



Child Care Aware® of America

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Early Head Start and Child Care Partnerships: The Child Care Landscape

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Please Note

*“This presentation will **not** provide technical assistance or information regarding the Funding Opportunity Announcement (FOA) for the Early Head Start – Child Care Partnerships grants.*

Additionally, presenters will not be able to answer any FOA related questions”.



Who We Are



Child Care Aware® of America

The nation's leading voice for child care whose mission is the development of an effective child care system to support the healthy development of all children.



The Child Care Landscape

Child Care

Home Visiting

Early Head Start

Head Start

State PreK



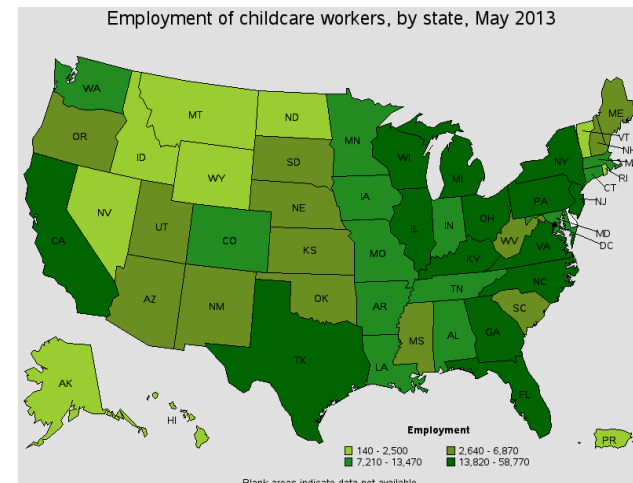
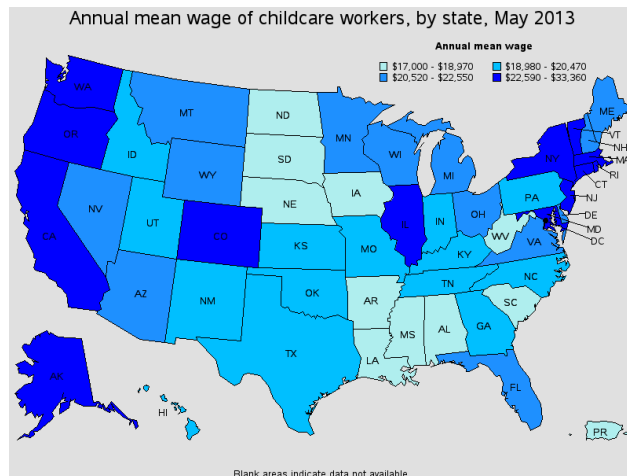
The State of Child Care in the United States

- Nearly 15 million children of working parents are in some type of child care
- On average, they spend 36 hours a week in care
- At least 1 in 4 families “piece together” their children’s care as they are placed in multiple arrangements
- Almost 60 percent of the cost of care is assumed by parents; spending more than 30% of their monthly budget on child care – more than rent, utilities, transportation and food.



The State of Child Care in the United States

- 2.2 million individuals earn a living caring for children under age 5
- They earn an average of \$21,310 - one of the lowest paying professional fields
- Across the states, about 78% of slots are family child care, 20% are centers



The Child Care “System”

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Program-a federal grant program that provides child care assistance for families and funds child care quality initiatives.

- Signed into law in 1990, last reauthorized in 1996 as part of welfare reform.
- States have great latitude in implementation of policies

Current Law, CCDBG:

- Does not require a background check for child care providers
- Does not contain a minimum training requirement
- Does not require regular inspections
- Does not require minimum protections for children



The Child Care “System”

How did we get here?



The Lanham Act (1940)

Between 1943 and 1946, the US had a child care system in place designed to increase the participation of mothers in the workforce. Served over 500,000 children, federal government provided 2/3 of the funding, communities were expected to provide rest, and the program was ended following WWII.



The Nixon Veto (1971)

In 1971, President Nixon vetoed the Comprehensive Child Development Act, sponsored by Senator Walter Mondale and Rep. John Brademas, which was passed earlier in the year and would have established “nationally funded, locally administered, comprehensive child care centers, which were to provide quality education, nutrition, and medical services.”



Welfare Reform (1996)

With the signing of Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA), the three programs that had provided funds to families for child care assistance, including AFDC, were now merged into one, under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program

Source:
Conor P. Williams, *New America*: <http://www.edcentral.org/history-united-states-nearly-universal-child-care-program/>
Nancy L Cohen, the *New Republic*: <http://www.newrepublic.com/article/113009/child-care-america-was-very-close-universal-day-care>



The Child Care “System”

Characteristics of the CCDBG Program:

- Established in 1990
- Approximately 1.5 million children and 903,500 families received child care assistance monthly in Fiscal Year 2012
- In FY2012, 460,902 child care providers served children receiving CCDF subsidies
- Each of 50 states, District of Columbia, and DOD has unique systems
- States can use funding from a variety of sources to blend with CCDBG funds, including RTT and Head Start
- Some states have consolidated Offices of Early Learning, while others use different agencies to administer funds & standards.
- States are provided flexibility to determine licensing standards for child care programs operating within their state.

Source:
ACF-OCC: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/characteristics-of-families-served-by-child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf>



The Child Care “System”

Funding:

CCDF = CCDBG + CCES + TANF Transfers to CCDBG

Combined CCDF funding streams are consolidated at state level and administered under CCDBG Act rules.

\$2.360 billion in discretionary CCDBG funding for FY2014

\$2.917 billion in mandatory child care funding in FY2014

Source:
Karen Lynch, Congressional Research Service, <http://ffyf.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/RL30785-CCDBG-1-30-14.pdf>



The Child Care “System”

Child Care Licensing Standards:

With each state having a unique system for child care, state licensing standards for child care programs vary significantly from state to state.



Child Care Licensing by the Numbers:

- 9:** States that conduct a comprehensive background check on both family child care homes and child care centers.
- 13:** States (plus DoD) that require First Aid training for all new staff.
- 8:** States issue a license to family child care provider without an inspection.
- 16:** States that address each of the 10 basic safety and 10 basic health requirements for child care centers.
- 15:** States that address each of the 10 basic safety and 10 basic health requirements for family child care homes.



The Child Care “System”

Affording Child Care:

Average annual cost of child care for two children

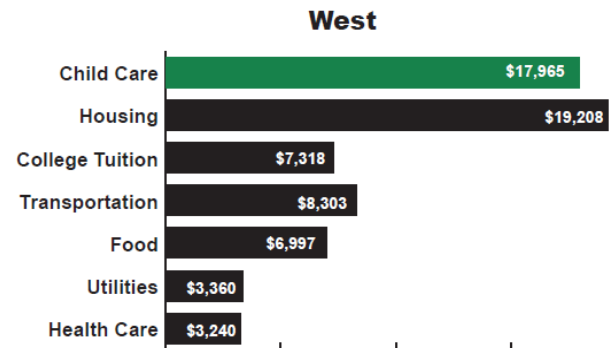
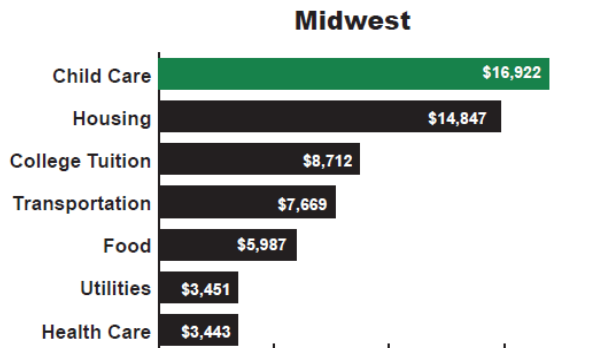
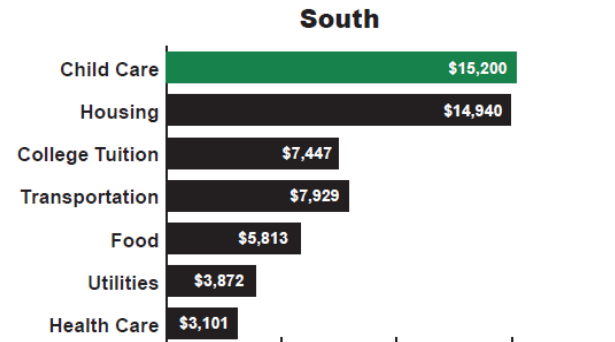
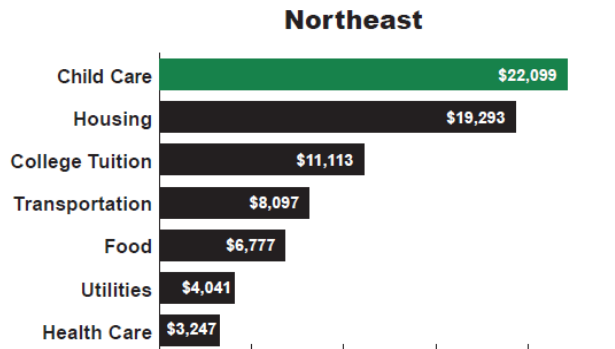


Source:
Child Care Aware® of America, Parents and the High Cost of Child Care 2013 Report: <http://usa.childcareaware.org/costofcare>
Huffington Post, Priced out of Child Care: http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/07/12/child-care-_n_3585752.html



The Child Care “System”

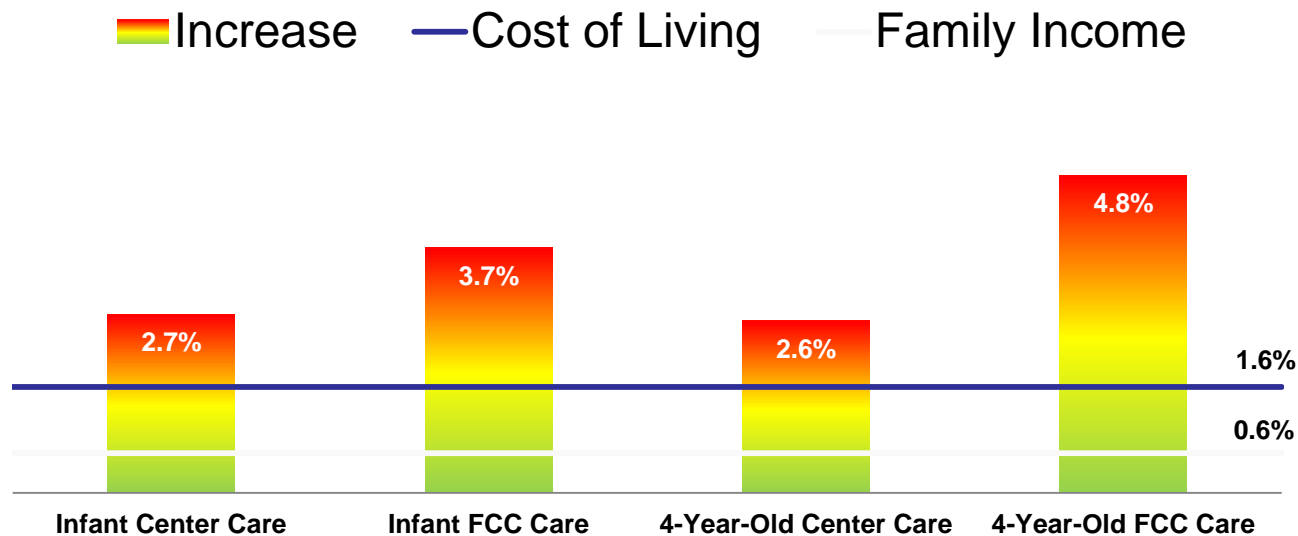
Affording Child Care:



The Child Care “System”

Affording Child Care:

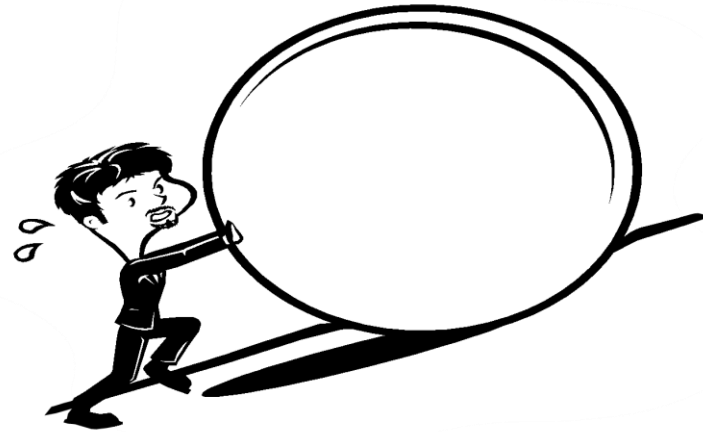
Percentage Increase in Various Costs



The Child Care “System”

Challenges:

- Complex history
- 50+ different implementations
- Various types of care
 - Home-based
 - Center-based
 - Informal
 - Relative
- Mixed funding streams (CCDBG, TANF, CCES, CACFP, etc)
- Varying licensing standards by state/county/locality
- Policymaker awareness
- Community and family awareness
- Accessibility and affordability



Moving Towards Quality Child Care

CCDBG
Reauthorization
in Congress



CCDF
Proposed Rule
from HHS



CCDBG Reauthorization

S.1086 – The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014

- Introduced 6/3/2013
- Sponsored by Senator Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), Senator Richard Burr (R-NC), Senator Tom Harkin (D-IA), and Senator Lamar Alexander (R-TN)

Under S. 1086, states would be required to:

- Conduct comprehensive background checks
- Inspect programs prior to licensing
- Conduct an annual announced inspection of licensed programs
- Raise the amount of funds set-aside for quality improvement activities
- Develop and Implement a set of workforce training measures
- Raise the eligibility period to 12-months
- Designate a national toll-free hotline and website for referrals, quality information, and consumer complaints



CCDBG Reauthorization

June 3, 2013: Senator Mikulski (D-MD), Senator Burr (R-NC), Senator Harkin (D-IA), and Senator Alexander (R-TN) Introduce S.1086, a bill to reauthorize the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

September 18, 2013: Committee passes S.1086 out of committee by unanimous consent, voice vote.

March 12, 2014: The Senate begins debate on S.1086.

March 13, 2014: After adopting multiple amendments (18 total), Senate passes S.1086 by 96-2.

March 25, 2014: The House Education and the Workforce Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education held a hearing called "The Foundation for Success: Strengthening the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program."

2014



HHS Proposed Child Care Rule

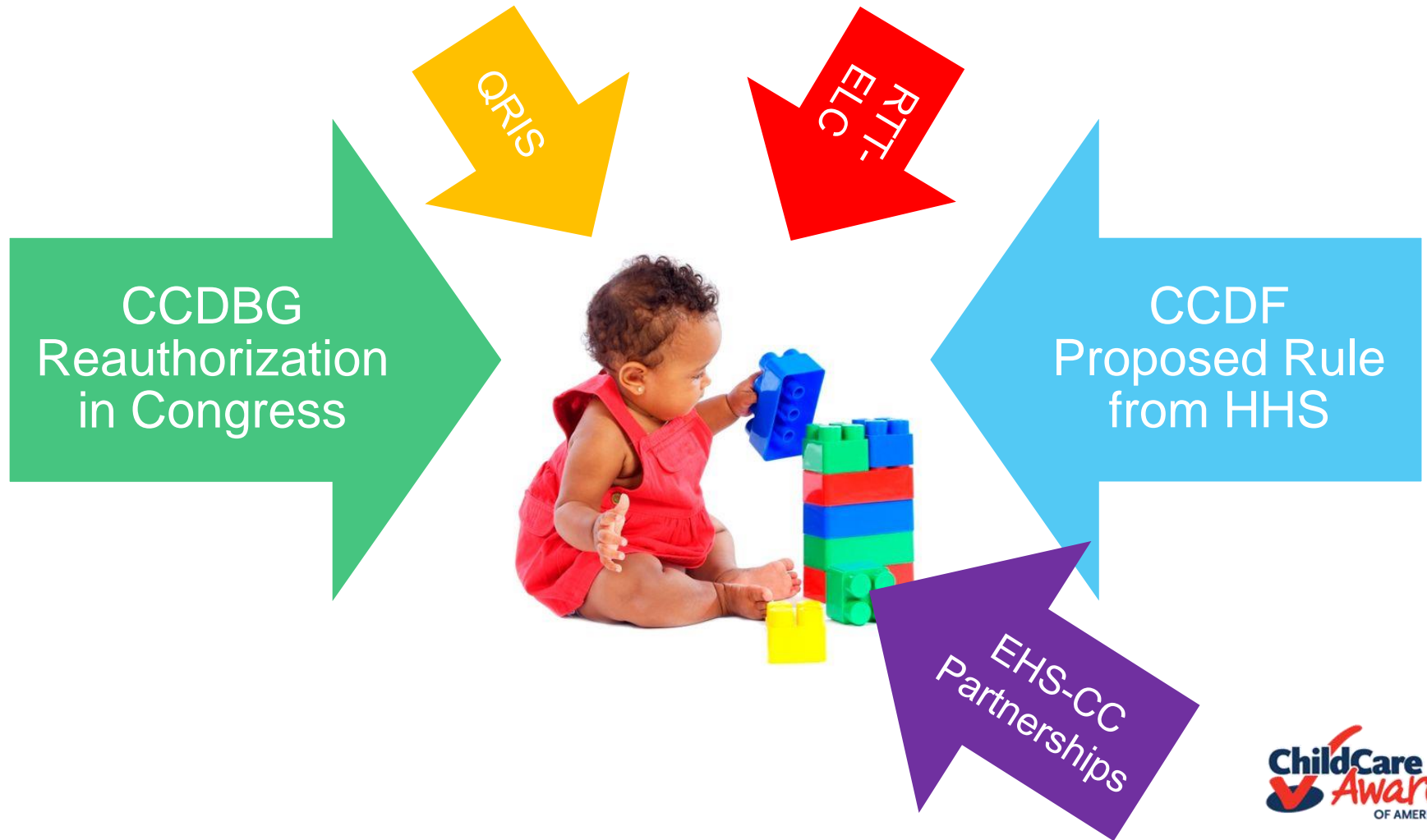
- Announced in mid-May 2013 by HHS Secretary Kathleen Sebelius
- Public Comment period was open for 75 days and ended on 08/05/2013
- HHS sought general comments and more specific comments on certain sections, such as minimum training hours, etc.

Some of the highlights of the proposed rule include:

- Comprehensive background checks
- Minimum training requirements, like safe sleep practices and first aid & CPR
- Initial and annual inspections
- Raising the eligibility period to 12-months
- Enhanced resources to assist families in finding quality child care in their area.



Moving Towards Quality Child Care



QRIS and RTT-ELC

QRIS:

- States have been increasingly using funds from the quality set-aside within CCDF funds to develop, implement, or expand Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS).
- These systems provide a rating system for providers based on a varying number of quality measures, as determined by the design of the specific QRIS
- Although there is significant range in the implementation of QRIS, there are five common elements of QRIS: Standards, Accountability, Program Support, Parent Education, and Incentives.

RTT-ELC:

- RTT-ELC supports states in their systemic efforts to align, coordinate, and improve the quality of existing early learning and development programs across multiple funding streams that support children from birth through age five.
- States may use RTT-ELC funds for such activities as
 - Establishing culturally, linguistically, and developmentally appropriate early learning and development standards across all the essential domains of school readiness for children from birth to kindergarten entry.
 - Ensuring that quality program standards are applied to all early learning programs in the state.
 - Building and improving state Tiered Quality Rating and Improvement Systems designed to inform parents about the quality of early learning programs and drive improvements to the quality of those programs.
 - Promoting health and family engagement strategies

Source:

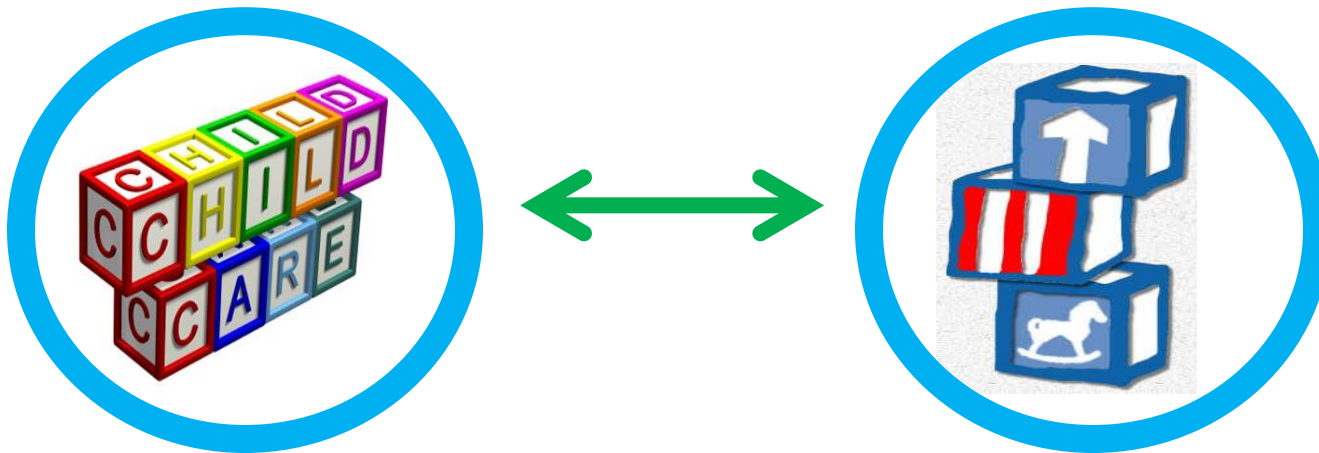
Karen Lynch, Congressional Research Service, <http://ffyf.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/RL30785-CCDBG-1-30-14.pdf>

Department of Ed, RTT-ELC, <http://www.ed.gov/news/press-releases/six-states-awarded-race-top-early-learning-challenge-rtt-elc-grants-build-statew>



Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

- \$500 million included as part of FY2014 Omnibus Spending bill
- Funds will be awarded competitively through the Early Head Start grant process.
- All agencies eligible to apply for Early Head Start funds can apply for Partnership competition grants, including tribes and territories, community organizations, non-profit or for profit organizations, and state and local governments.



Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

By offering a unique blend of direct services and planning expertise, CCR&Rs help families and communities ensure that their children arrive at kindergarten ready to succeed.

- CCR&Rs take the guesswork out of finding and paying for child care.
- CCR&Rs help create child care solutions for communities.
 - 77.4% of CCR&Rs conduct community needs assessments
 - 58% administer child care subsidies for their state or county
 - 62% analyze and report on child care supply and demand



Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

CCR&R in EHS-CC Partnerships:

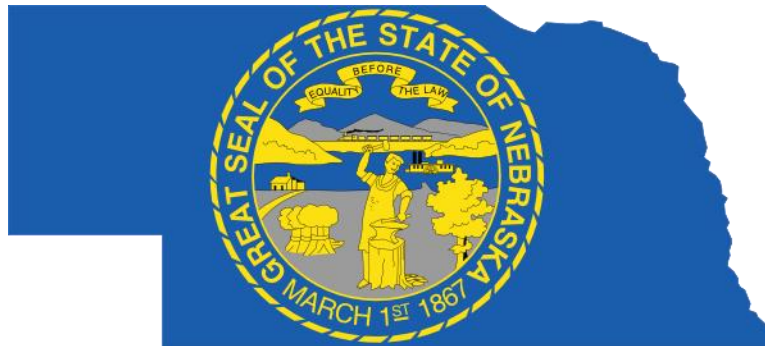
- Support learning: For example, identify current EHS-child care partnerships at the local level and provide opportunities for peer-to-peer learning for others interested in partnering.
- Sharing resources: host webinars, meetings, and develop materials
- Technical Assistance
- Highlight best practices in Partnerships



Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships

EHS-CC Partnerships in Nebraska

- Since 1999, Nebraska's Early Head Start Infant/Toddler Quality Initiative has supported Early Head Start (EHS) and community child care partnerships to improve the quality and professionalism of infant and toddler care.
- Through these partnerships, federal EHS grantees provide:
 - professional development opportunities to home-based and center-based partners;
 - assist in training and mentoring for their child care partners;
 - and observe and report on the best outcomes and challenges for child care partners who participate in the initiative, as well as measures of quality within the partners' child care environment



Source:
Zero to Three; Nebraska Early Head Start Initiative; <http://www.zerotothree.org/public-policy/pdf/state-ehs-profiles/nebraska-ehs.pdf>



Why Should This Matter to Me?



Shared Mission

Improving the Quality of Care for Children from Birth through 3 (and beyond)

Wanting to develop a sustainable, accessible, and comprehensive system for children and families of all incomes and geography



Questions?



Contact

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