

Child Care Pilot: Preliminary Analysis of Santa Clara County

Assembly Bill (AB) 2368 authorizes an individualized child care subsidy plan (the pilot) for Santa Clara County to ensure that funding for child care subsidies in the county address local needs and priorities. The pilot will better meet the early education and child care needs of families in Santa Clara County through policies that support low-income families and promote stable care. The pilot will also expand subsidized care by implementing policies that improve reimbursement rates for contractors, promote contractor retention, and reduce unearned contract funds. This analysis provides preliminary findings from the pilot’s first year of implementation in Santa Clara County. Because the pilot’s plan was not approved until January 2018, the full impact of the pilot for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 cannot be assessed.

Of the Children Newly Enrolled from 1/12/18-4/30/18, the Total Number in the Pilot Income Threshold Range:
217
Total Amount of Earned Pilot Contract Funds:
\$43,940,682

Childcare Pilot for FY 2017-2018

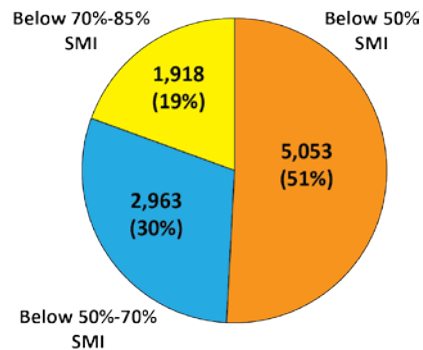
Santa Clara Pilot’s Timeline

September	June	July 1, 2017	January	May
AB 2368 was approved.	AB 99 was approved.	Authorized by AB 99, the exit income threshold at 85% of the State Median Income was effective statewide.	Santa Clara Pilot Plan was approved.	Pilot reimbursement rates for Center Based Child Care (CCTR) and State Preschool (CSPP) were approved.

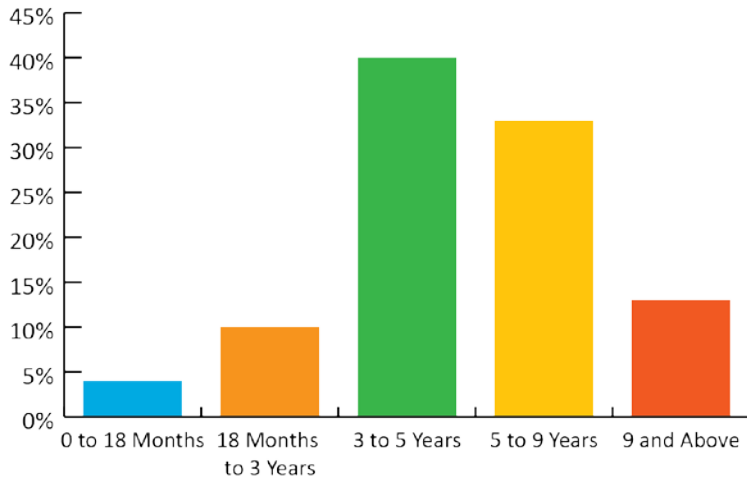
A majority of the children served (4,039) were enrolled in Alternative Payment Programs.

Contract Type (see p.3 & 4 for a description of each Contract Type)	Number of Children Receiving Care
California State Preschool Program (CSPP)	3,815
Center Based Child Care (CCTR)	1,837
Migrant Child Care (CMIG)	31
Family Child Care Home Education Network (CFCC)	226
Alternative Payment (AP)	4,039
TOTAL	9,948

About 19 percent of the children served had a family income between 70-85% of SMI.

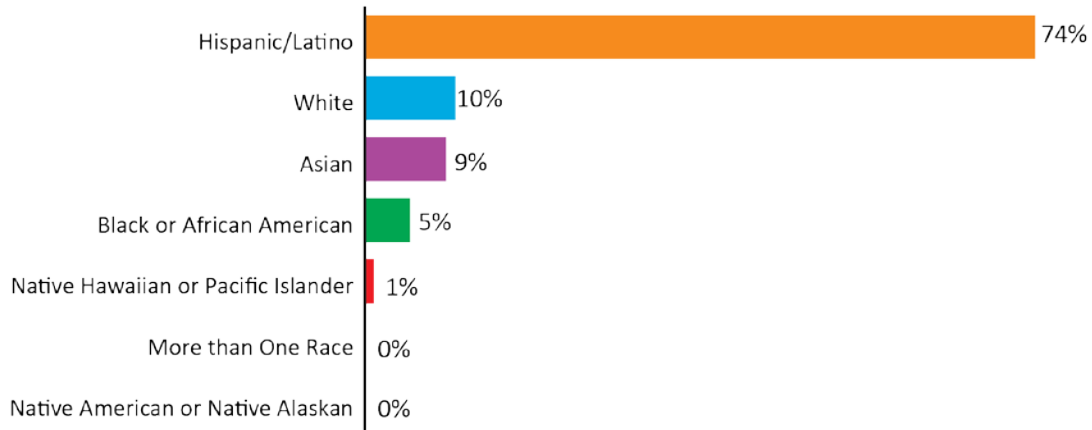


Source: April 801A data provided by contractors.
Note: 14 children did not have data regarding income, thus are not included in the pie chart.



Source: April 801A data provided by contractors.

A majority (74%) of children that received childcare were Hispanic/Latino.



Preliminary Analysis of Santa Clara County Childcare Pilot for FY 2017-2018

Parents and guardians gave reasons for receiving childcare, and most listed employment as their primary reason.

Reasons for Receiving Services	CSPP	CCTR	CFCC	CMIG	AP	Total
Both Employment and Education/Vocational Training	68	59	1	0	34	162
Child Protective Services or At-Risk	9	6	0	0	20	35
Education/Vocational Training	69	58	9	0	216	352
Employment	1,205	1,628	200	31	3,521	6,585
Parent/Caretaker Incapacitated	15	31	0	0	57	103
Part-Day CA State Preschool Program	2376	0	0	0	0	2,376
Seeking Employment	71	55	16	0	191	333
Seeking Permanent Housing	1	0	0	0	0	1

OVERVIEW OF CDE / CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Budget Act of 2015 appropriated \$2.4 billion for the California Department of Education's (CDE) Child Development Programs in a mix of 76 percent state funds and 24 percent federal funds. Approximately 1,300 contracts are dispersed through approximately 713 public and private agencies statewide to support and provide services to almost 400,000 children.

Local Child Care and Development Planning Councils

Local child care and development planning councils (LPCs) support the overall coordination of child care services in each of the 58 counties. The LPCs are mandated to conduct assessments of county child care needs and to prepare plans to address identified needs. These assessments must contain information on the supply and demand for child care, including the need for both subsidized and nonsubsidized care.

General Child Care & Development: Center Based Child Care (CCTR) & Family Child Care Home Education

Networks (CFCC)

General child care and development programs are state and federally funded programs that use centers and family child care home networks operated or administered by either public or private agencies and local educational agencies. These agencies provide child development services for children from birth through 12 years of age and older children with exceptional needs. These programs provide an educational component that is developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for the children served. The programs also provide meals and snacks to children, parent education, referrals to health and social services for families, and staff development opportunities to employees.

Migrant Child Care and Development

Migrant child care and development programs provide services to families who earn at least 50 percent of their total gross income from employment in fishing, agriculture or agriculturally related work during the twelve month period immediately preceding the date of application.

Migrant Program (CMIG)

Migrant child care and development programs use centers and family child care home networks operated or administered by either public or private agencies and local educational agencies. These programs provide child development services for children from birth through 12 years of age and older children with exceptional needs. These programs provide an educational component that is culturally, linguistically, and developmentally appropriate for the children served. The programs also provide meals and snacks to children, parent education, referrals to health and social services for agricultural families, and staff development opportunities to employees.

California State Preschool Program (CSPP)

Assembly Bill 2759 (Chapter 308, Statutes of 2008) created the California State Preschool program. This program consolidated the funding for State Preschool, Prekindergarten and Family Literacy, and General Child Care center-based programs serving eligible three- and four-year-old children to create the California State Preschool Program, the largest state-funded preschool program in the nation. The program provides both part-day and full-day services that provides a core class curriculum that is developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate for the children served. The program also provides meals and snacks to children, parent education, referrals to health and social services for families, and staff development opportunities to employees. The program is administered through local educational agencies, colleges, community-action agencies, and private nonprofit agencies.

Alternative Payment Program

Alternative payment programs (APPs), funded with state and federal funds, offer an array of child care arrangements for parents, such as in-home care, family child care, and center-based care. The APP helps families arrange child care services and makes payment for those services directly to the child care provider selected by the family. The APP is intended to increase parental choice and accommodate the individual needs of the family.