

# Complexities of Nontraditional Hour Care: Closing Knowledge Gaps to Better Serve Families and Providers

CCEEPRC 2019     ▪     Plenary Session 1

9:15am – 10:30am     ▪     April 17, 2019

# Session Overview

- **setting the stage**

- **3 empirical cases**

Washington DC ▪ Cook County, IL ▪ Austin, Texas

- **discussant remarks**

# Order of Presenters

**Setting the Stage.** **Julia Henly**, University of Chicago

**Paper 1.** **Erica Greenberg** Urban Institute & **Elizabeth Groginsky** DC Office of the State Superintendent of Education

- *Study of Nontraditional-Hour Child Care in the District of Columbia*

**Paper 2.** **David Alexander** Illinois Action for Children

- *What Administrative Data Suggest about Supporting Quality in FFN Child Care*

**Paper 3.** **Abby Lane** Univ. of Texas at Austin

- *Searching for care at nontraditional times: Low-income mothers' decision-making processes and perspectives on center-based care*

**Discussant Remarks.** **Yolanda Deane** Kreative Kids Daycare, LLC & **Chrishana Lloyd** Child Trends

## Setting the Stage

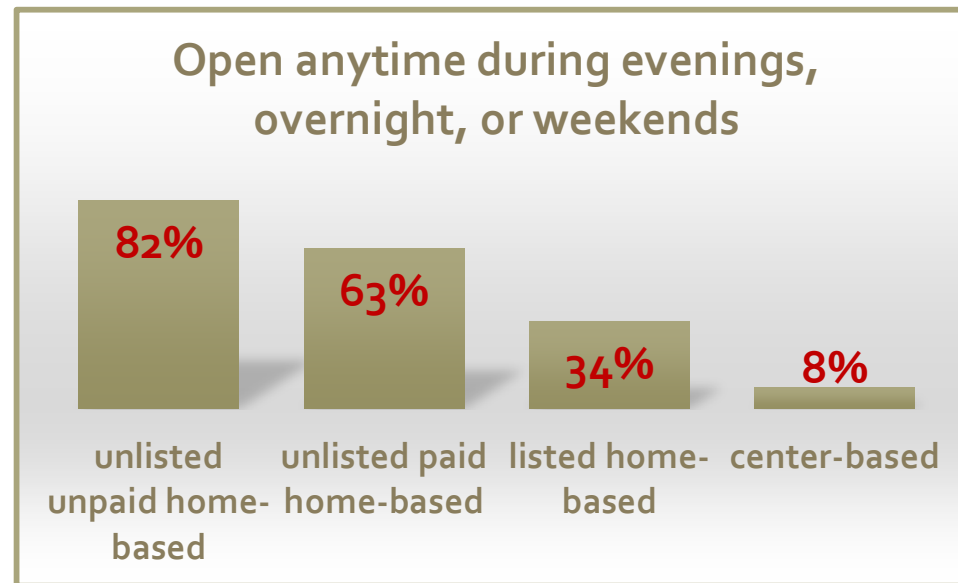
- **need is great for nontraditional hour care**
  - nonstandard work schedules
  - variable, fluctuating, and unpredictable work hours
  - food service, retail sales, & home health care

58% (2.76 mil) of low-inc. children under 6 with working parents are in household where all principal caretakers work at least some hours before 8am or after 6pm  
25% → majority hours

(2011-15 ACS, Henly & Adams, 2018)

# Setting the Stage

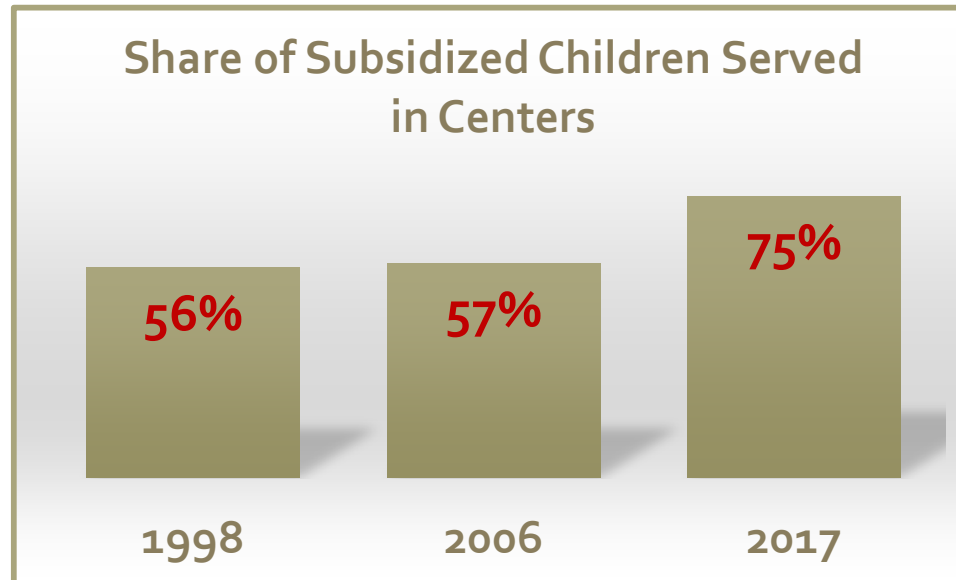
- **limited supply of nontraditional hour care**
  - especially centers; but also family child care
  - disproportionate use of FFN care, multiple arrangements (Laughlin, 2013)



NSECE, 2015

# Setting the Stage

- subsidies primarily fund centers



ACF-801 data,  
Compiled from  
CCDF data tables

## Setting the Stage

- factors that may keep providers from extending care to nontraditional hours:
  - insufficient and unreliable demand
  - prohibitive costs.../ 130% more expensive (Kochanek, 2003)
  - Insufficient provider interest or readiness
  - others???

## Setting the Stage

- **policy stakeholders, researchers, providers, and families need to work together to identify strategies to increase access to high quality affordable care during nontraditional hours**
  - better information about needs/wants
  - more nuanced definitions of quality
  - investment across child care sectors
  - intentional and creative policy approaches



## Setting the Stage

- **5 policy levers in CCDBG**
  - financial incentives to providers
  - strategic use of contracts/capacity grants
  - targeted training and TA
  - consumer education strategies
  - less rigid alignment of authorized child care hours with work hours

## Links to citations in overview remarks

- <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/insights-access-quality-child-care-families-nontraditional-work-schedules>
- <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-statistics>
- [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/factsheet\\_nonstandard\\_hours\\_provision\\_of\\_ece\\_toopre\\_041715\\_508.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/factsheet_nonstandard_hours_provision_of_ece_toopre_041715_508.pdf)

# Paper 1

## *Study of Nontraditional-Hour Child Care in the District of Columbia*

**Erica Greenberg** Urban Institute

**Elizabeth Groginsky** DC Office of the State  
Superintendent of Education

## Paper 2

# *What Administrative Data Suggest about Supporting Quality in FFN Child Care*

David Alexander Illinois Action for Children

## Paper 3

*Searching for care at nontraditional times: Low-income mothers' decision-making processes and perspectives on center-based care*

**Abby Lane** Univ. of Texas at Austin

# Discussant Remarks

**Yolanda Deane** Kreative Kids Daycare, LLC  
**Chrishana Lloyd** Child Trends