

2019 EQUITY CHALLENGE:

End disparities in school readiness by investing in early childhood



About this report

With the *2019 Equity Challenge*, a statewide population-level statistic—the percentage of kids deemed ready for kindergarten—helps us understand the barriers to opportunity that Washington state’s children face. We challenge policymakers to move policies and investments that work to reduce and eliminate the racial and ethnic disparities evident in the data.



KIDS COUNT in Washington (www.kidscountwa.org) is a joint effort of the Children’s Alliance and the Washington State Budget & Policy Center. This report is funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank the foundation for its support and acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented herein are those of the authors alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the foundation. All rights reserved.

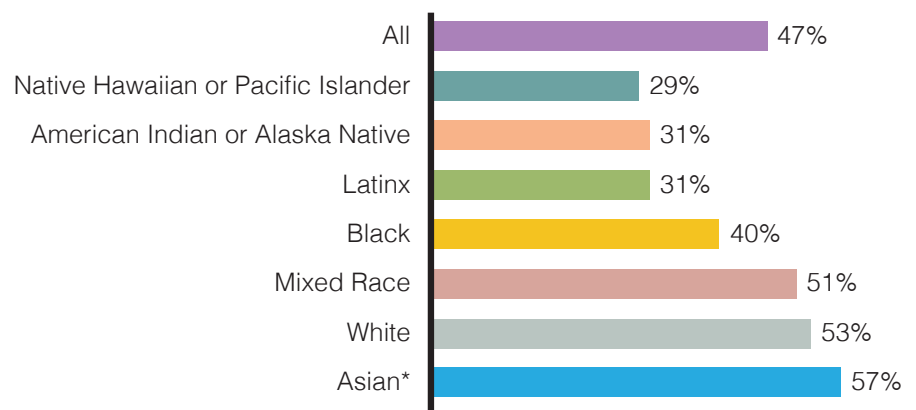
Find hundreds of indicators of child wellbeing at the state, county and national levels at the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s KIDS COUNT Data Center: datacenter.kidscount.org.

We all benefit when more Washington children start kindergarten ready to learn. But children of color face significant barriers to success in school and in life. To help kids overcome these barriers, state lawmakers should invest significantly more in early childhood.

Early childhood—from birth to approximately age 5—is a crucial developmental period, laying the foundation for future learning. While all children need greater support, kids of color face obstacles to lifelong prosperity. Decades of policies and practices have embedded structural racism in the institutions they should be able to rely upon to help their families achieve economic security and educational success. As a result, state measures of kindergarten readiness among five-year-olds show alarming disparities by race and ethnicity.

Many kids of color face the greatest barriers to a strong start in school

Percent of students ready for kindergarten by race and ethnicity, Washington state, 2017–18



Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction WaKIDS data, 2017–18. WaKIDS measures student readiness for school across six developmental domains: social-emotional, physical, language, cognitive, literacy, and mathematics.

*Note on the data: The data source does not disaggregate Asian by ethnic groups. The Asian population is extremely diverse and there is a significant variation in outcomes and experiences for different Asian subgroups. The broader Asian category often masks the different educational outcomes and multiple barriers facing Southeast Asian students, for example.

THE EQUITY CHALLENGE

It's time to end disparities for kids of color. We call upon state elected officials to invest in kids early in their lives. Legislative action taken this session can address the barriers created by structural racism for kids of color and set every child in our state on a path to success in school and life.

Our state measures kindergarten readiness across six domains: social-emotional, physical, cognitive, language, literacy, and math. Washington lawmakers should take action this legislative session to invest in policies and programs that can demonstrably contribute to reducing racial disparities in school readiness across all of these domains.

Factors that promote equity in early childhood¹

Early childhood education: High quality and affordable early childhood education that is relevant to a child's culture and the language they speak at home is a crucial element in preparing kids for success in school. While child care is a major expense for all but the highest-income households, families of color are less likely to have the financial resources to afford high quality preschool and child care at market rates. In fact, the average cost of child care for a family with two young children is approximately half the annual median income of American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, and Latinx families in Washington.² When families face formidable cost barriers to quality care, their children have fewer chances to form the stable bond with a caregiver that spurs more learning.

Income and economic security: Every child should grow up in a household that can afford to put food on the table and keep a roof over their heads. Yet generations of policies and practices, like employment discrimination and redlining, have prevented people of color from earning higher incomes and generating wealth. As a result, young children of color are more likely to grow up in poverty. In Washington, young children (below the age of 5) who are Black, Latinx, American Indian/Alaska Native, or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander are 2–3 times more likely to live in poverty than their white peers.³ Many common experiences of kids in poverty—like food insecurity, homelessness and housing instability—contribute to toxic stress that can have ripple effects throughout a child's life. Adverse childhood experiences like these can impact a child's brain development, resulting in social-emotional, behavioral, and academic challenges later in life.



Education and job training for parents: When parents have higher levels of education and good and stable jobs, their children are more likely to do well in school.⁴ Yet people of color have been denied access to high school graduation and post-secondary education in a variety of ways, including historically being banned from certain educational institutions, as well as facing racism and discrimination in basic education and college admissions. The high cost of higher education continues to prevent many groups from getting post-secondary degrees. In Washington, most communities of color and immigrant groups are less likely to obtain an associates degree than non-immigrant whites.⁵



Health and wellbeing: Children are more likely to thrive when their mothers have health care during pregnancy, and over the course of their childhoods, whenever the need arises for a range of treatments. However, across a number of health domains, children of color and kids in low-income households lack access to preventive health care, including dental care. Poor oral health negatively impacts learning, eating, sleeping, school performance, and behavior. Approximately 1 in 2 Washington kids have the popular, cost-effective Apple Health for Kids coverage, but oral health care providers to treat them are hard to find. Our state’s dental practices accept their form of coverage 30 percent less often than practices nationwide.⁶ As a result, in 2015, 385,000 children covered with Apple Health for Kids did not get a single dental visit.⁷

Savings for the future: Even a small amount of savings can be an important factor when it comes to success in school. Kids with just \$500–\$1,000 in a savings account are four times more likely to graduate from high school and enroll in college than kids with less.⁸ Yet policies and practices such as redlining, employment discrimination and access to credit have set communities of color generations behind whites in the ability to accumulate savings and financial assets. In Washington, 30 percent of all households and 50 percent of households headed by people of color do not have enough savings to cover basic expenses for three months in the event of a sudden job loss, medical emergency, or another financial crisis⁹—let alone enough resources to save for the future.

Communities and social capital: When communities and neighborhoods are strong, kids can grow and develop within a social system that supports them and their families. Cultural centers, public parks, faith communities and peer and family networks all play vital roles in supporting young children to thrive. However, racist policies, practices, and politics have created obstacles for communities of color to build the social and political capital necessary to ensure strong investments in these institutions where they live. For example, in high growth areas of the state, many neighborhoods that are home to communities of color are being displaced by a combination of urban planning policy, rapidly escalating real estate prices, and economic factors. This displacement separates families and communities from the social networks and social capital that children need to thrive.

Find hundreds of indicators of child wellbeing at the state, county and national levels at the Annie E. Casey Foundation’s KIDS COUNT Data Center: datacenter.kidscount.org.

¹ These factors are informed by the Ascend network’s 2Gen framework. They have been modified to include income and economic security.

² Washington State Budget & Policy Center analysis of 2016 American Community Survey data and the median cost of child care per month for one infant and one toddler in Washington as estimated by Child Care Aware of Washington.

³ Washington State Budget & Policy Center analysis of 2017 American Community Survey data.

⁴ Child Trends, Parental Education: Indicators of child and youth wellbeing, 2015.

⁵ Washington State Budget & Policy Center analysis of 2016 American Community Survey data.

⁶ “The Oral Health Care System: a State by State Analysis,” Health Policy Institute, American Dental Association, <http://bit.ly/2NSposv>, page 157.

⁷ “Oral Health: Out of Reach for Too Many Washington Kids,” Children’s Alliance, <https://bit.ly/2BZ5nIV>, page 1.

⁸ William Elliot III, Hyun-a Song, and Ilsung Nam, “Small Dollar Children’s Savings Accounts, Income, and College Outcomes,” 2013, <https://csd.wustl.edu/13-06/>.

⁹ “Washington Scorecard,” Prosperity Now Scorecard, <http://bit.ly/2zlpw7g>.

