

Results from a National Survey of State CCDF Administrators: Subsidy policies and practices related to governance and collaboration

Breakout Session: Using Findings from Child Care Research
Partnerships to Inform New CCDBG Goals and Practices

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Child Care Collaboration and Quality Study Goals

- To understand and describe collaborations between:
 - State-level child care agencies (CCDF Administrators, State Head Start Collaboration Office Directors, ECE Specialists in State Departments of Education/State preK)
 - Community-level child care providers
 - Linkages between state and community levels
- To examine relationships between collaboration and:
 - Enhanced child care quality, access, satisfaction, comprehensive services
 - Family and child outcomes
- Emphasis on care for infants and toddlers

Study Phases

- **Phase 1:** Examination of trends/patterns in collaboration across the country
 - **Online National Survey** to all State CCDF, Head Start Collaboration Directors and State Pre-K Administrators
 - Qualitative analysis of existing documents and records
- **Phase 2:** Examination of state, regional, and local collaborations in Vermont and Maryland
 - State Administrators
 - Local Providers (family- and center-based)

National Survey Response Rate

Respondent	Number of Respondents Contacted	Total Number of Completed Surveys	Response Rate
CCDF Administrator	52	48	92%
Head Start Collaboration Director	52	48	92%
State Early Childhood Specialist	41	25	61%

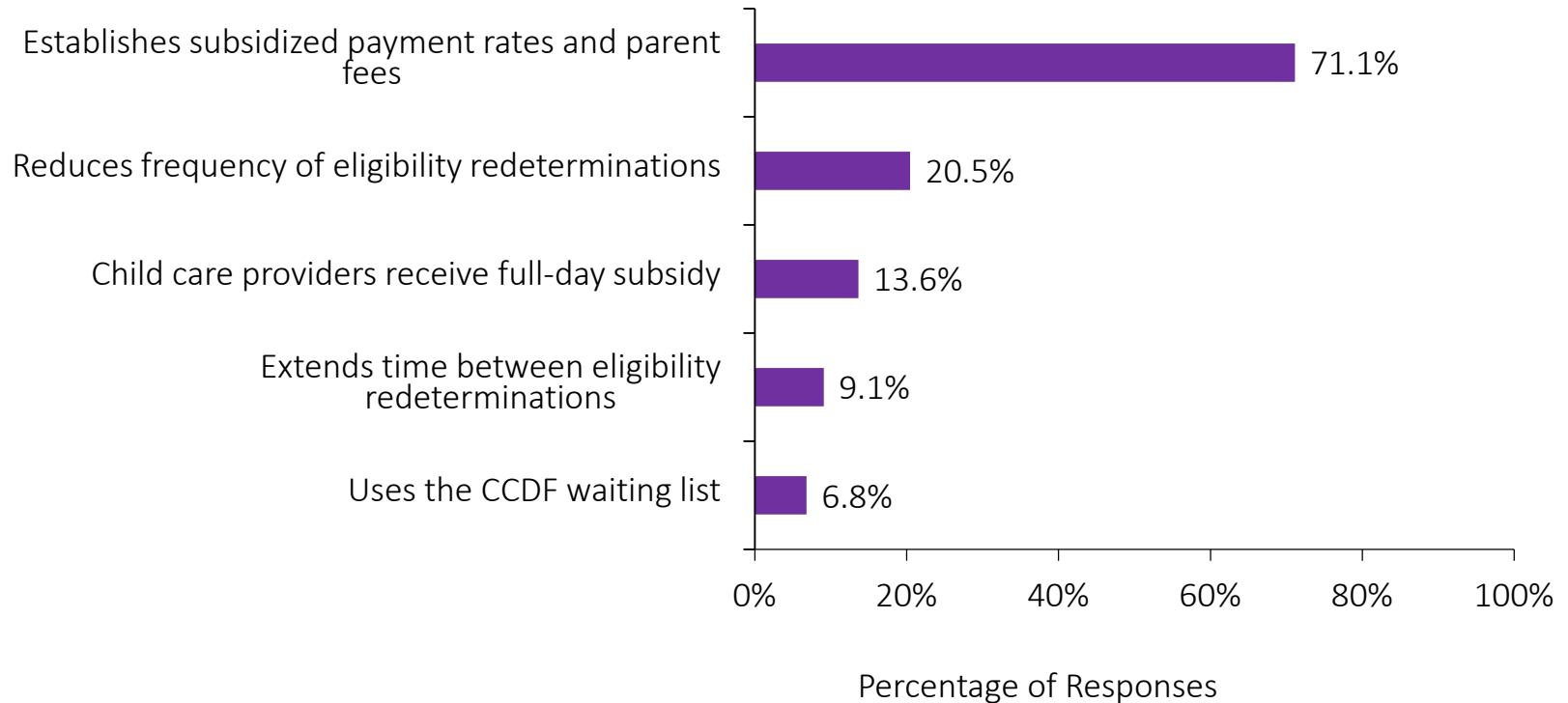
Note: For the 11 states without state-funded pre-K programs, no Early Childhood Specialist version of the survey was sent.

Key Survey Items, CCDF Administrators

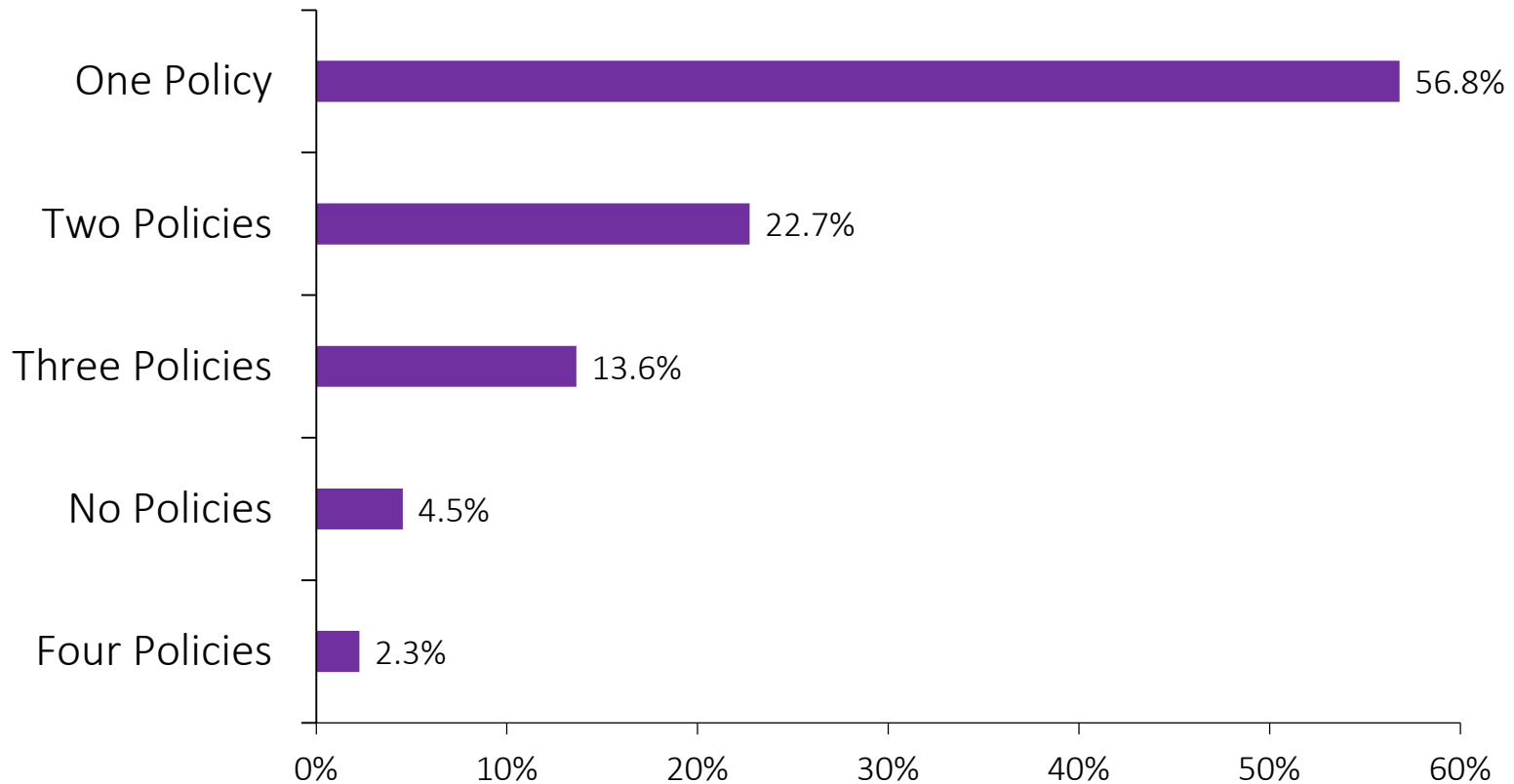
- Policies regarding child care subsidy eligibility for families eligible for Head Start/Early Head Start or CCDF funding
- Align paid absence policy for child care providers with that of Head Start
- Spend more than the required minimum 4% of your CCDF allocation on quality improvement activities
- Involved in a Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS)

Child Care Subsidy Eligibility Policies Reported by CCDF Administrators, N=44

Percentage of “Yes” Responses by CCDF State Administrators indicating Subsidy Eligibility Policies (N=44)

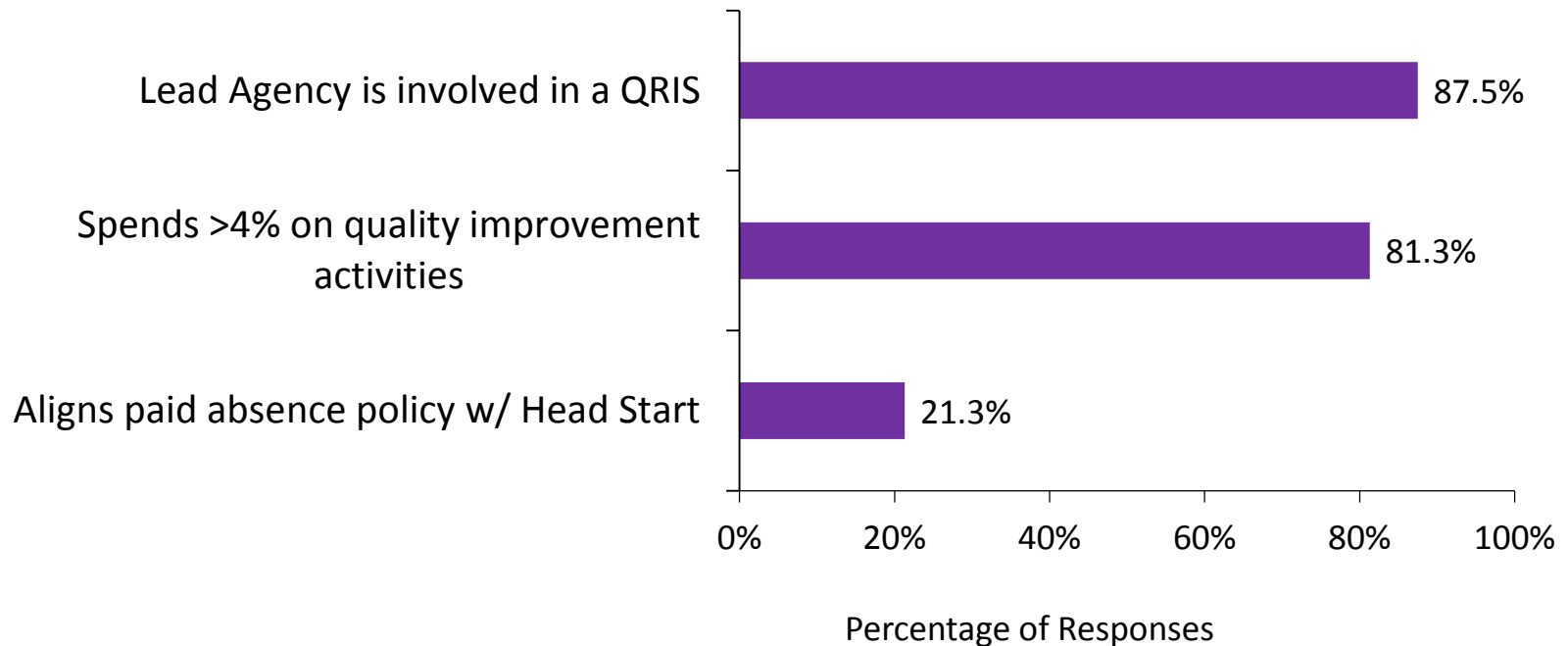


Total Number of Child Care Subsidy Eligibility Policies Reported by States, N=44



Other State Practices Related to Child Care Access and Quality, N=44

Percentage of “Yes” Responses by CCDF State Administrators indicating Other State Practices and Policies (N=44)



Co-Occurrence of Policies on Establishing Payment Rates and Parent Fees with Other Practices

○ Other Practices:

- QRIS Participation
- Spending on QI, and
- Paid Absence Policy

○ Establishing subsidized payment rates and parent fees co-occurred with:

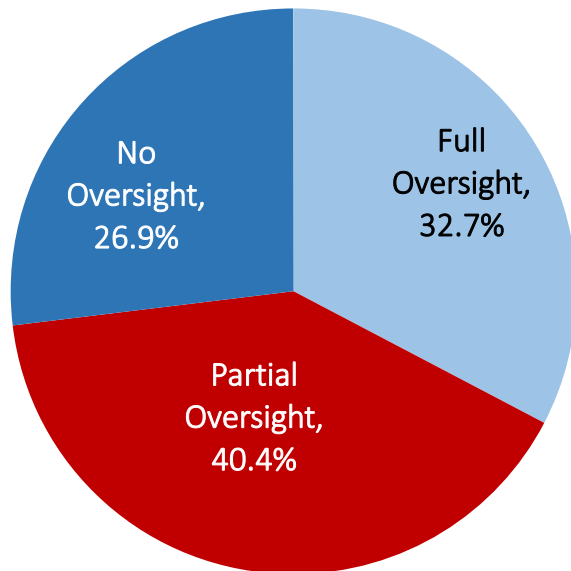
- State agency being involved in a QRIS (93.8%)
- States spending more than 4% on Quality Improvement (QI) activities (81.3%)

○ Aligning Paid Absence Policy: Establishing subsidized payment rates and parent fees co-occurred in only 25.8% of states that also aligned paid absence policy states.

Relationships with Governance

- Governance/Oversight: Whether the CCDF Lead Agency, Head Start State Collaboration Office, and pre-K office were housed within the same state-level agency

Agency oversight grouped by full, partial or no oversight, National Survey (N=52)



No relationships with specific state subsidy policies but ...

States with NO child care subsidy policies were more likely to have NO oversight of state child care offices

- 25% of states reported no subsidy policies (11/44)
- 100% of these states had no oversight
- Chi-Square significant at $p < .05$

Summary of Results



- Generally, few states had more than one child care subsidy eligibility policy
- Most states have a policy that establishes subsidized payment rates and parent fees
 - Allows families equal access to all types of care
- Subsidy policies tend to co-occur with other practices related to early education and care: States that have established subsidized payment rates also have a QRIS and spend more than 4% on quality improvement
- States with no policies tended to have no shared oversight of child care agencies in their states
- Next Step: Look at relationships between state policies and degree of collaboration between state administrators