Child Care Access, Affordability and Quality

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Child Care Aware® of America
Access, Affordability and Quality
Nationwide System of CCR&Rs

Traditional CCR&R Mission:
To increase the quality, affordability, and accessibility of child care for all families.
CCR&R Core Services

Services for Families
• Help Parents Find Child Care
• Supporting Families to Raise Healthy Children

Services for Providers
• Building the Supply of Child Care
• Improving the Quality of Child Care

Services to Support Communities
• Documenting Child Care Needs and Trends
• Engaging Partners
• Telling the Child Care Story
CCDBG/CCR&R Relationship

CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

CCDBG authorizes the Child Care Development Fund (CCDF)

CHILD CARE DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF)

CCDF funds state child care subsidies, regulations, efforts to improve child care access and quality

CCDF PLANS

State plans submitted to Federal gov’t that detail how the state will implement the CCDF program.

CCR&Rs

CCR&Rs are identified as an infrastructure element to support CCDBG Implementation
State CCR&R Network Results

• **100%** participation from states
• **39** states have a statewide CCR&R network.
  ✓ 13 Managing Networks (+44%)
  ✓ 7 Coordinating Networks (-53%)
  ✓ 9 Voluntary Networks (-10%)
  ✓ 10 Single Statewide Agencies (+100%)

• **8** states have community-based CCR&Rs but no state CCR&R network.
• **3** states do not have a community-based CCR&R system. State employees provide limited services directly to parents and providers.
Child Care and Development Block Grant Program

- Serves roughly 1.4 to 1.5 million children per month
- Primary federal program providing child care assistance
- Assistance is administered via vouchers and certificates.
- Program was created in 1991; reauthorized in 1996
- 2014 law mandated substantial changes to program
Budget Deal

- Congress authorized $300 billion over two years
- $5.8 billion increase for child care, including CCDBG
- Congress provided a $2.4 billion increase for CCDBG in FY 2018 ($5.3 billion total)
- House and Senate proposed level-funding in FY 2019
What’s the Impact?

- 151,000 children gain access to care (CLASP)
- States will have more resources to meet the child care need locally
- Will greatly assist states to comply with 2014 CCDBG law
- Infants/toddlers and non-traditional hours
FY 2019-2021 CCDF Plans

• Office of Child Care delayed submission date to August 31, 2018.
• Comprehensive background checks
• Acknowledgement of funding increase; recognition of sustained funding moving forward
State Guidance and Activities

State Guidance from Congress:

1) The Bipartisan Budget Act is a two-year agreement.

2) While one-time purchases with CCDBG funds are permitted, this money was intended for becoming compliant and long-term investment in child care.

3) While no one can ever fully predict the appropriations process, in general the starting point for negotiation processes is at the previous level of funding, and CCDBG is not excluded from this.

4) The choices that states make with this increase in funding will make a difference when it comes to demonstrating the need for sustaining or increasing funding in the future.
How States Are Spending Increased CCDBG Funding

• Infant/Toddler
• Provider Reimbursement Rates
• Family Flexibility
• CCDBG Requirements

• Child Care Business Model Improvements
• Wait Lists
• Health/Safety Initiatives
• Workforce Development/Resources
Measuring Child Care Supply & Demand

• CCAoA has been exploring child care supply and demand for decades
  – Annual State Fact Sheets
  – 2016 Report, *Child Care Deserts: Developing Solutions to Child Care Supply and Demand*

• The 2014 reauthorization of CCDBG requires child care supply and demand analysis in states.
Measuring Child Care Supply & Demand

State and Community-Level Supply & Demand Analysis

Child Care Deserts Studies

Mapping Critical Issues
With initial funding from the Richard W. Goldman Family Foundation, we have helped seven states map the supply and demand gap for licensed child care, child care cost and CCDF subsidy use in our new project, *Mapping the Gap™: Examining Child Care Supply & Demand Across the Country*.

**We mapped one unique issue in each state:**

- The supply of licensed child care during **nontraditional hours**
- The **universe of licensed child care options** that exist when federal, state and local funding streams are efficiently used
- The supply and demand for **licensed infant and toddler care**, defined as care for children under three years old
Collaborative Process

1. State-level Partnerships
2. Data collection & draft maps
3. Develop Story Maps
4. Promote on Mapping the Gap™ site
Research Question: What do the child care supply and demand gaps and types of care options (family child care homes vs. centers) look like for infants and toddlers (children under two years old) by zip code?

Hypothesis: There will be large gaps in child care supply and demand for infants and toddlers across most of the Hawaiian Islands.

Methodology: CCR&Rs collect and track data based on age for each program.
Gaps in Infant/Toddler Supply & Demand

Legend

- **Family Child Care Homes**
  - ●
- **Infant/Toddler Centers**
  - ●
- **Infant/Toddler Unmet Need**
  - > 1,000 slots needed
  - 501 – 1,000
  - 101 – 500
  - 1 – 100
  - 0 slots needed
  - No data reported

- Hawaii
- Oahu
- Molokai
- Lanai
- Maui

- Kauai
Family Child Care Providers Across the Hawaiian Islands

Legend

Family Child Care Homes

Infant/Toddler Centers

Infant/Toddler Unmet Need

- > 1,000 slots needed
- 501 – 1,000
- 101 – 500
- 1 – 100
- 0 slots needed

No data reported
Infant/Toddler Care in Alaska

• **Research Question:** In an extremely rural state like Alaska, what do the supply and demand gaps look like for infants and toddlers in both densely and sparsely populated locations?

• **Hypothesis:** While gaps will exist across the state, gaps in the rural parts of the state will be more extreme than in the more densely populated areas like Juneau and Anchorage.

• **Methodology:** Our partners at the [Alaska Child Care Program Office](#), within the Department of Health and Social Services, analyzed the licensed capacity of programs who accept infants and toddlers (based on existing regulations and borough-level data knowledge) to determine the approximate number of infant/toddler slots per borough or census area.
82% of Infants & Toddlers Don’t Have Access to Full-time, Licensed Child Care
Close to 1 in 5 Infants & Toddlers in Anchorage Don’t Have Access to Full-time Licensed Child Care

Estimated number of children under 3: 8,583
Estimated full-time slots: 1,905
- Estimated full-time center slots: 1,464
- Estimated full-time family child care home slots: 441
- Estimated full-time group home slots: 0
Unmet need for full-time slots: 6,678
97% of Infants and Toddlers in Bethel Don’t Have Access to Licensed, Full-time Child Care
Research Question: Since 2016, how many CCDF programs have closed and what type of program (home- or center-based) were they?

Hypothesis: Providers across the country are leaving the subsidy system and closing their doors. The majority of these providers will be in home-based programs.
20% CCDF Provider Loss Statewide

Jan, 2018:
• 1,738 providers accepting CCDF
• 448 providers closed since 2016 – a decline of 20%

2016:
• 2,186 providers accepting CCDF in AZ
86% of Closures Were Home-based Programs

Of those 448 providers that closed, only 59 were center-based and 389 were home-based programs. Of the 389 home-based programs that closed, 138 are in Maricopa County.
A Quiet Crisis: Minnesota’s Child Care Shortage

• 2016 report by The Center for Rural Policy and Development in Minnesota
• Featured in Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2016 report
• Detailed the decline of overall child care supply by location over the last 10 years:
  – Expansion of child care centers in urban areas
  – Decline in family child care homes, losing over 20,000 slots in 10 years
• FCC homes are often a more viable business model than child care centers in more rural parts of Minnesota.
Family Child Care in Every County

Family Child Care Homes: 8,852

Child Care Centers: 1,714
Hope to map change over time moving forward using Mapping the Gap™ in Minnesota from 2017 by type of program.
Millennials in every state cannot afford child care.
Child Care System Explainer Video

- **Answers:** *Why Do Parents Spend So Much, But EC Educators Make So Little?*

- Received funding to collaborate with fellow Alliance grantee, the **Center for the Study of Child Care Employment**

- **Scope:** Develop an explainer topic related to the true cost of child care utilizing key expertise and CCAoA’s child care data

- Collaborated from December 2017 – July 2018 to develop script, storyboard, and final video for release

**Video Story:**

- Viewers learn about the issue through introduction to family and their child care provider, Sonia.
- Presents family’s struggle in affording child care and early educator’s struggle in providing for her own family.
We spend less on ECE than other industrialized countries.
Parents cannot afford child care

FAMILIES SPEND AN AVERAGE OF $10,000 ANNUALLY ON CHILD CARE
Educators are not paid enough

EVEN WITH DEGREES, MANY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS MAKE LESS THAN $15 AN HOUR
The true cost of care is high.
Check out the video on Child Care Aware of America’s YouTube station!
Recommendations to Consider

- Invest in child care.
- Pass legislation to support working families.
- Pass legislation to support the child care workforce.
- Limit cost burden for parents.
- Support family-friendly policies that allow parents to work and children to thrive (e.g., paid family leave).
- Streamline eligibility standards and procedures.
- Support parents pursuing higher education and needing child care.