCE: Family Survey Q7 How do you learn about programs and services for your family?

Exhibit 13. Families Whose Only Source of Information is Family Members and Friends



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents that responded to this question, and indicated that they learned about programs only from family and friends for all families (n=684, missing=40) and by vulnerability (Vulnerable families n=529, missing=20; Less-vulnerable families, n=155, missing=20), geography (Washington County families, n=103, missing=5), and vulnerable subgroups (Non-English-speaking families, n=170, missing=10; families with special needs child, n=180; families with child in foster care n=49, missing=1; low-income families, n=469, missing =13)

SOURCE: Family Survey Q7 How do you learn about programs and services for your family? "Family and Friends"

Focus Group Findings

- In the focus groups, families were asked about their awareness and use of the state website, Exceed RI. Only about 10% of focus group participants were aware of the website, and a few of these had only used the website in their experience as professionals (as opposed to as parents). However, many participants expressed interest in learning more about the website so that they could use it as a resource in the future.

Possible State Action Steps

- Consider additional outreach to families about the value of family home visiting, so that they know that the home visitors can play a role in linking families with services they need.
- Consider investing in a family navigator program based in local communities for credible messengers to assist families in connecting with needed programs and services.
- Consider enhancing the state website and more widely advertising it, as well making the information highly accessible to all types of families and providing useful information for parents about eligibility rules for services and where to get them.

Pattern of Families' Participation in Programs and Services

Key Findings

- Non-English-speaking families have lower participation rates in family visiting, Early Head Start, Early Intervention services, and SNAP compared to other vulnerable groups. This gap in access among non-English-speaking families is especially prevalent among families with infants and toddlers.

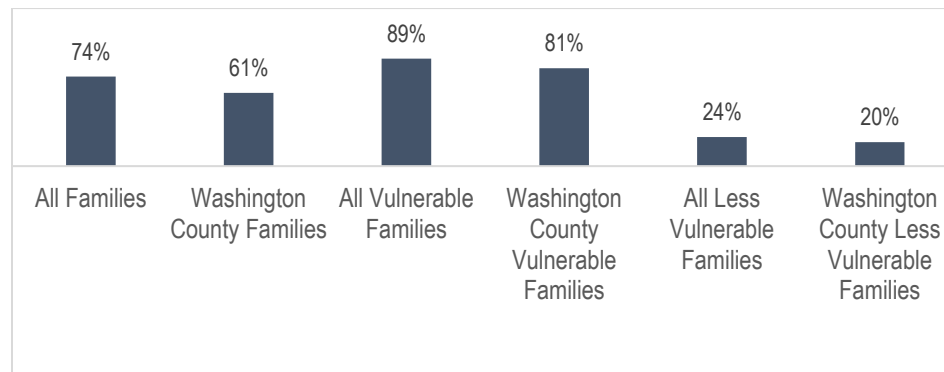
All Families. Among all families, 89% of vulnerable families report that they participate in one or more publicly funded program (i.e. 11% reported receiving none of the services identified on the survey) (Exhibit 14). Of note, 24% of less-vulnerable families report using one or more programs, with 25% of families enrolled in home visiting programs for children 0-3, 16% of families enrolled in home visiting programs for children ages 3-5, and 12% enrolled in Early Intervention services.

Vulnerable Families. Among vulnerable families, nearly all report that they participate in at least one program (Exhibit 14); however, outside of participation in WIC, less than one-third of all vulnerable families participate in family visiting programs, Early Head Start, Early Intervention services, Providence Talks, and Head Start (Exhibit 15).

Subgroups of Vulnerable Families. There is significant variation in participation rates among different vulnerable subgroups of families. Participation rates of non-English-speaking families in family visiting programs, Early Head Start, and Early Intervention services are lower than for other types of vulnerable families. Participation rates for families with special needs and families with children in foster care are equal to or higher than participation rates for all vulnerable families, except for participation in WIC (Exhibit 17).

Washington County. A lower percentage of Washington County families indicate that they do not participate in any of the public programs identified in the survey as compared to families in other Rhode Island communities (61% versus 77% respectively). This lower level of program participation is consistent for vulnerable and less-vulnerable families in Washington County (Exhibit 16). They report a higher rate of participation in Early Intervention services and similar rates of participation in Early Head Start and Head Start compared to families in other parts of the state (Exhibit 16). Rates of participation in WIC are lower for families in Washington County: 36% of all families in Washington County participate in WIC as compared with 56% in other parts of the state. For vulnerable Washington County families, 54% participate in WIC compared with 70% participation for families in the remainder of the state.

Exhibit 14. Participation in One or More Programs by Vulnerability and Geography

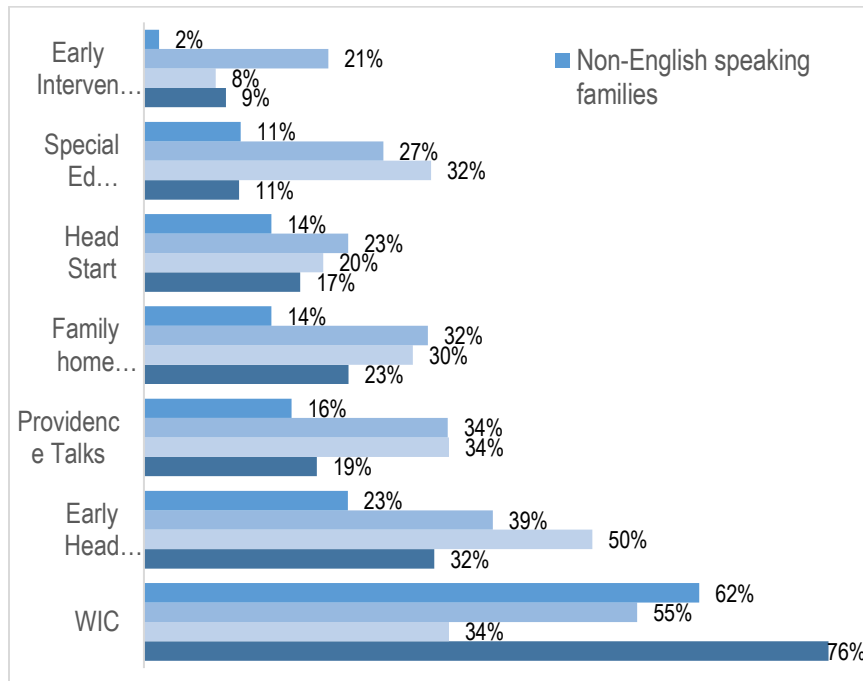


Note: Percentages show percent of respondents that responded to this question, and indicated participation in at least one specific program listed [WIC, SNAP, EI Services, Head Start/Early Head Start, Home Visiting, Providence Talks] for all families (n=684, missing=29), geography (Washington County families n=104, missing=4), and by vulnerability (all vulnerable families n=527, missing=11; all less-vulnerable families n=157, missing=18; Washington County vulnerable families n=69, missing=0; Washington County less-vulnerable families n=35, missing=4)

Source: Family Survey Q4/Q5 Which of these programs are you taking part in now or have you ever taken part in, if any?

FAMILY PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

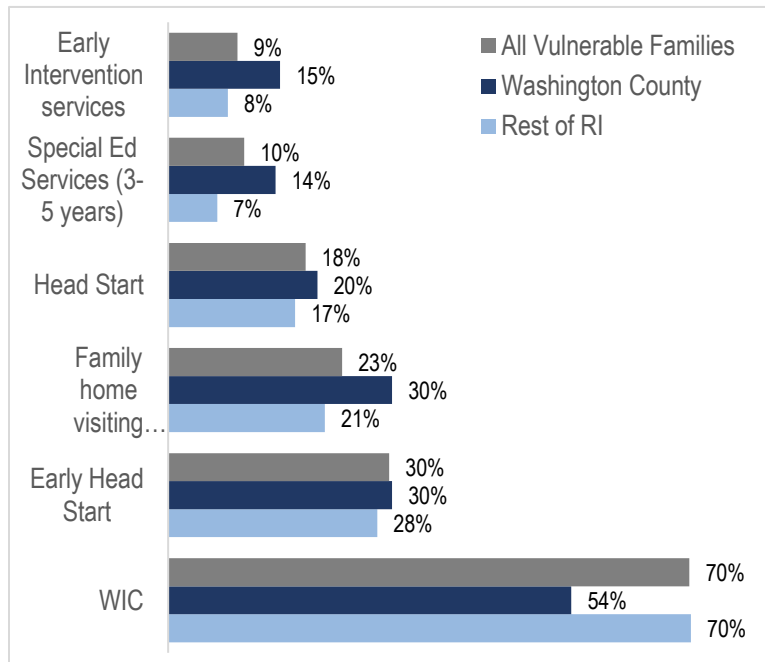
Exhibit 15. Participation in Selected Programs By Type of Vulnerability



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question and chose that topic by type of vulnerability (Non-English-speaking families, n=176, missing=4; families with special needs child, n=180, missing=0; families with child in foster care n=50, missing=0; low-income families, n=482, missing=0) and all vulnerable families (n=527, missing=11). Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select all that apply.

Source: Family Survey Q4/Q5 Which of these programs are you taking part in now or have you ever taken part in, if any?

Exhibit 16. Participation in Selected Programs by Geography (Vulnerable Families Only)



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question and chose that topic by geography (Washington County families, n=104, missing=4; All Other Families, n=590; missing=26) and all vulnerable families (n=527, missing=11). Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select all that apply.

Source: Family Survey Q4/Q5 Which of these programs are you taking part in now or have you ever taken part in, if any?

FAMILY PARTICIPATION IN PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Focus Group Findings

Focus group participants also report high use of programs, especially WIC, but lower use of family visiting programs. Although about 40% report having a home visitor at least once, only a few participants are still actively participating in a home visiting program. Those who regularly participate in these programs provided positive feedback about their experiences, which may speak to the need for efforts to engage more families in the future.

My worker came in with lots of activities to do with my children at the same time, and how to do things separately and together. It was very helpful; she helped me with the latching on and then spending time with my 4 year old. I was very blessed because it helped me so much with my 4 year old, she and I are very close, and they get along very well because of the activities we do. We go to parks and color and keep everything together as a family."

"She coached me and built up my confidence, any doubts I had she was there to motivate me and walk me through things."

Families who do not regularly participate in programs provided some insight as to why this is the case: timing of when the program was offered, confusion over what the program would provide, and caution about letting others into their home.

"I don't even know if someone came to talk to us at the hospital. All I remember is people talking to us about the bill...I think I turned down a home visitor. I was like what are they going to do? I didn't understand what the point was. I didn't feel like I had any sort of situation here I would need a lot of assistance. I didn't experience post-partum depression so I didn't personally feel like I was missing out on help."

Potential State Action Steps

- To address the low participation rates in programs among vulnerable families (for some programs, participation rates are less than 30%), consider expansion of funding to support particular services for more families in need.
- Consider additional efforts to engage with non-English-speaking families to connect them to early childhood programs, including family visiting, Early Head Start, Early Intervention services, and SNAP.

Barriers Families Face in Trying to Access Programs and Services

Key Findings

- Vulnerable families are nearly twice as likely as less-vulnerable families to report one or more barriers to accessing services and nearly three times as likely to report multiple barriers. Families who are non-English-speaking, as well as families with special needs children or foster children, cite cultural barriers in accessing services.

All Families. When families specify the types of barriers that they encounter, a high proportion of families report that they “try to get services but are told that they are not eligible / do not qualify”. This perception is relatively uniform among families with children ages 3-5, and especially notable among families with younger children with special needs (Exhibit 17). It is likely that when parents talk about this particular barrier, they are referring specifically to being told they are ineligible for a child care subsidy. This finding then relates directly to the high number of families who say their most important need is affordable child care.

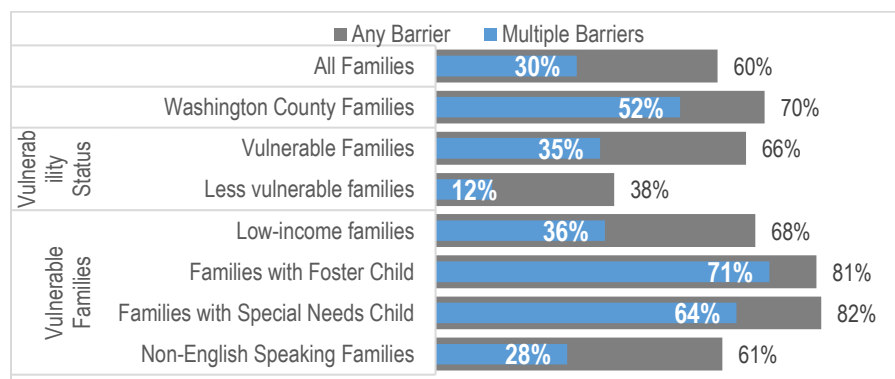
Vulnerable Families. When asked about barriers to accessing services, vulnerable families are nearly twice as likely as less-vulnerable families to report any barriers and nearly three times as likely to report multiple barriers (Exhibit 18).

Families in Vulnerable Subgroups. Among vulnerable families, families with special needs children and families with a foster child, in particular, report facing barriers: over 80% of each group report experiencing at least one barrier (Exhibit 17). Where vulnerable and less-vulnerable families differ most is in the role of language or cultural barriers in limiting access to services (Exhibit 18). Families who are non-English-speaking, as well as families with special needs children or foster children, cite cultural barriers in accessing services. (Note that nearly half of the families with foster children are also non-English-speaking and 20 percent of the families with special needs children, which could explain why these families also report language and cultural barriers (Exhibit 19).

Washington County. More families in Washington County report multiple barriers to accessing services compared to families in other parts of the state (Exhibit 20). Among vulnerable families in Washington County, half report experiencing multiple barriers, compared with less than 30% of vulnerable families the rest of the state. Barriers that Washington County families experience at a higher rate include program staff that didn’t speak the same language as the family and feeling overwhelmed or confused by the services available (Exhibit 20).

Note that families who are participating or have participated in family visiting or Early Head Start, both of which provide support to parents in navigating the B-5 service system, report fewer barriers, perhaps because they have this type of navigational support.

Exhibit 17. Extent of Access Barriers for Families by Family Type

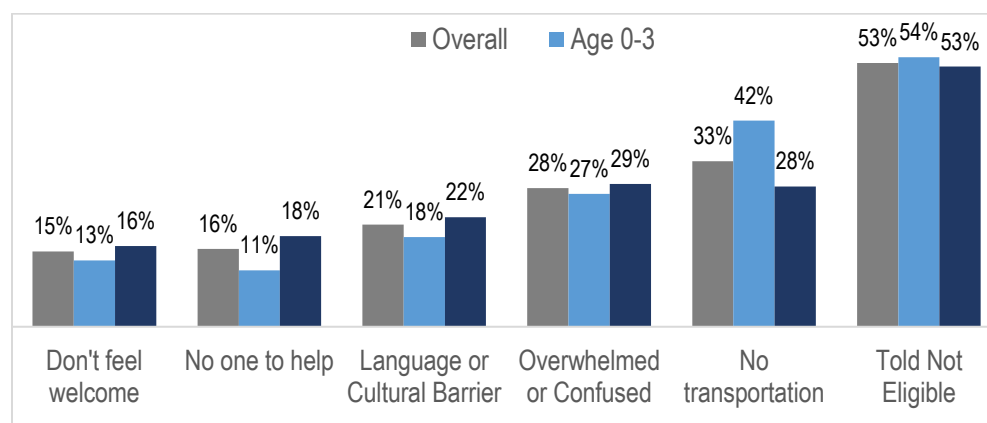


Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question by all families (n=647, missing =77), geography (Washington County Families, n=69, missing=39), vulnerability status (all vulnerable families, n=503, missing =46; less-vulnerable families, n=, missing =), and vulnerable subgroups (Non-English-speaking families, n=153, missing=27; families with special needs child, n=178, missing=2; families with child in foster care n=48, missing=2; low-income families, n=442, missing =40).

SOURCE: Family Survey Q9 What difficulties or barriers have you faced in getting services you need for your family? (Check all that apply or “None of the above”)

BARRIERS FAMILIES FACE IN ACCESSING SERVICES

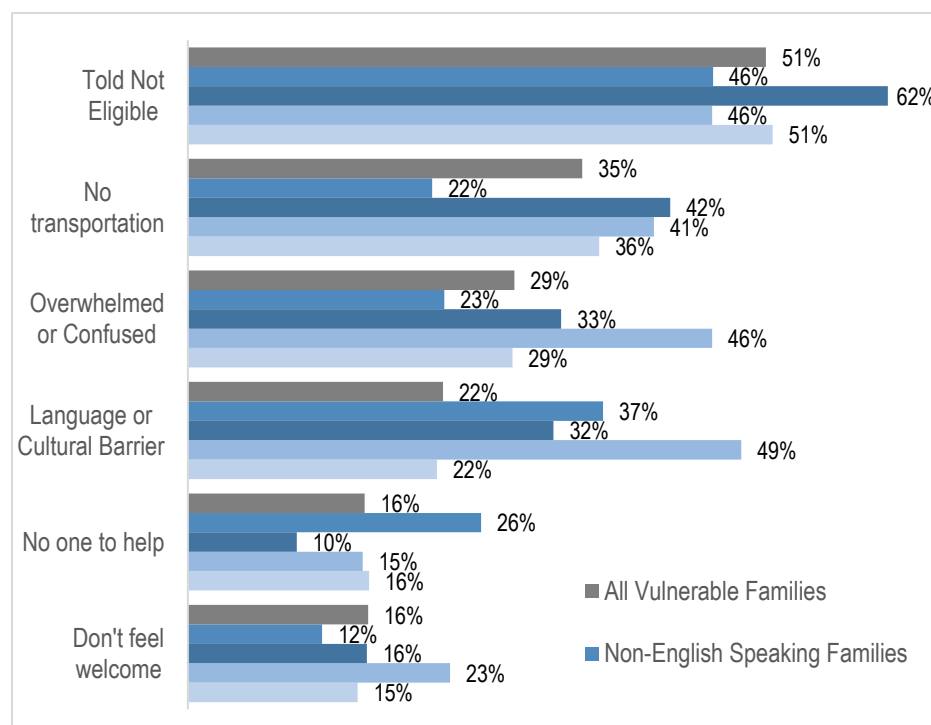
Exhibit 18. Perceived Barriers to Accessing Services by Child Age



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question and had at least one barrier by all families (n=389), and age group (Age 0-3, n=149; Age 3-5, n=240). Responses may not add up to 100% as multiple responses were permitted.

SOURCE: Family Survey Q9 What difficulties or barriers have you faced in getting services you need for your family?

Exhibit 19. Perceived Barriers to Accessing Services by Type of Vulnerability

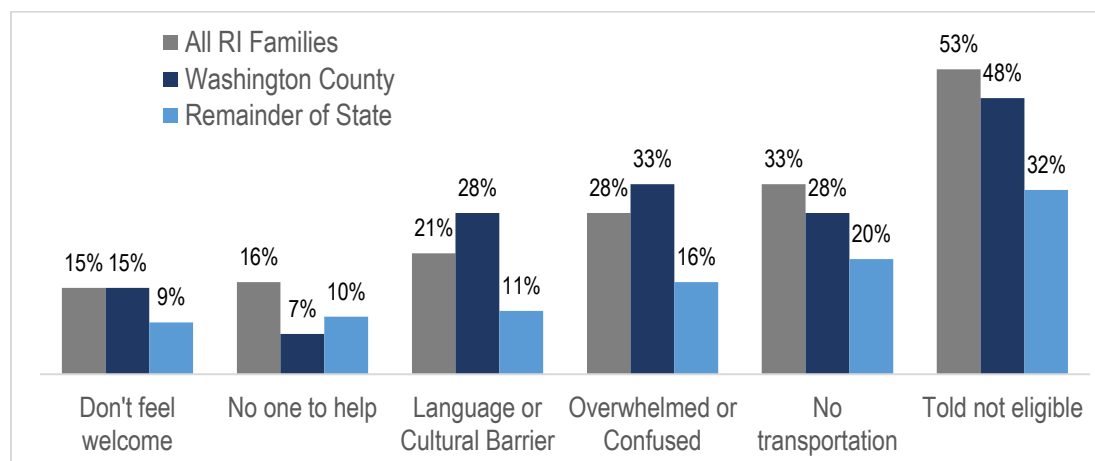


Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question and had at least one barrier by type of vulnerability (Non-English-speaking families, n=93; families with special needs child, n=146; families with child in foster care n=39; low-income families, n=301) and all vulnerable families (n=334). Responses may not sum to 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

SOURCE: Family Survey Q9 What difficulties or barriers have you faced in getting services you need for your family?

BARRIERS FAMILIES FACE IN ACCESSING SERVICES

Exhibit 20. Perceived Barriers to Accessing Services by Geography



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents with at least one barrier and identified that specific barrier by geography (Washington County families, n=25; Remainder of State, n=331) and overall (n=389). Responses may not sum to 100% because multiple responses were permitted.

SOURCE: Family Survey Q9 What difficulties or barriers have you faced in getting services you need for your family?

Focus Group Findings

- Overall, the focus group participants report positive perceived benefits from the multiple programs they participate in.
- Similar to the survey, the focus group participants point to eligibility issues as a major barriers to accessing services—including being told that they are not eligible for programs and also acknowledging the ‘eligibility cliff’ that may push them from eligible to ineligible as their financial situations shift. Participants also described general confusion over the requirements for individual programs due to a lack of information, which causes more families to be unsure about their eligibility. A few participants did speak to home visiting helping to mitigate this barrier, as home visitors were able to inform them of the eligibility requirements for other programs and connect them to these programs.

“The income requirements for Head Start are so low that I’m not eligible... It sends a message to people with more skills that they shouldn’t seek to better their circumstances, as the state wouldn’t be willing to help.”

Maybe that’s what should be out there, that you can qualify. There are 8 of us, so I can know we qualify. If you make too much for food stamps, it doesn’t mean it’s the same for every program.”

“She wishes she had part-time daycare, so her son could be with a provider while she attends appointments. Ideally, she would like him to be in daycare half-time. But, she said that DHS and the School Department have informed her that he can’t go to daycare until he is 3, because she doesn’t work. If she worked, he would have been eligible for daycare.”

BARRIERS FAMILIES FACE IN ACCESSING SERVICES

Potential State Action Steps

- Consider new ways to communicate with families about the eligibility criteria for services and their location and encourage vulnerable families to find out if they are eligible versus assuming so.
- Consider working with local B-5 agencies to ensure that there are front-line staff from language and cultural groups in the community as families' first point of contact.

Benefits Parents Perceive Receiving from Programs and Services

Key Findings

- More than half of families report that their participation in early childhood programs provides “a lot” of benefits related to child development, parenting skills, and parent self-confidence. Families of children with special needs are less likely to indicate “a lot” of benefit to their program participation. Non-English-speaking families and families of 3- to 5-year-olds are the subgroups that most likely to report “a lot” of benefit to their program participation, across all three types of benefits.

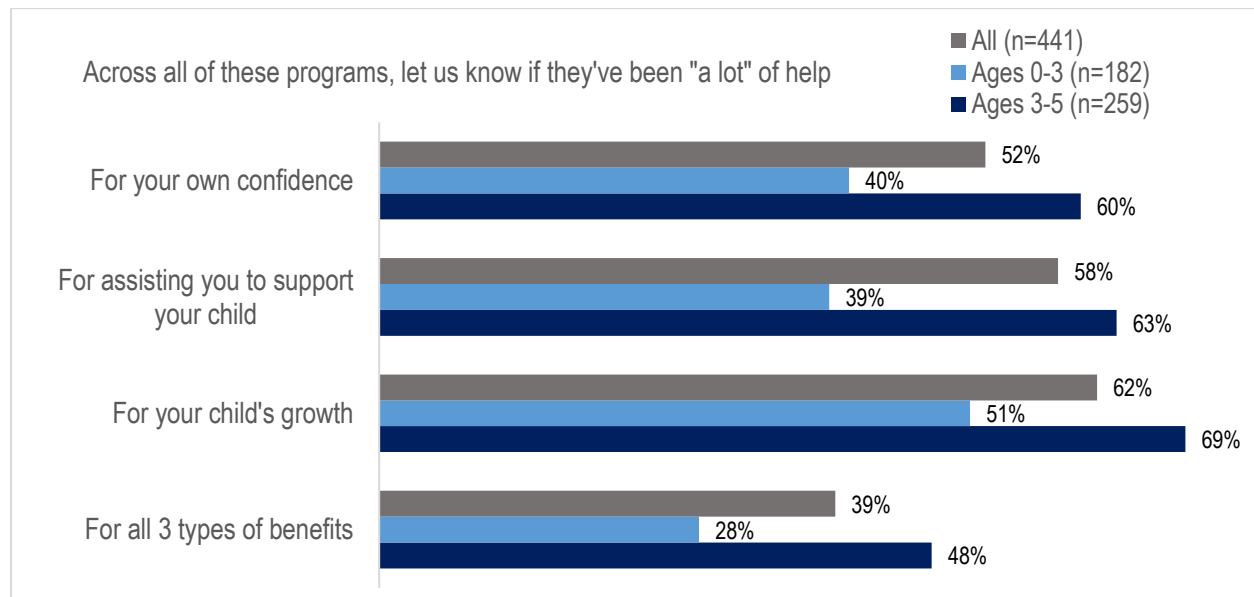
All Families. Overall, about half of the families (50-60%) feel they receive “a lot” of benefits from the programs for their children and themselves. In general, the proportion of families who perceive receiving “a lot” of benefits is higher among families with preschool children compared to families with children under 3 years of age (Exhibit 21).

Vulnerable Families. Overall, vulnerable families are somewhat more positive about the perceived benefits of participation on child development than less-vulnerable families, with 62% of vulnerable families reporting “a lot” of benefit to child development compared with 52% of less-vulnerable families.

Subgroups of Vulnerable Families. Families with special needs children (0-5) and families with foster children (ages 0-3) report that programs provided less benefit than reports by other vulnerable families. It is worth noting that in addition to the concerns of certain vulnerable families above, the experiences of and perceived benefits for non-English-speaking families with programs is reported as highly positive and comparable to both low-income and less-vulnerable families (Exhibit 22).

Washington County. A lower proportion of the vulnerable families in Washington County indicate that they receive “a lot” of benefits for the three types of outcomes (Exhibit 23).

Exhibit 21. Proportion of Families Who Received “A Lot” of Benefits from the Programs

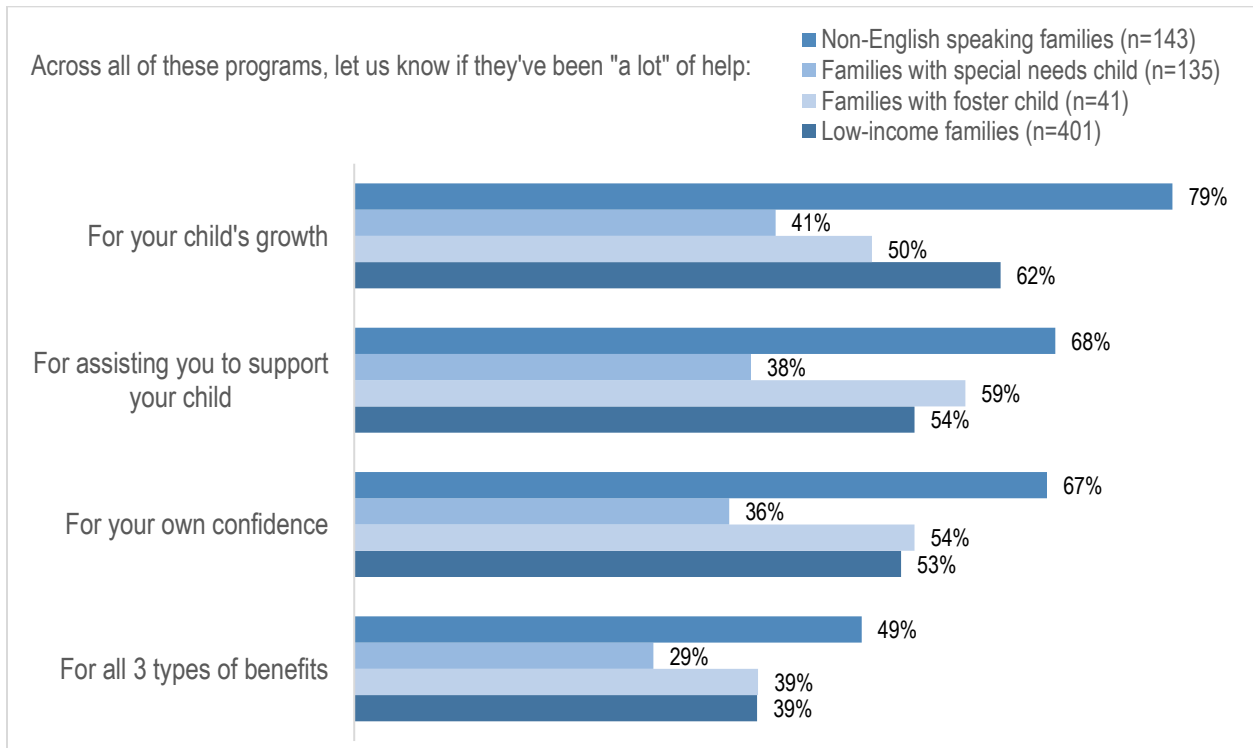


Note: Percentages show percent of respondents that received services, responded to this question, and indicated that services were “a lot” of help by benefit type and age range of child (overall, n=441; Age 0-3, n=182; Age 3-5, n=259).

Source: Family Survey Q6 Across all of these programs, let us know how helpful they have been: “A lot”

BENEFITS PARENTS PERCEIVE RECEIVING FROM SERVICES

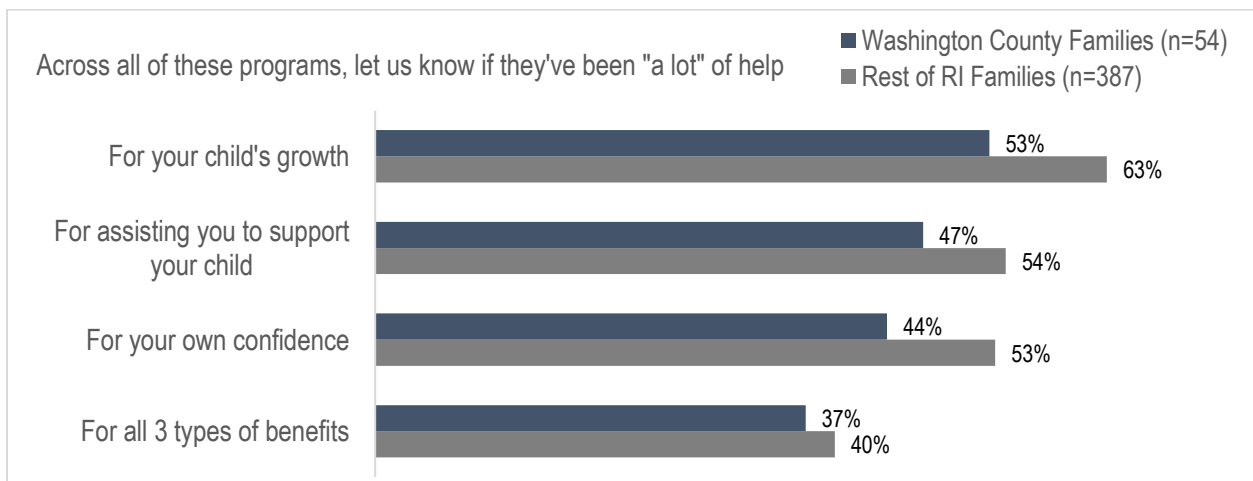
Exhibit 22. Proportion of Families Who Receive “A Lot” of Benefits from the Programs by Type of Vulnerability



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents that received services, responded to this question, and indicated that services were “a lot” of help by benefit type and vulnerable subgroup (Non-English-speaking families, n=143; families with special needs child, n=135; families with child in foster care n=41; low-income families, n=401) and all vulnerable families (n=413).

Source: Family Survey Q6 Across all of these programs, let us know how helpful they have been: “A lot”

Exhibit 23. Proportion of Families Who Receive “A Lot” of Benefits from the Programs by Geography



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents that received services, responded to this question, and indicated that services were “a lot” of help by benefit type and geography.

Source: Family Survey Q6 Across all of these programs, let us know how helpful they have been: “A lot”

BENEFITS PARENTS PERCEIVE RECEIVING FROM SERVICES

Focus Group Findings

- Overall, the focus group participants report positive perceived benefits of many programs, including WIC, Early Intervention services, Head Start/Early Head Start, Healthy Families, Parents as Teachers, and a few job training programs and housing programs that provide wraparound services. The participants spoke about many benefits ranging from practical resources (food, diapers), connection to other available resources in the community, information about and facilitation of their child's development and progress, and guidance about how to best provide support and routines at home. Similar to the survey findings, the non-English-speaking families speak just as positively about their experiences with programs as compared to English speaking families. However, there are more of a mix of perceptions among families with special needs children, with some speaking more positively about their experiences and some more negatively.

"I am very glad we participated in Parents As Teachers. Just for trying to navigate being a parent and behavioral things with her. The act of having a structured routine once a week to get her ready for going into preschool."

"They came to my house with information on how to deal with running out of food, how to meet bills, and where to go to find resources...[Agency] helped me get things I needed for the baby, and referred me to Kids' Closet for help."

"Early Intervention services has helped my son greatly. He only spoke a handful of words when they began working with him, and now he is trying to speak full sentences."

Potential State Action Step

- The state could consider extending and expanding outreach to families with young children with special needs and infants and toddlers in the foster care system.

Types of Child Care Families Use and Prefer

Key Findings

- A majority of families surveyed use some type of child care. Among families with preschool children who use child care, 70% use center-based care. The pattern is reversed for children 0-3, where the majority (57%) are in home-based care. There appears to be a strong preference among families with preschool children for center care, reflected in the importance of kindergarten readiness and full day care for these families. Affordability and convenience are also important to them. Among families with children ages 0-3, the most preferred features for child care are safety and that the provider shares the family's values. Most families who are currently using home-based care for their child under age 3 report that they use it because there are no slots available in centers or no centers close by (60% of families) or because it is less expensive (55% of families).

All Families. Most families surveyed use some type of child care, with a higher rate of child care use among less-vulnerable families than vulnerable families (76% versus 72%, respectively) (Exhibit 20). Overall, among families with preschool children who used any child care, 70% used center-based care. The pattern is reversed for children 0 to 3, where the majority (57%) were in home-based care (Exhibit 29). Families who used some type of home care, the most common reason for this choice was that "I tried to enroll in a child care center but they were full" (73%) (Exhibit 21). The second most common reason was that "home-based child care is less expensive than center care" (60%).

There appears to be a strong preference among families with preschool children for center care, reflected in their survey responses indicating preference for programs focused on kindergarten readiness and full day care. Affordability and convenience are also important to these parents. Among families with children ages 0-3, the most preferred features for child care are safety and that the provider has shared values. Affordability and convenience are also important to more than a third of families. About 30 percent of families also indicate it is important for teachers to have a college degree (Exhibit 22).

Vulnerable Families. For infants and toddlers, 60% of vulnerable families choose home-based care, compared to 38% of less-vulnerable families (Exhibit 29). Similarly, fewer vulnerable preschool families use center-based care than less-vulnerable families (63% versus 87%, respectively). For families of infants and toddlers, the preferred features included safety (47% of families) and a provider with shared values (37% of families). The desire for shared values and bilingual teachers and staff is predominantly from the non-English-speaking families (Exhibit 22))

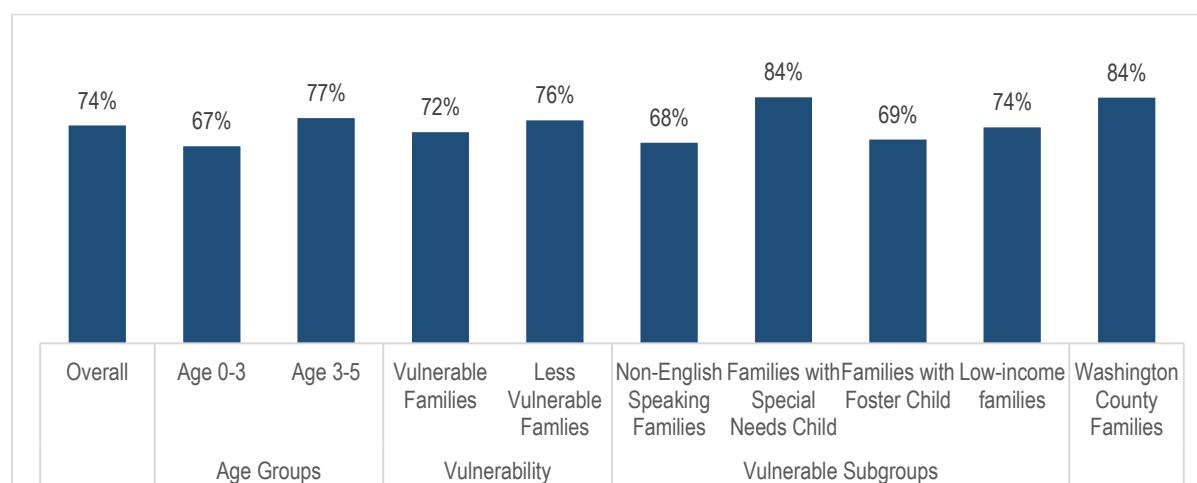
Families in Vulnerable Subgroups. Nearly all families with an infant or toddler with special needs use home-based care, most often family members or babysitters; only 6 percent of these families have children in center care. The use of center care is lowest among children with special needs (7%), those in foster care (25%), non-English-speaking families (31%) and low-income families (37%) (Exhibit 23). When families were asked about the features of their preferred child care setting, preferences differed by child age. Among families with preschool aged children, kindergarten readiness is cited by 59% of families of vulnerable families (compared to 68% among less-vulnerable families). These parents do not appear to have a strong preference for the care being in a school-like environment (fewer than 30 percent of parents indicate this across all families) (Exhibit 24).

Washington County. Nearly all families surveyed in Washington County use some type of child care (Exhibit 28). Nearly all preschool children are in some form of child care, as are 72% of children under 3. Among vulnerable families, 77% of children under 3 are in home-based care and over a third of preschool children (Exhibit 29). The reasons so many families of infants and toddlers chose home-based care were because it was cheaper (81%) and because they couldn't find open slots in centers (69% of families); for families with preschool children in home-based care, the main reasons for the choice were that it was cheaper and there were no centers close by.

When asked about their preferences for child care, Washington County families of younger children highlight a place that is safe, has shared values with the family, and where the staff are bilingual. For families of preschool children, the most important features are that the program prepares their child for kindergarten and that the program is affordable and accessible (Exhibit 30). For families in Washington County, the most commonly identified barriers to finding child care are lack of programs close to their home or work.

TYPES OF CHILD CARE FAMILIES USE AND PREFER

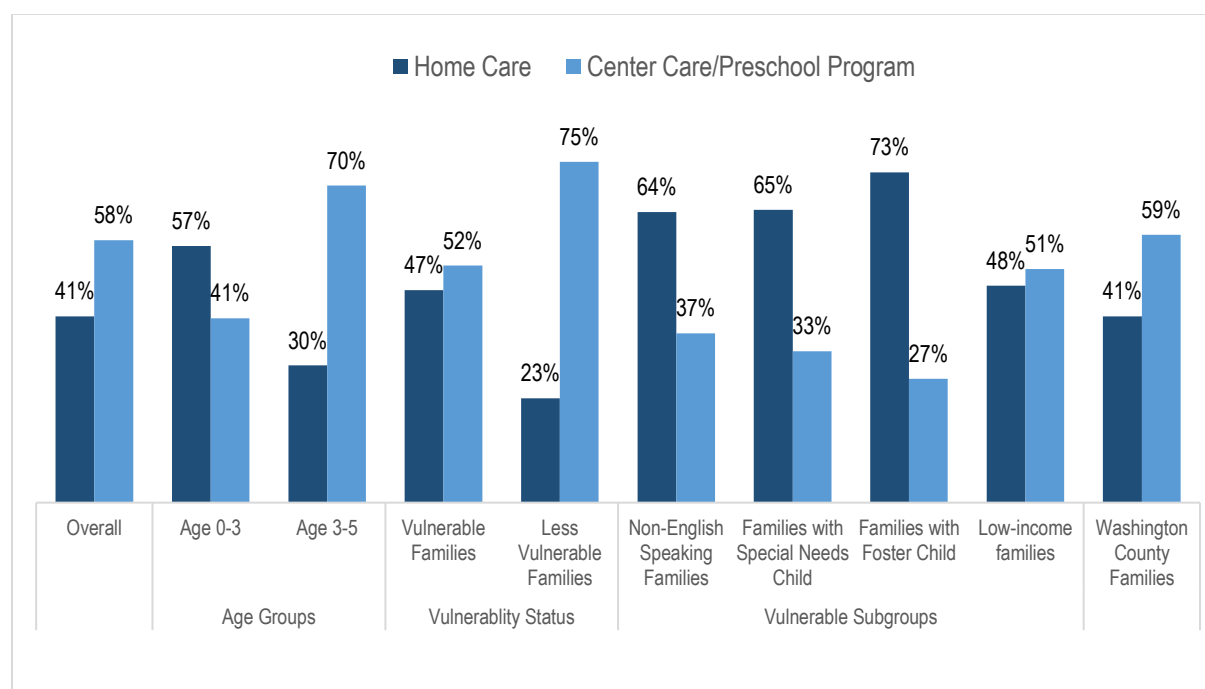
Exhibit 24. Proportion of Families Using Different Types of Child Care



Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question by all families (n=639, missing=85), age groups (Age 0-3, n=265, missing=43; Age 3-5, n=383, missing=42), and vulnerable subgroups (all vulnerable families, n=504, missing=45; Non-English-speaking families, n=161, missing=19; families with special needs child, n=179, missing=1; families with child in foster care n=49, missing=1; low-income families, n=440, missing=42), and geography (Washington County families, n=98, missing=10).

SOURCE: Family Survey Q12 Do you use child care for your infant or toddler?; Q12 Does your child(ren) aged 3-5 attend a child care program or a preschool program?

Exhibit 25. Proportion of Families that Use Home vs. Center-based Care

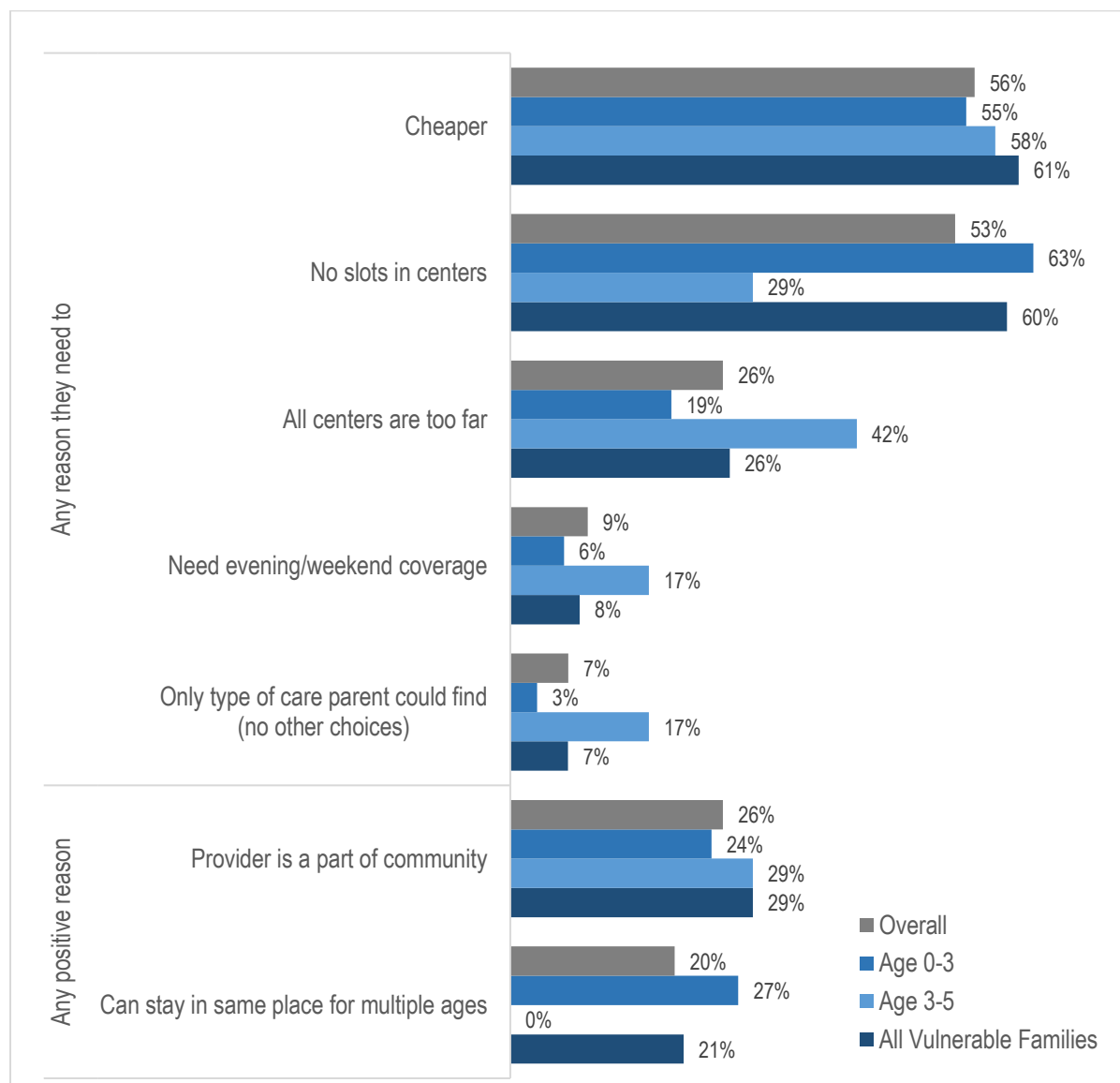


Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who used child care and provided the type of care used by all families (n=412, missing=6), age groups (Age 0-3, n=170, missing=5; Age 3-5, n=242, missing=1), and vulnerable subgroups (all vulnerable families, n=312, missing=5; Non-English-speaking families, n=83, missing=2; families with special needs child, n=141, missing=2; families with child in foster care n=33, missing=1; low-income families, n=278, missing=140).

SOURCE: Family Survey Q13 Where does your child(ren) spend the most time in child care?

TYPES OF CHILD CARE FAMILIES USE AND PREFER

Exhibit 26. Reasons Families Choose Home Child Care

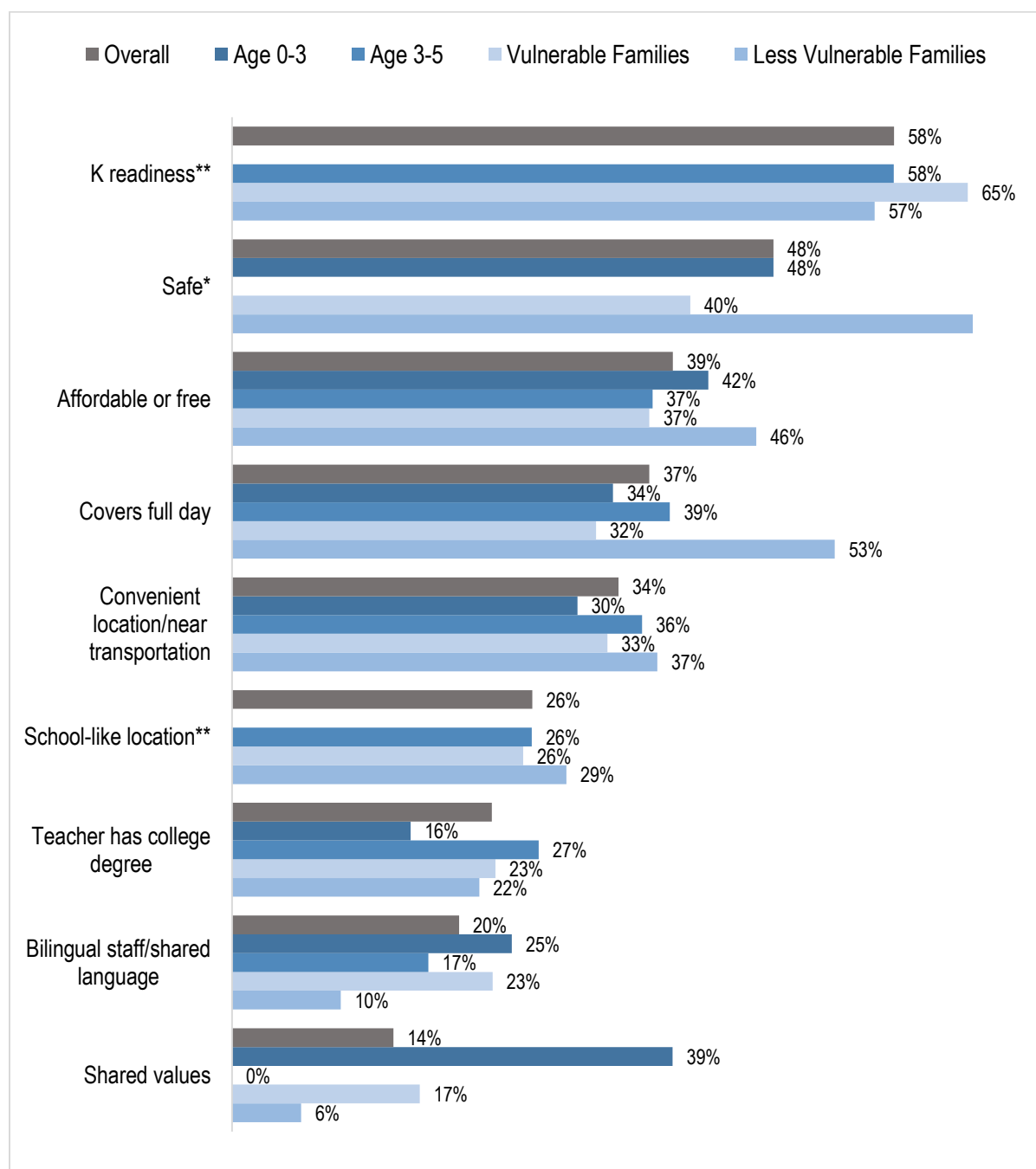


Note: Percentages show percent of families who used home child care who identified that reason as a reason for choosing home child care for all families (n=86, missing =82), all 0-3 families (n=62, missing =35), all 3-5 families (n=24, missing=37), and all vulnerable families (n=72, missing=72). Responses may not add to 100% as multiple responses were permitted.

SOURCE: Family Survey Q17/24 What are the main reasons you choose to have your child(ren) cared for in a home rather than in a center program?

TYPES OF CHILD CARE FAMILIES USE AND PREFER

Exhibit 27. Family Child Care Preferences by Type of Vulnerability and Child Age



Note: Percentages show percent of families who identified things that are most important to them, regardless of child care usage by age group (overall n=521, missing=203; age 0-3 n=191, missing=108; age 3-5 n=330, missing=95) and vulnerability (Vulnerable families n=406, missing=143; less-vulnerable families n=115, missing=60). Percentages may not add up to 100% as multiple choices were allowed.

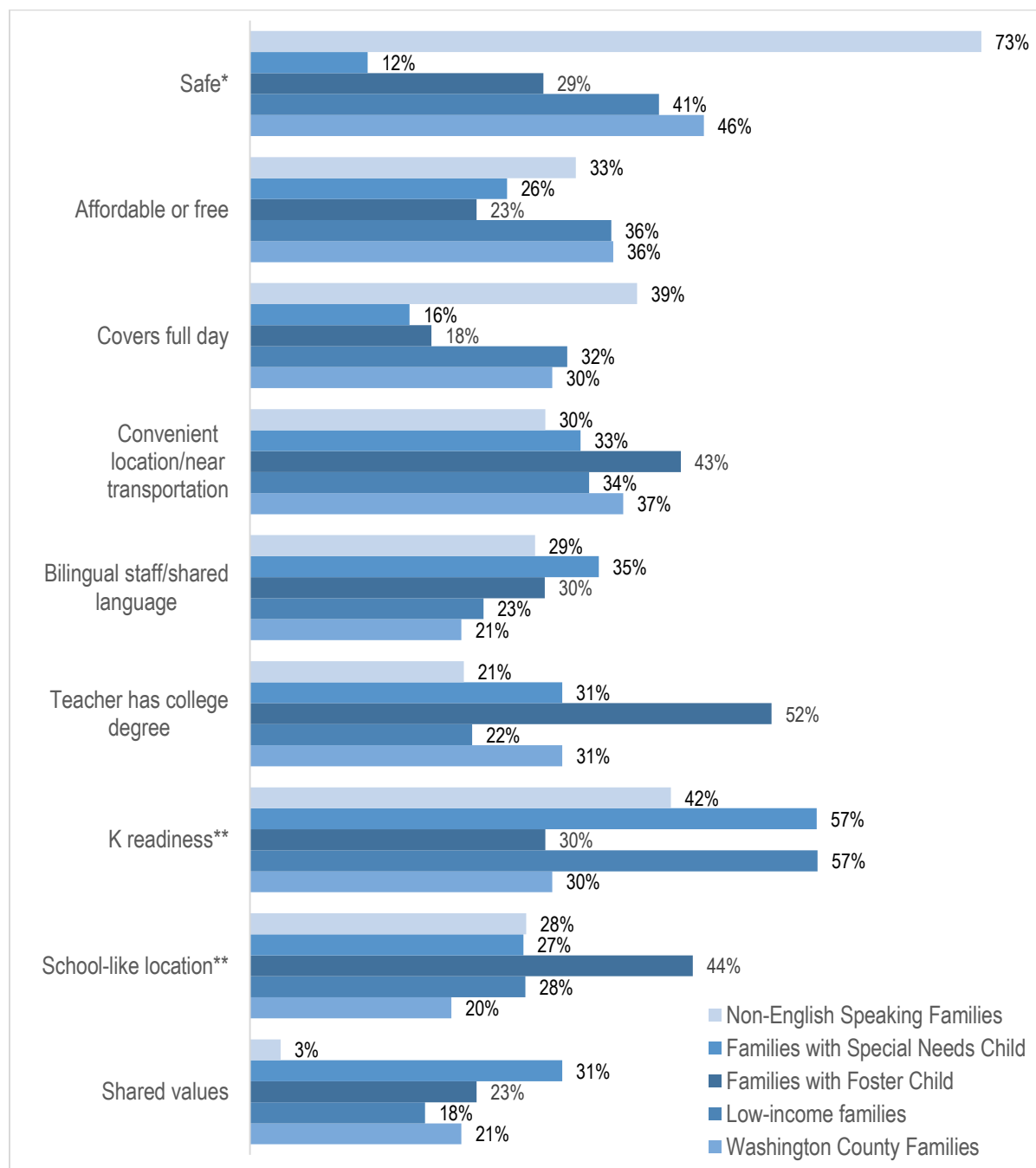
*only 0-3 families were asked this option.

**only 3-5 families were asked these options

SOURCE: Family Survey Q18/25 "If you could choose any child care setting for your child, what would be most important to you? [Check up to three]"

TYPES OF CHILD CARE FAMILIES USE AND PREFER

Exhibit 28. Family Child Care Preferences by Type of Vulnerability



Note: Percentages show percent of families by type of vulnerability (Non-English-speaking families, n=98, missing=82; families with special needs child, n=163, missing=17; families with child in foster care n=44, missing=6; low-income families, n=359, missing =123) and geography (Washington county vulnerable families n=99, missing =9) who identified things that are most important to them, regardless of child care usage. Percentages may not add up to 100% as multiple choices were allowed.

*only 0-3 families were asked this option.

**only 3-5 families were asked these options

SOURCE: Family Survey Q18/25 "If you could choose any child care setting for your child, what would be most important to you? [Check up to three]"

TYPES OF CHILD CARE FAMILIES USE AND PREFER

Focus Groups

- The majority of the focus group families use center-based care (75%) and express satisfaction with their current child care arrangement. Of those focus group participants who were using home-based care (10%), a majority of them did show interest in switching to a center or school-based child care, and seemed to have selected home-based care based on factors such as those cited in the survey (availability and cost), in addition to hours of care. These families seem to want center care because it could provide more academic and social opportunities. It is worth noting that a number of families using home-based care were very satisfied with their home-based providers.

“She [CHILD] needs to join a preschool program to begin to get used to spending time with other people because of her intense anxiety. But I go to work so early that she has to spend the night at her cousin’s when she needs care the next day. If she received a space in the preschool, this would not be the case.”

“When my children were young, I appreciated having them with a friend because I felt that they were safe. I was dissatisfied with the lack of a learning focus, but I couldn’t afford care with a stronger learning focus...My daughter is going to be behind because she didn’t have the kind of learning focus that other children got from their early learning programs”

When focus group participants are asked to define high quality child care environments, more than a quarter of participants talk about the academic component of child care. Participants describe this as wanting their children to have learning experiences, be challenged academically, demonstrate improvement, and reach new milestones. Participants also cite social and emotional development as an important indicator of high quality, including how to manage stress, form relationships, and control emotions. There are also a few participants who discussed the importance of well-trained staff and teachers and the teacher-child ratio. Finally, a handful of participants mention more practical factors, such as cleanliness, nutrition, security, and high-quality equipment and toys.

“The children are learning and following curriculum. They are challenged every day. High quality means there is an investment in staff and teachers. They are constantly learning.”

“My child told me once when I was stressed *Mom, take a deep breath.*
They take home learning about emotions, stress and that to me is high quality.”

When parents in the focus groups are asked about whether the BrightStars quality ratings were factored into their choice of child care, among the families who had heard of BrightStars (about half of the participations, most (86%) report that they would use this when choosing a child care program. These findings apply to both vulnerable and less-vulnerable families.

BARRIERS FAMILIES FACE IN ACCESSING CHILD CARE

Barriers Families Face in Accessing Child Care

Key Findings

- Half of vulnerable families report that it was hard or very hard for them to find child care, with the primary reasons being there were no available slots in programs they liked or could afford. Half of the parents of preschoolers also said that accessibility was a barrier. Among preschool children, all of the subgroups of vulnerable families had difficulty finding child care, but more than 75% of families of foster children and non-English-speaking families said it was hard or very hard to find care.

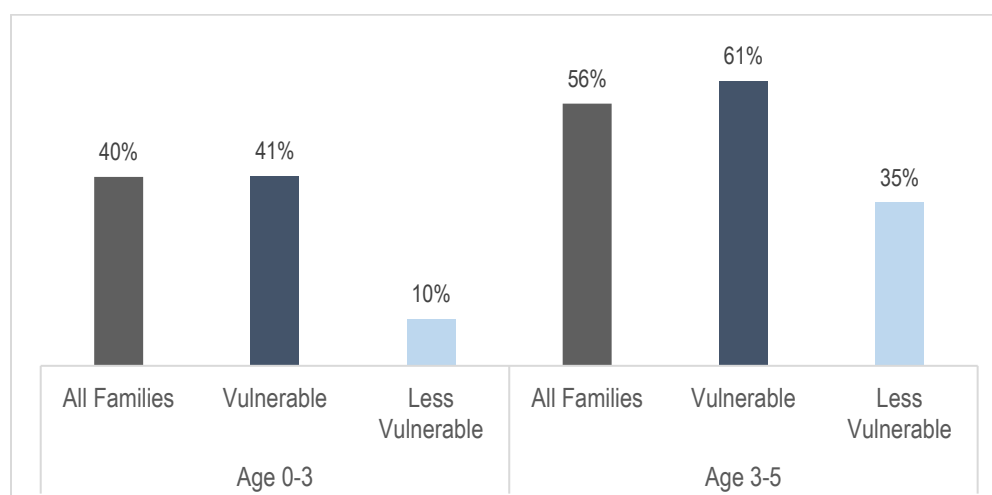
All Families. Among all families, half report that it was hard or very hard to find child care. This is true for more families with children 3-5 years of age (56%) compared to families with children 0 – 3 years of age 40%) (Exhibit 29).

Vulnerable Families. Among vulnerable families, half report that it was hard or very hard to find child care. This is true for 61% of families with children 3-5 years of age and 40% of families with children 0 – 3 years of age (Exhibit 25). Among vulnerable families, the most commonly cited reasons that it was hard to find care varied by age of child (Exhibit 26). For families with children ages 0 – 3 years, the most common reasons are no openings in a program that the parent liked or that the parent could afford; for families with children 3 – 5 years, the most commonly named reasons are no opening in a program the parent liked or no opening in a program that was accessible (Exhibit 26). Irregular work hours are another reason identified by vulnerable families across ages of children.

Subgroups of Vulnerable Families. There are large differences across the subgroups of vulnerable families in the proportion who report that it was hard/very hard to find child care. Three-quarters of non-English-speaking families and 63% of families with a foster child found it hard to find care. Just over 40% of families with a special needs child report it being hard to find care. Among families with children 3 -5 years, over 80% of families with a foster child report difficulties finding care, while the proportion dropped to 30% among families with a foster child who was less than 3 years of age. In terms of reasons families found it hard to find care, non-English-speaking families point to problems of affordability and accessibility.

Of note is that if families that are participating (or have participated) in a family visiting program or Early Head Start, both of which offer assistance to families in navigating the service system, fewer report that it was hard/very hard to find care. Among vulnerable families, 20% of families who were in one of these programs report difficulty finding care, versus 34% of families not in either of these programs. These difference holds regardless of child age.

Exhibit 29. Families Who Find it Hard to Find Child Care by Vulnerability Status and Child Age

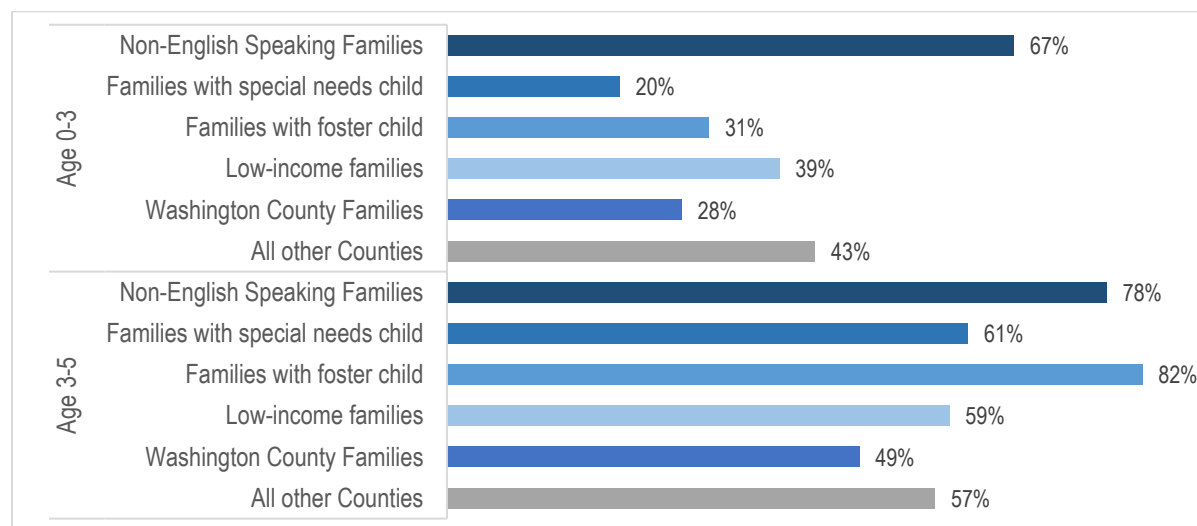


Note: Percentages show percent of families who identified it was hard/very hard to find child by vulnerability for age 0-3 families (all 0-3 families n=156; 0-3 vulnerable families n=126; 0-3 less-vulnerable families n=30) and age 3-5 families (all 3-5 families n=243; 3-5 vulnerable families n=199; 3-5 less-vulnerable families n=43)

SOURCE: Family Survey, Q16. "How hard or easy was it for you to find child care?" (Very Hard/Hard)

BARRIERS FAMILIES FACE IN ACCESSING CHILD CARE

Exhibit 30. Families who Find it Hard to Find Child Care by Type of Vulnerability and Geography



Note: Percentages show percent of families who identified it was hard/very hard to find child for vulnerable subgroups and geography for age 0-3 families (0-3 non-English-speaking families n=33; 0-3 families with special needs child n=59; 0-3 families with foster child n=13; 0-3 low-income families n=115; 0-3 Washington County Families n=29; 0-3 remainder of state families n=127) and age 3-5 (3-5 non-English-speaking families n=85; 3-5 families with special needs child n=75; 3-5 families with foster child n=22; 3-5 low-income families n=176; 3-5 Washington County families n=33; 3-5 remainder of state families n=209)

Source: Family Survey, Q16. "How hard or easy was it for you to find child care?" (Very Hard/Hard)

FAMILIES' KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF STATE PRE-K

Families Knowledge and Use of State Pre-K

Key Findings

- Of families with children ages 3-5, just over half (56%) of vulnerable families had heard of the State Pre-K lottery (highest among children with special needs (74%) and those in foster care (69%). Among vulnerable families, just over half who were aware of the lottery applied, 70% of these were offered a slot and just over half accepted a slot. Relatively few less-vulnerable families applied for the program, only one (14%) was offered a slot and that family accepted.

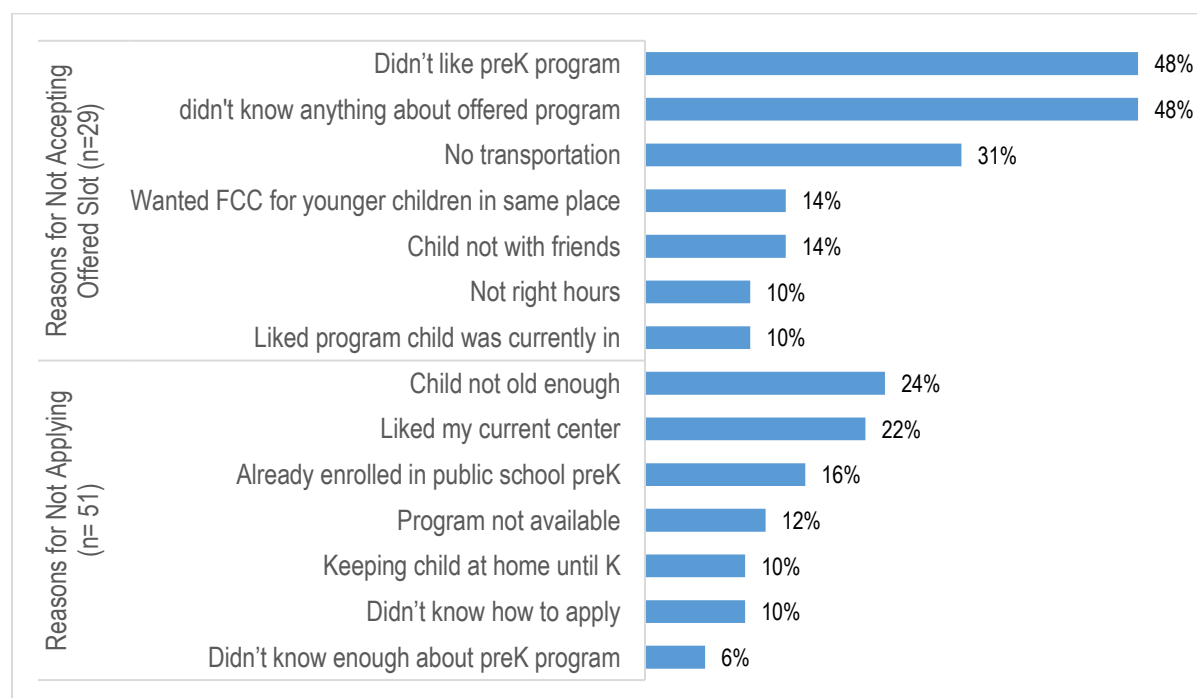
Families with Preschool Children. Of families with children ages 3-5, just over half (56%) of vulnerable families had heard of the State Pre-K lottery and about a little over a third of other families). Among vulnerable families who applied for and were offered a State Pre-K slot, only about half of families accepted the slot. Relatively few less-vulnerable families applied for the program, were offered a slot or accepted (Exhibit B.1 in Appendix B.1 shows the flow of children into State PreK).

Families who were aware of the lottery but did not apply offered varying reasons. Mostly they were either already enrolled in public school Pre-K or another center-based program or had 3-year olds who were not yet eligible. A small number reported that they did not apply as there were no programs available (possibly nearby), that they did not know how to apply or did not know enough about the Pre-K program, or were planning to keep their child at home until Kindergarten (Exhibit 31).

Those who were offered but did not accept a state Pre-K slot generally reported that they either did not know about or "did not like" the program offered or transportation difficulties.

Vulnerable Families and Families in Vulnerable Subgroups. Families of children with special needs were the most likely to be aware of the State Pre-K lottery yet were also the most likely to refuse a slot if offered. Acceptance rates were lowest among those with special needs children (32%) and in the foster care system (24%) (Exhibit 31).

Exhibit 31. Reasons Families Did Not Apply or Did Not Accept a Pre-K Slot



Note: Percentages show percent of 3-5 families who have heard about the State Pre-K lottery and either did not apply (n=51) or did not accept a slot (n=29).

SOURCE: Family Survey Q21 What were the reasons you did not apply for the lottery for free preschool?; Q23 What were the reasons you did not accept the slot you were offered? [Check all that apply]

FAMILIES' KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF STATE PREK

Focus Group Findings

- Similar to the survey, between one third and half of the focus group participants were aware of the State Pre-K lottery and about half of those who were aware of the lottery applied. Of those who knew about the lottery and did not apply, almost all of them already had their child in a center-based program that they liked and they wanted to keep their child in the same program until Kindergarten. For those who were not aware of the program, generally those who were not currently using center-based care seemed more interested in applying than those who were already in a center-based program. These participants were interested in the idea of their children being in a program that would allow for them to learn more and be better prepared for Kindergarten.

Yes, I would be interested. It [PRESCHOOL] helps kids get a jump start in learning, so they aren't behind the others when they start kindergarten.

"Yes, I would participate because preschool has a learning focus...Many of the cities in Rhode Island with more low-income residents have public preschool. I would like to see that available across the state."

Potential State Action Steps

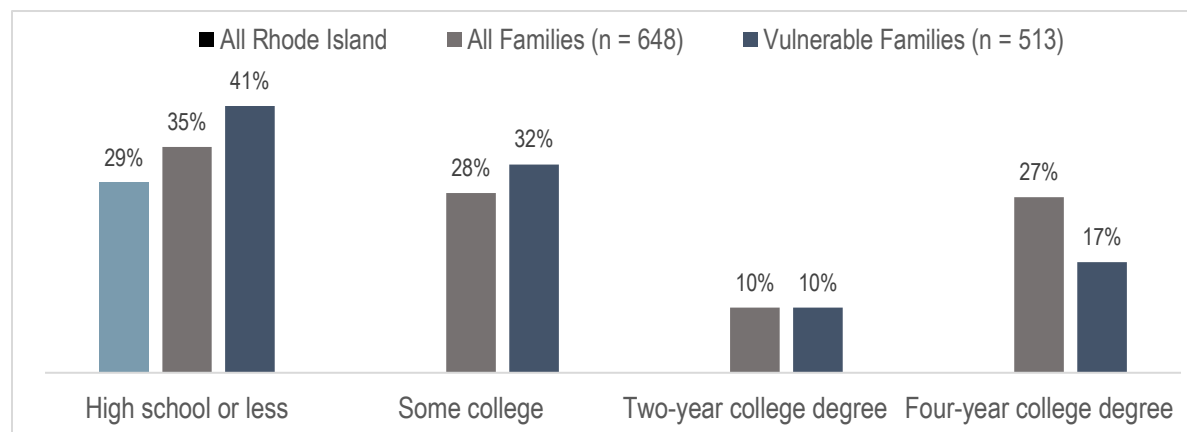
- The state could consider providing more information and guidance to vulnerable families about the potential benefits of the State Pre-K program and how it might be different from their current child care program.
- The state could explore how to best engage families of children with special needs and families with children in foster care with the State Pre-K program and explore the reasons these families are highly likely to refuse a State Pre-K slot if offered.

APPENDIX A: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY SURVEY SAMPLE

Appendix A: Sociodemographic Characteristics of Family Survey Sample

In terms of parent education, just over one-third of the parents had a high school education or less, one-third had some college or a two-year degree, and one-third had a BA or higher (Exhibit A.1).

Exhibit A.1. Highest Education Level for Parents in Survey Sample

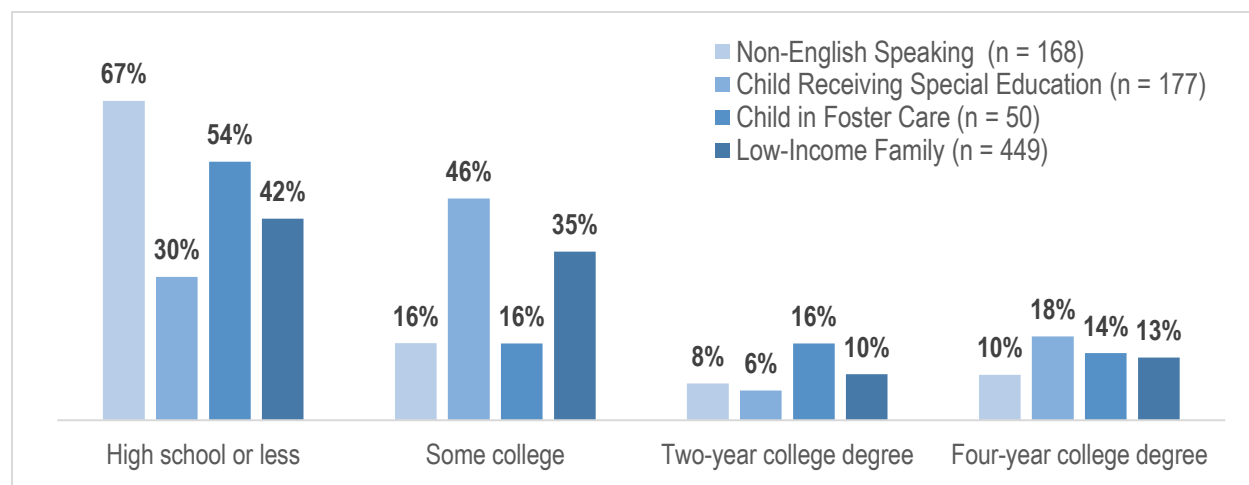


Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question for all families (N=648, missing=76) and vulnerable families (n=513, missing=36)

Source: Family Survey Q21 "What's the highest level of education you have completed?"

Among the vulnerable subgroups, a much higher proportion of the parents in the non-English-speaking families had a high school degree only (Exhibit A.2).

Exhibit A.2. Highest Education Level for Parents in Vulnerable Subgroups in Survey Sample



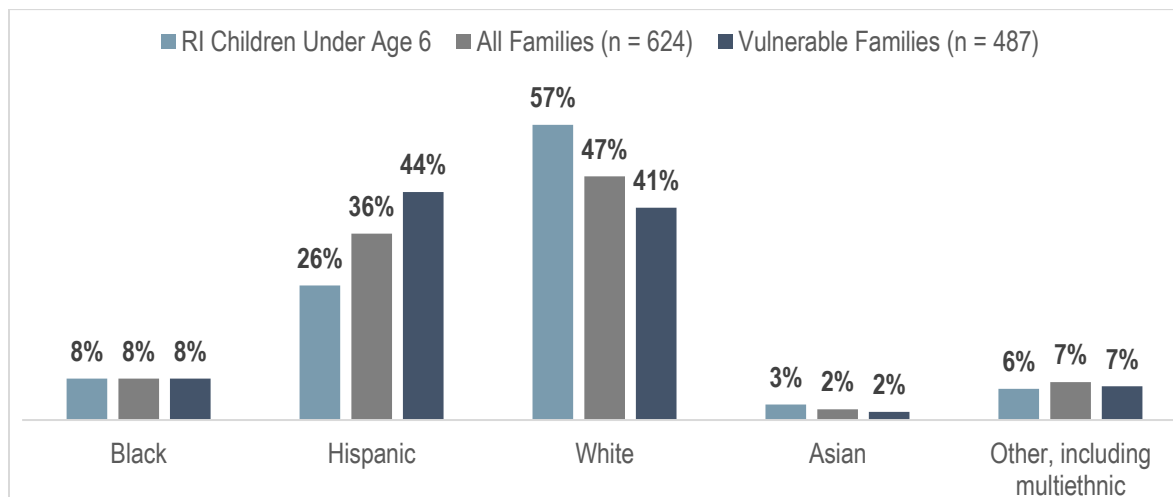
Note: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question by type of vulnerability (non-English-speaking families, n=168, missing=5; families with special needs child, n=177, missing=3; families with child in foster care n=50, missing=0; low-income families, n=449, missing=33).

Source: Family Survey Q21 "What's the highest level of education you have completed?"

The breakdown of the sample by race/ethnicity shows that the sample primarily included Hispanic and White families, with much smaller proportions of Black families and other racial groups (Exhibit A.3). Among the subgroups of vulnerable families, there was a high proportion of White families whose children were in special education and a high proportion of Hispanic families with foster children (Exhibit A.4).

APPENDIX A: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FAMILY SURVEY SAMPLE

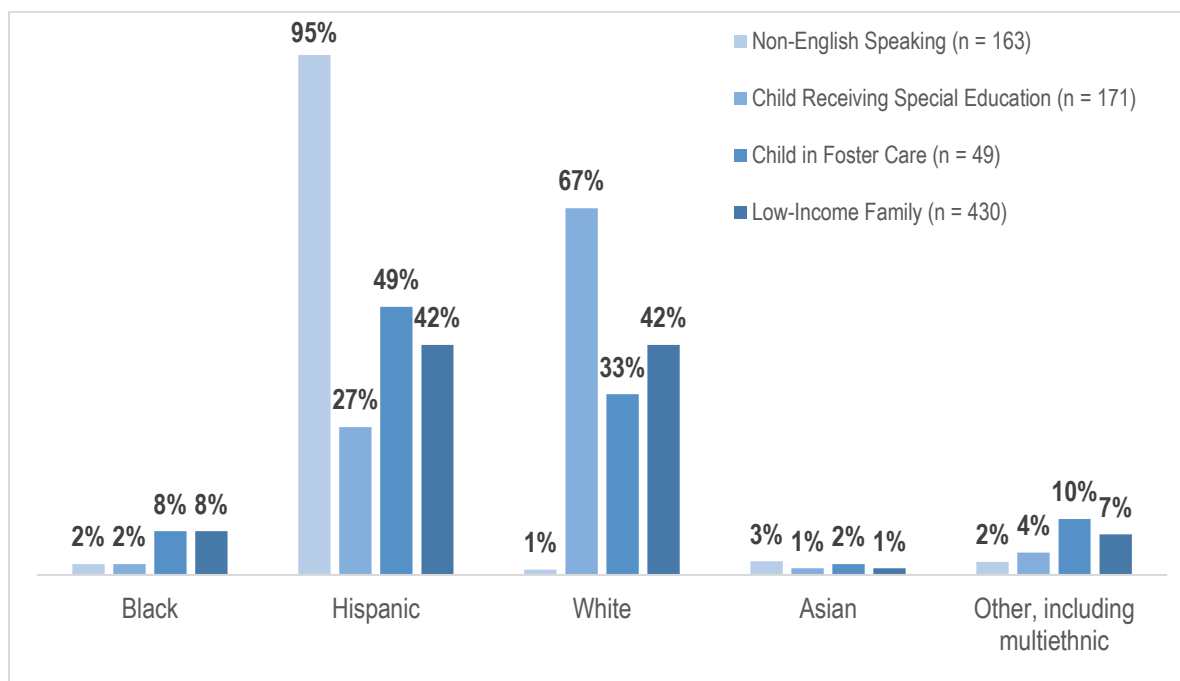
Exhibit A.3. Race/Ethnicity of Families in Survey Sample



Notes: Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question for all families (N=624, missing=100) and vulnerable families (n=487, missing=62)

Source: Family Survey Q22 "How would you describe your race and ethnicity? (Check all that apply)"

Exhibit A.4. Race/Ethnicity of Families in Vulnerable Subgroups in Survey Sample

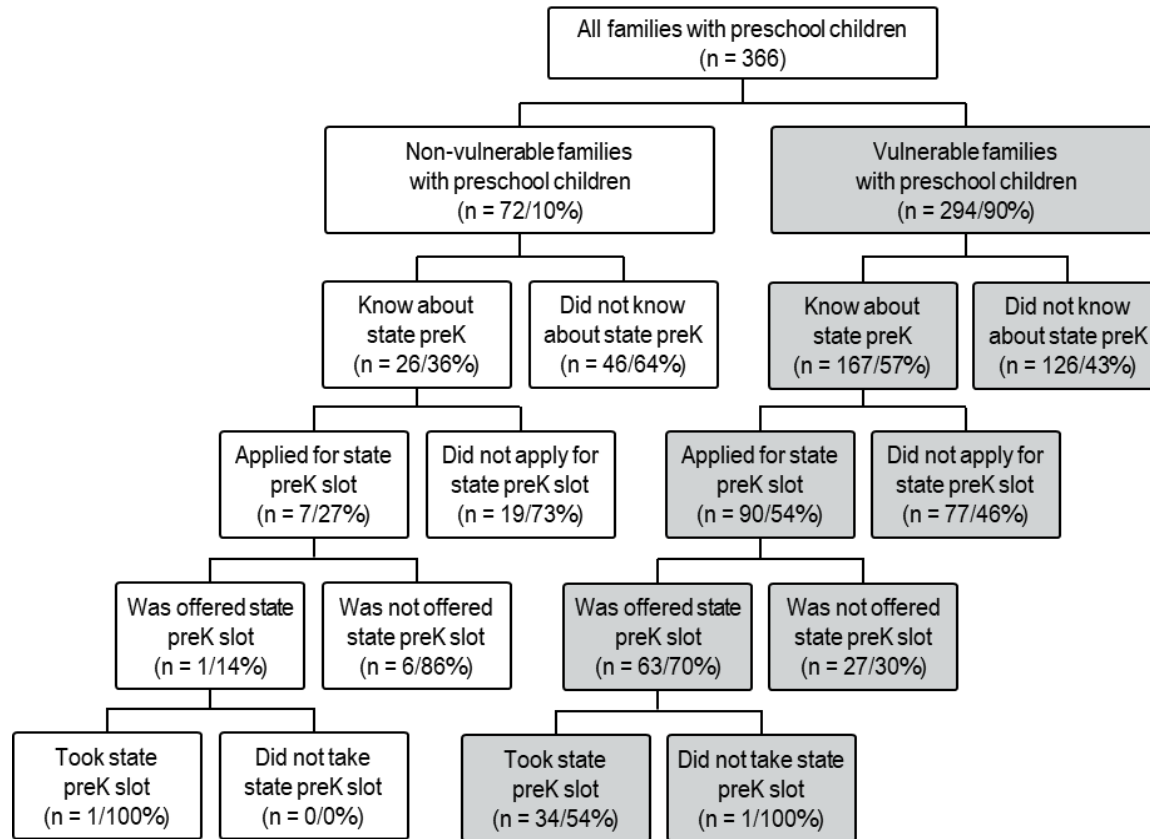


Notes: Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole percent and may not add up to 100%. Percentages show percent of respondents who responded to this question by type of vulnerability (Non-English-speaking families, n=163, missing=10; families with special needs child, n=171, missing=9; families with child in foster care n=49, missing=1; low-income families, n=430, missing=52).

Source: Family Survey Q22 "How would you describe your race and ethnicity? (Check all that apply)"

Appendix B: Flow of Children into State PreK

Exhibit B.1. Flow of Children into State Pre-K



Source: Family Survey, Q19. "Do you know about this lottery?"; Q20 "Did you apply?"

Appendix C: Family Survey Data Tables

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APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 1. Characteristics of Families in Focus Groups								
Focus Group	Language	Community	Assigned Age	Max # of Parents	# parents with 0-3	% group with 0 - 3	# parents with 3-5	% group with 3-5
Karen Bouchard Center	English	Woonsocket	0-5 years	5	2	4%	4	80%
Beautiful Beginnings	English	Providence	0-3 years	9	8	89%	2	22%
Beautiful Beginnings	English	Providence	3-5 years	6	5	83%	6	100%
Children's Friend	Spanish	Providence	3-5 years	3	0	0%	3	100%
Connecting Children & Families (Chaplin Perez)	English	Woonsocket	0-5 years	9	6	67%	3	33%
Progreso Latino	Spanish	Central Falls	0-5 years	6	4	67%	2	33%
Westerly Tower Street	English	South County	0-5 years	2	2	100%	0	0%
Wakefield Head Start	English	South County	0-5 years	2	2	100%	1	50%
Survey Group 1 English	English	Providence/ Woonsocket	0-5 years	7	5	71%	4	57%
Survey Group 2 Spanish	Spanish	Providence	0-5 years	3	2	67%	1	33%
All groups: Total				52	36		26	
All groups: Average #				5.2	3.6		2.6	
All groups: Average %						72%		51%

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 1a. Additional Characteristics of Families in Focus Groups									
Focus Group	# parents w/Special needs child	% group w/Special needs child	# parent w/Foster child	% w/Foster child	# families with family visitor	% with family visitor	# parents using child care	% using child care	No child care
Karen Bouchard Center	2	40%	0	0%	2	40%	4	100%	1
Beautiful Beginnings	1	11%	0	0%	5	56%	9	33%	0
Beautiful Beginnings	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	6	67%	0
Children's Friend	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	67%	2
Connecting Children & Families (Chaplin Perez)	3	33%	0	0%	6	67%	6	50%	1
Progreso Latino	1	17%	0	0%	1	17%	4	50%	2
Westerly Tower Street	0	0%	0	0%	1	50%	1	57%	1
Wakefield Head Start	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1
Survey Group 1 English	2	29%	1	14%	6	86%	4	75%	3
Survey Group 2 Spanish	2	67%	0	0%	3	100%	3	75%	0
All groups: Total	12		1		24		39		11
All groups: Average #	1.2		0.1		2.4		3.9		1.1
All groups: Average %		21%		1%		46%		67%	

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 2. Types of Vulnerability Among Family Survey Respondents			
Characteristic	All Vulnerable Families (n = 549)	Analysis Group 1: Children 0-3 (n=214)	Analysis Group 2: At least one child 3-5 (n= 85)
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Low Income	482 (87.8%)	194 (90.7%)	288 (86.0%)
Only Low Income	214 (39.0%)	85 (39.7%)	129 (38.5%)
Non-English	180 (32.8%)	56 (26.2%)	124 (37.0%)
Only Non-English	29 (5.3%)	11 (5.1%)	18 (5.4%)
Special Needs	180 (32.8%)	71 (32.8%)	109 (32.5%)
Only Special Needs	25 (4.6%)	4 (1.9%)	21 (6.3%)
Foster Child	50 (9.1%)	21 (9.8%)	29 (8.7%)
Only Foster Child	6 (1.1%)	2 (0.9%)	4 (1.2%)
Meet 1 Criterion	274 (49.9%)	102 (34.1%)	172 (48.3%)
Meet 2 Criterion	220 (40.5%)	96 (32.1%)	124 (41.5%)
Meet 3 Criterion	42 (7.7%)	16 (7.83%)	26 (7.8%)
Meet 4 Criterion	13 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	13 (2.4%)
Low Income & Non-English	145 (26.4%)	43 (14.4%)	102 (24.0%)
Special Needs & Low Income	148 (27.0%)	64 (29.9%)	84 (25.1%)
Note: All other combinations of criteria make up less than 5% of the vulnerable population. N= all vulnerable families.			

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 3. Number of Families in Three Focal Communities in Family Survey Sample									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All families	Vulnerable families	Less vulnerable families	All families	Vulnerable families	Less vulnerable families	All families	Vulnerable families	Less vulnerable families
Focal Communities	n (% of sample)	n (% of focal community)	n (% of focal community)	n (% of focal community)	n (% of focal community in age group)	n (% of focal community in age group)	n (% of focal community)	n (% of focal community in age group)	n (% of focal community in age group)
Washington County families ^b	108 (14.9%)	69 (63.9%)	39 (36.1%)	49 (45.4%)	34 (69.4%)	15 (30.6%)	59 (54.6%)	35 (59.3%)	24 (40.7%)
Providence families ^c	254 (35.1%)	223 (87.8%)	31 (12.2%)	95 (37.4%)	76 (80.0%)	19 (20.0%)	159 (62.6%)	147 (92.5%)	12 (7.5%)
Woonsocket families ^d	48 (6.1%)	40 (83.3%)	8 (16.7%)	20 (41.7%)	15 (75.0%)	5 (25.0%)	28 (58.3%)	25 (89.3%)	3 (10.7%)
Other Communities									
Statewide outside of these 3 focal communities	314 (43.4%)	217 (69.1%)	97 (30.9%)	135 (43.0%)	89 (65.9%)	46 (34.1%)	179 (57.0%)	128 (71.5%)	51 (28.5%)

^a Includes: non-English speaking parent/guardian, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income [receives WIC/Head Start/SNAP/subsidized child care].

^b Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898.

^c Providence includes the following zip codes: 02901-02912, 02918, 02919, and 02940.

^d Woonsocket includes the following zip code: 02895.

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Exhibit 4. Ages of Children in Family by Analysis Age Group										
	All Families	Analysis Group 1: Prenatal, 0 – 3 year old children and no child older than 3				Analysis Group 2: 3 – 5 year old child regardless of any other age groups in family/pregnancy				
		Pregnant Only	Child 0 – 3 years and pregnant	Child 0 – 3 years only	All Prenatal-3	Child 3 -5 years only	Child 3-5 years & pregnant	Child 3-5 years & child 0 – 3 years	Child 3-5 years, child 0 – 3 years, & pregnant	All 3-5 years
		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Total survey sample	724 (100%)	11 (1.5%)	10 (1.4%)	278 (38.4%)	299 (41.3%)	274 (37.8%)	6 (0.8%)	141 (19.5%)	4 (0.6%)	425 (58.7%)
Vulnerable families ^a	549 (75.8%)	0	7 (70.0%)	207 (74.5%)	214 (71.6%)	218 (79.6%)	4 (66.7%)	110 (78.0%)	3 (75.0%)	335 (78.8%)
Less vulnerable families	175 (24.2%)	11 (100.0%)	3 (30.0%)	71 (25.5%)	85 (28.4%)	56 (20.4%)	2 (50.0%)	31 (22.0%)	1 (25.0%)	90 (21.2%)

^a Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English Speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, low-income [receives WIC/Head Start/SNAP/Subsidized child care].

Exhibit 4a. Ages of Children in Family for Vulnerable Subgroups by Analysis Age Group										
	All Vulnerable Families ^a	Analysis Group 1: Prenatal, 0 – 3 year old children and no child older than 3				Analysis Group 2: 3 – 5 year old child regardless of any other age groups in family/pregnancy				
		Pregnant Only	Pregnant and 0 - 3	0 – 3 years only	All Prenatal-3	3 -5 years only	3-5 years & pregnant	3-5 years & 0 – 3 years	3-5 years, 0 – 3 years, pregnant	All 3-5 years
		n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Non-English Speaking families ^b	180 (24.9%)	0	3 (30.0%)	53 (19.1%)	56 (18.7%)	89 (32.5%)	0	34 (24.1%)	1 (25.0%)	124 (29.2%)
Families w/Special needs child	180 (24.9%)		2 (20.0%)	69 (24.8%)	71 (23.7%)	71 (25.9%)	0	37 (26.2%)	1 (25.0%)	109 (25.6%)
Families w/Foster child	50 (6.9%)		2 (20.0%)	19 (6.8%)	21 (7.0%)	19 (6.9%)	0	10 (7.1%)	0	29 (6.8%)
Low-income families	482 (66.6%)	0	7 (70.0%)	187 (67.3%)	194 (64.9%)	185 (67.5%)	4 (66.7%)	98 (69.5%)	1 (25.0%)	288 (67.8%)

^a Categories are not mutually exclusive; a family may be counted in multiple subgroups.

^b 13 families listed other and stated that they speak both English and Spanish at home, they are not included in this count. 105 families did not provide a response to primary language, these families were coded based on what language survey they filled out (English = 89, Spanish = 16).

Families w/special needs child, missing =1. Families w/foster child, missing =15.

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Exhibit 4b. Ages of Children in Family by Geography and Analysis Age Group										
	All Families ^a	Analysis Group 1: Prenatal, 0 – 3 year old children and no child older than 3				Analysis Group 2: 3 – 5 year old child regardless of any other age groups in family/pregnancy				
		Pregnant Only	Pregnant and 0 - 3	0 – 3 years only	All Prenatal-3	3 -5 years only	3-5 years & pregnant	3-5 years & 0 – 3 years	3-5 years, 0 – 3 years, pregnant	All 3-5 years
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Washington County Families ^a										
All Families	108 (100%)	2 (1.9%)	0 (0%)	47 (43.5%)	49 (45.4%)	36 (33.3%)	1 (0.9%)	22 (20.4%)	0 (0%)	59 (54.6%)
Vulnerable families ^b	69 (63.9%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	34 (72.3%)	34 (69.4%)	22 (61.1%)	0 (0%)	13 (59.1%)	0 (0%)	35 (59.3%)
Less vulnerable families	39 (36.1%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	13 (27.7%)	15 (30.6%)	14 (38.9%)	1 (100%)	9 (40.9%)	0 (0%)	24 (40.7%)
Remainder of State Families										
All Families	616 (100%)	9 (1.5%)	10 (1.6%)	231 (37.5%)	250 (40.6%)	238 (38.6%)	5 (0.8%)	119 (19.3%)	4 (0.6%)	366 (59.4%)
Vulnerable families ^b	480 (77.9%)	0 (0%)	7 (70.0%)	173 (74.9%)	180 (72.0%)	196 (82.4%)	4 (80.0%)	97 (81.5%)	3 (75.0%)	300 (82.0%)
Less vulnerable families	136 (22.1%)	9 (100%)	3 (30.0%)	58 (25.1%)	70 (28.0%)	42 (17.6%)	1 (20.0%)	22 (18.5%)	1 (25.0%)	66 (18.0%)
^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898										
^b Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English Speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income [receives WIC/Head Start/SNAP/Subsidized child care].										

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Exhibit 5. Family Size by Analysis Age Group									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All families (n = 713)	Vulnerable families (n = 549)	Less vulnerable families (n = 175)	All 0-3 families (n = 288)	Vulnerable 0-3 families (n = 214)	Less vulnerable 0-3 families (n = 74)	All 3-5 families (n = 425)	Vulnerable 3-5 families (n = 335)	Less vulnerable 3- 5 families (n = 90)
Average # children in family (s.d.)	1.49 (1.23)	1.50 (1.29)	1.45 (1.03)	1.16 (0.43)	1.14 (0.40)	1.19 (0.51)	1.71 (1.52)	1.73 (1.57)	1.66 (1.28)
Proportion of families with:									
One child	68.7%	68.5%	65.1%	83.6%	87.4%	74.1%	56.5%	56.4%	56.7%
Two children	24.3%	24.0%	7.5%	10.7%	10.7%	10.6%	33.2%	32.5%	35.6%
Three or more children	7.0%	7.5%	1.6%	2.0%	1.9%	2.4%	10.4%	11.0%	7.8%
Note: Expecting only not included (n= 11). Families that did not list number of children were coded as one child per selected age group.									

Exhibit 5a. Family Size for Vulnerable Subgroups by Analysis Age Group												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non- English speaking Families (n = 180)	Families w/ special needs child (n = 180)	Families w/ child in foster care (n = 50)	Low- income families (n = 482)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 56)	Families w/ special needs child (n = 71)	Families w/ child in foster care (n = 21)	Low- income families (n = 194)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 124)	Families w/ special needs child (n = 109)	Families w/ child in foster care (n = 29)	Low- income families (n = 288)
Average # children in family (s.d.)	1.46 (0.71)	1.36 (0.64)	1.38 (0.75)	1.51 (1.35)	1.23 (0.54)	1.11 (0.36)	1.19 (0.51)	1.15 (0.41)	1.56 (0.76)	1.51 (0.73)	1.52 (0.87)	1.76 (1.67)
Proportion of families with:												
One child	64.4%	71.1%	72.0%	68.7%	86.8%	90.1%	85.7%	87.1%	58.3%	58.7%	62.1%	56.3%
Two children	27.2%	23.9%	22.0%	23.7%	13.2%	8.5%	9.5%	10.8%	35.0%	33.9%	31.0%	32.3%
Three or more children	8.3%	5.0%	6.0%	7.7%	5.7%	1.4%	4.8%	2.1%	10.0%	7.3%	6.9%	11.5%
Note: Expecting only not included (n= 11). Families that did not list number of children were coded as one child per selected age group.												

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Exhibit 6. Parent Characteristics by Analysis Age Group									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All families	Vulnerable families	Less vulnerable families	All families	Vulnerable families	Less vulnerable families	All families	Vulnerable families	Less vulnerable families
Education level	(n=648, missing=76)	(n=513, missing=36)	(n=135, missing=40)	(n=266, missing=33)	(n=199, missing=15)	(n=67, missing=18)	(n=382, missing=43)	(n=314, missing=21)	(n=68, missing=22)
Less than high school	15.3%	18.9%	1.5%	12.0%	15.6%	1.5%	17.5%	21.0%	1.5%
High school degree	19.4%	22.2%	8.9%	18.0%	19.1%	14.9%	20.4%	24.2%	2.9%
Some college	27.6%	31.8%	11.9%	35.0%	41.2%	16.4%	22.5%	25.8%	7.4%
2 year college degree	10.3%	10.3%	10.4%	12.0%	12.1%	11.9%	9.2%	9.2%	8.8%
4 year degree or higher	27.3%	16.8%	67.4%	22.9%	12.1%	55.2%	30.4%	19.7%	79.4%
Race/Ethnicity	(n=624, missing=100)	(n=487, missing=62)	(n=124, missing=51)	(n=250, missing=49)	(n=188, missing=26)	(n=62, missing=23)	(n=361, missing=64)	(n=299, missing=36)	(n=62, missing=28)
Asian	2.1%	1.6%	4.0%	1.6%	2.1%	0.0%	13.4%	1.3%	8.1%
Black	7.5%	8.0%	6.5%	7.2%	6.9%	8.1%	43.3%	8.7%	4.8%
Hispanic	35.6%	43.5%	8.1%	30.0%	35.6%	12.9%	219.4%	48.5%	3.2%
White	47.1%	41.3%	75.0%	55.6%	51.6%	67.7%	231.3%	34.8%	82.3%
Native American	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.0%	0.0%
Other	1.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%	7.5%	1.3%	1.6%
Multietnic	6.3%	5.7%	8.9%	6.8%	5.9%	9.7%	32.8%	5.7%	8.1%
Primary Language	(n=724)	(n=549)	(n=175)	(n=299)	(n=214)	(n=85)	(n=425)	(n=335)	(n=90)
English	73.3%	65.4%	98.3%	79.6%	72.4%	97.6%	68.9%	60.9%	98.9%
Spanish	23.9%	31.5%	0.0%	17.7%	24.8%	0.0%	28.2%	35.8%	0.0%
Other (excluding multilingual)	1.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Other – English & Spanish*	1.8%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.4%	2.4%	1.9%	2.1%	1.1%
Note: 105 families did not provide a response to primary language, these families were coded based on what language survey they filled out (English = 89, Spanish = 16).									
*Respondents were asked to only select one primary language but some selected "Other" and self-identified as multilingual.									

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Exhibit 6a. Parent Characteristics for Vulnerable Subgroups by Analysis Age Group												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families	Families w/ special needs child	Families w/ child in foster care	Low-income families	Non-English speaking Families	Families w/ special needs child	Families w/ child in foster care	Low-income families	Non-English speaking Families	Families w/ special needs child	Families w/ child in foster care	Low-income families
Education level	(n=168, missing =5)	(n=177, missing =3)	(n=50, missing =0)	(n=449, missing =33)	(n=53, missing =0)	(n=71, missing =0)	(n=71, missing =0)	(n=180, missing =14)	(n=115, missing =5)	(n=106, missing =3)	(n=29, missing =0)	(n=269, missing =19)
Less than high school	40.5%	9.6%	24.0%	18.3%	41.5%	4.2%	23.8%	14.4%	40.0%	13.2%	24.1%	20.8%
High school degree	26.2%	20.3%	30.0%	23.8%	22.6%	8.5%	9.5%	20.0%	27.8%	28.3%	44.8%	26.4%
Some college	16.1%	46.3%	16.0%	35.2%	9.4%	73.2%	23.8%	44.4%	19.1%	28.3%	10.3%	29.0%
2 year degree	7.7%	6.2%	16.0%	9.6%	13.2%	7.0%	23.8%	11.7%	5.2%	5.7%	10.3%	8.2%
4 year degree or higher	9.5%	17.5%	14.0%	13.1%	13.2%	7.0%	19.0%	9.4%	7.8%	24.5%	10.3%	15.6%
Race/Ethnicity	(n= 163, missing =10)	(n=171, missing =9)	(n=49, missing =1)	(n=430, missing =52)	(n= 50, missing =3)	(n=68, missing =3)	(n=21, missing =0)	(n=171, missing =23)	(n=113, missing= 7)	(n=103, missing =6)	(n=28, missing =1)	(n=256, missing =32)
Asian	2.5%	1.2%	2.0%	1.2%	6.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	3.6%	1.2%
Black	1.8%	2.3%	8.2%	7.7%	2.0%	1.5%	9.5%	6.4%	1.8%	2.9%	7.1%	8.6%
Hispanic	94.5%	26.9%	49.0%	41.9%	98.0%	7.4%	33.3%	33.3%	92.9%	39.8%	60.7%	48.0%
White	1.2%	66.7%	32.7%	42.3%	0.0%	88.2%	42.9%	53.8%	1.8%	52.4%	25.0%	35.2%
Native American	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Other	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Multiethnic	1.8%	4.1%	10.2%	6.5%	0.0%	2.9%	14.3%	6.4%	2.7%	4.9%	7.1%	5.5%
Primary Language		(n=180)	(n=50)	(n=482)		(n=71)	(n=21)	(n=194)		(n=109)	(n=29)	(n=288)
English		78.9%	58.0%	67.8%		95.8%	76.2%	76.3%		67.9%	55.2%	62.2%
Spanish		0.6%	42.0%	29.5%		4.2%	23.8%	21.6%		30.3%	44.8%	34.7%
Other (excl. multilingual)		0.6%	0.0%	0.6%		0.0%	0.0%	0.5%		0.9%	0.0%	0.7%
Other–Eng. & Spanish*		78.9%	0.0%	2.1%		0.0%	0.0%	1.5%		0.9%	0.0%	2.4%
Note: 105 families did not provide a response to primary language, these families were coded based on what language survey they filled out (English = 89, Spanish = 16).												
*Respondents were asked to only select one primary language but some selected “Other” and self-identified as multilingual.												

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Exhibit 7. Most Needed Services/Programs by Analysis Age Group									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All Families (n = 707, missing =17)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 539, missing =10)	Less vulnerable families (n = 168, missing = 7)	All 0-3 Families (n = 290, missing =9)	0-3 Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 208, missing =6)	0-3 Less vulnerable families (n = 82, missing = 3)	All 3-5 Families (n = 417, missing =8)	3-5 Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 331, missing =4)	3-5 Less vulnerable families (n = 86, missing =4)
Need	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Job	19.9%	21.5%	14.9%	19.0%	21.6%	12.2%	20.6%	21.5%	17.4%
Affordable child care	44.0%	40.4%	55.4%	42.1%	38.0%	52.4%	45.3%	42.0%	58.1%
Nearby child care	32.8%	36.0%	22.6%	36.2%	43.3%	18.3%	30.5%	31.4%	26.7%
Special needs services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Affordable health care	28.1%	26.3%	33.9%	22.8%	21.6%	25.6%	31.9%	29.3%	41.9%
Information on programs	30.7%	32.8%	23.8%	31.4%	33.2%	26.8%	30.2%	32.6%	20.9%
Financial support for job training, school	21.9%	23.4%	17.3%	20.3%	20.2%	20.7%	23.0%	25.4%	14.0%
Safe, affordable housing	23.8%	26.5%	14.9%	22.1%	24.0%	17.1%	24.9%	28.1%	12.8%
None of above	5.2%	4.5%	7.7%	4.5%	3.8%	6.1%	5.8%	4.8%	9.3%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special ed/ child in foster care/low-income Note: Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select their top 3 choices.									

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Exhibit 7a. Most Needed Services/Programs for Vulnerable Families Subgroups by Analysis Age Group												
Need	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families (n = 178, missing =2)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 180)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 50)	Low-Income Families (n = 473, missing=9)	0-3 Non-English speaking Families (n = 54, missing =2)	0-3 Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 71)	0-3 Families w/Foster Child (n = 21)	0-3 Low-Income Families (n = 189, missing =5)	3-5 Non-English speaking Families (n = 124)	3-5 Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 109)	3-5 Families w/Foster Child (n = 29)	3-5 Low-Income Families (n = 284, missing=4)
Job	29.8%	11.1%	16.0%	21.8%	31.5%	12.7%	28.6%	20.6%	29.0%	10.1%	6.9%	22.5%
Affordable child care	36.5%	33.9%	24.0%	41.6%	35.2%	29.6%	28.6%	38.1%	37.1%	36.7%	20.7%	44.0%
Nearby child care	42.7%	43.3%	46.0%	37.0%	42.6%	60.6%	61.9%	42.9%	42.7%	32.1%	34.5%	33.1%
Special needs services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Affordable health care	31.5%	23.3%	26.0%	26.4%	25.9%	21.1%	14.3%	22.2%	33.9%	24.8%	34.5%	29.2%
Information on programs	31.5%	42.2%	40.0%	32.6%	24.1%	50.7%	42.9%	33.3%	34.7%	36.7%	37.9%	32.0%
Financial support for job training, school	19.7%	18.9%	14.0%	23.9%	14.8%	19.7%	9.5%	21.7%	21.8%	18.3%	17.2%	25.4%
Safe, affordable housing	24.7%	16.7%	16.0%	28.1%	22.2%	14.1%	19.0%	24.9%	25.8%	18.3%	13.8%	30.3%
None of above	4.5%	2.2%	4.0%	3.6%	5.6%	0.0%	4.8%	3.2%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	3.9%
Note: Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select their top 3 choices.												

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Exhibit 7b. Most Needed Services/Programs by Geography and Vulnerability										
	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Washington County Families (n = 108, missing =0)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 69, missing =0)	Less vulnerable families (n = 39, missing =0)	0-3 Families (n = 49, missing =0)	3-5 Families (n = 59, missing =0)	All Remainder of State Families (n = 599, missing =17)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 470, missing=10)	Less vulnerable families (n = 129, missing=7)	0-3 Families (n = 241, missing = 9)	3-5 Families (n = 358, missing = 8)
Need	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Job	11.1%	13.0%	7.7%	14.3%	8.5%	21.5%	22.8%	17.1%	19.9%	22.6%
Affordable child care	40.7%	36.2%	48.7%	36.7%	44.1%	44.6%	41.1%	57.4%	43.2%	45.5%
Nearby child care	27.8%	31.9%	20.5%	36.7%	20.3%	33.7%	36.6%	23.3%	36.1%	32.1%
Special needs services	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Affordable health care	28.7%	34.8%	17.9%	26.5%	30.5%	28.0%	25.1%	38.8%	22.0%	32.1%
Information on programs	31.5%	31.9%	30.8%	36.7%	27.1%	30.6%	33.0%	21.7%	30.3%	30.7%
Financial support for job training, school	15.7%	20.3%	7.7%	20.4%	11.9%	23.0%	23.8%	20.2%	20.3%	24.9%
Safe, affordable housing	13.9%	18.8%	5.1%	14.3%	13.6%	25.5%	27.7%	17.8%	23.7%	26.8%
None of above	9.3%	2.9%	20.5%	2.0%	15.3%	4.5%	4.7%	3.9%	5.0%	4.2%
^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898. ^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select their top 3 choices.										

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 8. Currently or Ever Participated in Programs by Analysis Age Group									
Program	All Families (excluding expecting only)			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group (excluding expecting only)			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All Families (n = 684, missing =29)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 527, missing =11)	Less vulnerable families (n = 157, missing = 18)	All 0-3 Families (n = 268, missing =20)	0-3 Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 194, missing =9)	0-3 Less vulnerable families (n = 63, missing =11)	All 3-5 Families (n = 416, missing =9)	3-5 Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 333, missing =2)	3-5 Less vulnerable families (n = 83, missing =7)
Family home visiting	22.2%	23.3%	18.5%	27.6%	29.9%	25.4%	18.8%	19.5%	15.7%
WIC	53.8%	69.8%		64.6%	89.2%		46.9%	58.6%	
SNAP*	21.6%	28.1%					27.4%	34.2%	
Early Head Start	22.8%	29.6%		25.4%	35.1%		21.2%	26.4%	
Head Start*	18.0%	22.5%					18.0%	22.5%	
Early Intervention services	8.0%	9.3%	3.8%	19.0%	23.2%	9.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%
Preschool Special Education Services*	13.0%	16.2%					13.0%	16.2%	
Providence Talks	14.8%	18.6%	1.9%	20.1%	27.8%	0.0%	11.3%	13.2%	3.6%
Any Program (any of the above)	74.3%	89.2%	24.2%	72.8%	89.2%	17.5%	75.2%	89.2%	19.3%
No Programs (none of the above)	24.1%	9.9%	72.0%	25.0%	9.8%	76.2%	23.6%	9.9%	78.3%
I don't know	1.6%	0.9%	3.8%	2.2%	1.0%	6.3%	1.2%	0.9%	2.4%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select all that apply. Expecting only families were not asked about program participation (n=11) and are not included. *Online respondents with only children age 0-3 were not asked about Head Start or SNAP (only were asked about Early Head Start and WIC).									

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 8a. Currently or Ever Participated in Programs for Vulnerable Families Subgroups by Analysis Age Group												
Program	All Families (excluding expecting only)				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group (excluding expecting only)				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families (n = 176, missing =4)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 180)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 50)	Low-Income Families (n = 482)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 54, missing =2)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 71)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 21)	Low-Income Families (n = 194)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 122, missing=2)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 109)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 29)	Low-Income Families (n = 288)
Family home visiting	14.2%	31.7%	30.0%	22.8%	13.0%	39.4%	42.9%	27.8%	14.8%	26.6%	20.7%	19.4%
WIC	61.9%	55.0%	34.0%	76.3%	72.2%	78.9%	52.4%	89.2%	57.4%	39.4%	20.7%	67.7%
SNAP*	22.1%	22.9%	20.7%	39.6%					22.1%	22.9%	20.7%	39.6%
Early Head Start	22.7%	38.9%	50.0%	32.4%	13.0%	45.1%	52.4%	35.1%	27.0%	34.9%	48.3%	30.6%
Head Start*	19.7%	24.8%	27.6%	21.5%					19.7%	24.8%	27.6%	21.5%
Early Intervention services	1.7%	20.6%	8.0%	9.1%	5.6%	49.3%	19.0%	20.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Preschool Special Education Services*	33.3%	75.0%	84.2%	39.2%					33.3%	75.0%	84.2%	39.2%
Providence Talks	16.5%	33.9%	34.0%	19.3%	13.0%	54.9%	23.8%	26.8%	18.0%	20.2%	41.4%	14.2%
Any Program (any of the above)	86.4%	90.0%	86.0%	97.7%	85.2%	95.8%	90.5%	95.4%	86.9%	86.2%	82.8%	99.3%
No Programs (none of the above)	11.9%	8.3%	12.0%	2.1%	13.0%	2.8%	9.5%	4.1%	11.5%	11.9%	13.8%	0.7%
I don't know	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	0.2%	1.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.6%	1.8%	3.4%	0.0%
Note: Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select all that apply. Expecting only families were not asked about program participation (n=11) and are not included. *Online respondents with only children age 0-3 were not asked about Head Start or SNAP (only were asked about Early Head Start and WIC).												

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 8b. Currently or Ever Participated in Programs by Geography										
Program	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Washington County Families (n = 104, missing =4)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 69, missing =0)	Less vulnerable families (n = 35, missing =4)	0-3 Families (n = 49, missing =4)	3-5 Families (n = 59, missing =0)	All Remainder of State Families (n = 590, missing =26)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 476, missing =4)	Less vulnerable families (n = 114, missing =22)	0-3 Families (n = 233, missing =17)	3-5 Families (n = 357, missing = 9)
Family home visiting	26.0%	30.4%	17.1%	26.5%	23.7%	21.2%	21.4%	20.2%	26.2%	17.9%
WIC	35.6%	53.6%		53.1%	18.6%	56.1%	69.5%		63.1%	51.5%
SNAP*	15.4%	23.2%			20.3%	22.4%	27.7%			28.6%
Early Head Start	20.2%	30.4%		24.5%	15.3%	22.9%	28.4%		24.0%	22.1%
Head Start*	13.5%	20.3%			13.6%	14.1%	17.4%			18.8%
Early Intervention services	12.5%	14.5%	8.6%	26.5%	0.0%	7.1%	25.1%	2.6%	16.3%	1.1%
Preschool Special Education Services*	14.4%	21.7%			25.4%	6.6%	8.2%			10.9%
Providence Talks						13.6%	16.4%	1.8%	18.0%	10.6%
Any Program (any of the above)	60.6%	81.2%	20.0%	67.3%	57.6%	77.1%	90.8%	20.2%	75.5%	78.2%
No Programs (none of the above)	39.4%	18.8%	80.0%	32.7%	42.4%	21.0%	8.2%	74.6%	21.9%	20.4%
I don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.1%	5.3%	2.6%	1.4%
<p>a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898.</p> <p>b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.</p> <p>Note: Responses will not add to 100% as respondents were asked to select all that apply.</p> <p>*Online respondents with only children age 0-3 were not asked about Head Start or SNAP (only were asked about Early Head Start and WIC). Expecting only families were not asked about program participation (n=11) and are not included.</p>										

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 9. Perception that Programs Have Benefits by Analysis Age Group									
Proportion (%) of families who perceive extent of benefit	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 441, missing =77-105)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n =413, missing =65-94)	Less vulnerable families (n = 28, missing =5)	All (n = 182, missing =19-29)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 167, missing =10-21)	Less vulnerable families (n = 15, missing=0-1)	All (n = 259, missing =58-76)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 246, missing =55-73)	Less vulnerable families (n =13, missing =3-4)
For child/children's growth and development									
A lot (3)	61.7%	62.3%	51.9%	50.8%	50.9%	50.0%	69.3%	70.1%	53.8%
Some (2)	16.3%	16.1%	18.5%	13.4%	12.7%	21.4%	18.3%	18.4%	15.4%
A little (1)	14.9%	14.4%	22.2%	24.0%	24.8%	14.3%	8.6%	7.4%	30.8%
Not at all (0)	6.4%	6.4%	7.4%	10.6%	10.3%	14.3%	3.5%	3.7%	0.0%
Don't Know	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.35 (0.95)	2.39 (0.84)	2.35 (0.95)	2.07 (1.08)	2.04 (1.10)	2.60 (0.70)	2.54 (0.80)	2.56 (0.79)	2.23 (0.93)
For parent to support child:									
A lot (3)	53.3%	53.6%	48.1%	38.7%	38.6%	40.0%	63.4%	63.6%	58.3%
Some (2)	31.9%	31.8%	33.3%	36.3%	35.9%	40.0%	28.8%	29.0%	25.0%
A little (1)	10.2%	10.4%	7.4%	17.9%	18.3%	13.3%	4.9%	5.2%	0.0%
Not at all (0)	3.2%	2.9%	7.4%	5.4%	5.2%	6.7%	1.6%	1.3%	8.3%
Don't Know	1.5%	1.3%	3.7%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	8.3%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.25 (0.98)	2.24 (0.99)	2.43 (0.82)	2.01 (1.08)	1.98 (1.10)	2.40 (0.66)	2.41 (0.87)	2.41 (0.86)	2.46 (0.93)
For parent confidence:									
A lot (3)	52.1%	52.1%	51.9%	40.4%	40.8%	35.7%	60.3%	59.8%	69.2%
Some (2)	27.5%	27.4%	29.6%	31.9%	30.9%	42.9%	24.5%	25.0%	15.4%
A little (1)	9.4%	9.3%	11.1%	10.2%	9.9%	14.3%	8.9%	8.9%	7.7%
Not at all (0)	9.7%	9.8%	7.4%	15.7%	16.4%	7.1%	5.5%	5.4%	7.7%
Don't Know	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.0%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.39 (0.79)	2.39 (0.79)	2.50 (0.79)	2.13 (0.88)	2.10 (0.89)	2.55 (0.50)	2.56 (0.67)	2.56 (0.89)	2.45 (0.66)
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: n = families who participate in at least one program. Not all of the same families answered all 3 types of benefits. Average rating excludes those who "don't know" the extent of the benefit.									

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 9a. Perception that Programs Have Benefits for Vulnerable Subgroups												
Proportion (%) of families who perceive extent of benefit	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families (n = 143, missing =19-34)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 135, missing =27-32)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 41, missing =3-6)	Low-Income Families (n = 401, missing =90-111)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 43, missing =11-15)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 58, missing =10)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 18, missing =3-4)	Low-Income Families (n = 163, missing =40-43)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 106, missing =0-19)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 77, missing =17-22)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 23, missing =1-2)	Low-Income Families (n = 238, missing =49-68)
For child/children's growth and development												
A lot (3)	79.0%	40.7%	50.0%	62.4%	82.1%	13.8%	35.3%	50.6%	72.6%	61.0%	60.9%	70.0%
Some (2)	4.3%	32.6%	12.5%	14.6%	2.6%	55.2%	11.8%	25.3%	5.7%	15.6%	13.0%	7.6%
A little (1)	16.7%	12.6%	30.0%	15.9%	15.4%	8.6%	35.3%	12.3%	21.7%	15.6%	26.1%	18.1%
Not at all (0)	0.0%	14.1%	7.5%	6.6%	0.0%	22.4%	17.6%	11.0%	0.0%	7.8%	0.0%	3.8%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.75 (0.53)	1.80 (1.13)	2.23 (0.94)	2.35 (0.96)	2.79 (0.46)	1.14 (0.92)	1.88 (1.08)	2.03 (1.10)	2.73 (0.55)	2.30 (0.99)	2.48 (0.71)	2.55 (0.79)
For parent to support child												
A lot (3)	67.7%	38.3%	59.0%	54.1%	62.5%	13.8%	37.5%	38.5%	69.6%	57.3%	73.9%	63.6%
Some (2)	27.4%	35.3%	28.2%	31.7%	25.0%	43.1%	31.3%	35.7%	28.3%	29.3%	26.1%	28.9%
A little (1)	3.2%	21.8%	10.3%	10.7%	9.4%	34.5%	25.0%	18.9%	1.1%	12.0%	0.0%	5.3%
Not at all (0)	0.8%	4.5%	2.6%	3.0%	0.0%	8.6%	6.3%	5.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%
Don't Know	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.62 (0.61)	1.83 (1.13)	2.36 (0.85)	2.23 (1.00)	2.54 (0.68)	1.40 (1.16)	2.47 (0.50)	1.96 (1.11)	2.65 (0.59)	2.18 (0.97)	2.29 (1.03)	2.40 (0.87)
For parent confidence												
A lot (3)	66.9%	36.2%	54.1%	52.8%	61.3%	20.7%	46.7%	41.5%	69.0%	48.6%	59.1%	60.1%
Some (2)	26.3%	30.0%	29.7%	26.7%	25.8%	32.8%	53.3%	30.3%	26.4%	27.8%	13.6%	24.3%
A little (1)	4.2%	13.1%	8.1%	9.2%	9.7%	12.1%	0.0%	9.2%	2.3%	13.9%	13.6%	9.2%
Not at all (0)	0.8%	20.0%	5.4%	10.3%	0.0%	34.5%	0.0%	17.6%	1.1%	8.3%	9.1%	5.5%
Don't Know	1.7%	0.8%	2.7%	1.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.4%	4.5%	0.9%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.63 (0.59)	2.06 (0.88)	2.41 (0.79)	2.37 (0.80)	2.54 (0.68)	1.62 (0.83)	1.93 (0.83)	2.07 (0.90)	2.67 (0.56)	2.42 (0.76)	2.73 (0.45)	2.56 (0.66)
Note: n = families who participate in at least one program. Not all of the same families answered all 3 types of benefits.												
Average rating excludes those who "don't know" the extent of the benefit.												

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 9b. Perception that Programs Have Benefits by Geography										
Proportion (%) of families who perceive extent of benefit	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Families (n = 54, missing =10-13)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 48, missing =9-12)	Less vulnerable families (n = 6, missing=1-2)	0-3 Families (n = 28, missing=5-7)	3-5 Families (n = 26, missing =9-10)	All Families (n = 387, missing =72-102)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 363, missing =70-100)	Less vulnerable families (n = 24, missing=1-3)	0-3 Families (n = 155, missing =29-36)	3-5 Families (n = 232, missing =47-66)
For child/children's growth and development										
A lot (3)	52.8%	53.2%	50.0%	32.1%	76.0%	62.9%	63.5%	52.4%	54.3%	68.5%
Some (2)	11.3%	10.6%	16.7%	14.3%	8.0%	17.0%	16.9%	19.0%	13.2%	19.4%
A little (1)	26.4%	25.5%	33.3%	39.3%	12.0%	13.3%	13.0%	19.0%	21.2%	8.2%
Not at all (0)	9.4%	9.4%	0.0%	7.5%	1.9%	6.0%	5.8%	9.5%	9.9%	3.4%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.4%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.08 (1.08)	2.06 (1.10)	2.17 (0.90)	1.64 (1.08)	2.56 (0.85)	2.38 (0.93)	2.39 (0.92)	2.14 (1.04)	2.13 (1.07)	2.54 (0.79)
For parent to support child										
A lot (3)	47.1%	45.7%	60.0%	25.9%	70.8%	54.2%	54.7%	45.5%	41.1%	62.6%
Some (2)	35.3%	34.8%	40.0%	44.4%	25.0%	31.4%	31.4%	31.8%	34.8%	29.2%
A little (1)	13.7%	15.2%	0.0%	22.2%	4.2%	9.7%	9.8%	9.1%	17.0%	5.0%
Not at all (0)	3.9%	3.9%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	3.1%	2.7%	9.1%	5.0%	1.8%
Don't Know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	1.5%	4.5%	2.1%	1.4%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.10 (1.05)	2.02 (1.09)	2.67 (0.47)	1.69 (1.14)	2.57 (0.71)	2.26 (0.97)	2.26 (0.97)	2.14 (0.99)	2.04 (1.05)	2.39 (0.88)
For parent confidence										
A lot (3)	44.0%	40.9%	66.7%	26.9%	62.5%	53.3%	53.6%	47.6%	42.9%	60.1%
Some (2)	36.0%	36.4%	33.3%	42.3%	29.2%	26.3%	26.2%	28.6%	30.0%	23.9%
A little (1)	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	10.5%	10.2%	14.3%	11.4%	9.9%
Not at all (0)	16.0%	16.0%	0.0%	14.0%	2.0%	8.8%	8.7%	9.5%	13.6%	5.6%
Don't Know	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	1.1%	1.2%	0.0%	2.1%	0.5%
Average rating (0-3)*: mean (s.d.)	2.25 (0.84)	2.22 (0.86)	2.60 (0.49)	1.89 (0.87)	2.67 (0.55)	2.39 (0.79)	2.40 (0.78)	2.19 (0.96)	2.14 (0.88)	2.55 (0.68)
^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898. ^b Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: n = families who participate in at least one program. Not all of the same families answered all 3 types of benefits. Average rating excludes those who "don't know" the extent of the benefit.										

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 10. Rating of Benefits Across 3 Types of Benefits									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 441)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 413)	Less Vulnerable Families (n = 28)	All (n = 182)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 167)	Less Vulnerable Families (n = 15)	All (n = 259)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 246)	Less vulnerable families (n = 13)
Proportion of families who perceive “a lot” of benefits (%)									
For children’s development	61.7%	62.3%	51.9%	50.8%	50.9%	50.0%	69.3%	70.1%	53.8%
For helping parent teach child	53.3%	53.6%	48.1%	38.7%	38.6%	40.0%	63.4%	63.6%	58.3%
For parent confidence	52.1%	52.1%	51.9%	40.4%	40.8%	35.7%	60.3%	59.8%	69.2%
For all 3 benefits	39.2%	39.2%	39.3%	27.5%	27.5%	26.7%	47.5%	47.2%	53.8%
Average Rating across 3 types of benefits (s.d.)									
Average rating (0-9)	6.50 (2.77)	6.51 (2.59)	6.36 (2.77)	5.69 (2.70)	5.66 (2.70)	6.00 (2.63)	7.07 (2.38)	7.08 (2.35)	6.77 (2.86)
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: n = families who participate in at least one program. Not all of the same families answered all 3 types of benefits. Average rating excludes those who “don’t know” the extent of the benefit.									

Exhibit 10a. Rating of Benefits Across 3 Types of Benefits for Vulnerable Subgroups												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non- English speaking Families (n = 143)	Families w/ Special Needs Child (n = 135)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 41)	Low- Income Families (n = 401)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 43)	Families w/ Special Needs Child (n = 58)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 18)	Low- Income Families (n = 163)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 100)	Families w/ Special Needs Child (n = 77)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 23)	Low- Income Families (n = 238)
Proportion of families who perceive “a lot” of benefits (%)												
For children’s development	79.0%	40.7%	50.0%	62.4%	82.1%	13.8%	35.3%	50.6%	72.6%	61.0%	60.9%	70.0%
For helping parent teach child	67.7%	38.3%	59.0%	54.1%	62.5%	13.8%	37.5%	38.5%	69.6%	57.3%	73.9%	63.6%
For parent confidence	66.9%	36.2%	54.1%	52.8%	61.3%	20.7%	46.7%	41.5%	69.0%	48.6%	59.1%	60.1%
For all 3 benefits	49.0%	28.9%	39.0%	38.9%	34.9%	12.1%	22.2%	27.0%	55.0%	15.6%	52.2%	47.1%
Average Rating across 3 types of benefits (s.d.)												
Average (0-9)	7.04	5.59	6.56	6.48	6.14	4.16	5.61	5.62	7.43	6.68	7.30	7.07

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Note: n = families who participate in at least one program. Not all of the same families answered all 3 types of benefits.

Average rating excludes those who “don’t know” the extent of the benefit.

Exhibit 10b. Perception that Programs Have Benefits by Geography

	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Families (n = 54, missing =10-13)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 48, missing =9-12)	Less vulnerable families (n = 6, missing=1-2)	0-3 Families (n = 28, missing=5-7)	3-5 Families (n = 26, missing =9-10)	All Families (n = 387, missing =72-102)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 363, missing =70-100)	Less vulnerable families (n = 24, missing=1-3)	0-3 Families (n = 155, missing =29-36)	3-5 Families (n = 232, missing =47-66)
Proportion of families who perceive “a lot” of benefits (%)										
For children’s development	52.8%	53.2%	50.0%	32.1%	76.0%	62.9%	63.5%	52.4%	54.3%	68.5%
For helping parent teach child	47.1%	45.7%	60.0%	25.9%	70.8%	54.2%	54.7%	45.5%	41.1%	62.6%
For parent confidence	44.0%	40.9%	66.7%	26.9%	62.5%	53.3%	53.6%	47.6%	42.9%	60.1%
For all 3 benefits	37.0%	35.4%	50.0%	21.4%	53.8%	39.5%	39.9%	33.3%	28.4%	47.0%
Average Rating across 3 types of benefits (s.d.)										
Average (0-9)	6.04 (2.82)	5.92 (2.86)	7.00 (2.24)	4.96 (2.76)	7.19 (2.40)	6.34 (2.81)	6.39 (2.76)	5.54 (3.39)	5.50 (2.99)	6.90 (2.53)

Note: n = families who participate in at least one program. Not all of the same families answered all 3 types of benefits.

Average rating excludes those who “don’t know” the extent of the benefit.

Exhibit 10c. Average Rating of Benefits Across 3 Types of Benefits among Families who Received Specific Programs

	Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n =75)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 66)	Less vulnerable families (n = 9)	All (n=110)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n=101)	Less vulnerable families (n=9)
Participants in family visiting/EHS	5.92 (2.69)	5.68 (2.73)	7.67 (1.56)	7.35 (2.19)	7.32 (2.18)	7.67 (2.26)
Participants in Head start				7.31 (2.21)	7.31 (2.21)	0
Participants in state preK ^b				7.20 (2.20)	7.20 (2.20)	0

^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.

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b Families who stated that they applied and accepted a slot in the state Pre-K lottery (n=30).

Exhibit 11. If Families Experience Barriers to Accessing Services

	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 647, missing =77)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 503, missing=46)	Less vulnerable families (n = 144, missing =31)	All (n = 258, missing=41)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 189, missing=25)	Less vulnerable families (n = 69, missing =16)	All (n = 389, missing=36)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 314, missing=21)	Less vulnerable families (n = 75, Missing=15)
Multiple barriers	29.8%	35.0%	11.8%	31.0%	38.1%	11.6%	29.0%	33.1%	12.0%
Any barrier ^b	60.1%	66.4%	38.2%	57.8%	66.1%	34.8%	61.7%	66.6%	41.3%
None of the listed barriers ^c	39.9%	33.6%	61.8%	42.2%	33.9%	65.2%	38.3%	33.4%	58.7%

^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.

^b Only families that selected one of the listed barriers.

^c Families that selected "I haven't experienced difficulties getting the services that we need" or "None of the above."

Exhibit 11a. If Families in Vulnerable Subgroups Experience Barriers to Accessing Programs/Services

	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non- English speaking Families (n = 153, missing=27)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 178, missing=2)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 48, missing =2)	Low- Income Families (n = 442, missing =40)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 43, missing=13)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 71, missing=0)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 19, missing=2)	Low- Income Families (n = 172, missing =22)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 110, missing=14)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 107, missing=2)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 29)	Low- Income Families (n = 270, missing=18)
Multiple barriers	27.5%	63.5%	70.8%	36.4%	7.0%	74.6%	42.1%	40.1%	35.5%	56.1%	89.7%	34.1%
Any barrier ^a	60.8%	82.0%	81.3%	68.1%	41.9%	85.9%	63.2%	68.6%	68.2%	79.4%	93.1%	67.8%
None of the listed barriers ^b	39.2%	18.0%	18.8%	31.9%	58.1%	14.1%	36.8%	31.4%	31.8%	20.6%	6.9%	32.2%

^a Only families that selected one of the listed barriers.

^b Families that selected "I haven't experienced difficulties getting the services that we need" or "None of the above."

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Exhibit 11b. If Families Experience Barriers to Accessing Services by Geography										
	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Washington County Families (n = 102, missing =6)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 69, missing =0)	Less vulnerable families (n = 33, missing =6)	0-3 Families (n = 44, missing =5)	3-5 Families (n = 59, missing =0)	All Remainder of State Families (n = 545, missing =71)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 434, missing =46)	Less vulnerable families (n = 111, missing =25)	0-3 Families (n = 212, missing =38)	3-5 Families (n = 333, missing =33)
Multiple barriers	37.3%	52.2%	6.1%	41.3%	33.9%	28.4%	32.3%	13.5%	28.8%	28.2%
Any barrier ^c	56.9%	69.6%	30.3%	52.2%	60.7%	60.7%	65.9%	40.5%	59.0%	61.9%
None of the listed barriers ^d	43.1%	30.4%	69.7%	47.8%	39.3%	39.3%	34.1%	59.5%	41.0%	38.1%

^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898.

^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.

^c Only families that selected one of the listed barriers.

^d Families that selected "I haven't experienced difficulties getting the services that we need" or "None of the above."

Exhibit 11c. If Families Experience Barriers to Accessing Services by Program Participation										
	Families in Program with Navigator ^a					Families not in Program with Navigator				
	All Families (n = 290, missing =16)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 262, missing =15)	Less vulnerable families (n = 28, missing =1)	0-3 Families (n = 119, missing =8)	3-5 Families (n = 171, missing =8)	All Families (n = 357, missing =61)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 241, missing =31)	Less vulnerable families (n = 116, missing =30)	0-3 Families (n = 139, missing =33)	3-5 Families (n = 218, missing =28)
Multiple barriers	41.4%	45.0%	7.1%	48.7%	36.3%	20.4%	24.1%	12.9%	15.8%	23.4%
Any barrier ^c	67.2%	70.2%	39.3%	73.9%	62.6%	54.3%	62.2%	37.9%	43.9%	61.0%
None of the listed barriers ^d	32.8%	29.8%	60.7%	26.1%	37.4%	45.7%	37.8%	62.1%	56.1%	39.0%

^a Families who are currently or have ever been in Family Home Visiting, Head Start, or Early Head Start.

^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.

^c Only families that selected one of the listed barriers.

^d Families that selected "I haven't experienced difficulties getting the services that we need" or "None of the above."

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Exhibit 12. Which Barriers to Access Services Families Experience									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 389)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 334)	Less vulnerable families (n = 55)	All (n = 149)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 125)	Less vulnerable families (n = 24)	All (n = 240)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 209)	Less vulnerable families (n = 31)
No one to help	15.7%	15.6%	16.4%	11.4%	10.4%	16.7%	18.3%	18.7%	16.1%
No transportation	33.4%	34.7%	25.5%	41.6%	44.8%	25.0%	28.3%	28.7%	25.8%
Language/cultural barrier	20.6%	22.5%	9.1%	18.1%	20.8%	4.2%	22.1%	23.4%	12.9%
Don't feel welcome	15.2%	15.9%	10.9%	13.4%	13.6%	12.5%	16.3%	17.2%	9.7%
Told not eligible	53.2%	50.9%	67.3%	54.4%	52.8%	62.5%	52.5%	49.8%	71.0%
Overwhelmed, confused	28.0%	28.7%	23.6%	26.8%	27.2%	25.0%	28.8%	29.7%	22.6%

^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.
 Note: N=families reporting one or more listed barriers. Percentages may not add up to 100% as multiple responses were permitted.

Exhibit 12a. Which Barriers to Access Services Vulnerable Subgroup Families Experience												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non- English speaking Families (n = 93)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 146)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 39)	Low- Income Families (n = 301)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 18)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 61)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 12)	Low- Income Families (n = 118)	Non- English speaking Families (n = 75)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 85)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 27)	Low- Income Families (n = 183)
No one to help	25.8%	9.6%	15.4%	15.9%	27.8%	3.3%	16.7%	11.0%	25.3%	14.1%	14.8%	19.1%
No transportation	21.5%	42.5%	41.0%	36.2%	5.6%	67.2%	50.0%	45.8%	25.3%	24.7%	37.0%	77.6%
Language/ cultural barrier	36.6%	32.2%	48.7%	21.9%	27.8%	26.2%	33.3%	20.3%	38.7%	36.5%	55.6%	23.0%
Don't feel welcome	11.8%	15.8%	23.1%	15.0%	22.2%	9.8%	16.7%	11.9%	9.3%	20.0%	25.9%	16.9%
Told not eligible	46.2%	61.6%	46.2%	51.5%	33.3%	72.1%	33.3%	53.4%	49.3%	54.1%	51.9%	50.3%
Overwhelmed, confused	22.6%	32.9%	46.2%	28.6%	11.1%	21.3%	16.7%	28.0%	25.3%	41.2%	59.3%	29.0%

Note: N=families reporting one or more listed barriers. Percentages may not add up to 100% as multiple responses were permitted.

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Exhibit 12b. Which Barriers to Access Services Families Experience by Geography										
	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Washington County Families (n = 58)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 48)	Less vulnerable families (n = 10)	0-3 Families (n = 24)	3-5 Families (n = 34)	All Remainder of State Families (n = 331)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 286)	Less vulnerable families (n = 45)	0-3 Families (n = 125)	3-5 Families (n = 206)
No one to help	8.6%	6.3%	20.0%	4.2%	11.8%	16.9%	17.1%	15.6%	12.8%	19.4%
No transportation	32.8%	33.3%	30.0%	54.2%	17.6%	33.5%	35.0%	24.4%	39.2%	30.1%
Language/cultural barrier	32.8%	39.6%	0.0%	29.2%	35.3%	18.4%	19.6%	11.1%	16.0%	19.9%
Don't feel welcome	17.2%	18.8%	10.0%	8.3%	23.5%	14.8%	15.4%	11.1%	14.4%	15.0%
Told not eligible	56.9%	58.3%	50.0%	58.3%	55.9%	52.6%	49.7%	71.1%	53.6%	51.9%
Overwhelmed, confused	39.7%	45.8%	10.0%	33.3%	44.1%	26.0%	25.9%	26.7%	25.6%	26.2%
^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898. ^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: N=families reporting one or more listed barriers. Percentages may not add up to 100% as multiple responses were permitted.										

Exhibit 12c. Which Barriers to Access Services Families Experience by Program Participation										
	Families in Program with Navigation ^a					Families not in Program with Navigation				
	All Families (n = 195)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 184)	Less vulnerable families (n = 11)	0-3 Families (n = 88)	3-5 Families (n = 107)	All Families (n = 194)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 150)	Less vulnerable families (n = 44)	0-3 Families (n = 61)	3-5 Families (n = 133)
No one to help	13.3%	12.5%	27.3%	10.2%	15.9%	18.0%	19.3%	13.6%	13.1%	20.3%
No transportation	43.1%	44.0%	27.3%	53.4%	34.6%	23.7%	23.3%	25.0%	24.6%	23.3%
Language/cultural barrier	24.6%	26.1%	0.0%	21.6%	27.1%	16.5%	18.0%	11.4%	13.1%	18.0%
Don't feel welcome	17.4%	17.9%	9.1%	12.5%	21.5%	12.9%	13.3%	11.4%	14.8%	12.0%
Told not eligible	52.3%	52.7%	45.5%	58.0%	47.7%	54.1%	48.7%	72.7%	49.2%	56.4%
Overwhelmed, confused	28.7%	29.9%	9.1%	21.6%	34.6%	27.3%	27.3%	27.3%	34.4%	24.1%
^a Families who are currently or have ever been in Family Home Visiting, Head Start, or Early Head Start. ^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or /low-income. Note: N=families reporting one or more listed barriers. Percentages may not add up to 100% as multiple responses were permitted.										

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Exhibit 13. Where Families Get Information About Services									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 684, missing =40)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 529, missing =20)	Less vulnerable families (n = 155, missing=20)	All (n = 274, missing=25)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n =200, missing=14)	Less vulnerable families (n = 74, missing=11)	All (n = 410, missing =15)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 329, missing=6)	Less vulnerable families (n = 81, missing=9)
No source (none of above)	7.7%	6.0%	13.5%	5.5%	3.5%	10.8%	13.9%	7.6%	16.0%
Only family and friends	16.2%	18.1%	9.7%	15.3%	17.0%	10.8%	16.8%	18.8%	8.6%
Family and friends	47.5%	45.7%	53.5%	42.3%	38.0%	54.1%	51.0%	50.5%	53.1%
Doctor or Clinic	36.4%	37.4%	32.9%	42.0%	42.5%	40.5%	48.9%	34.3%	25.9%
Place of Worship	14.8%	16.4%	9.0%	13.5%	17.0%	4.1%	23.4%	16.1%	13.6%
Ads	12.3%	11.2%	16.1%	14.2%	13.0%	17.6%	16.4%	10.0%	14.8%
Internet	34.2%	32.3%	40.6%	32.8%	30.5%	39.2%	52.6%	33.4%	42.0%
Home visitor	22.1%	26.1%	8.4%	20.8%	26.5%	5.4%	34.3%	25.8%	11.1%
Child care center	23.4%	21.7%	29.0%	20.8%	18.5%	27.0%	37.6%	23.7%	30.9%
School that Older Children go to	10.5%	10.6%	10.3%	7.7%	8.5%	5.4%	18.6%	11.9%	14.8%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: Percentages will not add up to 100% as respondents were allowed to select all that apply.									

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Exhibit 13a. Where Families in Vulnerable Subgroups Learn about Programs/Services												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families (n = 170, missing=10)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 180)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 49, missing =1)	Low-Income Families (n = 469, missing=13)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 49, missing=7)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 71)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 20, missing=1)	Low-Income Families (n = 185, missing=9)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 121, missing=3)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 109)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 29)	Low-Income Families (n = 284, missing=4)
No source (none of above)	5.9%	5.0%	2.0%	5.1%	2.0%	1.4%	5.0%	3.2%	7.4%	7.3%	0.0%	6.3%
Only family and friends	28.2%	5.6%	4.1%	18.8%	30.6%	1.4%	5.0%	17.8%	27.3%	8.3%	3.4%	19.4%
Family and friends	55.3%	24.4%	32.7%	45.0%	57.1%	11.3%	30.0%	37.3%	54.5%	33.0%	34.5%	50.0%
Doctor or Clinic	28.8%	48.3%	38.8%	37.5%	26.5%	60.6%	55.0%	42.2%	29.8%	40.4%	27.6%	34.5%
Place of Worship	18.2%	26.1%	38.8%	16.8%	12.2%	29.6%	15.0%	16.2%	20.7%	23.9%	55.2%	17.3%
Ads	7.1%	15.6%	20.4%	10.9%	4.1%	18.3%	20.0%	13.0%	8.3%	13.8%	20.7%	9.5%
Internet	25.3%	44.4%	46.9%	32.2%	22.4%	43.7%	30.0%	29.7%	26.4%	45.0%	58.6%	33.8%
Home visitor	22.9%	26.1%	36.7%	27.5%	22.4%	31.0%	40.0%	27.6%	23.1%	22.9%	34.5%	27.5%
Child care center	15.3%	28.3%	22.4%	21.7%	10.2%	32.4%	10.0%	19.5%	17.4%	25.7%	31.0%	23.2%
School that Older Children go to	10.0%	9.4%	10.2%	9.8%	6.1%	4.2%	10.0%	8.1%	11.6%	12.8%	10.3%	10.9%
Note: Percentages will not add up to 100% as respondents were allowed to select all that apply.												

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Exhibit 13b. Where Families Get Information About Services by Geography										
	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Washington County Families (n = 103, missing =5)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 67, missing =2)	Less vulnerable families (n = 36, missing =3)	0-3 Families (n = 44, missing =5)	3-5 Families (n = 59, missing =0)	All Remainder of State Families (n = 581, missing =35)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 462, missing=18)	Less vulnerable families (n = 119, missing=17)	0-3 Families (n = 230, missing=20)	3-5 Families (n = 351, missing =15)
No source (none of above)	7.8%	7.5%	8.3%	2.3%	11.9%	7.7%	5.8%	15.1%	6.1%	8.8%
Only family and friends	6.8%	7.5%	5.6%	6.8%	6.8%	17.9%	19.7%	10.9%	17.0%	18.5%
Family and friends	41.7%	28.4%	66.7%	36.4%	45.8%	48.5%	48.3%	49.6%	43.5%	51.9%
Doctor or Clinic	40.8%	35.8%	50.0%	52.3%	32.2%	35.6%	37.7%	27.7%	40.0%	32.8%
Place of Worship	19.4%	28.4%	2.8%	20.5%	18.6%	13.9%	14.7%	10.9%	12.2%	15.1%
Ads	15.5%	14.9%	16.7%	13.6%	16.9%	11.7%	10.6%	16.0%	14.3%	10.0%
Internet	47.6%	46.3%	50.0%	43.2%	50.8%	31.8%	30.3%	37.8%	30.9%	32.5%
Home visitor	20.4%	26.9%	8.3%	20.5%	20.3%	22.4%	26.0%	8.4%	20.9%	23.4%
Child care center	25.2%	23.9%	27.8%	25.0%	25.4%	23.1%	21.4%	29.4%	20.0%	25.1%
School that Older Children go to	8.7%	9.0%	8.3%	6.8%	10.2%	10.8%	10.8%	10.9%	7.8%	12.8%
^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898 ^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: Percentages will not add up to 100% as respondents were allowed to select all that apply.										

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 14. If Families Have Heard of Bright Stars and Would use Bright Stars when Choosing Child Care by Analysis Age Group									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 668, missing = 56)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 523, missing =26)	Less vulnerable families (n = 145, missing =30)	All (n = 269, missing=30)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 198, missing=16)	Less vulnerable families (n = 71, missing=14)	All (n = 399, missing=26)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 325, missing=10)	Less vulnerable families (n = 74, missing=16)
Heard of Bright Stars									
Yes	51.0%	52.0%	47.6%	50.9%	53.0%	45.1%	51.1%	51.4%	50.0%
No	40.6%	40.0%	42.8%	42.0%	40.4%	46.5%	39.6%	39.7%	39.2%
I don't know	8.4%	8.0%	9.7%	7.1%	6.6%	8.5%	9.3%	8.9%	10.8%
Would Use Bright Stars when Choosing Child Care Program									
(n= those who have Heard of Bright Stars)	n = 325, missing = 16	n = 260, missing =12	n = 65, missing =4	n = 131, missing=6	n = 101, missing=4	n = 30, missing=2	n = 194, missing=10	n = 159, missing=8	n = 35, missing=2
Yes	86.5%	85.0%	92.3%	91.6%	91.1%	93.3%	83.0%	81.1%	91.4%
No	9.5%	10.0%	7.7%	6.9%	6.9%	6.7%	11.3%	11.9%	8.6%
I don't know	4.0%	5.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.0%	0.0%	5.7%	6.9%	0.0%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.									

Exhibit 14a. If Families Have Heard of Bright Stars and Would use Bright Stars when Choosing Child Care by Type of Vulnerability												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families (n = 170, missing=10)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 178, missing=2)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 49, missing=1)	Low-Income Families (n = 460, missing =22)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 53, missing=3)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 69, missing=2)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 20, missing=1)	Low-Income Families (n = 179, missing =15)	Non-English speaking Families (n = 117, missing=7)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 109)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 29)	Low-Income Families (n = 281, missing=7)
Heard of Bright Stars												
Yes	35.3%	77.0%	71.4%	53.9%	28.3%	87.0%	65.0%	54.7%	38.5%	70.6%	75.9%	53.4%
No	54.1%	19.7%	28.6%	38.0%	60.4%	11.6%	35.0%	39.1%	51.3%	24.8%	24.1%	37.4%
I don't know	8.8%	3.4%	0.0%	8.0%	11.3%	1.4%	0.0%	6.1%	10.3%	4.6%	0.0%	9.3%
Would Use Bright Stars when Choosing Child Care Program^a												
(n= those who have Heard of Bright Stars)	n = 57, missing=3	n = 133, missing=4	n =33, missing=2	n =236, missing=12	n = 14, missing=1	n = 59, missing=1	n = 12, missing=1	n = 94, missing=4	n =43, missing=2	n =74, missing=3	n =21, missing=1	n=142, missing=8
Yes	66.7%	94.0%	93.9%	85.2%	57.1%	98.3%	91.7%	91.5%	69.8%	90.5%	95.2%	81.0%
No	19.3%	5.3%	6.1%	9.3%	28.6%	1.7%	8.3%	6.4%	16.3%	8.1%	4.8%	11.3%
I don't know	14.0%	0.8%	0.0%	5.5%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	14.0%	1.4%	0.0%	7.7%

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 14b. If Families Have Heard of Bright Stars and Would use Bright Stars when Choosing Child Care by Geography										
	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Washington County Families (n =102, missing=6)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 69)	Less vulnerable families (n = 33, missing=6)	0-3 Families (n = 46, missing=3)	3-5 Families (n =56, missing=3)	All Remainder of State Families (n = 566, missing=50)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 454, missing=26)	Less vulnerable families (n = 112, missing=24)	0-3 Families (n = 223, missing=27)	3-5 Families (n = 343, missing=23)
Heard of Bright Stars										
Yes	63.7%	68.1%	54.5%	54.3%	71.4%	48.8%	49.6%	45.5%	50.2%	47.8%
No	29.4%	21.7%	45.5%	37.0%	23.2%	42.6%	42.7%	42.0%	43.0%	42.3%
I don't know	6.9%	10.1%	0.0%	8.7%	5.4%	8.7%	7.7%	12.5%	6.7%	9.9%
Would Use Bright Stars when Choosing Child Care Program^a										
(n= those who have Heard of Bright Stars)	n = 60, missing=5	n = 44, missing=3	n =16, missing=2	n =24, missing=1	n =36, missing=4	n = 265 missing=11	n =216, missing=9	n =49, missing=2	n =107, missing=5	n =158, missing=6
Yes	95.0%	95.5%	93.8%	100.0%	91.7%	84.5%	82.9%	91.8%	89.7%	81.0%
No	5.0%	4.5%	6.3%	0.0%	8.3%	10.6%	11.1%	8.2%	8.4%	12.0%
I don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	6.0%	0.0%	1.9%	7.0%
^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898. ^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or or low-income.										

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 15. If Families Use Child Care and Type of Child Care Used by Analysis Age Group									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 639, missing=85)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 504, missing=45)	Less vulnerable families (n = 135, missing=40)	All (n = 256, missing=43)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 195, missing=19)	Less vulnerable families (n = 61, missing=24)	All (n = 383, missing=42)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 309, missing=26)	Less vulnerable families (n = 74, missing=16)
Used child care	72.9%	72.0%	76.3%	67.2%	66.7%	68.9%	76.8%	75.4%	82.4%
Primary type of care (n= families who used care minus missing)	n=412, missing =54	n=312, missing =51	n=100, missing =3	n=170, missing=2	n=128, missing =2	n=42, missing =0	n=242, missing =52	n=184, missing =49	n=58, missing =3
Home Care ^b	41.0%	46.8%	23.0%	56.5%	62.5%	38.1%	30.2%	35.9%	12.1%
Center Care/Preschool	57.8%	52.2%	75.0	40.6%	35.2%	57.1%	69.8%	64.1%	87.9%
Specific Type of Child Care Used									
Family member	24.8%	28.8%	12.0%	40.6%	46.9%	21.4%	13.6%	16.3%	5.2%
Babysitter	8.7%	9.6%	6.0%	5.9%	5.5%	7.1%	10.7%	12.5%	5.2%
Non-relative home	7.3%	7.7%	6.0%	10.6%	10.2%	11.9%	5.0%	6.0%	1.7%
Center care	32.0%	27.6%	46.0%	40.6%	35.2%	57.1%	26.0%	22.3%	37.9%
Half-day preschool	11.9%	11.9%	12.0%				20.2%	20.1%	20.7%
Full day preschool	13.8%	12.8%	17.0%				23.6%	21.7%	29.3%
None of the above	1.5%	1.6%	1.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or or low-income.									
^b Home care includes: family member's home, babysitter comes to my home, or home of someone not related to me.									

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 15a. If Families Use Child Care and Type of Child Care Used by type of vulnerability												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English Speaking Families (n = 161, missing =19)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 179, missing=2)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 49, missing=1)	Low-Income Families (n = 440, missing =42)	Non-English Speaking Families (n = 51, missing=5)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 71)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 21)	Low-Income Families (n =176, missing =18)	Non-English Speaking Families (n = 124, missing =14)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 109, missing =1)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 29, missing =1)	Low-Income Families (n = 288, missing =24)
Used child care	68.3%	83.8%	69.4%	73.6%	56.9%	83.1%	57.1%	68.8%	73.6%	84.3%	78.6%	76.9%
Primary type of care (n= families who used care)	n=83, missing =27	N=141 missing =9	n=33, missing =1	n=278, missing =46	n=29 missing=0	n=58, missing =1	n=12, missing =0	n=119, missing=2	n=54, missing =27	n=83, missing=8	n=21, missing=1	n=159, missing =44
Home Care ^a	63.9%	64.5%	72.7%	47.8%	69.0%	91.4%	75.0%	60.5%	61.1%	45.8%	71.4%	38.4%
Center Care/Preschool	37.3%	33.3%	27.3%	51.4%	31.0%	6.9%	25.0%	37.0%	40.7%	51.8%	28.6%	62.3%
Specific Type of Child Care Used												
Family member	38.6%	41.1%	36.4%	29.9%	44.8%	75.9%	41.7%	47.1%	35.2%	16.9%	33.3%	17.0%
Babysitter	8.4%	19.9%	24.2%	10.1%	0.0%	10.3%	8.3%	5.0%	13.0%	26.5%	33.3%	13.8%
Home of Non-Relative	15.7%	3.5%	12.1%	7.2%	24.1%	5.2%	25.0%	8.4%	11.1%	2.4%	4.8%	6.3%
Center care	21.7%	7.8%	18.2%	29.5%	31.0%	6.9%	25.0%	37.0%	16.7%	8.4%	14.3%	23.9%
Half-day preschool	12.0%	12.1%	6.1%	11.2%					18.5%	20.5%	9.5%	19.5%
Full day preschool	3.6%	13.5%	3.0%	10.8%					5.6%	22.9%	4.8%	18.9%
None of the above	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.6%
^a Home care includes: family member's home, babysitter comes to my home, or home of someone not related to me.												

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 15b. If Families Use Child Care and Type of Child Care Used by Geography										
	Washington County Families ^a					Remainder of State Families				
	All Washington County Families (n =100, missing=8)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 69, missing=0)	Less vulnerable families (n = 36, missing=3)	0-3 Families (n = 44, missing=5)	3-5 Families (n =56, missing=3)	All Remainder of State Families (n = 539, missing=77)	Vulnerable Families ^b (n = 435, missing=45)	Less vulnerable families (n = 104, missing=32)	0-3 Families (n = 212, missing=38)	3-5 Families (n = 327, missing=39)
Used child care	82.0%	76.8%	80.6%	70.5%	91.1%	61.8%	60.2%	68.3%	66.5%	58.7%
Primary type of care (n= families who used care)	n = 82, missing=0	n = 53, missing=0	n =29, missing=0	n =31, missing=0	n =51, missing=0	n = 330 missing=3	n =259, missing=3	n =71, missing=0	n =139, missing=2	n =191, missing=1
Home Care ^c	41.5%	52.8%	20.7%	67.7%	25.5%	40.9%	45.6%	23.9%	54.0%	31.4%
Center Care/ Preschool	56.1%	43.4%	79.3%	29.0%	72.5%	58.2%	54.1%	73.2%	43.2%	69.1%
Specific Type of Child Care Used										
Family member	30.5%	43.4%	6.9%	54.8%	15.7%	23.3%	25.9%	14.1%	37.4%	13.1%
Babysitter	8.5%	9.4%	6.9%	6.5%	9.8%	8.8%	9.7%	5.6%	5.8%	11.0%
Home of Non-Relative	2.4%	0.0%	6.9%	6.5%	0.0%	8.5%	9.3%	5.6%	11.5%	6.3%
Center care	20.7%	15.1%	31.0%	29.0%	15.7%	34.8%	30.1%	52.1%	43.2%	28.8%
Half-day preschool	23.2%	15.1%	37.9%		37.3%	9.1%	11.2%	1.4%		15.7%
Full day preschool	12.2%	13.2%	10.3%		19.6%	14.2%	12.7%	19.7%		24.6%
None of the above	2.4%	3.8%	0.0%	3.2%	2.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	2.2%	0.5%
^a Washington County includes the following zip codes: 02804, 02807, 02808, 02812, 02813, 02822, 02832, 02833, 02836, 02852, 02873, 02874, 02875, 02877, 02879, 02880, 02881, 02882, 02883, 02891, 02892, 02894, and 02898. ^b Family belongs to any of these groups: Non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. ^c Home care includes: A family member's home, A babysitter comes to my home or The home of someone not related to me.										

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 16. Reasons for Choosing Home Child Care									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n =86, missing=82)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 72, missing=72)	Less vulnerable families (n = 14, missing=10)	All (n = 62, missing=35)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 52, missing =28)	Less vulnerable families (n = 17, missing=7)	All (n = 24, missing =47)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 20, missing =44)	Less vulnerable families (n = 4, missing =3)
Any positive reason									
Can stay in same place for multiple ages	19.8%	20.8%	14.3%	27.4%	28.8%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Provider is a part of community	25.6%	29.2%	7.1%	24.2%	26.9%	5.9%	29.2%	35.0%	0.0%
Any reason they need to									
Need evening/weekend coverage	9.3%	8.3%	14.3%	6.5%	3.8%	11.8%	16.7%	20.0%	0.0%
Only type of care parent could find (no other choices)	7.0%	6.9%	7.1%	3.2%	1.9%	5.9%	16.7%	20.0%	0.0%
No slots in centers	53.5%	59.7%	21.4%	62.9%	73.1%	5.9%	29.2%	25.0%	50.0%
All centers are too far	25.6%	26.4%	21.4%	19.4%	23.1%	0.0%	41.7%	35.0%	75.0%
Cheaper	55.8%	61.1%	28.6%	54.8%	59.6%	17.6%	58.3%	65.0%	25.0%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: n=families who say they are using home-based child care (i.e. family member's home, non-relative home, or babysitter comes to home)									

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 17. Family Difficulty Finding Child Care									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All	Vulnerable Families ^a	Less vulnerable families	All	Vulnerable Families ^a	Less vulnerable families	All	Vulnerable Families ^a	Less vulnerable families
Hard or very hard	49.9% (n=399)	52.9% (n=325)	37.0% (n=73)	40.4% (n=156)	40.5% (n=126)	10.0% (n=30)	56.0% (n=243)	60.8% (n=199)	34.9% (n=43)
Difficulty has kept parent from working or attending school	62.6% (n=246)	65.9% (n=214)	40.6% (n=32)	58.4% (n=77)	69.5% (n=59)	22.2% (n=18)	64.5% (n=169)	64.5% (n=155)	64.3% (n=14)
<p>a Family belongs to any of these groups: Spanish-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care and/or low-income.</p> <p>Note that the difficulty has kept parent from working or attending school may or may not be included in the "hard or very hard" sample.</p>									

Exhibit 17a. Difficulty Finding Child Care for Families in Vulnerable Subgroups Experience												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families	Families w/Special Needs Child	Families w/Foster Child	Low-Income Families	Non-English speaking Families	Families w/Special Needs Child	Families w/Foster Child	Low-Income Families	Non-English speaking Families	Families w/Special Needs Child	Families w/Foster Child	Low-Income Families
Hard or very hard	74.6% (n=118)	43.3% (n=134)	62.9% (n=35)	51.2% (n=291)	66.7% (n=33)	20.3% (n=59)	30.8% (n=13)	39.1% (n=115)	77.6% (n=85)	61.3% (n=75)	81.8% (n=22)	59.1% (n=176)
Difficulty has kept parent from working or school	78.0% (n=118)	84.1% (n=63)	90.0% (n=20)	65.4% (n=188)	76.9% (n=26)	76.9% (n=13)	75.0% (n=4)	69.8% (n=53)	78.3% (n=92)	86.0% (n=50)	93.8% (n=16)	63.7% (n=135)

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 17b. Proportion of Families Finding it Hard/ Very Hard to Find Child Care By Choice of Child Care									
	Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			All Families		
	All	Vulnerable Families ^a	Less vulnerable families	All	Vulnerable Families ^a	Less vulnerable families	All	Vulnerable Families ^a	Less vulnerable families
Family member	37.7% (n=69)	35.0% (n=60)	55.6% (n=9)	69.7% (n=33)	73.3% (n=30)	33.3% (n=3)	48.0% (n=102)	47.8% (n=90)	50.0% (n=12)
Babysitter	10.0% (n=10)	14.3% (n=7)	0.0% (n=3)	69.2% (n=26)	78.3% (n=23)	0.0% (n=3)	52.8% (n=36)	63.3% (n=30)	0.0% (n=6)
Non-relative home	38.9% (n=18)	46.2% (n=13)	20.0% (n=5)	50.0% (n=12)	54.5% (n=11)	0.0% (n=1)	43.3% (n=30)	50.0% (n=24)	16.7% (n=6)
Center care	29.0% (n=69)	31.1% (n=45)	25.0% (n=24)	28.6% (n=63)	34.1% (n=41)	18.2% (n=22)	28.8% (n=132)	32.6% (n=86)	21.7% (n=46)
Half-day preschool				26.5% (n=49)	27.0% (n=37)	25.0% (n=12)	26.5% (n=49)	27.0% (n=37)	25.0% (n=12)
Full day preschool				26.3% (n=57)	27.5% (n=40)	23.5% (n=17)	26.3% (n=57)	27.5% (n=40)	23.5% (n=17)
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: Percentage if percent of the age category/vulnerability category who uses that type of care and says it is “Hard” or “Very Hard” to find care.									

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 18. Reasons Families Find it Hard to Find Child Care									
	Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			All Families		
	All (n = 60)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 49)	Less vulnerable families (n = 10)	All (n = 95)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 80)	Less vulnerable families (n = 12)	All (n = 155)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 129)	Less vulnerable families (n = 22)
Couldn't find care I liked	36.7%	34.7%	50.0%	6.3%	7.5%	0.0%	18.1%	17.8%	22.7%
No openings in affordable center	30.0%	28.6%	40.0%	49.5%	48.8%	66.7%	41.9%	41.1%	54.5%
No center nearby	20.0%	22.4%	10.0%	44.2%	51.3%	8.3%	34.8%	40.3%	9.1%
No openings in home I liked	23.3%	24.5%	20.0%				9.7%	10.1%	9.1%
No babysitter I liked	23.3%	20.4%	100.0%	38.9%	38.8%	50.0%	32.9%	31.8%	72.7%
Inconsistent work hours	28.0%	26.5%	60.0%	34.7%	38.8%	16.7%	33.5%	34.1%	36.4%
Work on weekends				31.6%	37.5%	0.0%	19.4%	23.3%	0.0%
No transportation	5.0%	4.1%	10.0%	15.8%	18.8%	0.0%	11.6%	13.2%	4.5%
Child w/Special needs	3.3%	4.1%	0.0%	9.5%	11.3%	0.0%	7.1%	8.5%	0.0%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: n= number of families who stated it was hard or very hard to find child care.									

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Exhibit 18a. Reasons Families in Vulnerable Subgroups Have Difficulty Finding Child Care												
	Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group				All Families			
	Non-English speaking families (n = 20)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 12)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 3)	Low-Income Families (n = 43)	Non-English speaking families (n = 46)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 40)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 17)	Low-Income Families (n = 72)	Non-English speaking families (n = 79)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 47)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 19)	Low-Income Families (n = 134)
Couldn't find care I liked	20.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%
No openings in affordable program	40.0%	0.0%	33.3%	27.9%	30.4%	47.5%	17.6%	47.2%	33.3%	36.5%	20.0%	40.0%
No center nearby	10.0%	50.0%	66.7%	25.6%	54.3%	52.5%	76.5%	45.8%	40.9%	51.9%	75.0%	38.3%
No openings in home I liked	10.0%	58.3%	33.3%	27.9%					4.5%	15.4%	5.0%	11.3%
No babysitter I liked	10.0%	41.7%	33.3%	20.9%	34.8%	17.5%	11.8%	37.5%	27.3%	23.1%	15.0%	31.3%
Inconsistent work hours	20.0%	36.7%	33.3%	20.9%	41.3%	37.5%	35.3%	31.9%	34.8%	38.5%	35.0%	27.8%
Work on weekends					30.4%	57.5%	52.9%	38.9%	21.2%	44.2%	45.0%	24.3%
No transportation	0.0%	8.3%	33.3%	4.7%	19.6%	25.0%	11.8%	18.1%	13.6%	21.2%	15.0%	13.0%
Child w/special needs	5.0%	8.3%	33.3%	2.3%	6.5%	17.5%	5.9%	9.7%	6.1%	15.4%	10.0%	7.0%

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Exhibit 19. Family Preferences for Child Care by Analysis Age Group									
	All Families			Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group			Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 444)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 332)	Less vulnerable families (n = 112)	All (n = 195)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 148)	Less vulnerable families (n = 47)	All (n = 249)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 184)	Less vulnerable families (n = 65)
Covers my work hours	14.4%	10.5%	25.9%	32.8%	23.6%	61.7%			
Affordable or free	38.3%	35.2%	47.3%	42.1%	37.2%	57.4%	35.3%	33.7%	40.0%
Convenient location/near transportation	33.6%	31.9%	38.4%	30.3%	28.4%	36.2%	36.1%	34.8%	40.0%
Full day	19.8%	17.2%	26.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	34.9%	31.0%	46.2%
Safe	20.5%	17.5%	29.5%	46.7%	39.2%	70.2%			
Shared values	16.7%	20.2%	6.3%	37.9%	45.3%	14.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bilingual staff/shared language	19.6%	22.9%	9.8%	24.1%	29.1%	8.5%	16.1%	17.9%	10.8%
Teacher has college degree	24.8%	25.6%	22.3%	15.9%	18.2%	8.5%	31.7%	31.5%	32.3%
K readiness	35.4%	32.5%	39.3%				61.0%	58.7%	67.7%
School-like location	16.2%	15.7%	17.9%				28.5%	27.7%	30.8%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income. Note: n=any family that answered this question. Percentages may not add up to 100% as respondents were allowed to select more than one option.									

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Exhibit 19a. Family Preferences for Child Care by type of vulnerability												
	All Families				Families in 0 – 3 Analysis Group				Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English Speaking Families (n = 161, missing =19)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 179, missing=2)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 49, missing=1)	Low-Income Families (n = 440, missing =42)	Non-English Speaking Families (n = 51, missing=5)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 71)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 21)	Low-Income Families (n =176, missing =18)	Non-English Speaking Families (n = 124, missing =14)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 109, missing =1)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 29, missing =1)	Low-Income Families (n = 288, missing =24)
Used child care	68.3%	83.8%	69.4%	73.6%	56.9%	83.1%	57.1%	68.8%	73.6%	84.3%	78.6%	76.9%
Home Care ^a	63.9%	64.5%	72.7%	47.8%	69.0%	91.4%	75.0%	60.5%	61.1%	45.8%	71.4%	38.4%
Center Care/Preschool	37.3%	33.3%	27.3%	51.4%	31.0%	6.9%	25.0%	37.0%	40.7%	51.8%	28.6%	62.3%
Family member	38.6%	41.1%	36.4%	29.9%	44.8%	75.9%	41.7%	47.1%	35.2%	16.9%	33.3%	17.0%
Babysitter	8.4%	19.9%	24.2%	10.1%	0.0%	10.3%	8.3%	5.0%	13.0%	26.5%	33.3%	13.8%
Home of Non-Relative	15.7%	3.5%	12.1%	7.2%	24.1%	5.2%	25.0%	8.4%	11.1%	2.4%	4.8%	6.3%
Center care	21.7%	7.8%	18.2%	29.5%	31.0%	6.9%	25.0%	37.0%	16.7%	8.4%	14.3%	23.9%
Half-day preschool	12.0%	12.1%	6.1%	11.2%					18.5%	20.5%	9.5%	19.5%
Full day preschool	3.6%	13.5%	3.0%	10.8%					5.6%	22.9%	4.8%	18.9%
None of the above	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.6%

^a Home care includes: A family member's home, A babysitter comes to my home or The home of someone not related to me.

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 20. Family Engagement with State PreK			
	Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All (n = 366)	Vulnerable Families ^a (n = 294)	Less vulnerable families (n = 72)
Heard of state preK	52.7%	56.8%	36.1%
Of those who had heard:	N=193	N=167	N=26
Applied	57.1%	60.8%	31.8%
Of those who applied	N=97	N=90	N=7
Offered a slot	66.0%	70.0%	14.29%
Of those offered slot:	N=64	N=63	N=1
Took slot	54.7%	54.0%	100.0%
^a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.			

Exhibit 20a. Engagement of Families in Vulnerable Subgroups with State PreK				
	Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group			
	Non-English speaking Families (n = 102)	Families w/Special Needs Child (n = 101)	Families w/Foster Child (n = 29)	Low-Income Families (n = 252)
Heard of state preK	54.9%	74.3%	69.0%	57.5%
Of those who had heard:	N=56	N=75	N=20	N=145
Applied	69.6%	71.0%	85.0%	57.2%
Of those who applied	N=39	N=49	N=17	N=83
Offered a slot	66.7%	77.6%	100.0%	71.1%
Of those offered slot:	N=26	N=38	N=17	N=59
Took slot	46.2%	31.6%	23.5%	52.5%

APPENDIX C: FAMILY SURVEY DATA TABLES

Exhibit 21. Reasons Families Do Not Apply/Accept State PreK Slot			
	Families in 3 - 5 Analysis Group		
	All	Vulnerable Families ^a	Less vulnerable families
Of those who knew of program and did not apply:			
	(n = 51)	(n = 39)	(n = 12)
Program not available	11.8%	10.3%	16.7%
Liked my current center	21.6%	20.5%	25.0%
Already enrolled in public school preK	15.7%	20.5%	0.0%
Didn't know how to apply	9.8%	7.7%	16.7%
Keeping child at home until K	9.8%	12.8%	0.0%
Didn't know enough about preK program	5.9%	7.7%	0.0%
Child not old enough	23.5%	23.1%	25.0%
Of those who were offered but did not accept slot:			
	(n = 29)	(n = 29)	(n = 0)
didn't know anything about offered program	48.3%	48.3%	
Liked program child was currently in	10.3%	10.3%	
Didn't like preK program	48.3%	48.3%	
No transportation	31.0%	31.0%	
Child not with friends	13.8%	13.8%	
Wanted FCC for younger children in same place	13.8%	13.8%	
Not right hours	10.3%	10.3%	
<p>a Family belongs to any of these groups: non-English-speaking, child receiving EI or special education, child in foster care, and/or low-income.</p> <p>Note: n = families who did not apply and families who did not accept a slot.</p>			