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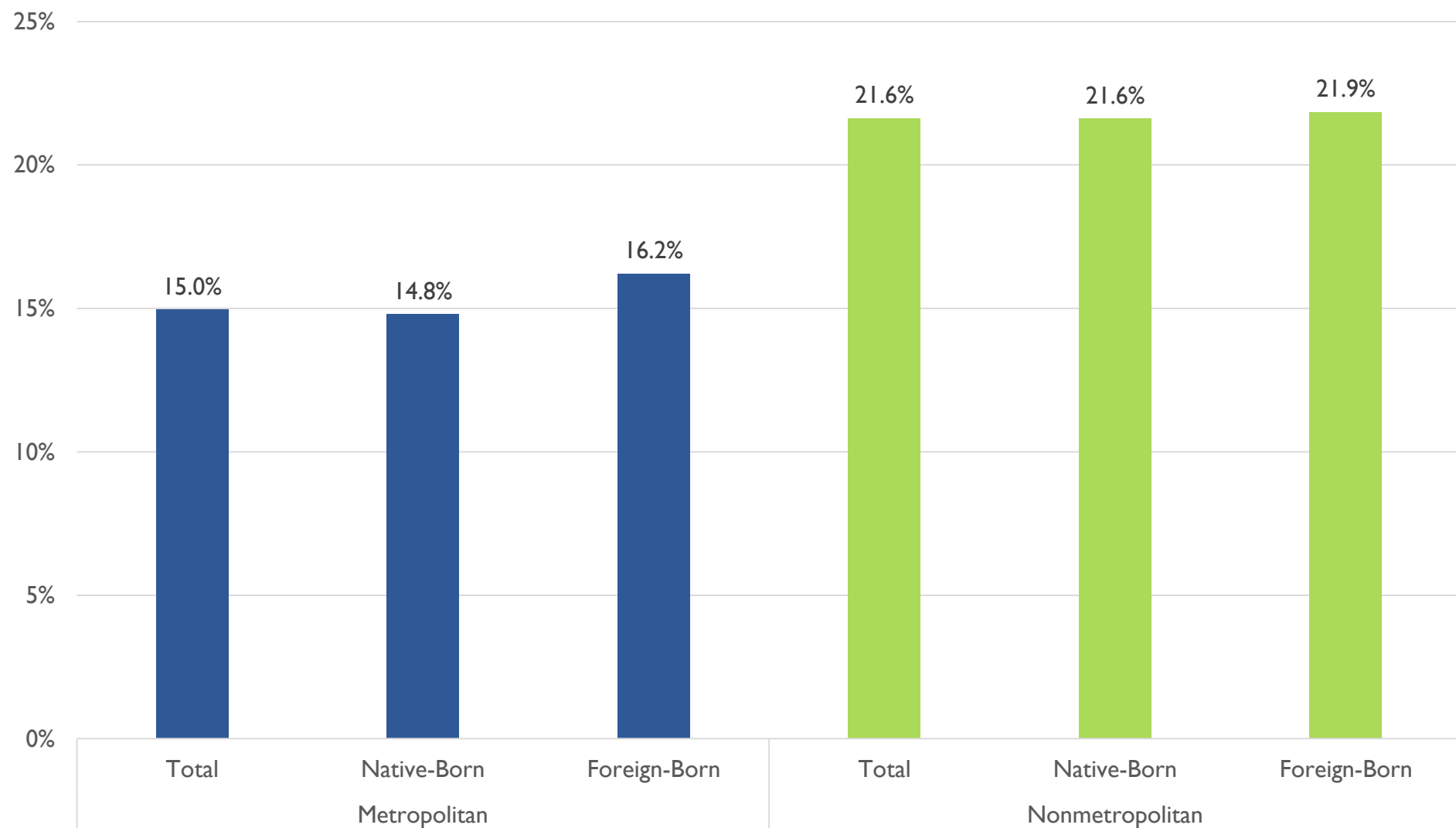
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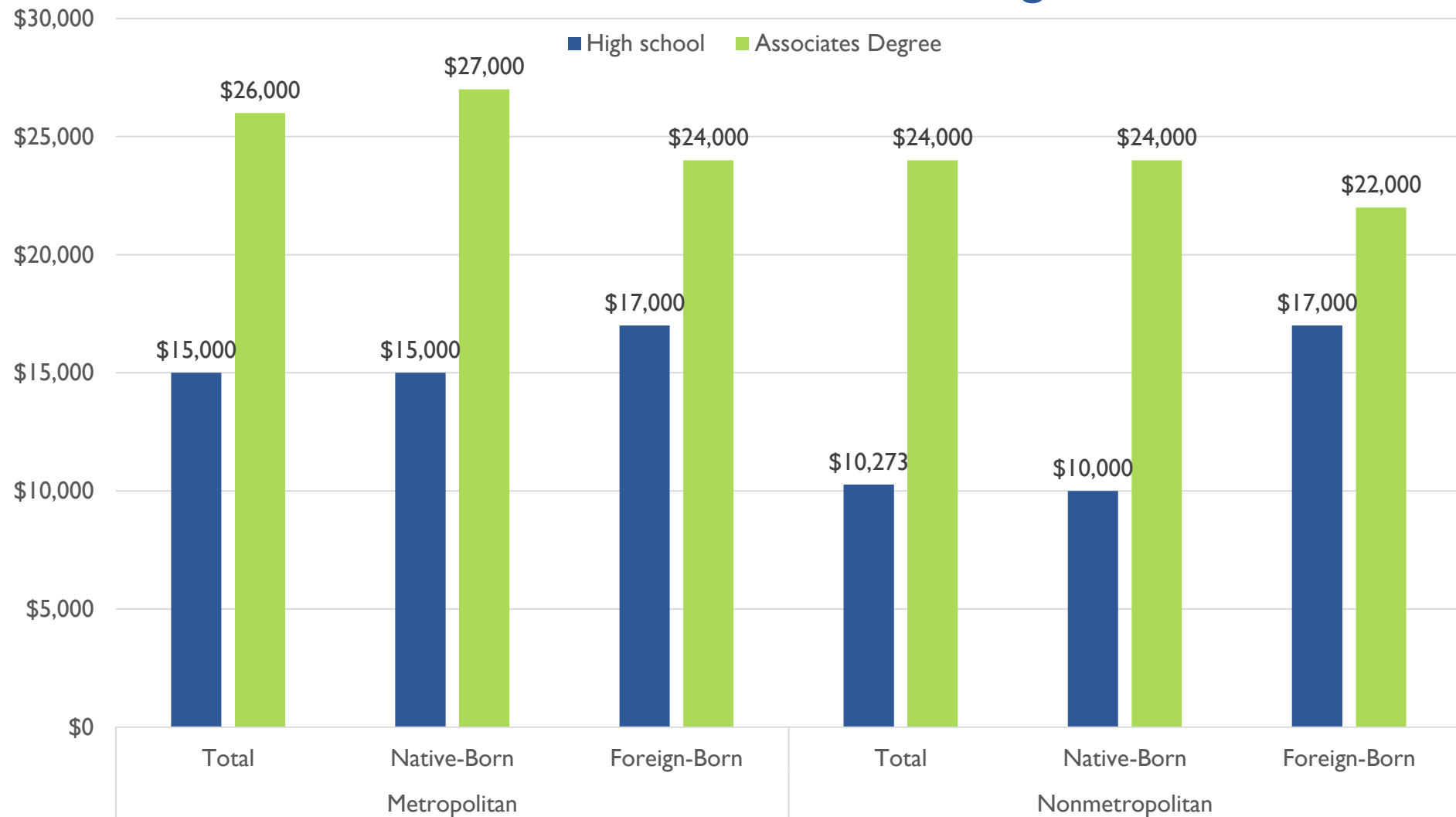
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Disconnected Youth: Percent of 18 to 24 Year-Olds Not Working and Not in School

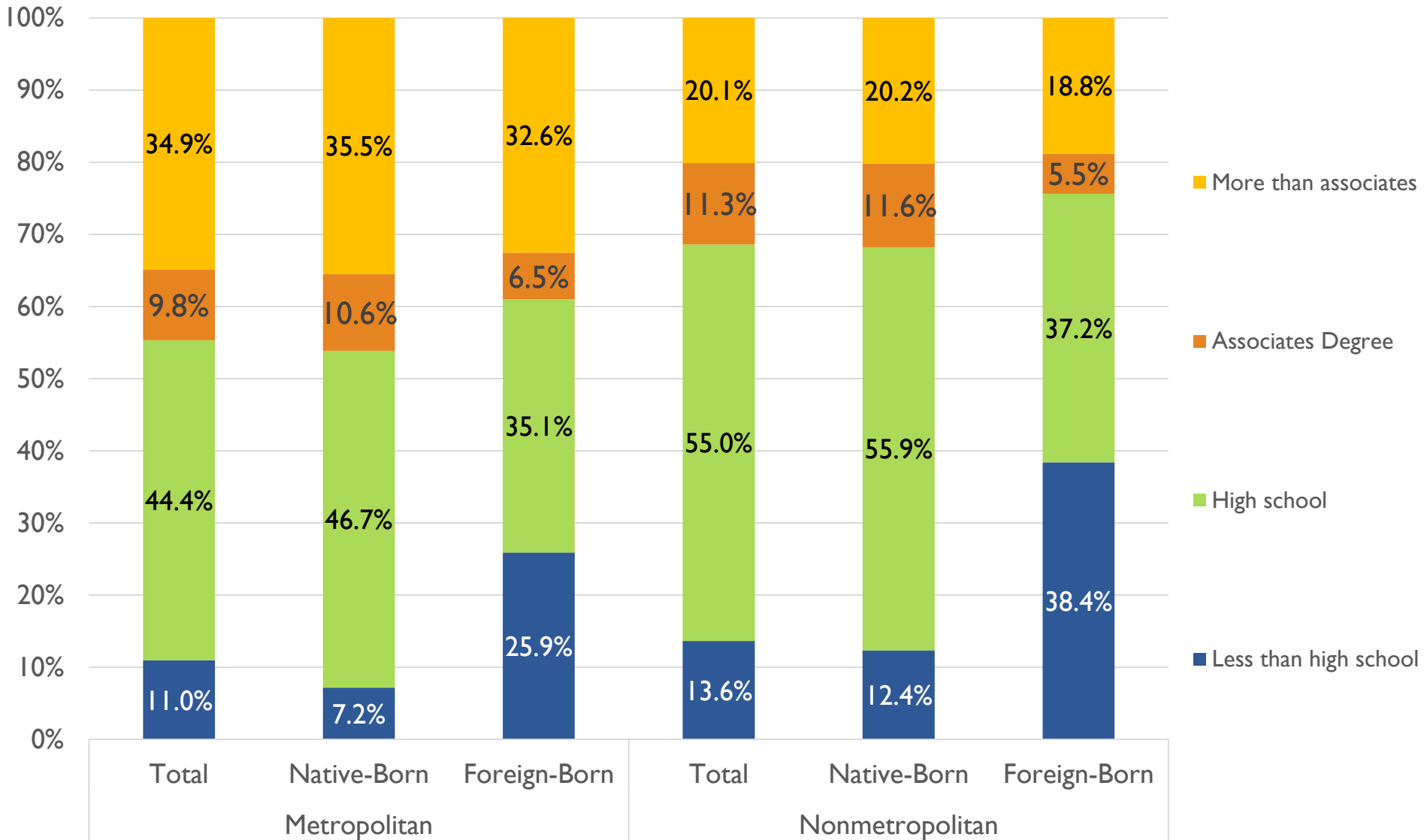


Source: 2013-2017 Current Population Survey downloaded from:
IPUMS-CPS, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

Median Earnings for High School Graduates vs. Those with Associates Degree

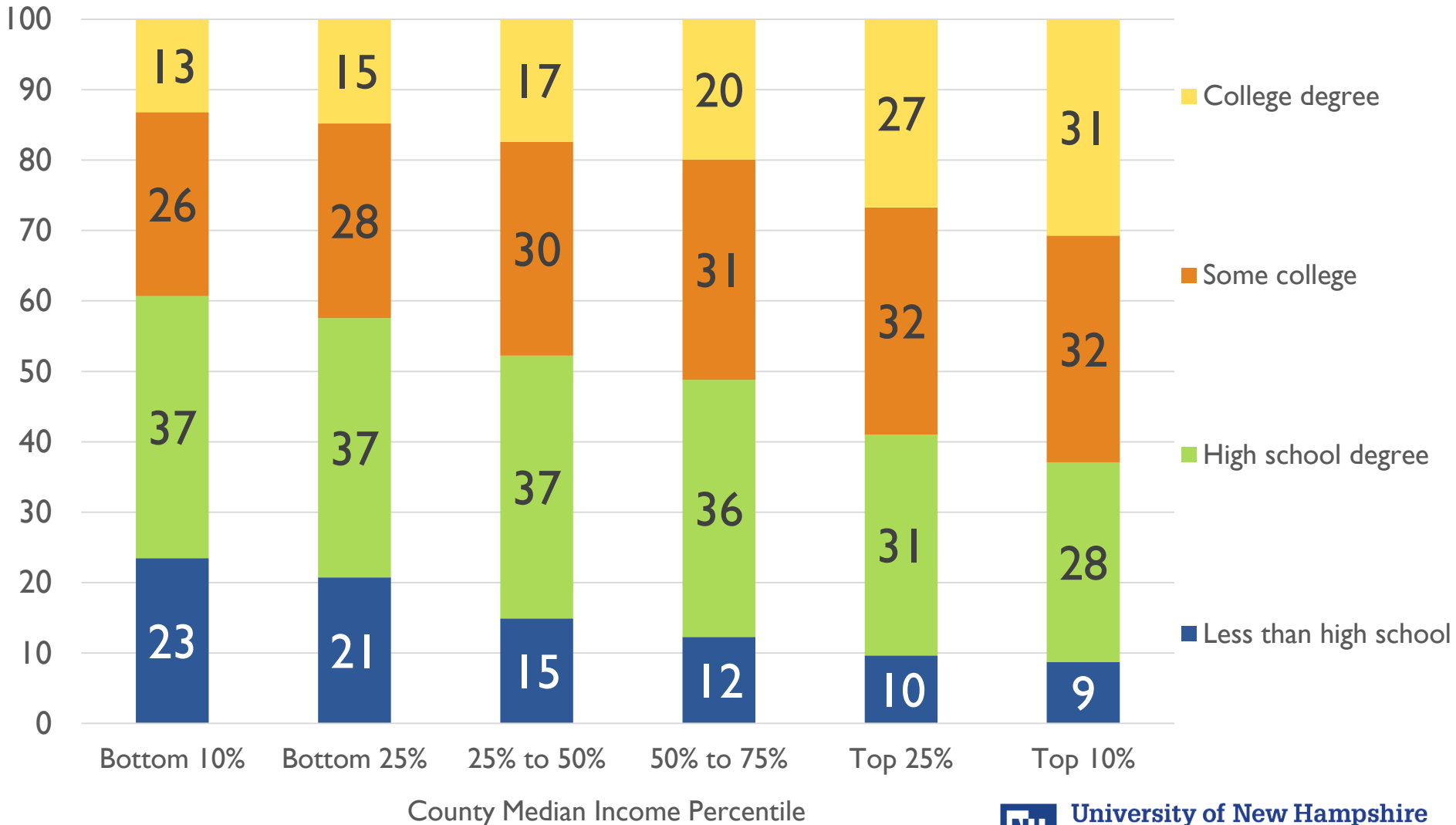


Educational Attainment



Source: 2013-2017 Current Population Survey downloaded from: IPUMS-CPS, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

Rural Counties with Higher Median Income Have Higher Educational Attainment



Top Rural Industries, 1960 and 2015

| 1960 | 2015 |
|---|---|
| Agriculture | Professional services: educational services |
| Construction | Construction |
| Professional services: educational services | Professional services: medical and other health, except hospitals |
| Personal services: private households | Retail: eating and drinking places |
| Retail: eating and drinking places | Agriculture |
| Public administration: federal | Professional services: hospitals |
| Retail: food stores, except dairy products | Public administration: federal |
| Professional services: hospitals | Business and repair services: miscellaneous business services |
| Manufacturing nondurable goods: Apparel and accessories | Professional services: welfare and religious services |
| Retail: general merchandise stores | Retail: general merchandise stores |



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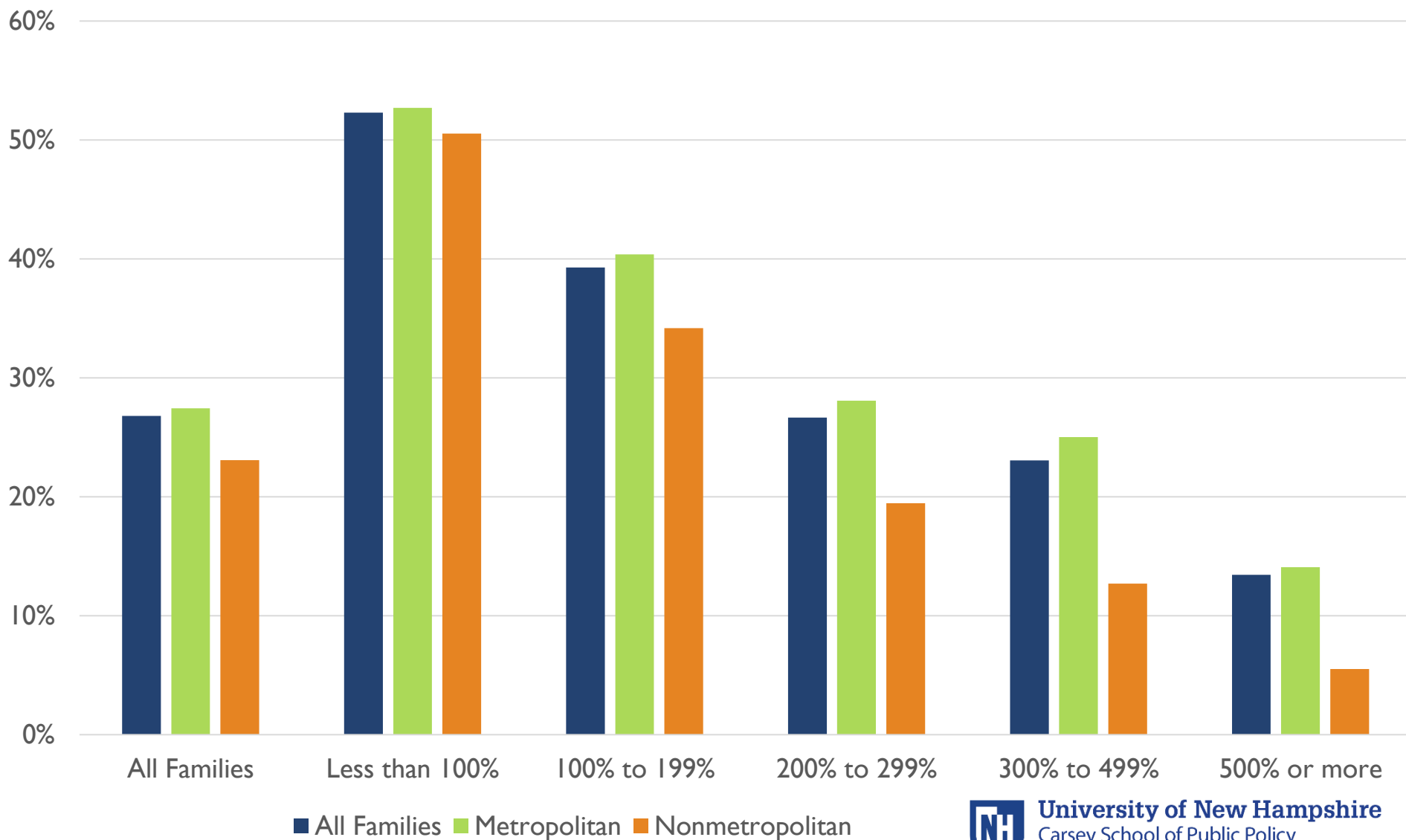
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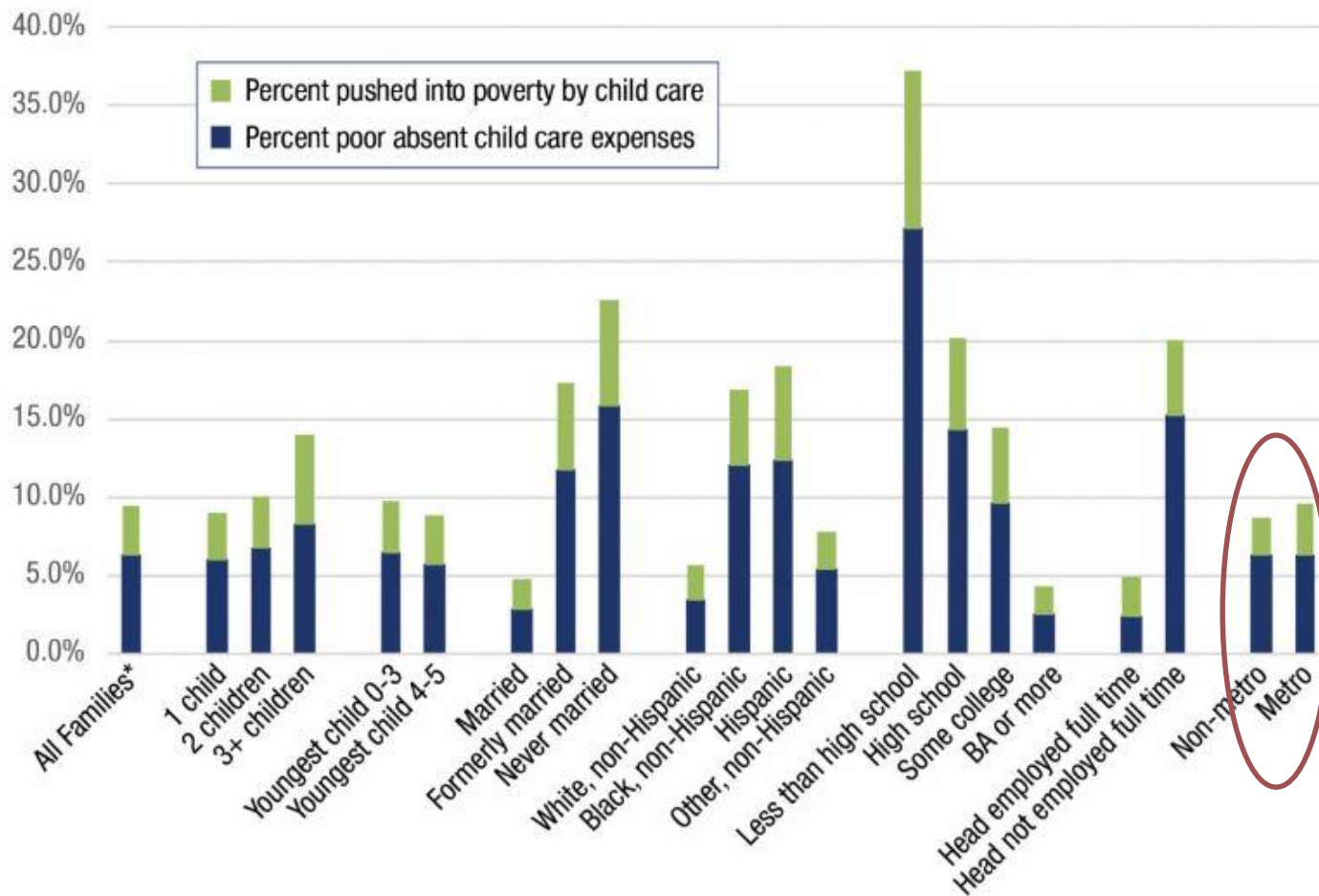
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Percent of Families with Young Children Who Pay More than 10% of Income for Child Care, By Family Income and Metropolitan Status



Child Care Expenses Push Many Families into Poverty



Note: *Among families with children under age 6 who reported child care expenses in the past year.

Source: Authors' analyses of 2012–2016 Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) data accessed through IPUMS-CPS, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.



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Child Care Workforce / Challenges

| | Hourly Earnings of Child Care Workers | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | Total | Metropolitan | Nonmetropolitan |
| Mean | \$11.39 | \$11.49 | \$10.51 |
| 10th percentile | \$7.77 | \$8.00 | \$7.25 |
| 25th percentile | \$8.50 | \$8.75 | \$7.65 |
| Median | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$9.00 |
| 75th percentile | \$13.00 | \$13.00 | \$12.00 |
| 90th percentile | \$17.00 | \$17.00 | \$16.00 |

Source: 2013-2017 Current Population Survey downloaded from: IPUMS-CPS, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

Child Care Workforce / Challenges



**Worthy Work, STILL Unlivable Wages:
The Early Childhood Workforce 25 Years
after the National Child Care Staffing Study**

By Marcy Whitebook, Deborah Phillips, and Carollee Howes



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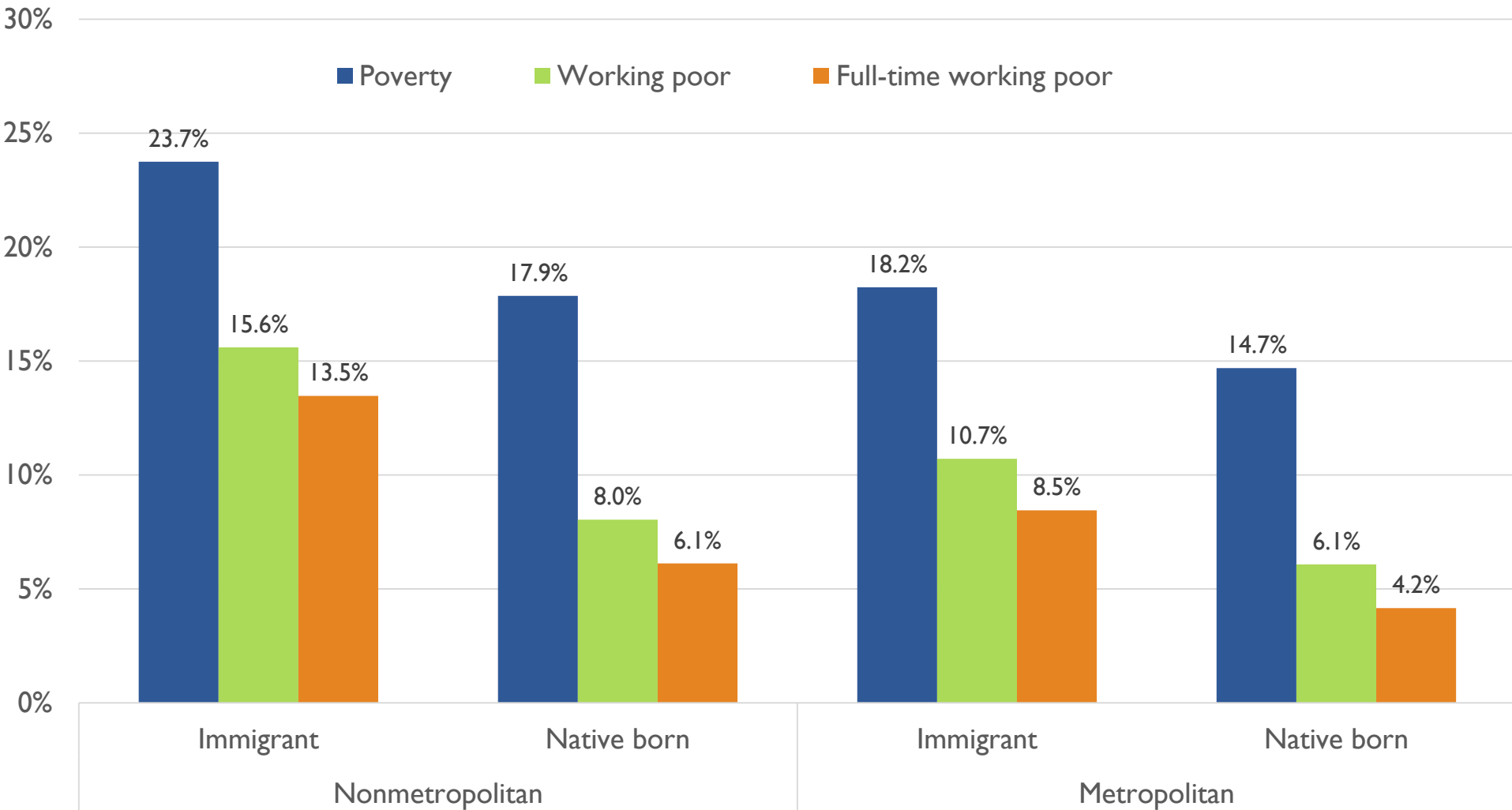
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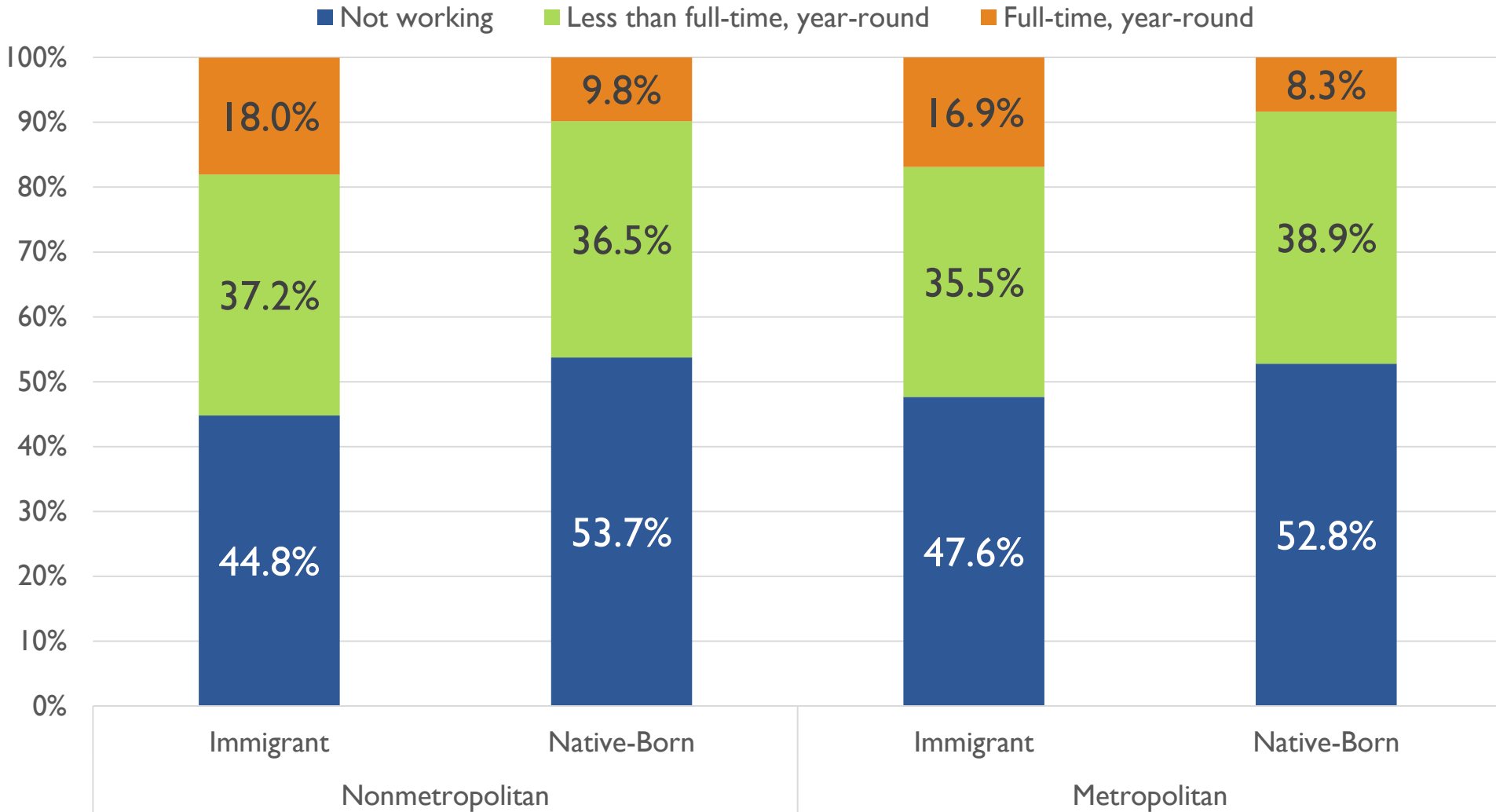
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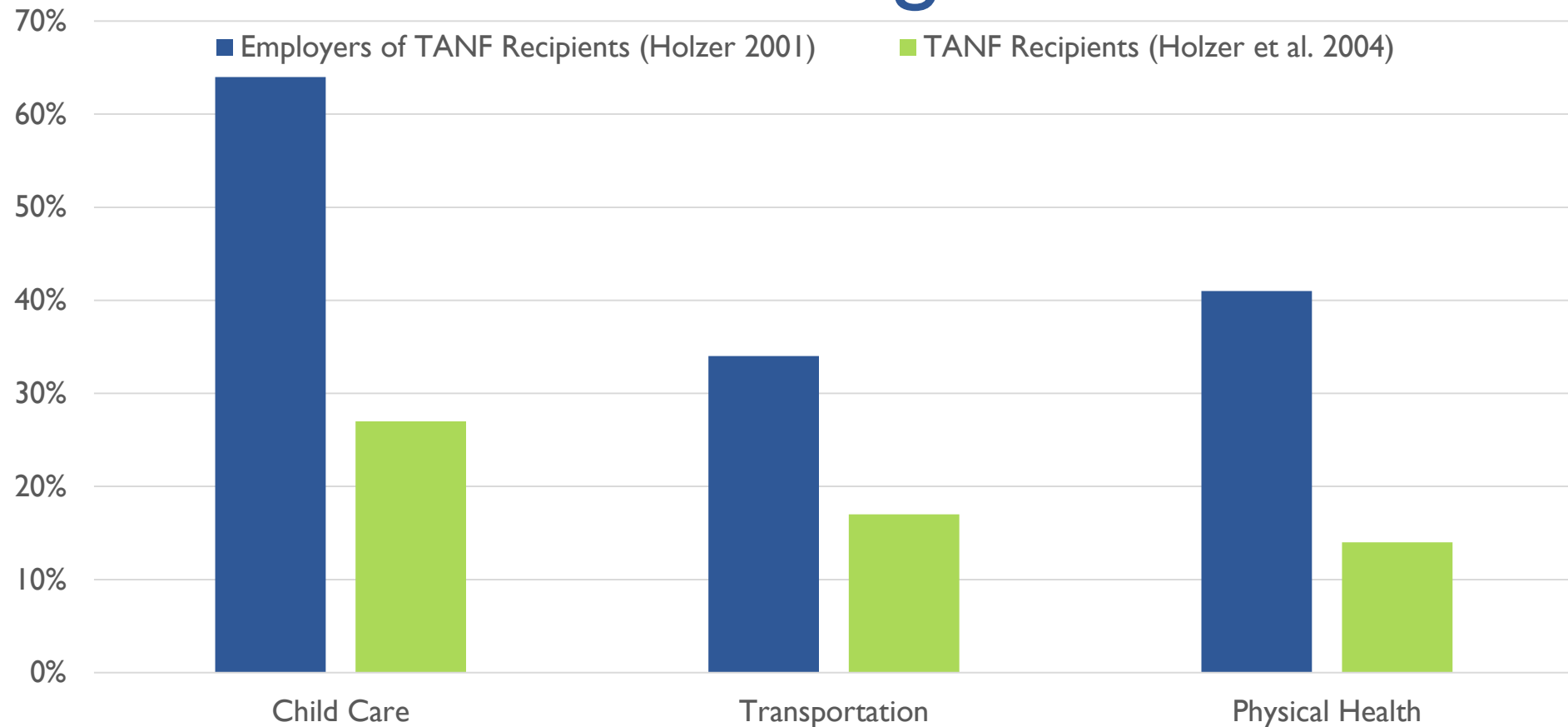
Poverty by Work, Metropolitan, and Immigration Status



Poverty Population by Work Status



Challenges to Employment for the Working Poor



Holzer, H. J., Stoll, M. A., & Wissoker, D. (2004). Job performance and retention among welfare recipients. *Social Service Review*, 78(3), 343-369.

Holzer, H. (2001). How Can We Encourage Job Retention and Advancement for Welfare Recipients?

Anything Can Be a Tipping Point

- One social service provider in rural New England described someone she served, saying:

“It isn’t one tipping point. That’s a really middle class phenomenon...When you’re spread as thin as she was, anything could be a tipping point. Her check not coming, her boyfriend blowing up at her...the net was so frail.”



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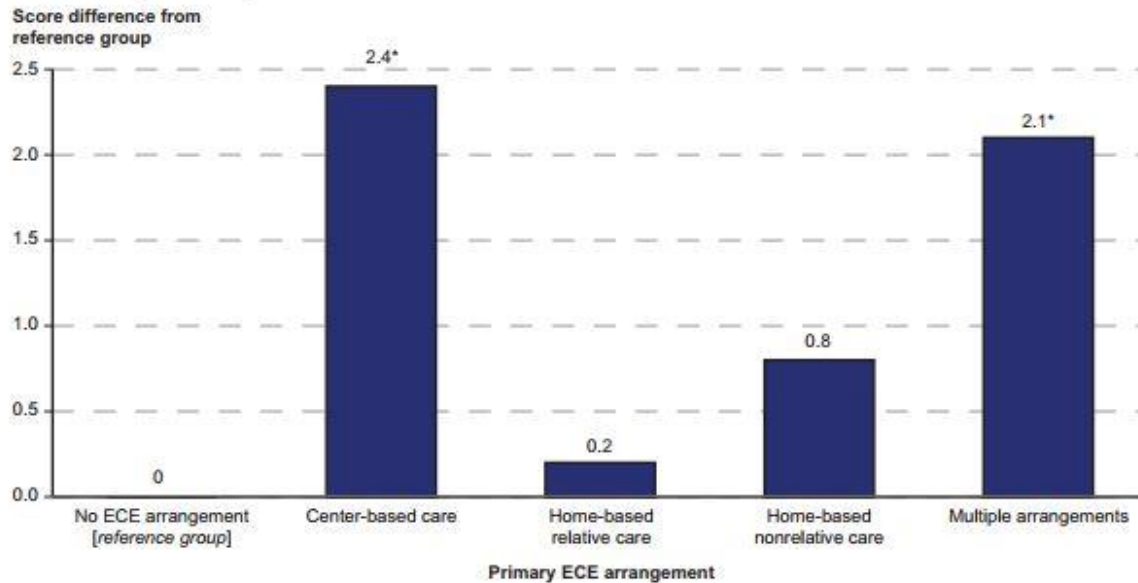
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Quality Child Care and Children's Outcomes

Figure C. Adjusted fall kindergarten reading score difference, by primary early care and education (ECE) arrangement prior to kindergarten entry: Fall 2010



* $p < 0.05$.

NOTE: The reading score reflects performance on questions measuring basic skills (print familiarity, letter recognition, beginning and ending sounds, rhyming words, and word recognition), vocabulary knowledge, and reading comprehension (including locate/recall questions, integrate/interpret questions, and critique/evaluate questions about text the children were asked to read). Actual scores for all kindergartners range from 6 to 83. Primary ECE arrangement refers to the type of nonparental care in which the child spent the most hours. "No ECE arrangement" refers to children who did not attend any ECE arrangement on a regular basis. Center-based arrangements include day care centers, Head Start programs, preschools, prekindergartens, and other early childhood arrangements. "Multiple arrangements" refers to children who spent an equal amount of time in each of two or more arrangements. Estimates weighted by W1_2PD. Estimates pertain to a sample of children who were enrolled in kindergarten for the first time in the 2010–11 school year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Early Childhood Longitudinal Study, Kindergarten Class of 2010–11 (ECLS-K:2011), Kindergarten–First Grade Restricted-Use Data File.

Source: Adapted from Rathbun, A., & Zhang, A. (2016). Primary Early Care and Education Arrangements and Achievement at Kindergarten Entry.

Top 10 Rural Industries

Top 10 Industries in 1960

| | <u>1960</u> | <u>2015</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Agriculture | 15.4% | 5.2% |
| Construction | 6.0% | 7.9% |
| Professional services: educational services | 5.1% | 11.3% |
| Personal services: private households | 3.9% | 0.6% |
| Retail: eating and drinking places | 3.6% | 5.6% |
| Public administration: federal | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| Retail: food stores, except dairy products | 2.5% | 2.5% |
| Professional services: hospitals | 2.3% | 4.0% |
| Manufacturing nondurable goods: Apparel and accessories | 1.7% | 0.2% |
| Retail: general merchandise stores | 1.7% | 2.6% |

Top 10 Industries in 2015

| | <u>1960</u> | <u>2015</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Professional services: educational services | 5.1% | 11.3% |
| Construction | 6.0% | 7.9% |
| Professional services: medical and other health, except hospitals | 1.2% | 6.3% |
| Retail: eating and drinking places | 3.6% | 5.6% |
| Agriculture | 15.4% | 5.2% |
| Professional services: hospitals | 2.3% | 4.0% |
| Public administration: federal | 3.2% | 3.2% |
| Business and repair services: miscellaneous business services | 0.4% | 3.1% |
| Professional services: welfare and religious services | 0.8% | 2.9% |
| Retail: general merchandise stores | 1.7% | 2.6% |

Source: 1960 U.S. Census and 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.



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Challenges to Employment for the Working Poor

- Absenteeism

- A study of employers found the most frequent reported reasons for absenteeism are problems related to **child care** (27.2%), then **transportation** (17.4%), followed by **physical health** issues (14.4%)
 - Holzer, H. J., Stoll, M. A., & Wissoker, D. (2004). Job performance and retention among welfare recipients. *Social Service Review*, 78(3), 343-369.
- A study of welfare recipients found similar results: Difficulties with **child care** (64%), **health** (34%), and **transportation** (41%) are primary causes of absenteeism of welfare recipients.
 - Holzer, H. (2001). How Can We Encourage Job Retention and Advancement for Welfare Recipients?

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