



Every Child.
Every Family.
Every Community.

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Takeaway Points to Remember

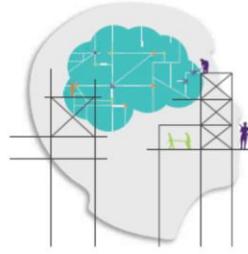
- 1: 90% of Brain Development Occurs by Age 5
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- 3: Children Living in Poverty are More Likely to Have ACES and Trauma
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*** Many thanks to Groundworks Ohio and Franklin County Family and Children First Council for use of their graphics.*

Point 1: 90% of Brain Development Occurs by Age 5



**90% OF
BRAIN
DEVELOPMENT
happens from
birth to 5 years old.**



**In the first few years of life,
more than 1 million new neural
connections are formed every second.**

These neural connections, the brain's architecture, are formed through the interaction of baby and her environment and early, enriching experiences. These critical interactions with adults *lay the foundation* for all later learning, behavior, and health.

BRAINS ARE BUILT, NOT BORN.

All children are born with the ability to reach their highest potential. But, connections that form early provide either a strong or weak foundation for the connections that form later.

Unfortunately, not all children have access to early enriching experiences.



Without consistent and responsive caregiving, the brain architecture does not form as expected and will lead to disparities in learning and behavior.

Gaps between advantaged and disadvantaged children begin emerging as early as 9 months of age.



This is why, without intervention in the most critical early years of a child's brain development, we see gaps in disadvantaged children's health and educational achievement.

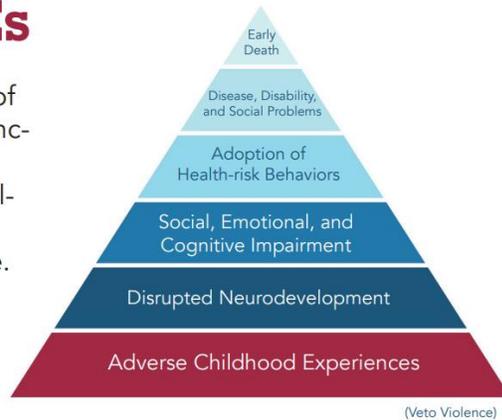
Groundworks Ohio: Race and Rural Equity Report (GO:RREC)

Point 2: ACES and Trauma Disrupt Neurodevelopment



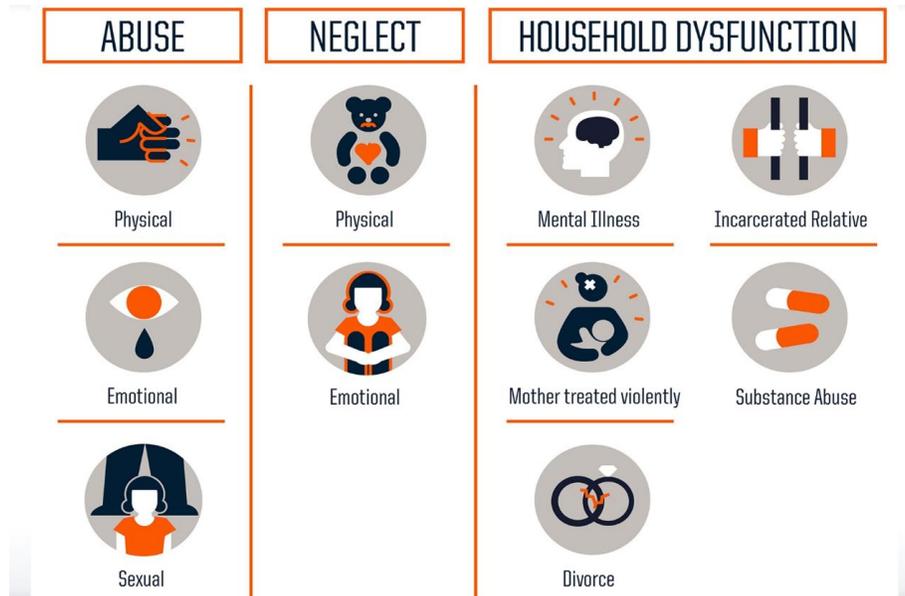
Long-Term Impacts of ACEs

The experiences a child has during the first several years of life shape who they become. Adverse childhood experiences have the potential to impact long-term mental health, physical health, and behaviors, including smoking, alcoholism, drug use, missed work, depression, suicide attempts, heart disease, diabetes, severe obesity, cancer, and stroke. On average, people with six or more adverse childhood experiences have a life expectancy of 60 years, which is significantly shorter than the 80 year life expectancy for people with no ACEs.



GO: RREC

TYPES of ACES



Source: Franklin County Family and Children First Council

Point 3: Children Living in Poverty are More Likely to have ACES and Trauma

Some populations are **more vulnerable** to experiencing ACEs because of the social and economic conditions in which they **live, learn, work and play**.

Compared to someone with zero ACEs...

A person with 3 ACEs:

- Is nearly twice as likely to not complete high school
- Is 2½ times more likely to be unemployed
- Is 80% more likely to live in a household reporting poverty

A person with 4+ ACEs:

- Is over twice as likely to not complete high school
- Is 3½ times more likely to be unemployed
- Is 160% more likely to live in a household reporting poverty

Source: Franklin County Family and Children First Council

Definition of Trauma:

“Individual trauma results from:

- an event (ex. being assaulted, witness an event, death of a parent);
- series of events (neglect, domestic violence, drug and alcohol abuse);
- or set of circumstances (poverty, homelessness, food scarcity,)

that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual’s functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being.”

SAMHSA, 2014

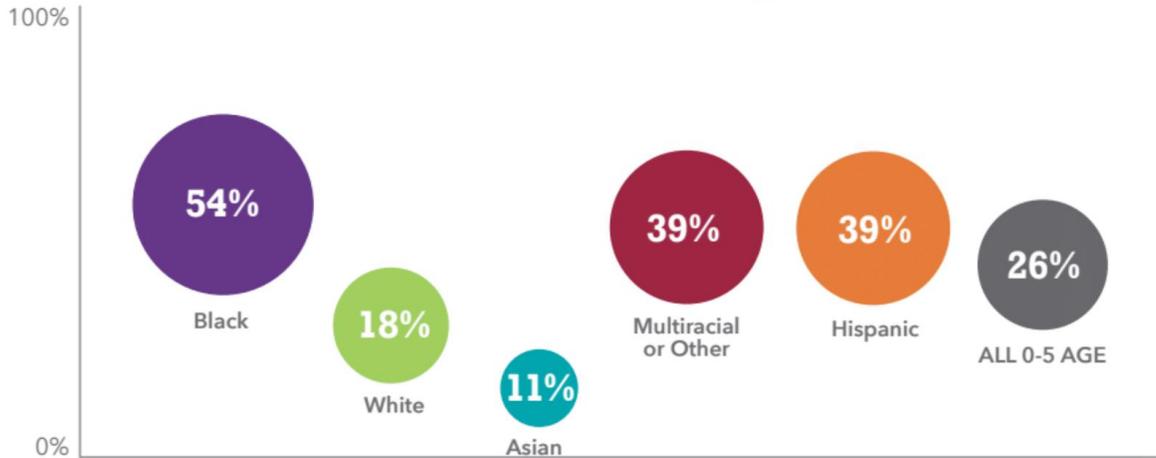
Ohio ranks 46th in the nation for kids experiencing childhood trauma

Groundwork Ohio: Ohio Early Childhood Race and Rural Equity Report, 2018

Point 4: The Majority of Children 0-5 in Ohio that are Living in Poverty are Children of Color

STATE OF OHIO

2016 % **EARLY** Childhood Poverty by Race & Ethnicity
0-5 Year Olds **BELOW** Poverty Level:



Source: GO:RRER

STATE OF OHIO

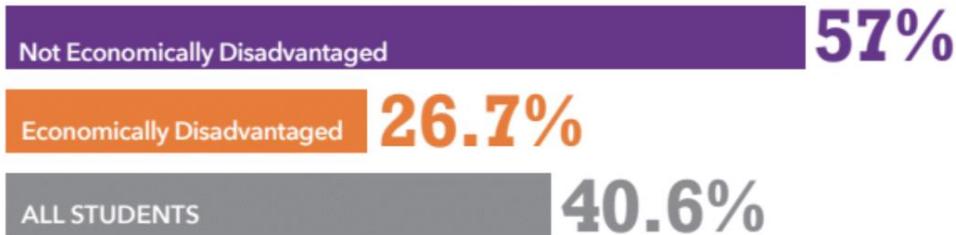
2016 Childhood Poverty by Race & Ethnicity

Race & Ethnicity	0-5 Age Below Poverty	0-5 Age Above Poverty	TOTAL 0-5 Age Children	% 0-5 Total Population	% 0-5 Below Poverty
Black	67,871	57,959	125,830	14.9%	53.9%
White	105,470	474,545	580,015	68.7%	18.2%
Asian	1,790	13,963	15,753	1.9%	11.4%
Multiracial/Other	27,197	43,373	70,570	8.3%	38.5%
Hispanic	20,404	31,908	52,312	6.2%	39.0%
All 0-5 Age	222,732	621,748	844,480	100%	26.4%

Source: GO:RRER

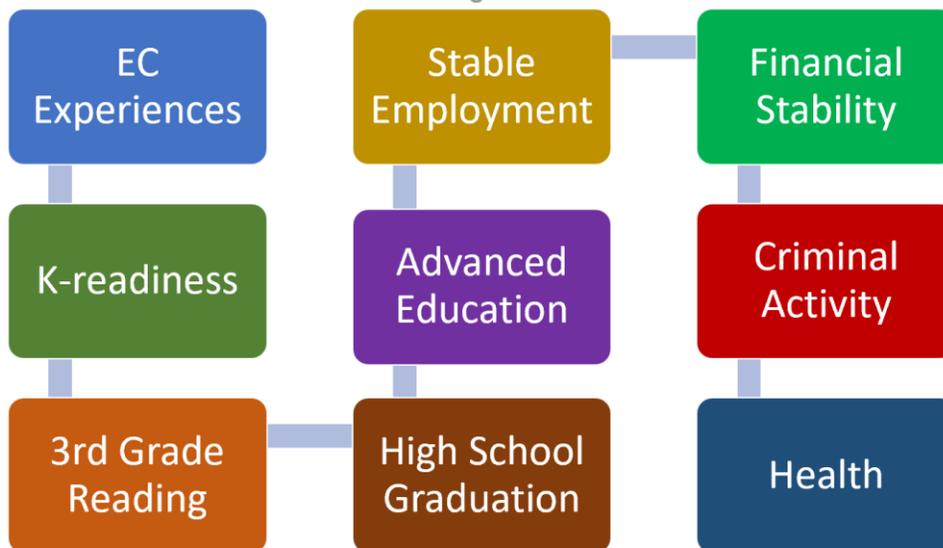
Point 5: Poverty Impacts Kindergarten Readiness and K-readiness has Life-long Implications

FY17 % of Ohio Students Demonstrating Readiness for Kindergarten by **ECONOMIC STATUS**



Source: GO:RRER

Research has demonstrated significant links between the following benchmarks



At-risk children who have access to high-quality early childhood experiences within their first five years of life are significantly more likely to be kindergarten ready, graduate high school, have higher earnings and better health and are less likely to be held back a grade, reliant on public assistance or engage in criminal activity. These improved outcomes not only position our youngest Ohioans for lifelong success but also yield the greatest return for Ohio taxpayers. (GO:RRER)

Point 6: A Large Number of Children Living in Poverty Receive Publicly Funded Childcare

The vast majority of Ohio kids who receive publicly funded early childhood experiences do so through childcare programs. Ohio offers publicly funded childcare (PFCC) to children of working parents living at or below 130% federal poverty level (FPL). The length of childcare services is determined by the parents' qualifying work and/or school schedule, ranging from hourly care to over 60 hours per week, and parents' financial contribution is determined by income level. Childcare for 0 to k-entry children provides a critical opportunity to impact kids during the most important period of development, in addition to a necessary support for working families. While initial eligibility is 130% FPL families may continue to access PFCC until they are earning up to 300% FPL provided there is no break in eligibility under the Ohio Administrative Code.

2017 Statewide 0-4 YEAR OLD CHILDREN SERVED in PFCC by Race & Ethnicity (Compare to Eligible 0-4 Year Olds)

Race & Ethnicity	# of Infants in PFCC	# of Toddlers in PFCC	# of Preschoolers in PFCC	Total # 0-4 Age in PFCC	# of Eligible 0-4 Age <=130% FPL	% Eligible 0-4 Age in PFCC
Black	7,412	11,794	20,854	40,060	71,209	56.3%
White	3,416	6,012	12,263	21,691	114,703	18.9%
Asian	23	69	136	228	1,893	12.0%
Multirace/Other	1,235	2,062	3,562	6,859	28,796	23.8%
Hispanic	614	1,027	2,197	3,838	21,557	17.8%
TOTAL CHILDREN	12,700	20,964	39,012	72,676	238,159	30.5%

Data Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, FY 2017

Source: GO:RRER

Point 7: High Quality Childcare is a Necessary Part of the Solution

Childcare for 0- to kindergarten age children provides a critical opportunity to impact kids during the most important period of development, in addition to a necessary support for working families.

At-risk children who have access to high-quality early childhood experiences within their first five years of life are significantly more likely to be kindergarten ready, graduate high school, have higher earnings and better health and are less likely to be held back a grade, reliant on public assistance or engage in criminal activity. These improved outcomes not only position our youngest Ohioans for lifelong success but also yield the greatest return for Ohio taxpayers.

Increasing Quality for Ohio's Publicly Funded Child Care

Ohio's 5-Star Quality Rating & Improvement System

Step Up to Quality (SUTQ) recognizes early care and child care programs that exceed minimum health and safety standards and promotes children's learning and development. Step Up To Quality helps parents choose services that provide both an educational and developmental experience for their son or daughter, while at the same time giving providers enhanced funding for offering high-quality care.

ALL THIS FOR ONE GOAL:

Improving outcomes for Ohio's youngest learners.



An independent study was conducted to begin measuring impact.

Key takeaways are:

Higher Quality & Better Outcomes

There is a strong correlation between children scoring higher on Ohio's Kindergarten Readiness Assessment and attendance at a 3-5 Star Rated program.

Higher Ratings Mean Better Quality

Programs that are Star Rated showed higher quality classroom practices compared to programs that are not Star Rated.

Higher Attendance Matters

Students who attended publicly funded child care programs over a longer period of time scored higher on average on the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment.

THE BOTTOM LINE:

The initial review of Step Up to Quality indicates it is moving students in the right direction. It's providing low-income families with something more than just a work support—it's transforming outcomes for young children that will last throughout the K-12 system and beyond.

Source: GO:RRER

**Point 8: SUTQ 2020 Legislative Mandate.
We Are Going to Make It!!!!**

TOTAL of Program Types A, B and Child Care Centers

SDA	All Programs	# of Programs w/Agreement	# of Programs w/Agreement %	# of Programs Rated w/ Agreement	# of Programs Rated w/Agreement %	1-Star	2-Star	3-Star	4-Star	5-Star	Total Programs Rated w/Agreement
1	434	349	80%	290	83%	184	6	42	19	39	290
2	317	255	80%	201	79%	152	9	18	6	16	201
3	1181	1026	87%	758	74%	416	54	116	80	92	758
4	853	686	80%	557	81%	350	17	28	73	89	557
5	231	159	69%	123	77%	85	3	13	8	14	123
6	1247	1049	84%	719	69%	507	39	56	44	73	719
7	135	79	59%	60	76%	34	5	13	4	4	60
8	536	428	80%	299	70%	148	22	37	18	74	299
9	1235	919	74%	557	61%	385	38	40	31	63	557
10	208	147	71%	119	81%	100	0	11	3	5	119
11	167	122	73%	107	88%	70	4	17	5	11	107
12	131	102	78%	84	82%	61	7	8	5	3	84
Franklin County	921	710	77%	435	61%	294	25	31	27	58	435
Totals	6,675	5,321	80%	3,874	73%	2,492	204	399	296	483	3,874
SUTQ Program numbers only include those with provider agreements											* Kids Served is all

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, August 2019 SUTQ progress for each Service Delivery Area (SDA). Each SDA is comprised of multiple counties in Ohio.

Franklin County is an outlier from a data perspective.

If we remove the Franklin County numbers (SDA 9) from the state average calculation, then the state average for rated programs with a PFCC agreement becomes 78% in August... and we have made further progress!!!

All stakeholders in Franklin County are working diligently together to address the county specific needs and have every expectation that they will also meet the 2020 legislative deadline.

References

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- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Kaiser Permanente. "Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study." (1997)
- Groundwork Ohio: Ohio Early Childhood Race and Rural Equity Report, 2018 www.groundworkohio.org/resources
- Veto Violence. "Adverse Childhood Experiences Snapshot.