# Improving the Supply and Quality of Family Child Care for Infants and Toddlers

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## **Speakers**

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## **Agenda**

- Focus on solutions to improve supply and quality
- Brief presentations
- Small group work

# Understanding the Context that Shapes Family Child Care

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### Some Factors Affecting Provider Decision-Making

Gina Adams and Monica Rohacek, Urban Institute, updated August 2019

### Provider Program Characteristics

Type (i.e. center, family cc)

Funding (i.e. vouchers, Head Start, prekindergarten, other)

Clientele (i.e. poverty, TANF, private pay) and Child characteristics (age, special needs, etc)

Auspice (i.e. profit status, public/private) and decision-making structure (i.e. Board, Chain)

Quality of care (i.e. level of standards met, investment in staff)

Size/Staffing (i.e. administrative staffing, economies of scale)

### Individual Provider Characteristics

Motivation (i.e. mission, profit orientation, "helping out")

Personality (flexibility, privacy, comfort asking parents financial info)

Skills/Capacity (i.e. education, literacy, language, admin/business sense)

Beliefs/Values/Trust (i.e. perspectives on low-income families, role of government)

Beliefs about CCDF/vouchers or other government requirements (i.e. based on experience or "word of mouth")

Alternatives/other options (i.e. how does child care compare to other work options)

Provider Informal Cost Benefit Analysis

Is it "worth" it?

### **CCDF Policies & Implementation Practices**

Funding (i.e. total funding levels, whether new vouchers being issued/frozen intake)

Outreach (i.e. do providers know about it?)

Reimbursement (i.e. official rate and actual reimbursement)

Stability/Reliability of funding (i.e. timing, accuracy, frequency of changes)

Paperwork (i.e. child enrollment and reimbursement forms)

Ease of working with funding entity (i.e. responsiveness, ability to resolve disputes)

Ease of working with families (i.e. reliability, extra needs, communication, need for help navigate subsidies)

Quality requirements of funding (i.e. licensing, CCDBG

### Community Characteristics

Client demand (i.e. level of resources, sense of options, what they want re quality)

Supply of care (i.e. nature, quality, price, competitiveness of market)

Resources (i.e. parents, public sector, private sector,

Ease of Access (i.e. transportation, safety)

### Broader ECE Policy Context

Federal/State/Local ECE programs/ requirements (i.e. CCDF vouchers, Head Start, prekindergarten, CACFP)

Licensing (i.e.exemptions, standards, monitoring, relationship)

CCR&R functions (i.e. level of support, role)

Quality and Supply supports (i.e. Training and TA, QRIS intersect, grants)





## **CENTERING FAMILY CHILD CARE**

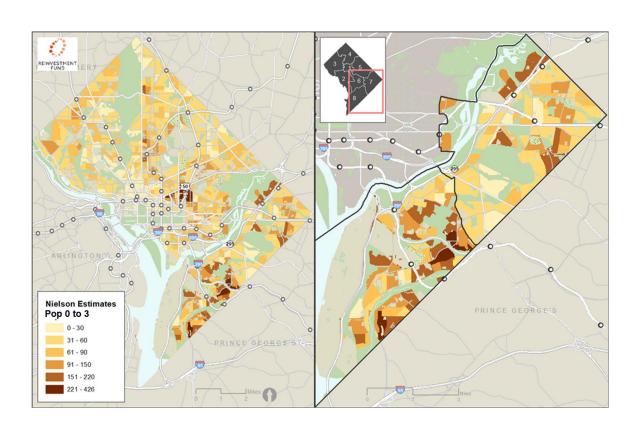
Shayna Cook Senior Manager, Early Learning Systems

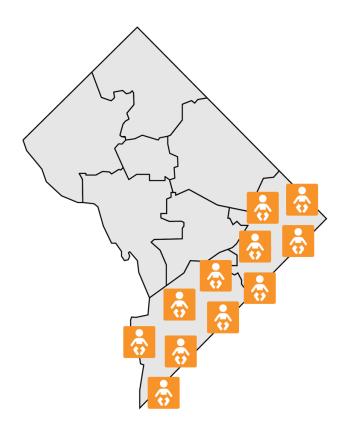
## **OUR EARLY LEARNING STRATEGY**



### **Setting a Clear Goal**

• By 2020, increase the availability of new, high-quality seats for infants and toddlers in the District of Columbia's Wards 7 and 8 by 750.

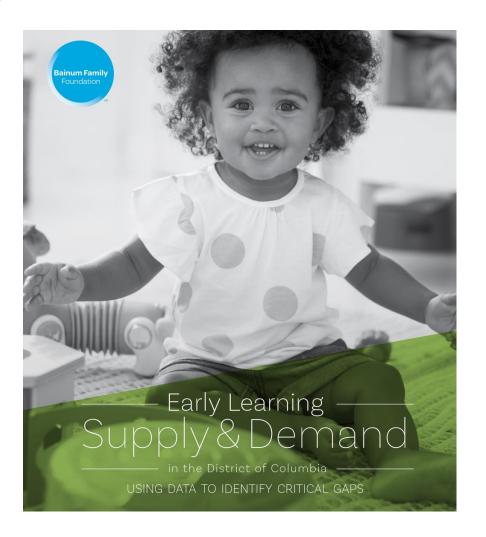




## EARLY LEARNING SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### **Key Takeaways from Groundbreaking Analysis**

- Absolute shortage of 28,357
- High-quality shortage
- Families with low incomes bear a disproportionate burden
- Data limitations
- Moving from research to action with tactics targeted at family child care





Families with low incomes bear a disproportionate burden, and their needs should be prioritized.





## INCREASING QUALITY FOR FAMILY CHILD CARE

What are the tactics that the Bainum Family Foundation is implementing in the District of Columbia?



## **EARLY LEARNING QUALITY FUND (ELQF)**

### **Investing in Family Child Care Facilities**

- Launched in September 2017, the ELQF helps licensed early learning providers in D.C. — both centers and homes — improve their facilities to provide safe high-quality environments for infants and toddlers.
- The Foundation's \$4.5 million Program Related Investment allowed partner organization Reinvestment Fund and Public Health Management Corporation to:
  - Identify the most promising opportunities for facility improvements in Wards 7 and 8.
  - Award \$3.8 million in forgivable loans to 16 providers (eight homes).
  - Provide extensive training and technical assistance to help providers prepare for and manage projects funded by the ELQF.

## A SEAT AT THE TABLE

### **Investing in Family Child Care Providers**

- Supporting the District of Columbia Family Child Care Association
- Creating financial viability and stability of the membership organization
- Unifying the family child care voice
- Funding substitutes to make space for advocacy work



## RESOURCES



- Bainum Blog <u>bainumfdn.org/blog</u>
- News about our investments <u>bainumfdn.org/news-resources</u>
- Early Learning Supply and Demand in the District of Columbia: Using Data to Identify Critical Gaps (Report and Map)

## **THANK YOU**



### **Questions?**

### **Shayna Cook**

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# Building Supply and Improving Quality in Home-Based Child Care

Home Grown: investing in home-based child care for infants and toddlers

**Natalie Renew** 

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# Who are our nation's home-based child care providers?

	Number of	Number of
Provider Type	Providers	Children
Listed	118,000	751,000
Unlisted Paid	919,000	2.3 MM
Unlisted Unpaid	2.7 MM	4.1 MM



## Home Grown Strategic Framework

Vision

Home Grown envisions a country in which all children have the care they need to reach their full potentials (cognitive, social, emotional, and health and wellness); providers offer quality child care; and parents have equitable access to quality child care for their children.

Mission

To achieve this vision, Home Grown will remove policy barriers, strengthen home-based child care practices and business models, and support the growth and recognition of the sector so that all providers offer quality care and parents choose quality care.

Pillars



Core Practices



Innovation



Measurement

Policy

Objectives

Identify, test, and scale activities that improve quality, access, sustainability, and equity for providers and their supporting infrastructures

Use innovative strategies to develop new practices and programs that improve home-based care and are co-designed with parents and providers Collate metrics from across the sector to share with the broader HBCC sector, and to set targets and assess progress for this collaborative Support, scale, and foster the enabling environment for quality, accessible, sustainable, and equitable HBCC

# Quality Improvement Building Effective Networks



## Staffed Family Child Care Networks

- 1. Child Care Resource and Referral
- 2. Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership
- 3. Shared Services and Others

## Staffed Family Child Care Networks Exmples

- All Our Kin: Licensing Support; business training; quality coaching
- Early Learning Ventures: Shared services; software-enabled (enrollment, billing, record keeping); business supports

 <u>Early Head Start-Child Care Partnerships</u>: Increase funding; instructional supports; comprehensive services

## Quality Improvement Interventions



## Interventions

- <u>Filming Interactions to Nurture Development (FIND):</u> strength-based video coaching on caregiver-child interaction (serve and return)
- <u>LENA Grow</u>: coaching based on data of literacy interactions
- <u>Erikson Family Child Care Learning Collaborative</u>: Breakthrough Series Collaborative-based, democratizing data collection and use; rapid testing changes
- ParentChild+ Family Child Care Model: literacy based home visiting program for toddlers adapted to family child care
- Kith and Kin (Association for Supportive Child Care): integrate MH practitioner into peer support coaching sessions





## **Supply Building**

- <u>Early Learning Quality Fund</u> (Washington, DC): Improve facilities; enable higher licensed capacity
- <u>"Going to Group"</u> (Philadelphia, PA): Training session and licensing support to move from Family Child Care Home (6 children) to Group Child Care Home (12 children)
- <u>Wonderschool</u> (various locations): Start-up and franchising; business supports (marketing, enrollment); training

## **Additional Information:**

- Bromer, J., & Porter, T. (2019). Mapping the family child care network landscape: Findings from the National Study of Family Child CareNetworks. Executive Summary. Chicago, IL: Herr Research Center, Erikson Institute
- Blasberg, A., Bromer, J., Nugent, C., Porter, T., Shivers, E.M., Tonyan, H., Tout, K., & Weber, B.(2019). A Conceptual Model for Quality inHome-Based Child Care. OPRE Report #2019-37. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Researchand Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and HumanServices.
- Early Learning Quality Fund, Washington DC. Design Recommendations. Child Development Home and Expanded Child Development Home. Bainum Family Foundation. February 2018.

## **Discussion Tables**

In our small groups, consider the following questions:

- What are the policy actions necessary to support family child care networks and/or shared services? How can a state support the development of these networks?
- What are the organizing and grassroots actions needed to increase both the supply and the quality of child care?
- Are there current efforts in your state focused on child care supply and quality building?
   Based on what you've heard today, how might they be expanded or improved?
- How might some of the ideas presented here address the challenges present in "child care deserts" in your state?

## Thank you!

