

# Pennsylvania's Youngest Learners Have Waited Long Enough

A growing number of elected officials, business leaders, voters, educators, civic leaders and others have embraced the lasting benefits of high-quality early learning: better school readiness, reduced dropout and delinquency rates, increased graduation rates, stronger lifetime earnings and more.

Yet over the years, Pennsylvania's investment in our youngest learners has dismally failed to keep pace with this strong support.

It's time to change that.

Years of deferred investments in proven early learning programs have added up to missed opportunities for many children — a trend we can reverse if we have the will to make smart choices for future generations and move beyond talk to legitimate action.

The latest *School Readiness* data shows just 18.9 percent of Pennsylvania's 3- and 4-year-olds — or only 1 in 6 children — have access to high-quality, publicly funded pre-k programs. Pennsylvania today has nearly 300,000 3- and 4-year-olds, yet the number of 3- and 4-year-olds who currently have access to high-quality pre-k has increased by fewer than 8,400 since 2007. This is a negligible rate of progress.

**THE BOTTOM LINE: Far too many young learners continue to miss out on the once-in-a-lifetime learning benefits provided by high-quality pre-k and we all are paying a price for these missed opportunities and the wasted potential they represent.**

The continuing lack of availability of high-quality child care also continues to hamper our children's opportunities for success. Among children age 0-4 who are in need of child care, only 7.5 percent — or less than 1 in 13 — benefit from high-quality care, a statistic that is unchanged since our last *School Readiness* report. The availability of high-quality child care has languished in the single digits since at least 2007.

The need for greater access to child care subsidy is critical to ensure that parents are able to work and their children are safe and well cared for. That need is underscored by the increasing number of children living in low-income families — the very families child care subsidy helps. The latest data shows nearly 319,000 of Pennsylvania children under age 5 — nearly half of this young population — live in low-income households, an increase from the approximately 304,000 children cited in our previous *School Readiness* data.

These children and their families need more opportunities to succeed, and investing in early learning is one of the smartest, most cost-effective opportunities we can provide. It's time for Pennsylvania to significantly boost its investments in high-quality early learning programs.

Gov. Tom Wolf took office this year with a commitment to making publicly funded, high-quality pre-k available to every 3- and 4-year in the commonwealth (a vision shared by the statewide, nonpartisan Pre-K for PA campaign). Legislative support for early learning investments also is strong. The bipartisan, bicameral Early Childhood Education Caucus is the largest issue-focused caucus in the General Assembly.

It is laudable that Gov. Wolf and a majority of state lawmakers acknowledge early learning investments as a smart, cost-effective way to make Pennsylvania economically strong and competitive. But acknowledgement is not enough. It's time for us to move beyond rhetoric and towards more aggressive investments in our youngest Pennsylvanians.

If Pennsylvania is truly committed to creating a competitive, world-class workforce and draw jobs and families in the years ahead, we need to begin investing more aggressively in these proven, cost-effective efforts. It is simply one of the smartest ways we can build our future, and we cannot afford another year of squandered opportunities for our children and our commonwealth.



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Significance	Indicator	2013 Report	Current Report	Change	
<b>[READY COMMUNITIES AND FAMILIES]</b>					
Children living in poverty are more likely to have poor nutrition, chronic health problems, be less prepared for and have more difficulty in school.	<b>Children Living in Low-Income Families</b> Children ages 0-4 who live in households earning less than 200% of the federal income poverty guidelines (FPIG) or \$47,700 for a family of four.	304,407 41.6%	318,812 43.7%	<b>LOST GROUND</b>	
Children living with mothers with low education levels are less likely to receive cognitive stimulation and high-quality child care and more likely to have diminished reading skills.	<b>Births to Mothers with Less than a High School Degree</b> Of all births where education is known.	20,777 14.7%	20,291 14.5%	<b>NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE</b>	
Children who have experienced abuse and neglect, or are in foster care placement, are more likely to perform poorly in school, have lower IQ scores, and have difficulty with language ability. They are likelier to have social, emotional and physical health problems.	<b>Child Abuse and Neglect — Reports</b> Reported incidents of suspected child abuse of children ages 0-4 through the Childline and Abuse Registry. Does not include General Protective Services reports, which include less severe general neglect reports. (Number and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-4)	4,461 6.1	5,260 7.2	—	
	<b>Child Abuse and Neglect — Substantiations</b> Founded or indicated reports of child abuse of children ages 0-4. Does not include the number of children determined to need General Protective Services.	12.8%	14.4%		
	<b>Children in Foster Care Placement — Ages 0-4</b> (Rate per 1,000 children ages 0-4)	6,555 9.0	6,477 8.9	<b>NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE</b>	
Children living in homes where English is not the primary language spoken are more likely to enter school with lower math, reading and general knowledge assessments.	<b>English Not the Primary Language Spoken in the Home</b> Children ages 0-4 living in families where English is not the primary language spoken at home and English is not spoken "very well."	30,722 4.3%	23,130 3.3%	<b>MADE PROGRESS</b>	
<b>[READY SERVICES — HEALTH]</b>					
Children who are uninsured are less likely to access primary health care services that can prevent or address chronic or acute health conditions. Lack of health care or delays in treatment can negatively impact cognitive, emotional, behavioral and physical development. Uninsured children are more likely to miss school and have diminished academic achievement.	<b>Children Lacking Health Insurance</b> Children ages 0-4 who are uninsured.	41,434 5.8%	37,456 5.3%	<b>MADE PROGRESS</b>	
	<b>Children Funded by Public Health Insurance</b> Ages 0-4.	363,229 49.8%	337,863 46.3%	<b>LOST GROUND</b>	
Babies born at low birth weight are likelier to die in the first year of life, have disabilities and health problems that can include developmental delays, visual and hearing impairments and chronic respiratory ailments. They may have trouble with social skills and show higher rates of depression, anxiety disorders, physical disabilities and hyperactivity and aggression.	<b>Children Born at Low Birth Weight</b> Babies born weighing under 2,500 grams.	11,568 8.2%	11,381 8.1%	<b>NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE</b>	
<b>[READY SERVICES — EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION]</b>					
Early Intervention is designed to assist children with developmental delays or disabilities before they enter school by working with their parents, caregivers and communities to build on the children's strengths and maximize their experiences and opportunities. Early Intervention services help improve children's school readiness.	<b>Early Intervention</b> Children birth to the age they begin school enrolled in the state's Early Intervention program.	89,810	88,527	<b>NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE</b>	
High-quality pre-k helps improve the school readiness of young children by enhancing their social, emotional and cognitive development. Children who attend high-quality pre-k enter school more prepared and achieve greater success, including fewer grade retentions, less special education placement and higher standardized test scores.	<b>Publicly Funded, High-Quality Pre-Kindergarten</b> Percent of children 3 and 4 enrolled in public school pre-K, Head Start, PA Pre-K Counts, or Keystone STAR 3 or 4 through the child care subsidy program.	52,933 17.8%	56,206 18.9%	<b>MADE PROGRESS</b>	
Children who receive high-quality child care show better literacy skills and score higher on tests of both cognitive and social skills than children cared for in other arrangements. High-quality early care and education programs have demonstrated a strong return on investment.	<b>High-Quality Child Care</b> Availability of high-quality child care (NAEYC, NAFCC, NECPA or COA accredited or Keystone STAR 3 and 4) for children ages 0-4 in need of child care services.	36,681 7.5%	37,156 7.5%	<b>NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE</b>	
The availability of child care subsidies to low-income families increases the opportunity for them to access high-quality care for their children, enhancing their school readiness and increasing the likelihood that parents remain employed.	<b>Access to Child Care Subsidy</b> Number of slots for infants, toddlers and preschool children in the state's subsidized child care system.	38,936	40,369	<b>MADE PROGRESS</b>	
	<b>Children in Child Care Subsidy By Federal Poverty Income Guidelines (FPIG)</b> Infants, toddlers and preschoolers in child care subsidy by household income as it relates to FPIG, with 100% FPIG being \$23,850 a year for a family of four.	Less than or equal to 100% FPIG	32,886 54.4%	32,576 53.5%	—
		101% to 200% FPIG	26,032 43.1%	26,648 43.8%	
		201% to 235% FPIG	1,494 2.5%	1,664 2.7%	
<b>Children on Child Care Subsidy Waiting List</b> Infants, toddlers and preschoolers on child care subsidy waiting list.	6,230	3,259	<b>MADE PROGRESS</b>		
<b>Child Care Subsidy Waiting List Duration</b> Average time (in weeks) between enrollment on waiting list and service provision for younger children receiving child care subsidy.	19.6	13.3	<b>MADE PROGRESS</b>		
Note: Values in the 2013 Report column were updated from those included in the School Readiness in Pennsylvania — 2013 Report for Children Living in Low-Income Families, Children in Foster Care Placement, English Not the Primary Language Spoken in the Home, Children Lacking Health Insurance, Publicly Funded, High-Quality Pre-Kindergarten, and High-Quality Child Care.					