

Strategies For Building A Supply Of High-quality Infant And Toddler Care STAM 2015

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Why infant-toddler care?

- New opportunities under CCDBG Act of 2014
 - Increased set aside
 - 3% quality spending set-aside for infants and toddlers (658G(a)(2)(B))
- Increased focus on quality improvement and supply building
 - Quality spending activities include improving the supply and quality of child care programs and services for infants and toddlers. (658G(b)(4))
 - Meeting the needs of certain populations – Infants and toddlers identified as one of four groups for which States must implement strategies to increase supply and improve quality of child care services. (658E(c)(2)(M))
- Early Learning Initiative



Why family child care?

- One in two children under age 5 in non-parental child care arrangements are cared for in some home-based child care setting (Laughlin, 2013)
- Close to 4 million home-based providers care for 7 million children ages 0-5; most providers are unpaid, unlisted (NSECE, 2015).
- Infants and toddlers more likely to be cared for in home-based child care (Johnson, 2005; NSECE, 2013)
- Low-income families with non-standard work hours more likely to rely on home-based child care (Johnson, 2005)
- Over a quarter of children in subsidized child care are in family child care (Office of Child Care, 2013)
 - 36% of infants in subsidized child care are in FCC
 - 32% of toddlers in subsidized child care are in FCC

Decline in children cared for in “listed” family child care

- Children receiving CCDF subsidy in FCC (child’s home; family home; group home)
 - 2008: 38%
 - 2013: 29%
- 13% decline in the number of licensed/regulating FCC providers from 2008 to 2011
 - 11% decline from 2014 to 2015

SOURCES:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/ccdf-statistics>

https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/public/042_1304_fcch_licensing_trends_f

<http://www.naccrra.org/public-policy/resources/data>

Potential for quality in family child care

- For children: one on one relationships, nurturing & responsive care, family setting (NICHD, 2004)
- For parents: convenience, flexibility, affordability for low-income working parents; siblings together; language /culture match (Bromer & Henly, 2004; 2009)
- For communities: economic and social asset in the neighborhood; neighborhood watch on the block (Bromer, 2006; Gilman, 2001)

Need for quality improvement

- Low to mediocre quality care (NICHD, 2004; Layzer & Goodson, 2006; Forry et al, 2013) especially in homes serving low-income / subsidized children (Raikes et al, 2013)

Aspects that limit quality caregiving:

- Isolation and lack of access to information and resources (Porter et al, 2010)
- Role burden: child care-family balance (Bromer & Henly, 2004; Nelson, 1991); mixed ages (Kryzer, Kovan, Phillips, Domagall, & Gunnar, 2007)

Predictors of quality

- Support – professional, personal, social (Forry et al, 2013; Porter et al, 2010; Doherty et al, 2006; Paulsell et al., 2006; Kontos, Howes, Shinn, & Galinsky, 1995)
- Regulatory status – licensing (Raikes et al, 2013)
- Provider training (Doherty et al, 2006)
- Personal resources (Forry et al, 2013)
- Motivation/ intentionality (Kontos et al, 1995)

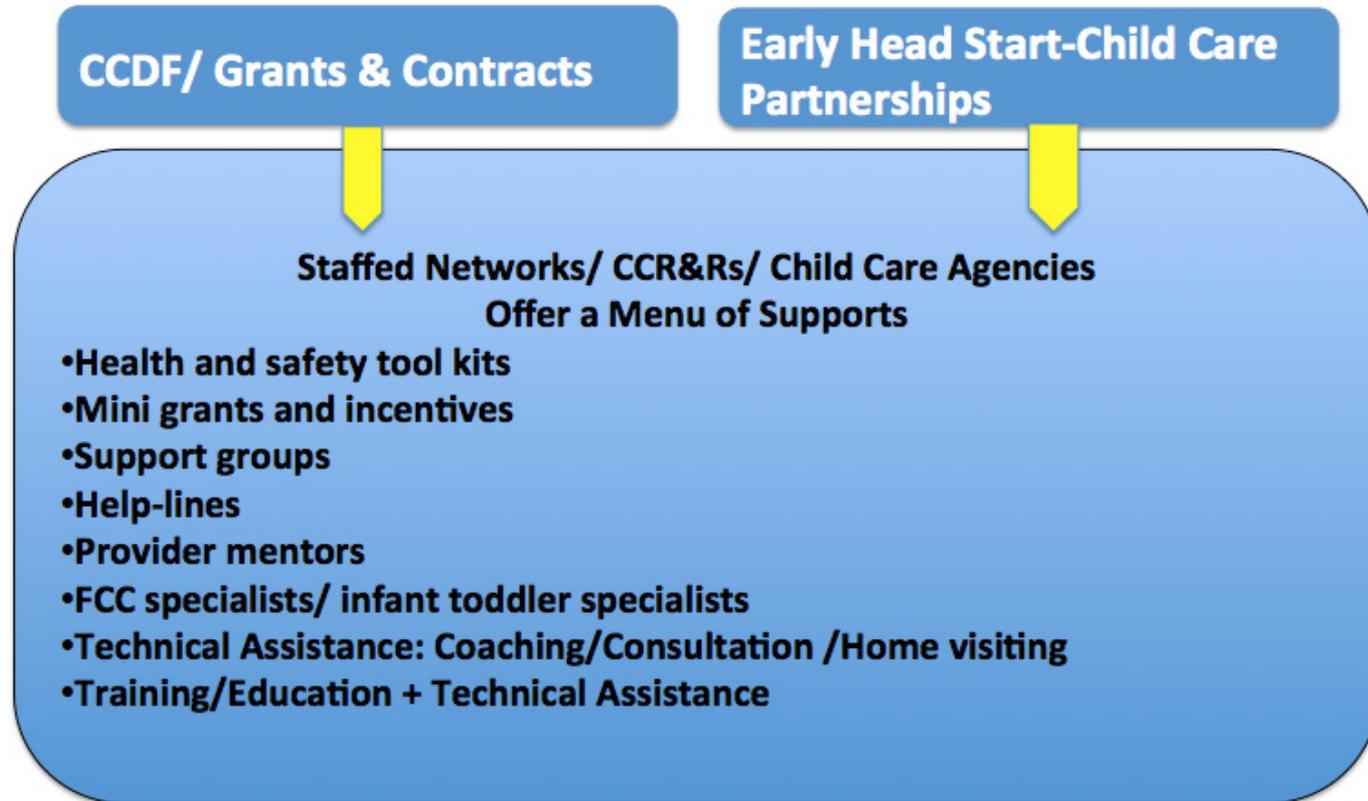
Aspects that limit quality caregiving:

- Job demands/stress (Forry et al, 2013)
- Provider beliefs about caregiving (Forry et al, 2013)

What do we know from research about high-quality support for family child care?

SUPPORT SERVICES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visits to provider homes• Direct education and training for providers• Helpline, regular support groups, provider-program feedback• Quality assessment• Social and peer support• Advocacy	
IMPLEMENTATION PRACTICES	
Service delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Content of services (e.g. children, families, provider, administrative)• Dosage• Intensity & consistency• Caseload	Specialist support <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective supervision• In-service training• Peer support• Work conditions• Availability of resources
ELEMENTS OF HIGH-QUALITY SUPPORT	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Relationship-based engagement• Reflection• Goal setting & motivating	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information-sharing• Communication

Continuum of support strategies for sustainable quality improvement



State Strategy Highlights

Illinois

California

Delaware

Small Group Work

- What are the goals of your state's current efforts to build a supply of high-quality infant and toddler care?
- What are some challenges in your state to building the supply of high-quality infant and toddler care that includes family child care?
- What are some strategies and methods that you might consider in your state to address these challenges?
- What resources could OCC offer to support these efforts?