



# CHILD CARE 101

California Legislative Women's Caucus —

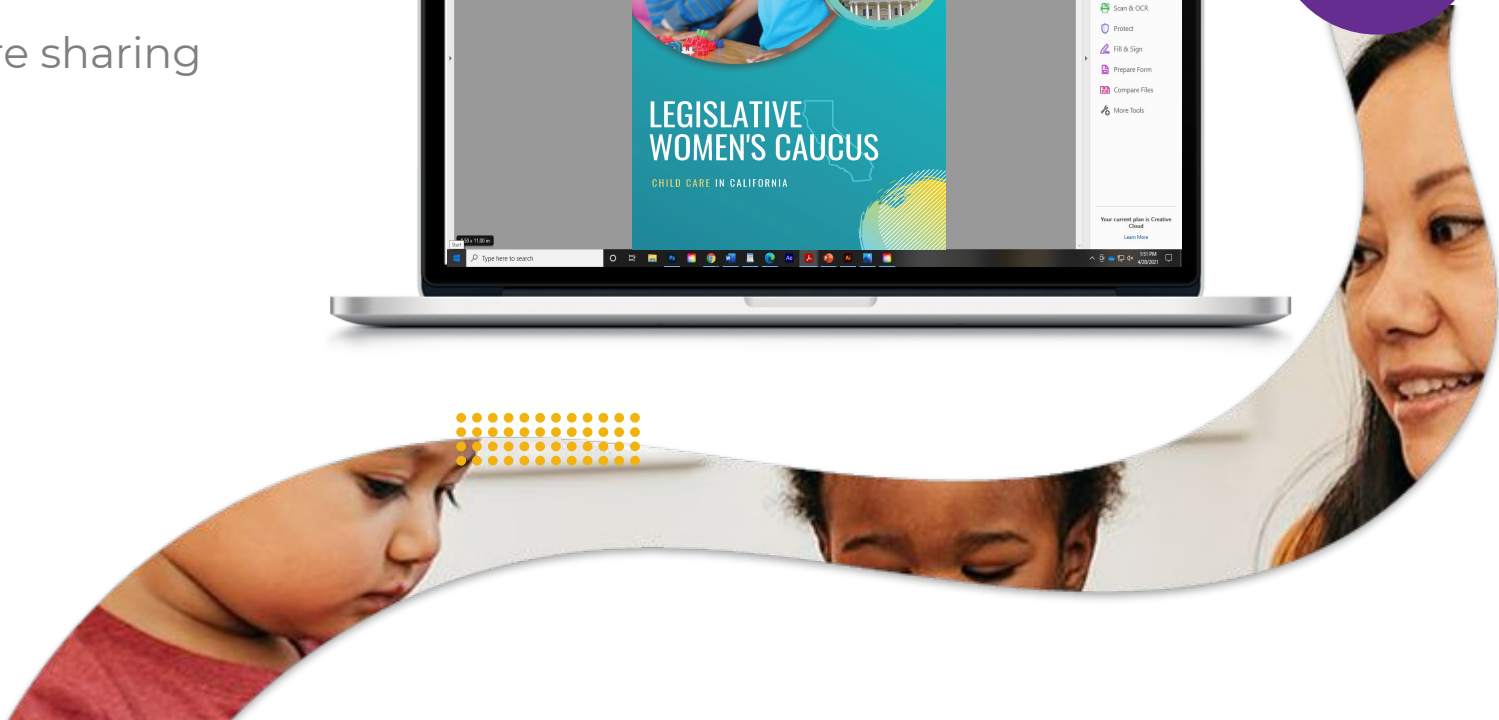
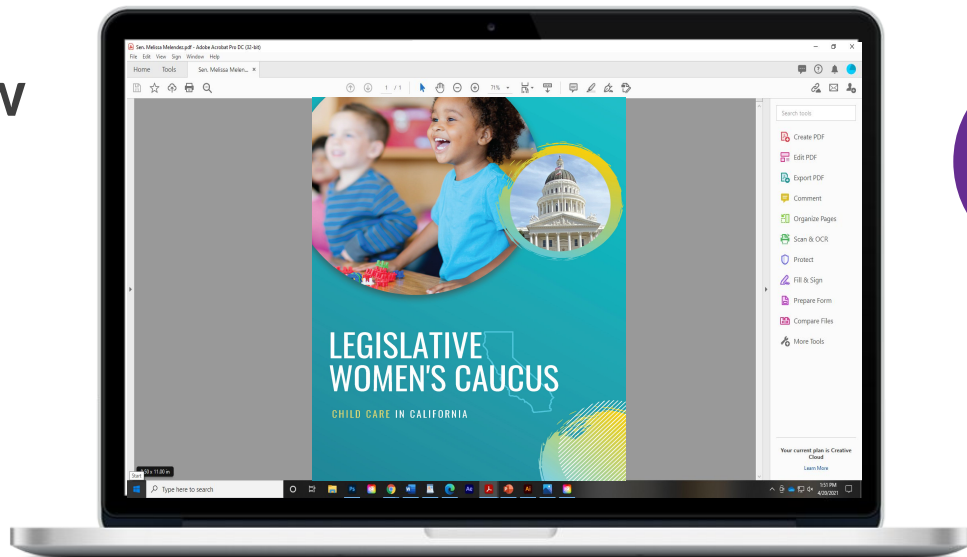
April 23, 2021





# Welcome and Overview

- Content of Today's Packet
- What we are sharing
- Q&A





# Presenters

CHILD CARE 101



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# California Child Care

— How did we get here?



**From 1913 - 1965** came the establishment of the first licensure standards, state funding for child care (day nurseries), federal funding for child care centers via the Lanham Act which eventually California takes over. California makes permanent state child care and preschool based on federal Head Start criteria.

**1972** - *The Child Development Act* consolidated all child care and preschool programs under one comprehensive program, California Department of Education designated as the single agency responsible for all child care and preschool programs,

**1976** - Resource & Referral established; Alternative Payment Program starts as a pilot program under Governor Jerry Brown.

**1980** - *The Child Care and Development Services Act* integrated alternative child care programs into state child development programs, established a state Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) & differential Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA), and established a capital outlay account for child care facilities





# California Child Care

## How did we get here?



**1988**

Proposition 98  
Passed by  
voters.

**1998**

Prop 10  
Passed to  
Create First 5  
California  
Commission

CalWORKs  
is established  
**1997**

Prior to Great  
Recession, state  
spent roughly  
\$3.2 billion on  
childcare and  
early learning.  
**2008**

**2010**

State begins to  
cut child care.  
(Note: Briefly,  
CalWORKs  
Stage 3 funding  
was totally  
eliminated).

Child care and  
early learning  
taken out of  
Proposition 98  
and put into  
General Fund  
(GF)  
**2011**

**2012**

Child care and  
early learning  
again cut by  
\$825 million  
(27% decrease)

Blueprint for a  
multi-year  
investment in  
child and early  
education,  
under LWC  
leadership  
**2015**





# California Child Care

— How did we get here?



State Budget increases funding to 2008 levels; RMR and SRR increase; California Budget & Policy Center (CBPC) notes 1.5 million income eligible children unable to access child care

2017



2016

Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon establishes Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Childhood Education.



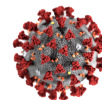
2019

Blue Ribbon Commission releases its report; State Budget adds \$1.8 billion in new funding for slots and establishes a strategic Master Plan on early childhood education. Early Childhood Policy Council (ECPC) is created.

Governor signs AB 378 to unionize family child care providers; CBPC notes 2.3 million income eligible children with no access to child care.

COVID-19. In midst of pandemic, emergency state and federal dollars are made available to support essential workers, stipends for providers.

2020







# What makes up California's child care system?



State and  
Community  
Partners



## Types of Programs

CalWORKs Child Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Family is low</li><li>• Parent(s) work or u</li><li>• Child is under age</li><li>• Slots are available</li></ul>
Alternative Payment and General Child Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Family is low income</li><li>• Parent(s) work or a</li><li>• Child is under age</li><li>• Slots are limited ba</li></ul>
State Preschool	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Family is low income</li><li>• Child is age 3 or 4</li><li>• If parent(s) work or program</li><li>• Slots are limited ba</li></ul>
Transitional Kindergarten	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Child is age 4 with</li></ul>

What must always be kept in focus when supporting families with child care and early learning options?

1. Parental Choice - a parent(s) choice is what is honored when choosing the provider or program for a child.
2. Subsidized children - these children will have not less than 12 months of continuity of care.

## Types of Providers





# Subsidized Contract Types

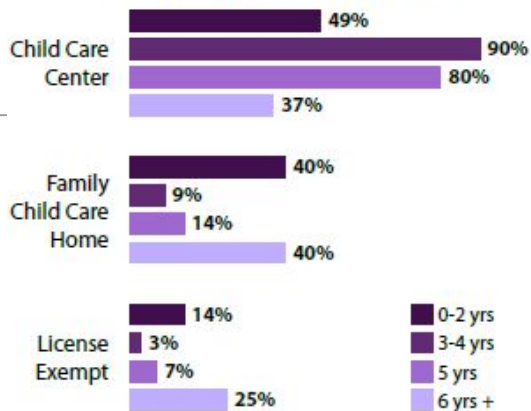
## Direct Service - Title 5 Programs (SRR)

- General Child Care (CCTR)
- State Preschool (CSPP)
- Migrant Centers (CMIG)
- Family Child Care Home Education Networks (FCCHEN)

## Vouchers

- CalWORKs S1
- CalWORKs S2
- CalWORKs S3
- Alternative Payment
- Migrant AP

Children Served by Type of Care<sup>1</sup>







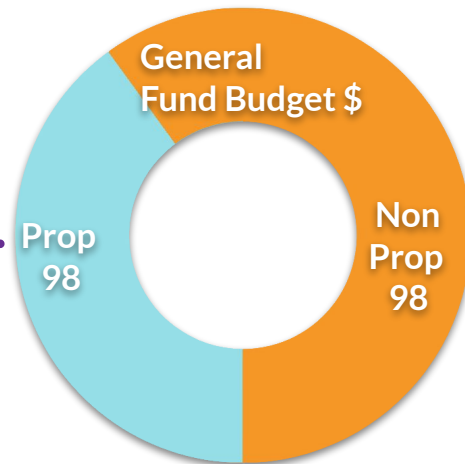
# How does California fund Child Care?

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California's child care system is funded with Proposition 98 dollars, General Fund (GF) dollars and federal dollars that go to the State Lead (shifting from CDE to DSS). Aside from the pandemic dollars, federal dollars are roughly 1/3rd of the GF allocation

## Proposition 98

- LEA Part-Day State Preschool - Educational programs for low-income 3-4 year olds
- LEA Full-Day State Preschool Wraparound Child Care - Additional hours and days of care for low-income families in part-day State Preschool

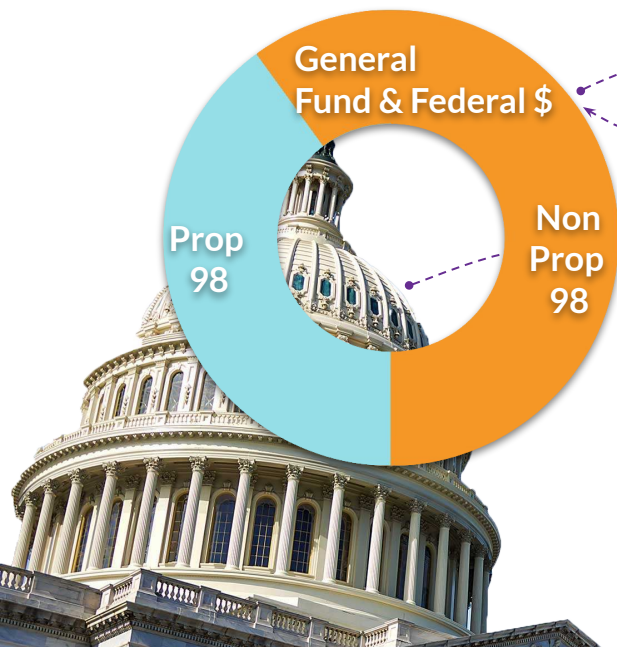




# How does California fund Child Care?

## General Fund (GF) & Federal Fund

- Non-LEA Part-Day Preschool for low-income 3-and 4-year olds
- Non-LEA Full-Day Full-Year State Preschool additional hours and days of care for low-income families in State preschool
- General Child Care - Center-based and family child care home networks
- Alternative Payment Programs - vouchers to providers selected by families
- CalWORKs Stage 2 Child Care
- CalWORKs Stage 3 Child Care
- Migrant Child Care
- Severely Disabled
- Early Head Start
- After School Education and Safety (ASES): Before/after school & summer for K-8
- 21st Century: Federal before/after school and summer for K-12



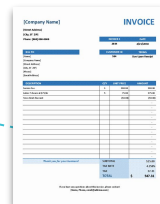
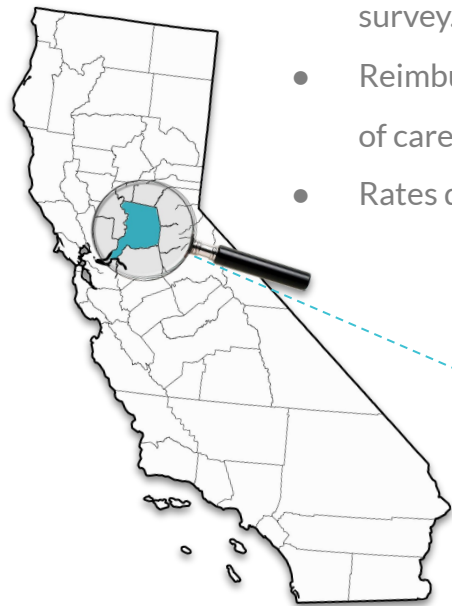


# How are child care providers reimbursed? —



## RMR

- Reimbursement based on a biennial statewide survey - a federal requirement.
- Current rates based on 2015 data/2016 survey.
- Reimbursement based on child's age, type of care and hours used.
- Rates determined for all program types.



## SRR

- Reimbursement is same reimbursement statewide – regardless of regional cost differences.
- The Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR) for General Child Care (CCTR) and Migrant (CMIG) is \$47.98 per child day of enrollment (cde) or \$11,995.00 per annum based on 250 days of operation.
- Adjustment factors for infants, toddlers, FCCHs, exceptional needs, non-English, children at risk or neglect and severely disabled.

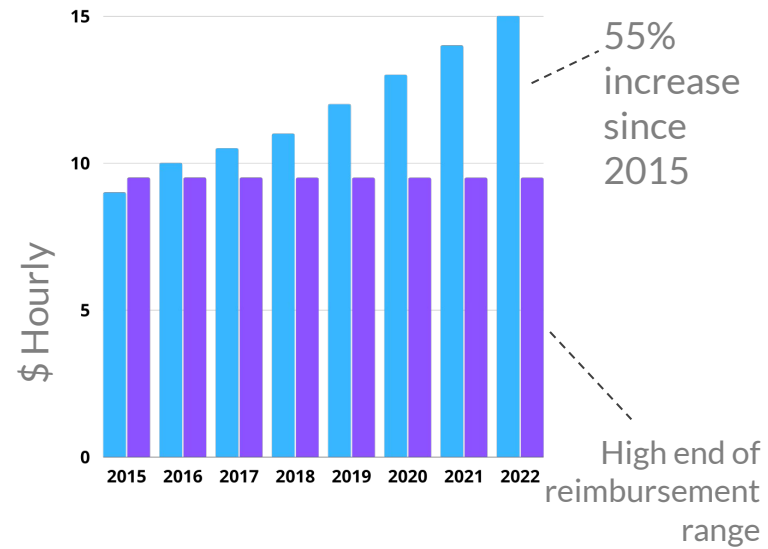




# A Tale of Two Wages

California Minimum Wage

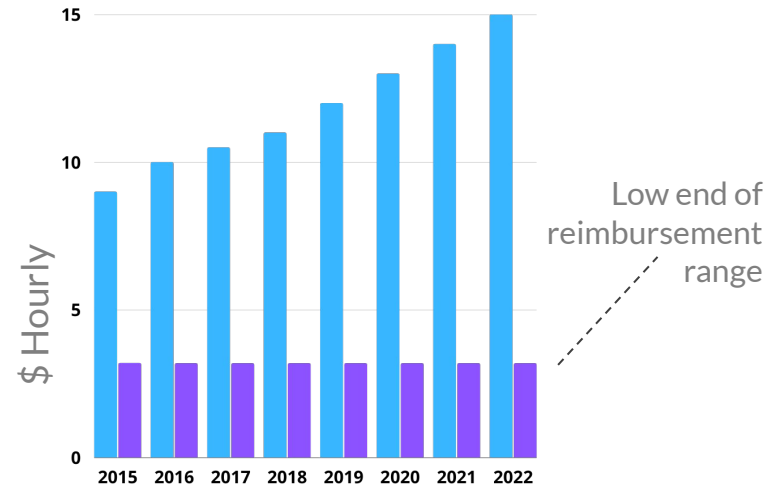
2015	2016	2017	2018
\$9	\$10	\$10.50	\$11
2019	2020	2021	2022
\$12	\$13	\$14	\$15



## Child Care Reimbursements (RMR & SRR)

2015 - Present

\$3.20 - \$9.50\*



\*Depending on licensure status





# How many children are served in California's child care system.

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Program Type	2020-21	Proposed 2021-22
CAPP (Vouchers)	75,394	66,712*
CMAP	3,120	3,120
CSSPP (Part Day)	110,469	110,469
CSPP (Full Day)	60,752	53,894
General Child Care	32,190	32,191
CalWORKs S1	56,803	37,477
CalWORKs S2	55,484	45,231
CalWORKs S3	66,073	68,939

DOF 2021-22

\*CA is in receipt of billions in federal dollars that are anticipated to increase this number





# Where are we now? —







# 2021 Legislation

The following bills are impactful to working families, family child care providers and centers, and children. The referencing of bills below is not meant to convey a position.



## Working Families

**AB 92 (Reyes)** Waiving family fees

**SB 393 (Hurtado)** Allowing migrant families access to more vouchers

## Family Child Care Providers & Centers

**AB 22 (McCarty)** Expanding access to full-day Transitional Kindergarten (TK)

**AB 865 (Quirk-Silva)\*** Reimbursing providers based on enrollment and not attendance

**AB 1363 (Rivas)\*** Identifying and Support Dual Language learners

\*2021 Priority of the Legislative Women's Caucus



# 2021 Legislation

The following bills are impactful to working families, family child care providers and centers, and children. The referencing of bills below is not meant to convey a position.



## Family Child Care Providers & Centers

**SB 50 (Limón)** Increasing efficiencies in the State Preschool Program.

**SB 246 (Leyva)** Establishing a single regionalized state reimbursement rate.

## Other

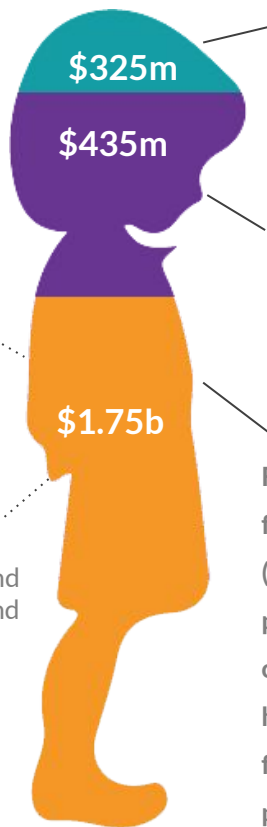
**AB 393 (Reyes)** Supporting a seamless transition of Child care programs from CDE to CDSS.

## Direct Services

**\$2.51 Billion**

\$1b in one time Federal funds over 3 years.

\$750m in on-going General and federal fund dollars



In one-time federal fund dollars to cover all family fees through September 2024;

In on-going general fund and federal fund dollars for a rate increase to bring all child care providers to the 2018 regional market rate level.

For child care spaces with family fees waived (including Title 5 programs, contracted centers, family child care homes, AP providers & family friend neighbor providers)

# 2021 ECE Budget Ask

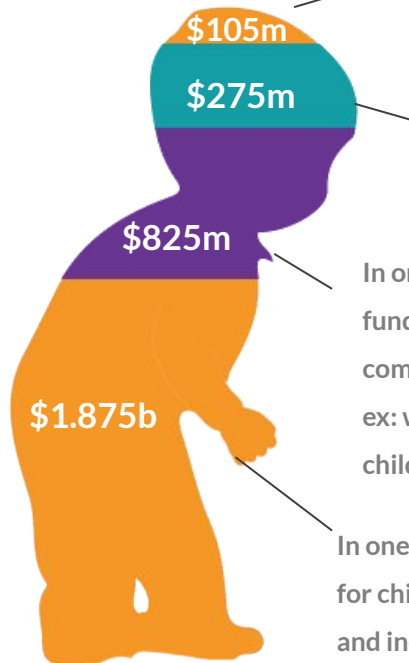
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## Infrastructure Supports

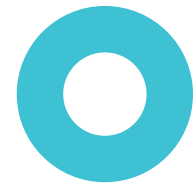
**\$3.08 Billion**

In various funding to support and stabilize our child care infrastructure.



In one-time general fund and federal fund dollars for facilities including comprehensive services for families ex: wellness hubs; re-opening and new child care provider grants.

In one-time federal fund dollars for child care provider stipends and incentive grants to reach our neediest communities.





# Q&A

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# Contributions

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# THANK YOU

