

Child Care 101

The Child Care and Early Education System



Created by Kristen Anderson, 2006

Child care “system” descriptors:

- Facility Types
 - Buildings/location
 - Operators
 - Funders
 - Regulators
 - Program types (curriculum, philosophy)
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Facility Types: Licensing

Child Care Center: Preschool, Nursery School, Day Care Center, Infant Care, After-School Care – ~ Any # Children.

Family Child Care Home: In Licensee's Residence

“Small” ~ to 8 children

“Large” ~ to 14 children

NOT ~ Residential 24-hour Care, Foster Care, Group Homes, Babysitting, Drop-In/Short-Term Recreation

“Child Care” defined in State law: California Health & Safety Code #1596.750

Facility: Buildings/locations

- School & church classrooms
 - Most common due to appropriateness and cost
 - Modular buildings on school/other sites
 - Residential property
 - In housing developments
 - Commercial spaces
 - "Mixed-use" projects
 - Office parks
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Operators

- Public agencies
 - Education: COE, school districts
 - Gov't: cities, counties, feds (e.g. military)
 - Non-profits (single- and multi-site)
 - Proprietary ("for-profit")
 - Small "Mom & Pop"
 - Multi-site small and large corporate
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Regulators

Licensed under Title 22, Division 12
Community Care Licensing Division/
California DSS

- + State-funded (subsidized) programs also meet Title 5, Education Code
- + Federal programs (e.g. Head Start) also meet other requirements
- + Other regs: Building & Fire Codes, ADA, playground safety, fed/state employment laws, etc.

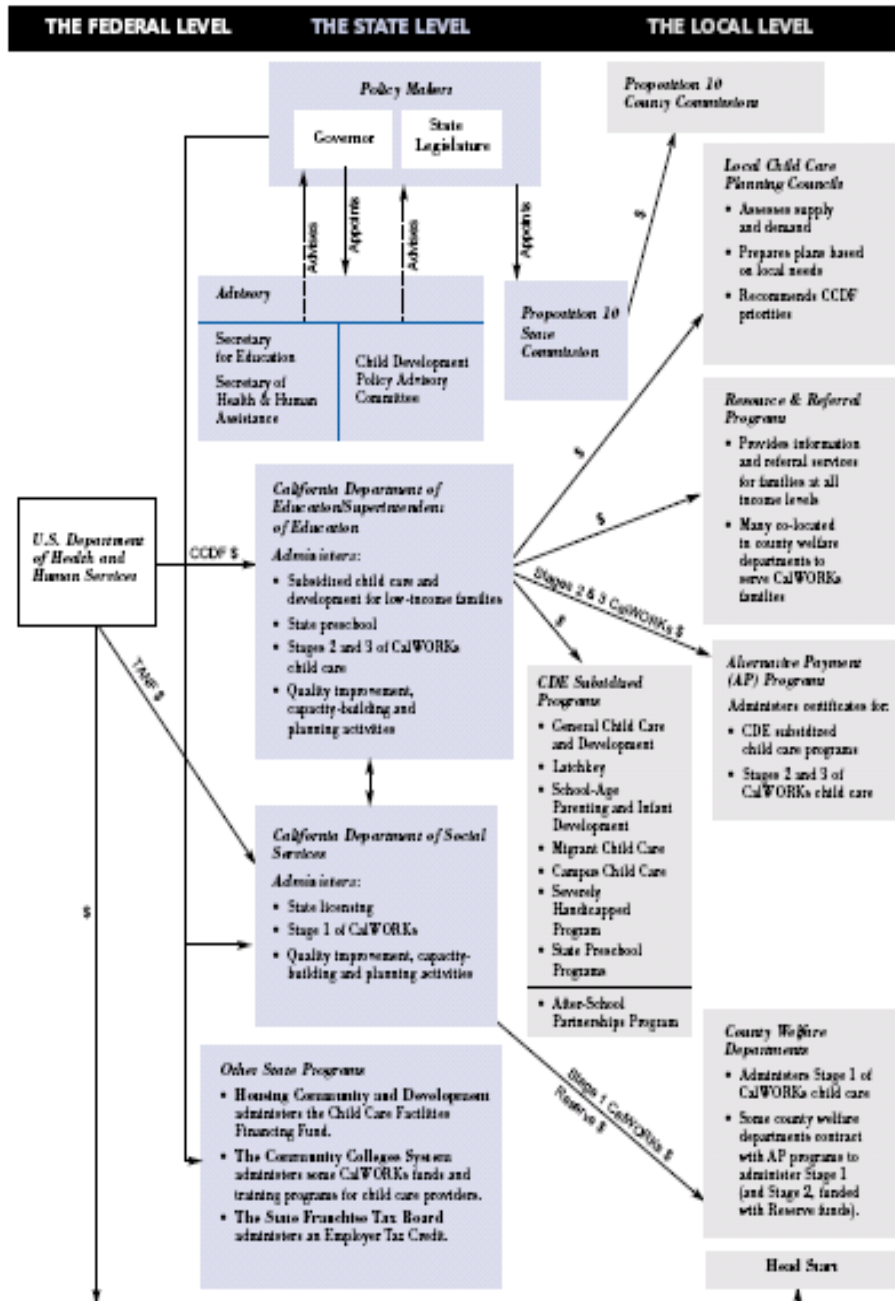
See book Table 2-3, p. 17 re regulations

Funders

Purposes: Operations, facilities, quality supports/improvement (e.g.CARES)

- Public: (see diagram, next slide)
 - Federal
 - State (CDE, DSS, other)
 - Local
- Private:
 - PARENT FEES!
 - Employers
 - Charitable sources (foundations, etc.)

California's Child Care & Development System: Primary Institutions



Developed by the Institute for Research on Women and Families

From Karpilow, K.
*Understanding Child
Care: A Primer for Policy
Makers*

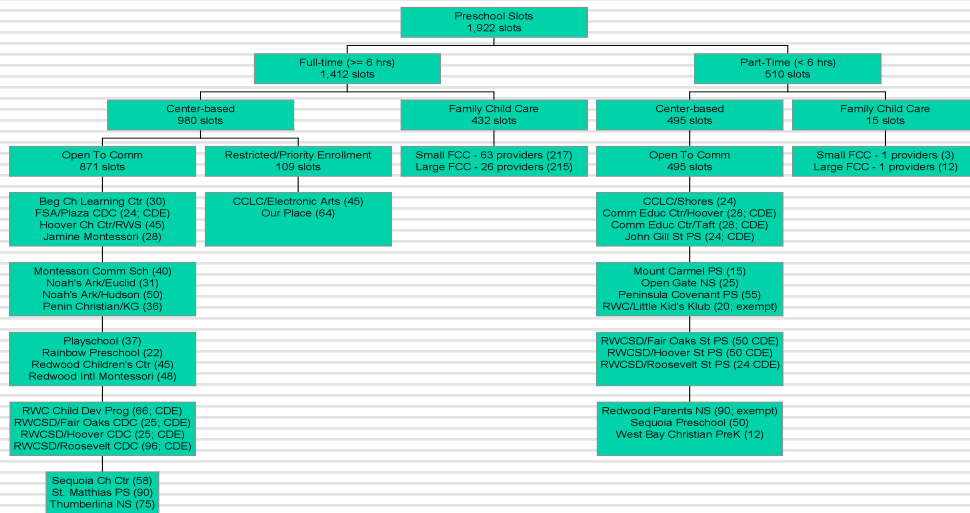
Families served

- Depends on demographics and funding sources available
 - Income levels
 - Workforce participation
 - Special needs populations (teen parents, migrant workers, etc.)
 - Program match with family needs (access issues: schedule, location, cultural, language)
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Local child care community system determined by:

- Local needs (based on demographics)
 - and related resources available
 - Individual/agency initiative & leadership
 - Capacity/history of capturing resources
 - Partnership/collaboration
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Example: Redwood City Preschool-Age Child Care/Early Education



Note: Family child care spaces based on provider reports of enrollment preferences for ages served.

Barriers to developing & improving the local early care & educ. system

- ❑ Internal: provider capacity, parents ability to pay, workforce issues, facilities, demand (vs. need)
 - ❑ External: cost of living, land cost, land use regulations & permitting, public funding, public attitudes & understanding of cc
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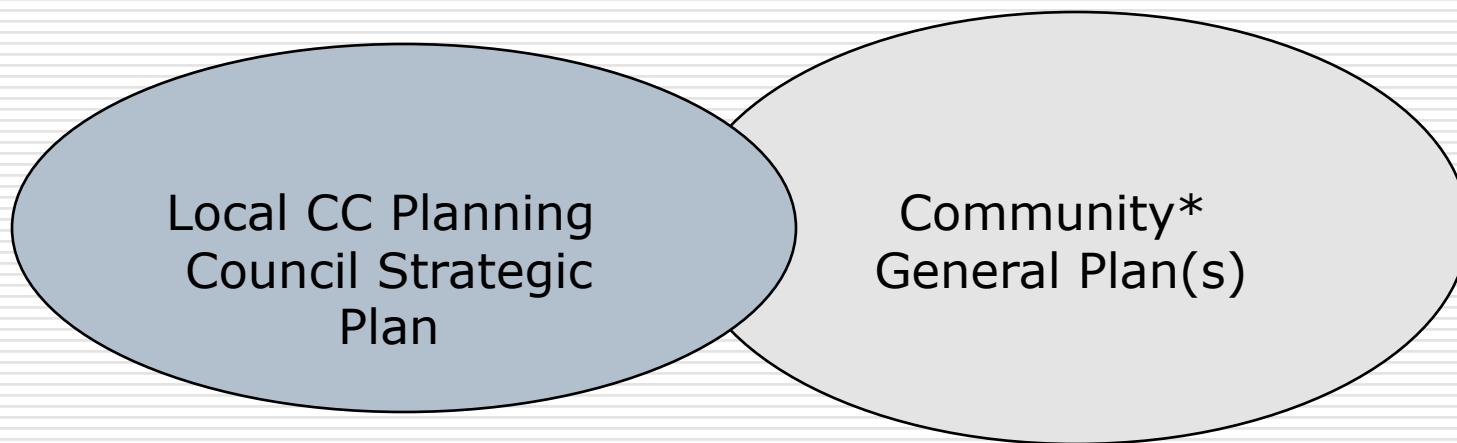
LPC plans: Fixing our local system

- ❑ We can't fix some things
 - ❑ Determine how we can be most effective with limited resources
 - LPC plan implementation not funded!
 - ❑ What we can do:
 - Collaborate/partner & advocate to capture max. resources (new and 're-directed') and
 - Integrate child care in community planning & development (external vs internal)
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Supply-building strategies

- Access available resources (including facilities, interested providers, funding)
 - Be ready for new opportunities
 - Build provider capacity
 - Public education/advocacy; building relationships
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Inter-related plans:



Overlap where:

- Community development generates increased cc demand
 - Barriers in land use policy/practices limit child care development or expansion
 - Non-child care resources can be accessed to support child care
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*** County's and incorporated cities'**