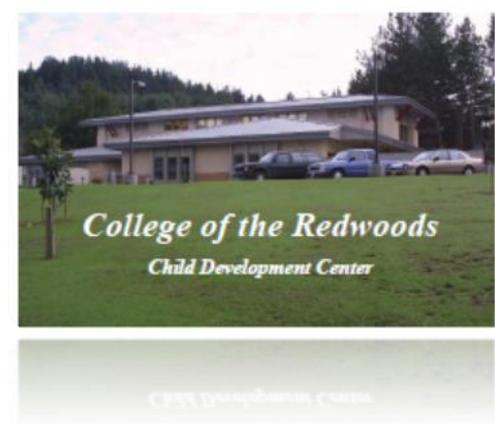


# Child Health, Education, and Care Summit February 11, 2015



## College Child Development Centers Supporting Student Success



Presenters:

Sydney Fisher-Larson

Patty Scroggins

# Participants will leave this workshop with an understanding of:

- ▶ The precarious state of child care and development services on college campuses throughout California.
- ▶ The role of high quality child care on campus in student success.



- ▶ Strategies to educate college administrators and trustees on the role of child care services on college campuses in supporting success of low-income student parents.
- ▶ Ideas to use campus child care to enhance student parent success.



## College Child Care and Development Programs (Lab Schools) serve a triple function:

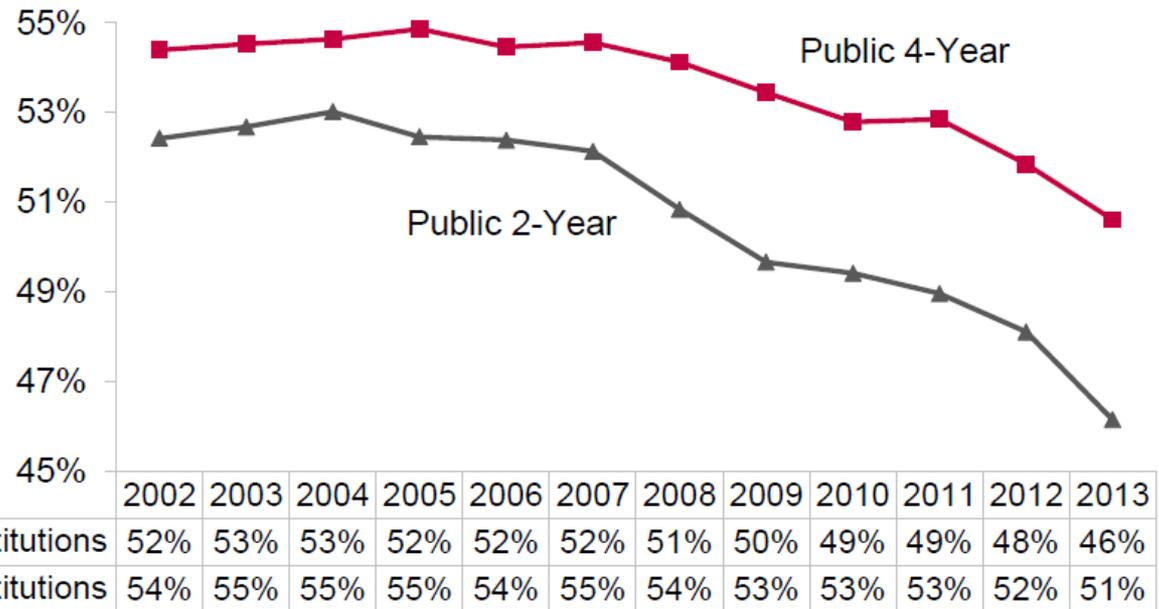
- ▶ Enable low-income parents to succeed in college;
- ▶ Serve as labs for Early Childhood Students;
- ▶ Provide high-quality early learning for children.

We will explore the ways in which high quality child care services enhance student success and consider how to share this information with policy and decision makers throughout California.



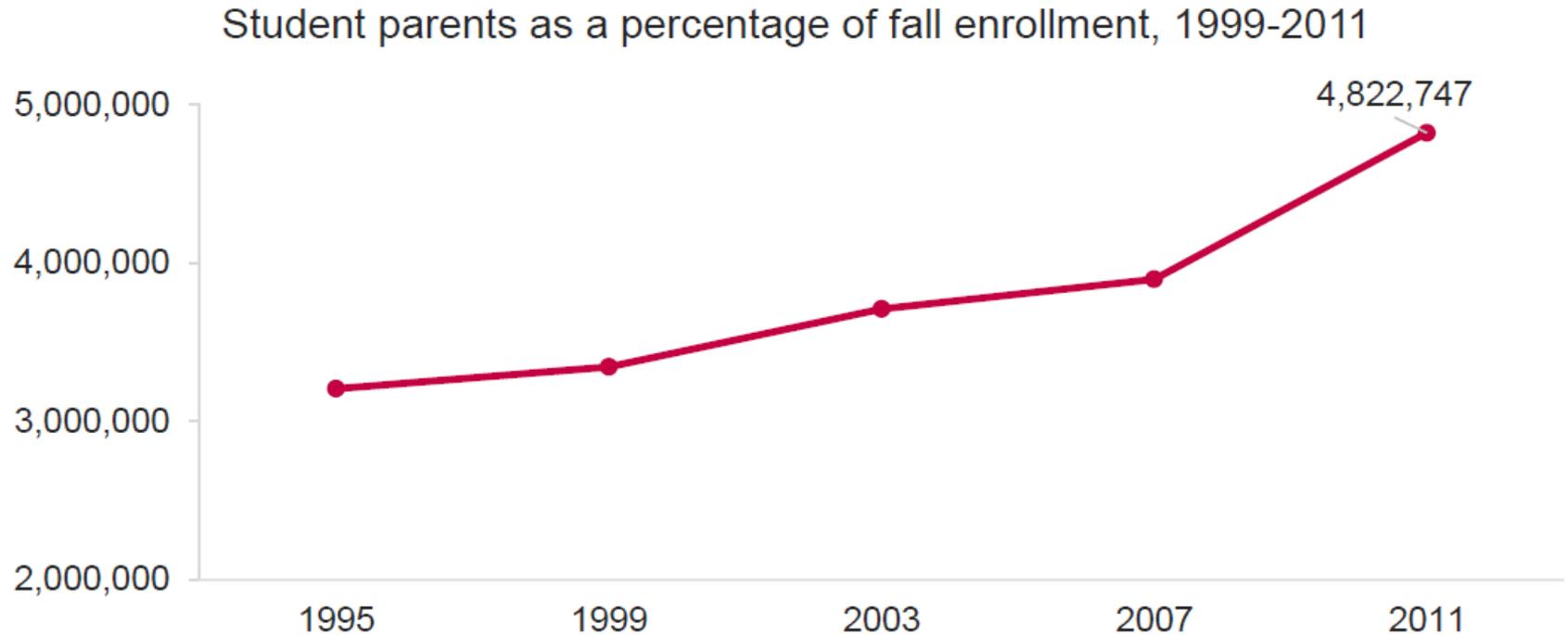
# Figure 1: Campus Child Care Declining in the U.S., Especially in Community Colleges

**Percent of Colleges with Campus Child Care**



Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

# Figure 2: The Number of Parents in College is Growing



Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

Student parents face significant challenges:



- ▶ Student A says that she looked into childcare on campus, but that the facility wouldn't hold a spot open for her until March, when her child will be old enough to finally start daycare.
- ▶ Student B fears that if she can't arrange childcare, she'll lose her graduate–assistant job and along with it her \$800 monthly stipend and tuition assistance.

Source: <http://www.theatlantic.com.business/print/2014/12>

- ▶ Student C says she looked into the daycare on-site, but “it was still charging \$40 a day, per kid—and there was a wait-list because a lot of the children at that facility were from faculty and staff.”
- ▶ Student D says “The day I began my journey of higher education was terrifying... I was escaping the dreadful acts of domestic violence...My biggest concern about beginning my higher education was my two little boys.”

Source: <http://www.theatlantic.com.business/print/2014/12>



## According to the Institute for Women's Policy Research student parents:

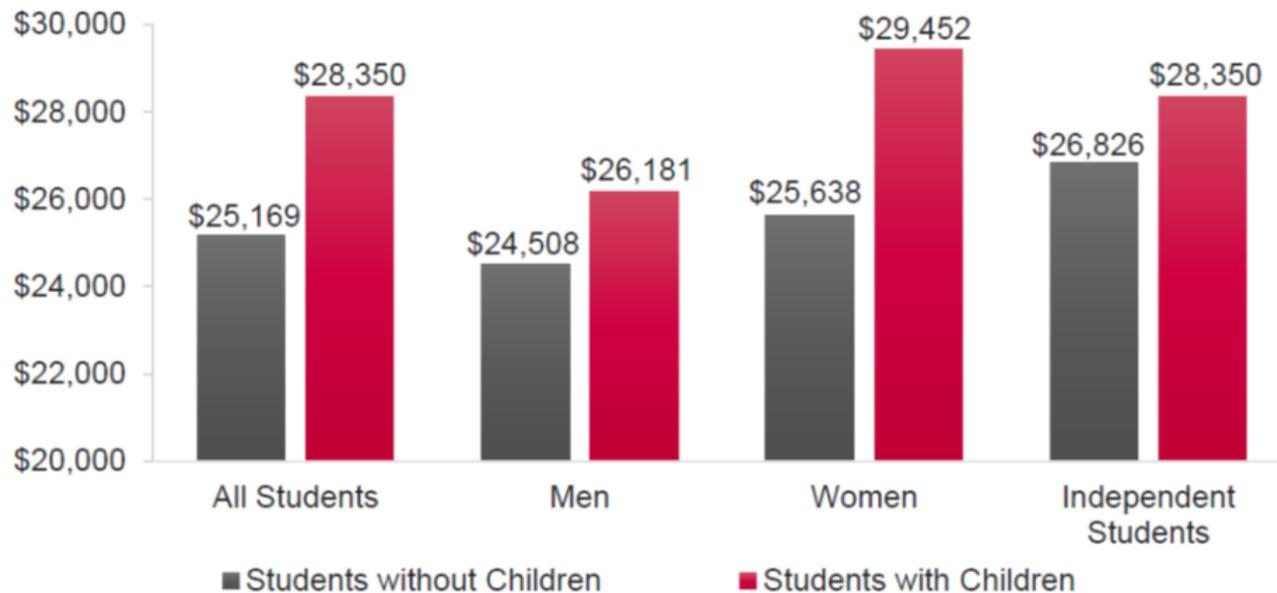
- ▶ Tend to have higher student–loan debt than their childless peers,
- ▶ Are more likely to have lower incomes than their fellow students,
- ▶ Have difficulty completing a certificate or degree within six years of enrollment.

Source: IWPR–[www.iwpr.org/factsheet#C425](http://www.iwpr.org/factsheet#C425)



# Figure 3: Average Undergraduate Debt One Year After Graduation by Gender and Parent Status

**Figure 3: Average Undergraduate Debt One Year after Graduation by Gender and Parent Status**



Note: Average undergraduate debt is for students with some undergraduate debt. Sample does not include students with no undergraduate debt.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center of Education Statistics, 2008 Baccalaureate and Beyond Survey data.

## Student parents are our student population:

- Over a quarter (26 percent) of all undergraduate students, or 4.8 million students, are raising dependent children.
- 2.1 million student parents attend 2-year institutions, representing 30 percent of the entire community college student body.
- Women make up 71 percent of all student parents, and 43 percent of the total student parent population, are single mothers. Single student fathers make up 11 percent of the student parent population

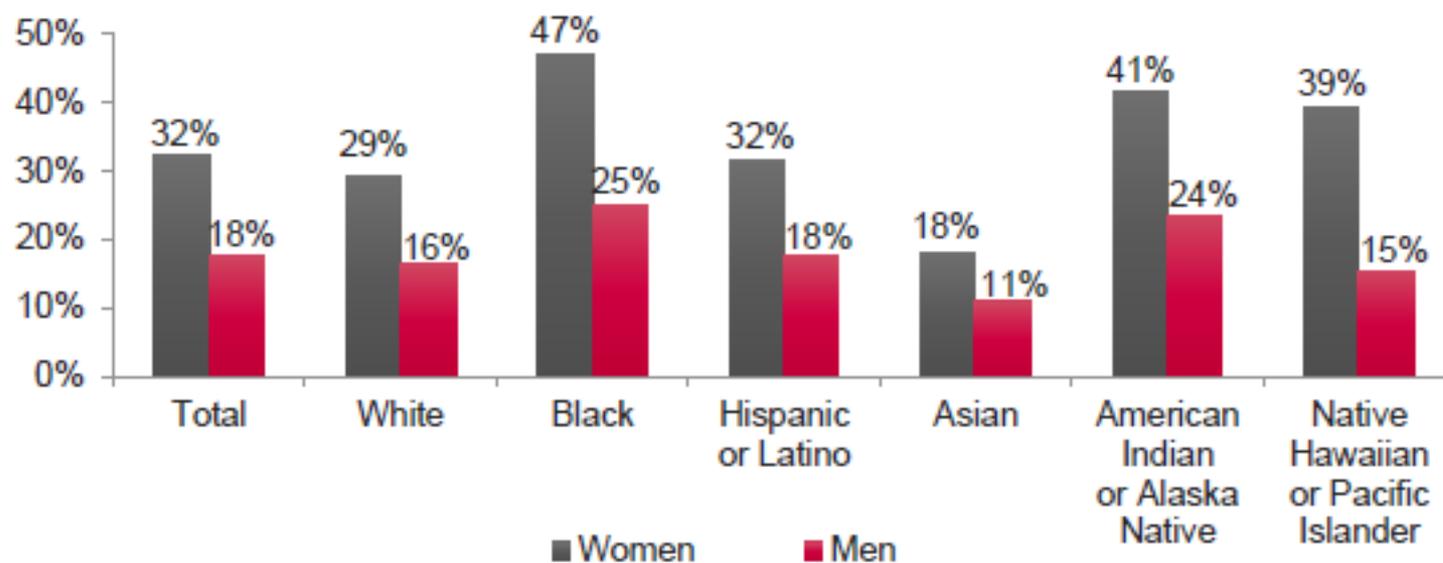
Source: IWPR—[www.iwpr.org/factsheet#C425](http://www.iwpr.org/factsheet#C425)

- Women of color are the most likely students to be raising children while pursuing a degree,
  - 47% of all black women in college have dependent children
  - 20% of Native American/Alaska Native
  - 39% Pacific Islander
  - 29% Caucasian
- Male students are less likely to be parents,
  - 25% of African American men
  - 24% of American Indian or Alaska native men
  - 16% Caucasian men

Source: IWPR—[www.iwpr.org/factsheet#C425](http://www.iwpr.org/factsheet#C425)



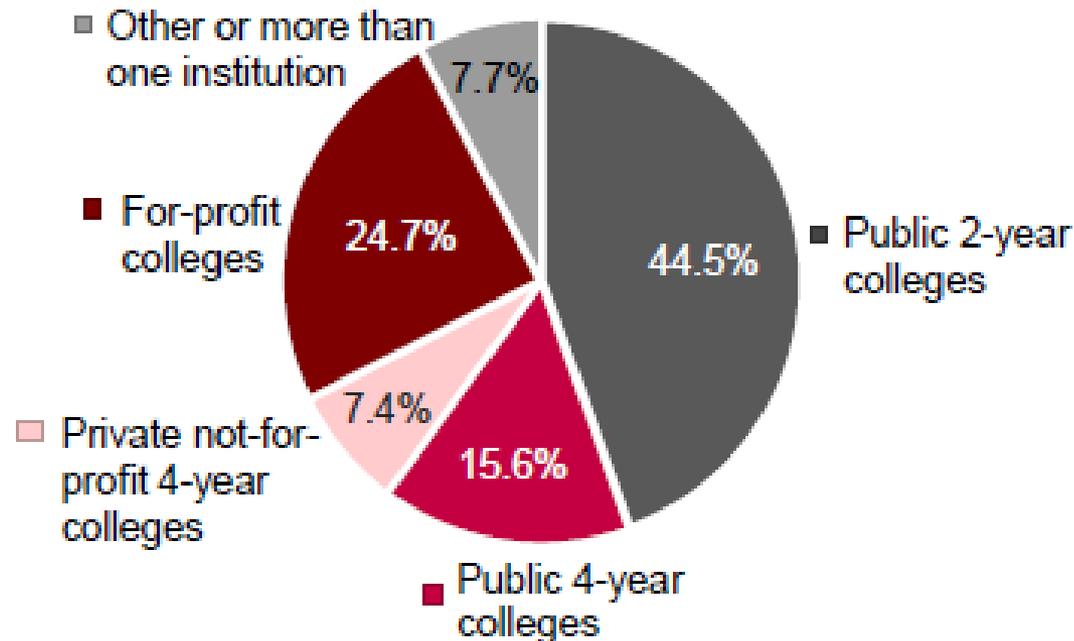
## Figure 2: Proportion of Undergraduate Students with Children by Race/Ethnicity and Gender



Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 2011-12 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study.

# Figure 3: Largest Share of Student Parents Attend Community Colleges

Distribution of Student Parents by Institution Type, 2011



Note: There are 371,207 student parents that fall into the “other or more than one institution” category, which includes public less-than-2-year institutions, private less-than-4-year institutions, and more than one institution.

Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).



Student parents are diverse and they are poor:

- 61% of student parents have no money to contribute to college expenses (i.e. they have an Expected Family Contribution of \$0).
- Among single students with children, 88 % have incomes at or below 200 % of poverty.



# Campus child care = equity

- ▶ “Too often, when people have kids, they think that has to mean the end of their college education. If we really are serious about equity in education, it’s very important to consider parenthood status.”

Barbara Gault, Executive Director of the Institute of Women’s Policy Research

# Why is on-campus childcare so important?

- ▶ It helps more parents graduate, allowing them to secure better jobs and provide a more stable home for themselves and their children. (IWPR)
- ▶ It reduces drop-out rates (parents with dependent children drop out of college at a higher rate than any demographic) (IWPR)



- It simplifies daily routines for parents, allowing them to spend less time (and money) commuting from home, to daycare to school, and back again,
- It gives them peace-of-mind since they could easily reach their children in case of emergency.
- They are more likely to access other campus services (including tutoring) if their children are on campus.
- Improving access to child care for students with children contributes to increasing college persistence and degree attainment among low-income adults.

Source: IWPR

Both access and subsidies are being reduced as demand increases!

In the recent past, 60% of California's Community Colleges have reduced services at their Child Development Centers and 7% have closed. (CCCECE Report 2014)

This is a national trend.



Despite the growing number of students with children, campus-based child care has been declining in recent years.

The proportion of community colleges with child care on campus declined from a high of 53 percent in 2003–2004, to 46 percent in 2013.

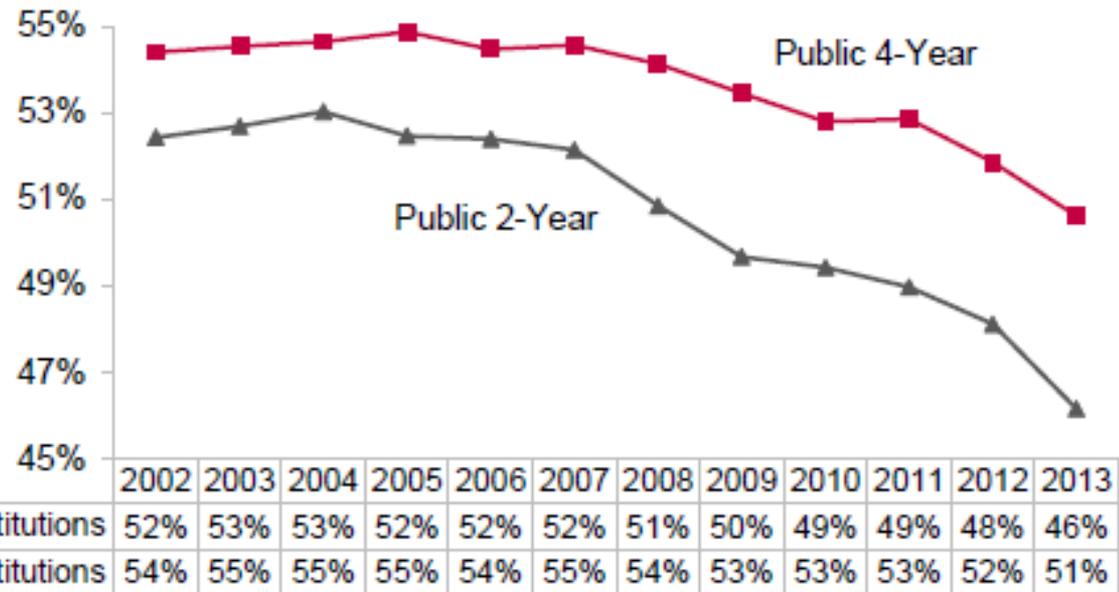
In public 4-year institutions, the proportion of campuses with child care decreased from 54 to 51 percent from 2002 to 2013.

Source: IWPR



# Figure 1: Campus Child Care Declining in the U.S., Especially in Community Colleges

**Percent of Colleges with Campus Child Care**



Source: IWPR analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS).

California Department of Education/Early Education and Support Division (EESD) funding allows for enrollment in school when students are in a program leading to a trade, paraprofession, or profession



However.....EESD funding requires:

- Care in subsidized program be for no more than six years.
- Students may not exceed twenty-four semester units after the attainment of a bachelor's degree.

Many professions required post graduate course work exceeding 24 units (MSW, teaching credentials, etc)

National data show student parents are less likely to complete a degree within six years:

- 40% student parents complete degree or certificate within six years
- 54% of nonparent complete in six years



EESD funding for child care services has been reduced significantly in the past few years:

This, combined with closures and service reductions at campus child care programs puts student parents at greater risk.



## Additional reductions in subsidies for students:

Child Care Access Means Parents in School program, which provides funding for on-campus childcare services has gone from \$25 million nation-wide in 2001 to \$15.1 million in 2015 – up from 14.9 in 2013). Only 86 campuses are funded throughout the country.

17 colleges in California have CCAMPIS funds 9 of those are community colleges.

CCAMPIS seeks to support the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of child care. Campuses use these funds in a variety of ways.

The grants are for 4 years. There is no guarantee of re-funding after the 4 years.

Here are some programs for student parents:

- EOPS (Extended Opportunity Programs and Services)
- CARE (Cooperative Agencies Resources for Education)
- TRIO

These programs are grossly underfunded for the increasing demand.





SINGLE MOTHERS AND  
COLLEGE SUCCESS:  
CREATING PATHS OUT OF POVERTY



Women Employed

- ▶ Six key areas in which federal or state policy changes could make a difference in the retention and graduation rates of single-parent students.

These include:



Source: 2011 Women Employed. All Rights Reserved

## Federal Solutions:

- ▶ Simplify Child Care Development Block Grants (CCDBG) and Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS) application and recertification processes, so that students don't lose their funds when their school schedule changes or a semester ends.
  - ▶ Base CCAMPIS funding on the number of Pell recipients, not total grant amounts, to target CCAMPIS funding to colleges with the highest proportion of low-income parents.
  - ▶ Restore funding for CCAMPIS and CCDBG.
- 

## State Solutions:

- ▶ Allow student parents the time to complete certificates, degree, and credentials/licenses.
- ▶ Recognize that a career with income to support a family may require more than a BA.
- ▶ Increase the number of slots for care on college and university campuses.
- ▶ Ensure that the reimbursement rates are adequate to cover the cost of operation on college campuses where employees receive benefits and retirement.
- ▶ Fund campus programs which serve as lab schools for the additional work required to supervise students and implement best practice based on research .

## Local Solutions:

College administrations recognize the benefits of on-campus child care to ensure academic success for diverse low income students.

Create a funding model to ensure success of ALL campus lab schools.



# Campus Child Care Changes Lives

“There are no words to describe how grateful I am. If anything, my achievements were possible because the CR Child Development Center worked with me and my schedule. They really tried to help me and did everything she to make my education experience stress free.

I want to thank you for allowing such a program to be available to students and the community. I don't know where I would be today if I didn't have that option. It saved me in many ways. Not only was a safe and quality childcare provided, but I also got support and encouragement. The whole staff believed in me when I myself was filled with doubt.” M. Rodriguez

# Here are some of the groups emphasizing the need for campus child care – see handout for details

- ▶ American Association of University Women – [www.aauw.org](http://www.aauw.org)
- ▶ Association of American Colleges & Universities – [www.aacu.org](http://www.aacu.org)
- ▶ CA Community College Early Childhood Educators (CCCECE) – [www.cccece.net](http://www.cccece.net)
- ▶ Early Childhood and Research Practice – [www.ecrp.uiuc.edu](http://www.ecrp.uiuc.edu)
- ▶ The Future of Children – [www.futureofchildren.org](http://www.futureofchildren.org)
- ▶ Institute for Women’s Policy Research – [www.iwpr.org](http://www.iwpr.org)
- ▶ National Coalition for Campus Children’s Centers – [www.campuschildren.org](http://www.campuschildren.org)
- ▶ Women Employed – [www.womenemployed.org](http://www.womenemployed.org)