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EARLY CHILDHOOD FAMILY EDUCATION (ECFE) 1997 FACT SHEET

(Based on data from the 1995-96 Early Childhood Family Education Annual Reports and demographic data from the 1995-96 Early Childhood Family Education Participant Questionnaires to the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning)

- Early Childhood Family Education is offered in 351 school districts and the 4 tribal schools in Minnesota. These districts encompass more than 99% of the 0-4 population in the state. It involves more young children and their families than any other publicly sponsored early childhood program or service in Minnesota.
- Over 270,000 children and parents participated in Early Childhood Family Education during 1995-96.
- Approximately 40% of Minnesota's children, ages birth to kindergarten, and their families participated in Early Childhood Family Education during 1995-96.
- Over 6,300 children with disabilities and developmental delays were served in Early Childhood Family Education during 1995-96.
- Early Childhood Family Education staff conducted over 14,000 home visits during 1995-96. Many of these were done in conjunction with other agencies.
- Teen parent families constituted over 5 % of all participants in Early Childhood Family Education in 1995-96. Approximately 11% of the participants in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth programs were teen parent families.
- Over 16% of all families participating in Early Childhood Family Education during 1995-96 were single parent families. Over 28 % of the families participating in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth programs were single parent families.
- Employed parents constituted over 58% of the participants in Early Childhood Family Education during 1995-96. Approximately 6% were unemployed and seeking employment.
- Over 11% of all families participating in Early Childhood Family Education during 1995-96 represented families of color. Families of color constituted over 33 % of the families participating in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth programs.
- Over 33% of all families participating in Early Childhood Family Education during 1995-96 had household incomes of less than \$30,000; approximately 20% had incomes under \$20,000 and approximately 10% had incomes under \$10,000. Over 50% of the participants in the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth programs had incomes under \$30,000; over 38% had incomes under \$20,000 and over 25 % had incomes under \$10,000.

LEARNING READINESS 1997 FACT SHEET

The purpose of a Learning Readiness program is to provide all eligible children adequate opportunities to participate in child development programs that enable the children to enter school with the necessary skills and behavior and family stability and support to progress and flourish (M.S. 121.831).

BACKGROUND

- Learning Readiness is offered in 341 school districts in Minnesota. Over 96% of Minnesota's children ages three and a half to four years have the opportunity to participate in a wide array of learning services.
- Approximately \$19 million in state funding was allocated to school districts for the 1996-1997 biennium.
- The cost per child for Learning Readiness varies depending on the level of participation. The average statewide cost is \$375 per child.

PARTICIPATION

- 45,647 children were served in FY 1996. Among these children:
 - 31.5 % paid the full fee (14,402)
 - 8.6% paid a reduced fee (3,911)
 - 59.9% paid no fee to participate (27,334)
 - 51% of the children (23,339) were involved in 30 or more hours of program services
- 45,216 parents were involved with their children's learning in Learning Readiness during the 1995-96 school year.
- Approximately 5,272 children with developmental delays and disabilities participated in Learning Readiness in 1995-96.
- Over 30.5% of participating parents in 1995-96 had a high school diploma/GED or less. Throughout Minnesota, 5.4% of Learning Readiness parents had not completed high school. In Minneapolis 32% of parent participants had not completed high school.
- Over 40% of families participating in 1995-96 had household incomes of less than \$29,999. In Minneapolis, 47.9% of families reported an income less than \$29,999. Approximately 7.5% of participating families had a household income of less than \$10,000. In Minneapolis, 27% of families had an income less than \$10,000. In St. Paul, 86.5% of the families participating were eligible for free and reduced lunch.
- In 1995-96, over 19.3% of the parents participating in Learning Readiness were single parents.
- Approximately 13% of participating children were children of color in 1995-96. In Minneapolis and St. Paul, over 59.5% of participants were children of color.
- Throughout Minnesota approximately 5.7% of Learning Readiness parents were unemployed and were seeking employment. In Minneapolis, 14.6% of parent participants were unemployed and seeking employment.

EARLY CHILDHOOD SCREENING 1997 FACT SHEET

The purpose of Early Childhood Screening is to assist parents and community to improve the educational readiness and health of all young children in Minnesota through the early detection of children's health, developmental and other factors that may interfere with a child's learning, growth and development. (M.S. 123.701)

- 55,100 (89.9%) children were screened through Early Childhood Screening in 1995; 61,254 (89%) children were screened in 1996.
- 3,631 children (6.2%) were screened through other programs in 1995; 4,421 (6.1%) children were screened through other programs in 1996.
- 13,845 new potential problems were identified through Early Childhood Screening in the population served in 1995; 16,827 new potential problems were identified through Early Childhood Screening in 1996. Conditions identified were:

Condition/Potential Problem	1995	1996
Vision	1,645	2,147
Hearing	4,026	4,222
Speech/Language	1,892	2,485
Cognitive	1,679	1,773
Fine/Gross Motor	1,185	1,338
Social /Emotional	1,136	1,065

- The following referrals were made to other community services and programs:

Program	1995	1996
Referrals to health and educational services	14,542	17,224
Referrals to Early Childhood Special Education	1,688	2,448
Referrals to Learning Readiness	4,163	5,112
Referrals to Early Childhood Family Education	4,645	5,392
Referrals of parent to Adult Education/Literacy	224	185
Referrals to Head Start	1,156	1,474

MINNESOTA CHILD CARE RESOURCE & REFERRAL NETWORK FACT SHEET

*Supply and Demand information from the 23 CCR&R programs serving all 87 counties in Minnesota
(July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996)**

TOTAL SERVED	
Number of Families referred	28,644
Number of Children placed in care	39,645

PROVIDER DATA	
Type of Care Offered	
Total no. of providers <i>(FDC homes, centers, nursery schools and after school programs)</i>	16,353
% offering Evening Care	11%
% offering Overnight Care	9%
% offering 24 Hour Care	13%*
% offering Sick Care	4%*
<i>*based on 2nd Quarter, 1996 data</i>	

Infant Toddler Care Offered	
<i>(based on total number of FDC homes and centers, 2nd Quarter, 1996)</i>	
% with Infant Openings	16%
% with Toddler Openings	24%
% with both Infant and Toddler Openings	9%
% with School Age Openings	25%

Provider Training	
% providers with child dev. courses	21%
% providers with CDA	5%
% providers with competency based trng.	3%
% providers with 2 or 4 yr. child development degrees	14%
% providers with BA/BS degrees	9%

Provider Experience	
% providers with 0-3 yrs. experience	24%
% providers with 4-9 yrs. experience	25%
% providers with 10 or more yrs experience	21%

CUSTOMER DATA	
Children Served	
% children served 0-2 years of age	59%
% children served 3-5 years of age	26%
% children served 6-8 years of age	11%
% children 9 years of age and over	4%

Reason Care Needed	
Employment/End of leave of absence	68%
Education/Training	12%
Relocation	12%

Issues about Child Care for Parents Searching for Care*	
% finding <u>no openings</u>	43%
% having problems with <u>schedule</u>	31%
% having problems with <u>location</u>	25%
% having problems with <u>cost</u>	22%
% having problems with <u>quality</u>	20%

Families referred below 60% SMI	43%
Families referred below 75% SMI <i>(*1994-1995 data)</i>	55%

Single parent households	20%
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INFORMATION & REFERRAL DATA	
<i>Non-child care referral statistics</i>	
Number of consultations (individual) with parents, providers and community	182,235
Number of requests for information from other organizations	18,399
Number of referrals for information to other organizations	9,908

EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICES DO MAKE A DIFFERENCE!

One of the most well documented studies of early childhood pre-school programs is the High/Scope Perry Preschool Project. This study assessed whether high-quality, active learning preschool programs can provide both short- and long-term benefits to children living in poverty and at high risk of failing in school. For almost three decades, the study has followed the lives of 123 such children from African-American families who lived in Michigan in the 1960s. Head Start research is comparable to the findings of the High/Scope Perry Preschool Project. Study findings at age 27 indicate that in comparison with the no-program group, the program group that participated in the project had:

- Significantly higher monthly earnings at age 27 (with 29% vs. 7% earning \$2,000 or more per month)
- Significantly higher percentages of home ownership (36% vs. 13%) and second-car ownership (30% vs. 13%)
- A significantly higher level of schooling completed (with 71% vs. 54% completing 12th grade or higher)
- A significantly lower percentage receiving social services at some time in the previous 10 years (59% vs. 80%)
- Significantly fewer arrests by age 27 (with 7% vs. 35% having five or more arrests), including significantly fewer arrests for crimes of drug making or dealing (7% vs. 25%)
- Spent significantly fewer years in programs for educable mental impairment (with 15% vs. 34% spending a year or more in EMI programs)

The following differences were found between females participants in the program at age 27 and the non-program group:

- Significantly more program females were married at age 27 (40% vs. 8%) and significantly fewer of the births to program females were out of wedlock (57% vs. 83% of births).
- Significantly more program females completed 12th grade or higher (84% vs. 35%).
- Significantly fewer program females spent time in programs for educable mental impairment (8% vs. 37%)

The following differences were found between males participants in the program at age 27 and the non-program group:

- Significantly more program males owned their homes at age 27 (52% vs. 21%).
- Significantly fewer program males received social services at some time between ages 18 and 27 (52% vs. 77%).
- Significantly fewer program males had five or more lifetime arrests (12% vs. 49%).

The findings listed above have economic values that are benefits to society. Compared with the preschool program's cost, these benefits make the program a worthwhile investment for taxpayers as well as for society in general. **Over the lifetimes of the participants, the preschool program returns to the public an estimated \$7.16 for every dollar invested.**

PREVENTING COSTLY JUVENILE AND ADULT CRIME

Cost Per Year

<u>Child Abuse Prevention Services</u>	<u>Child Abuse Reactive Services</u>	
Public Health Home Visiting \$1,700 - \$3,640 (serves the entire family)	Foster Care Residential Treatment Juvenile Detention Prison	\$9,600 \$42,742 \$54,787 \$27,803

Sources for Minnesota figures: Department of Corrections and Health and Human Services

Relationship Between Child Abuse and Future Criminal Behavior

Children who are abused or neglected are:

- 53% more likely to be arrested as a juvenile,
- 38% more likely to be arrested as an adult (77% more likely if female)
- 38% more likely to be arrested for a violent crime. (1)

10,434 children were confirmed for abuse and neglect in Minnesota in 1994(2). Studies estimate that for every one case of confirmed abuse or neglect, three go undetected.

Effects of Not Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect

- 77% of male offenders sent to a residential program were: arrested again within two years.
- 90% of offenders sent to juvenile detention centers committed adult crimes by age 23.(3)
- Most youngsters ages 10 to 13 in Hennepin County who have been through the court system and placed on probation have had multiple offenses and have been in residential treatment centers.(4)

What Works -- Prevention

Public Health Home Visiting such as Hawaii's Healthy Start model has been shown to be an effective program in preventing child abuse and neglect. Studies that have been completed show that:

- 1/1,204 confirmed cases of abuse, a 99.99% success rate.
- 6/1,204 confirmed cases of neglect, a 99.95% success rate.

Minnesota has begun 17 similar projects: Public Health Home Visiting Projects to Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect. Nine new home visiting programs were funded last year. These programs offer home visiting services to some of the most at-risk families. We must continue to support these programs and begin to expand the benefits of home visiting services to all families.

1 National Institute of Justice.

2 Minnesota Department of Human Services.

3 Minnesota Legislative Auditor, Residential Facilities for Juvenile Offenders.

4 Citizens Council on Crime and Justice in Minneapolis.