

Impacting Policy for Vulnerable Children

First 5 CA Annual Child Health,
Education, and Care Summit
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CCRC cultivates child, family and community well-being

Introductions

Tell us about you:

- Case managers/supervisors
- Child care provider/teacher
- Program administrator in Early Care and Education (ECE)
- Program administrator in Child Welfare (CW)
- Child Advocate
- Legislative staff
- Researcher

Children's Data Network

Harnessing the scientific potential of linked administrative data to inform children's policies and programs

- What is the Children's Data Network (CDN)?
- Critical policy work in helping improve the lives of our most vulnerable children

<http://www.datanetwork.org/>

ECE and Child Welfare

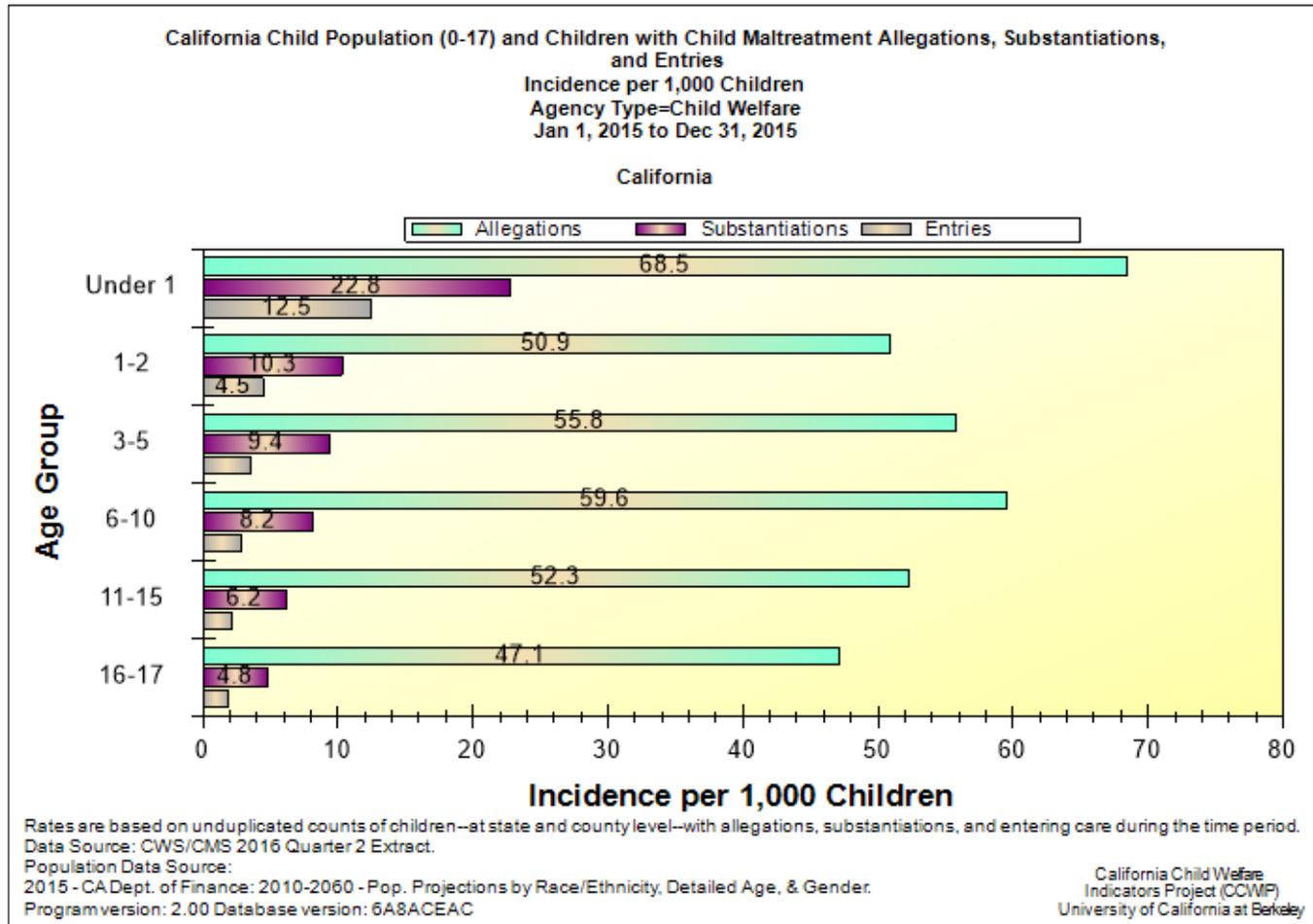
- Legislative efforts to regain losses in California's subsidized child care system
- Recognition of the importance of high quality child care for vulnerable children
- Barriers to cross-system collaboration
- Recognition in LA of operational and philosophic differences, and limited understanding across systems

Questions

- How many young children are served by both child welfare and ECE?
 - Are there differences in participation in ECE programs with different sources of funding?
 - Are there differences in penetration rates or intensity of child welfare services?
- What do we know about the children who participate in both systems during their first 5 years?
- What do we know about the timing of services and trajectories across systems?

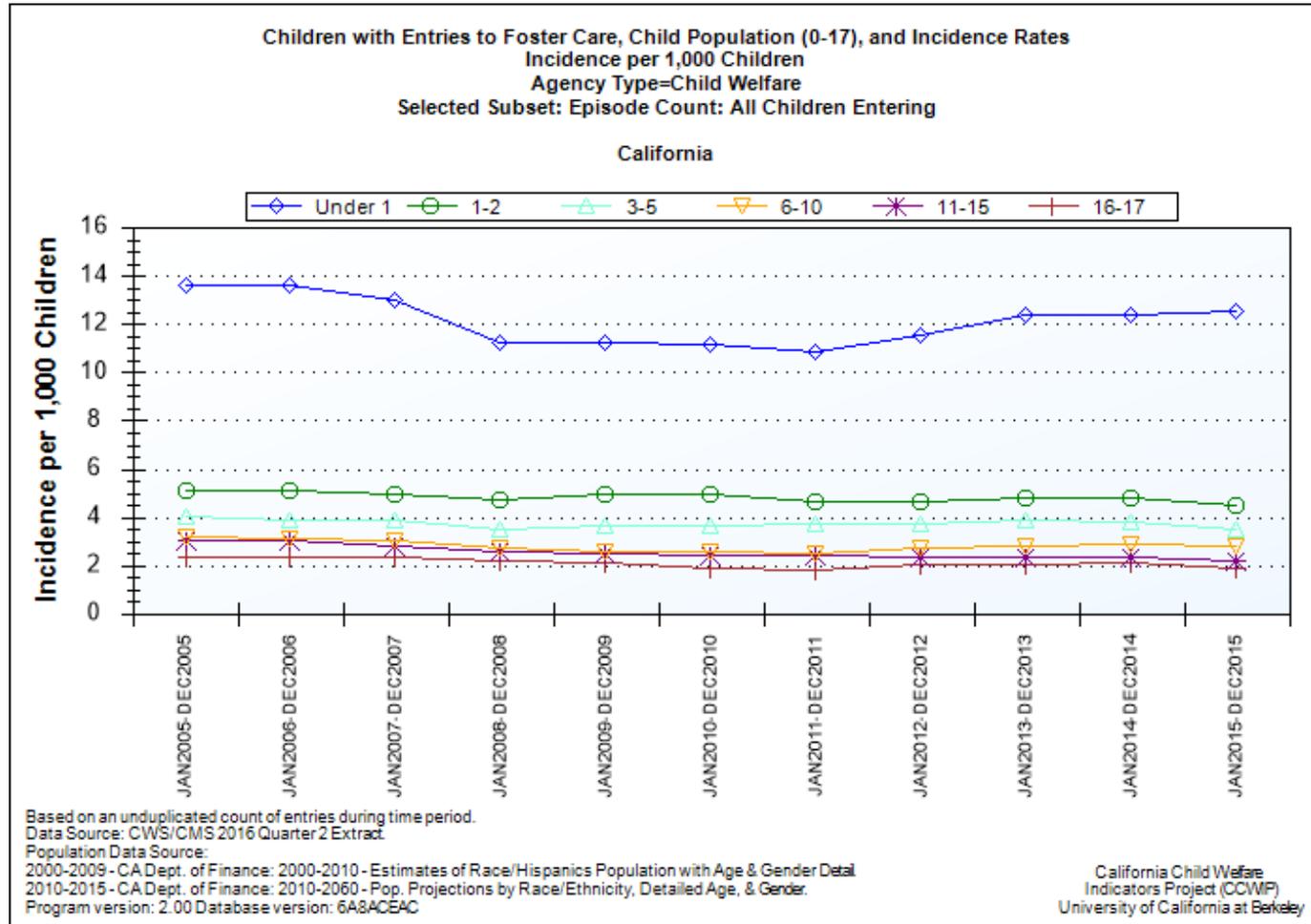
Our Youngest Children –

More Likely to be Known to Child Welfare

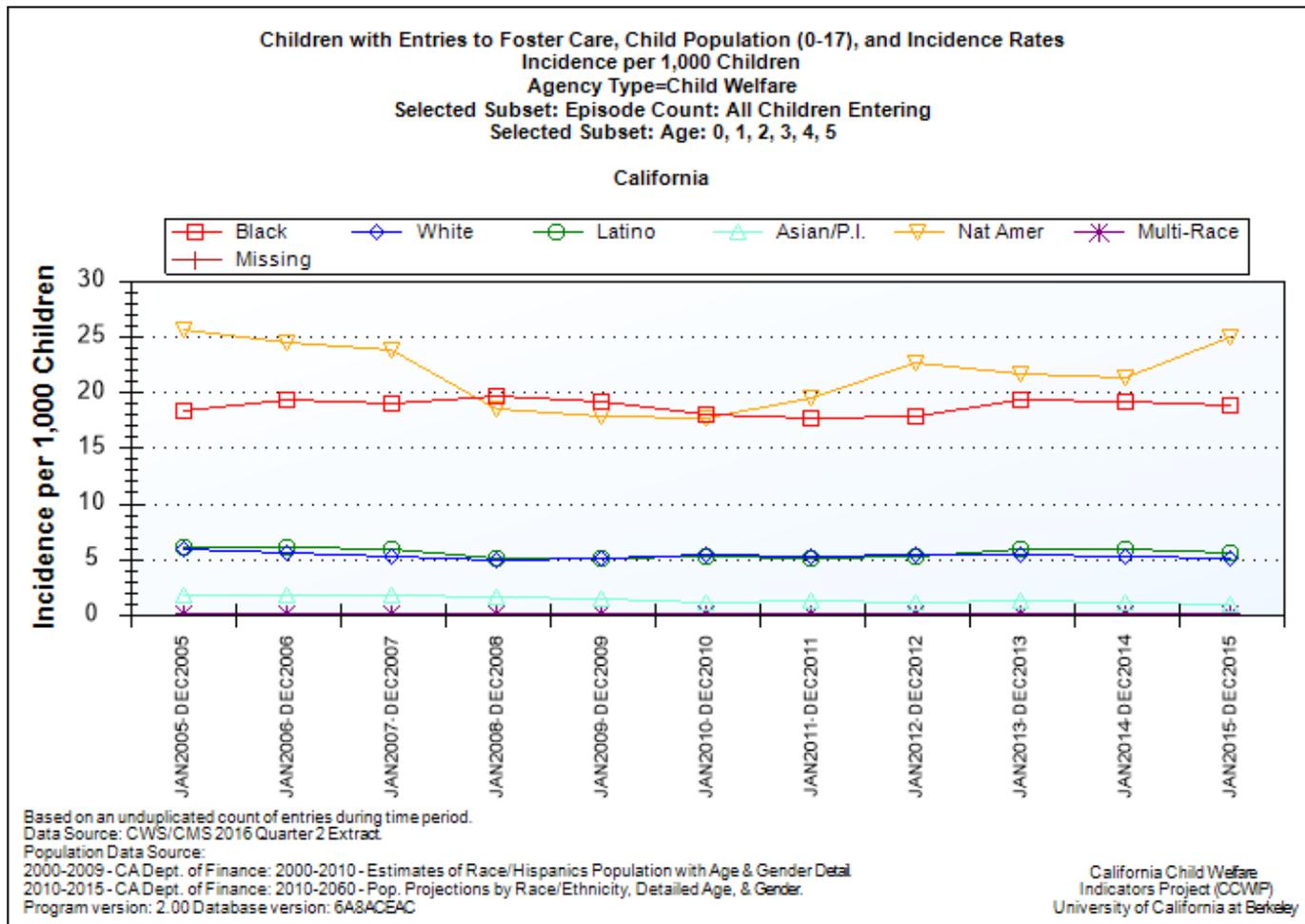


Change Over Time:

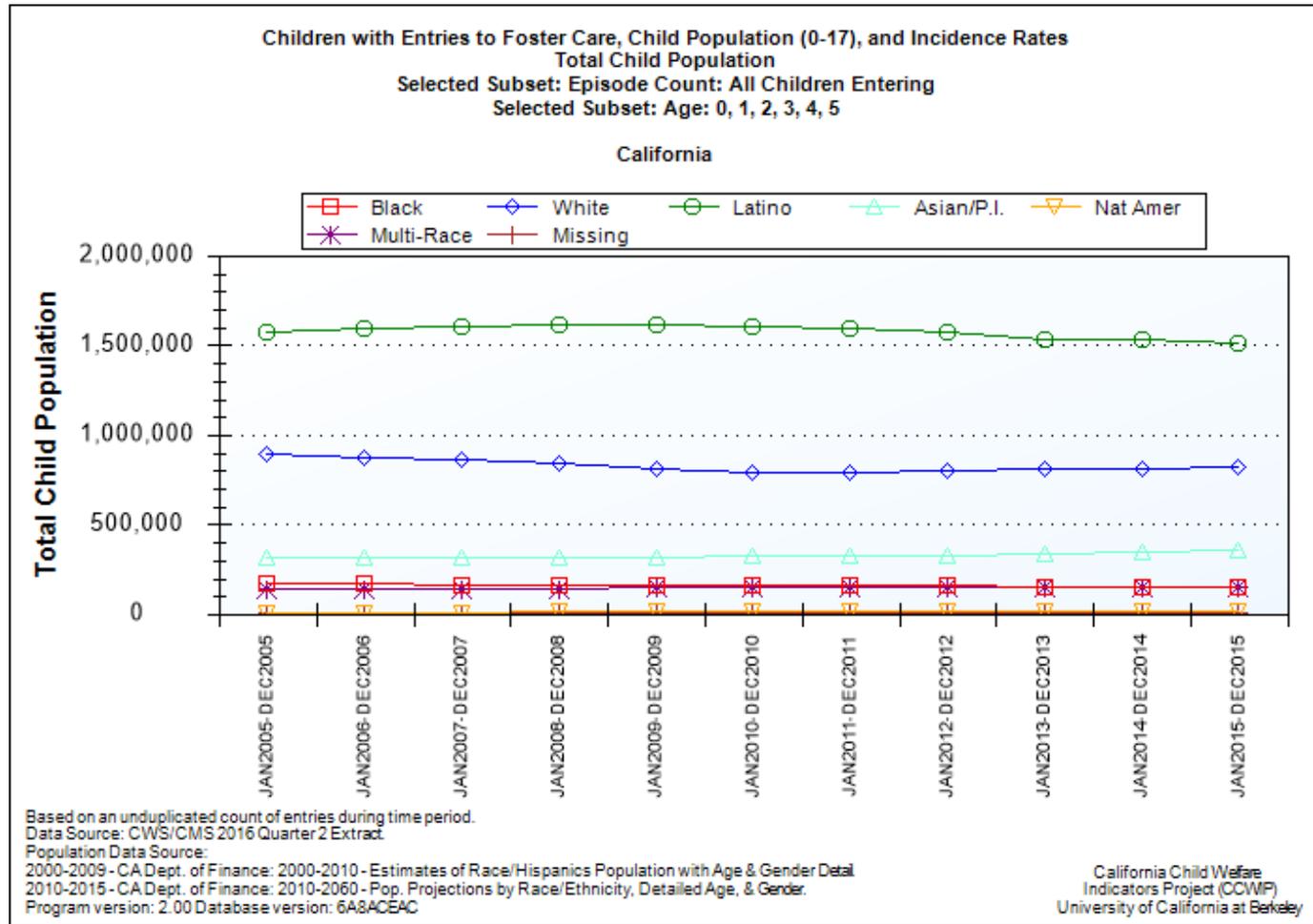
Entry to Foster Care



Greater Incidence Rates for Black and Native American Children

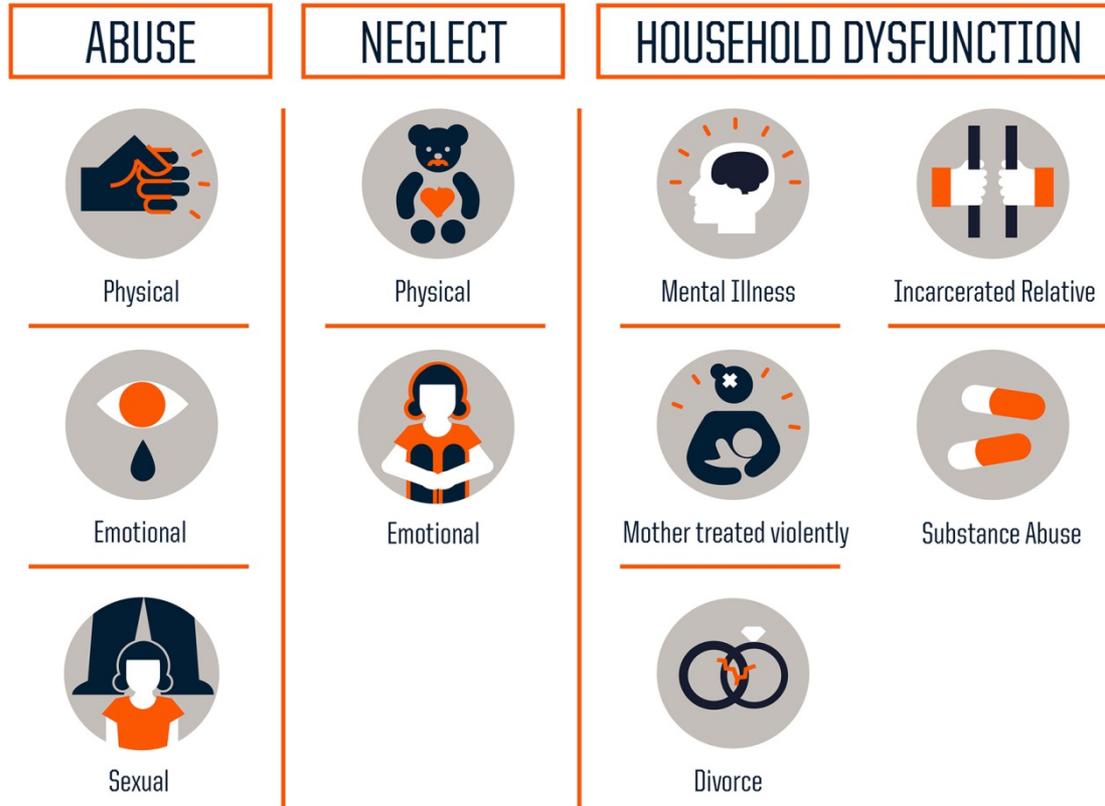


Largest Numbers of Children 0-5 Years Old with Entry Into Foster Care: Latino and White



Long-Term Effects of Trauma

Types of Trauma

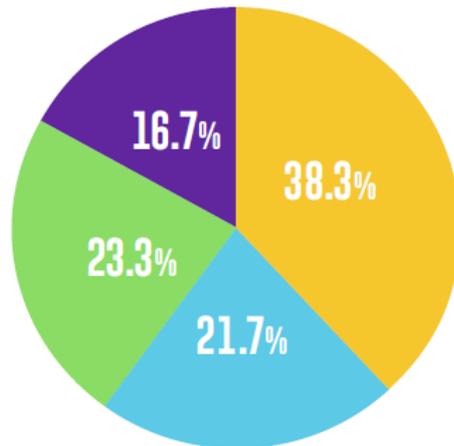


<http://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/03/02/387007941/take-the-ace-quiz-and-learn-what-it-does-and-doesnt-mean>

California Adults

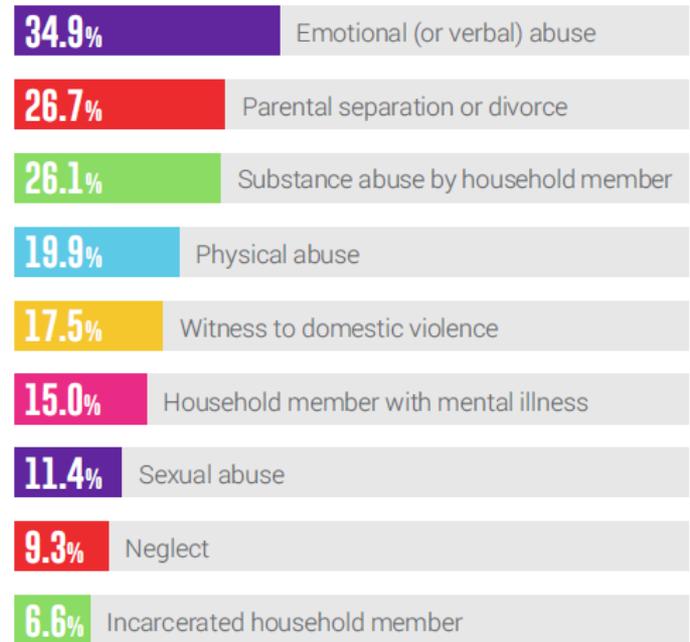
KEY FINDINGS

In California, **61.7%** of adults have experienced at least one ACE and **one in six**, or 16.7%, have experienced four or more ACEs. The most common ACE among California adults is emotional (or verbal) abuse.



Prevalence of number of ACEs among California adults

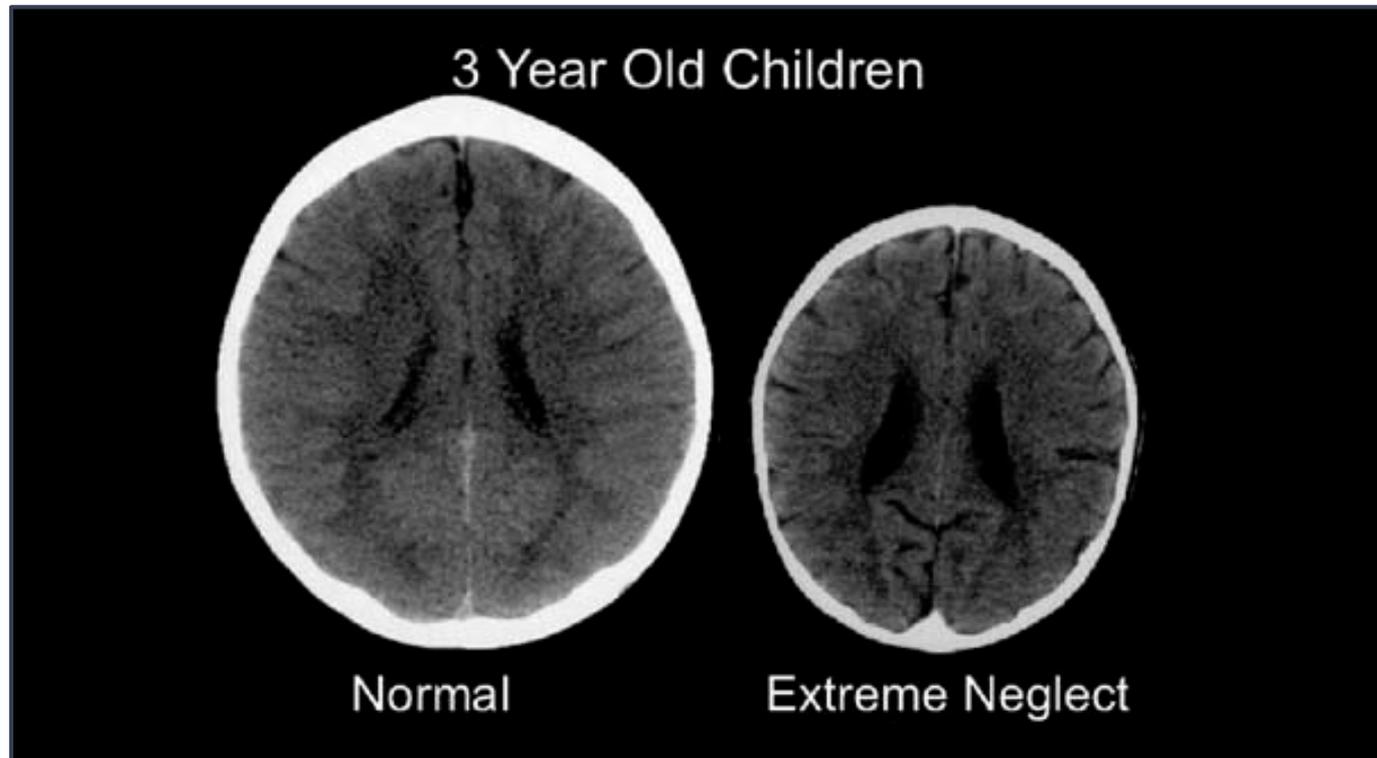
Most common ACEs among California Adults



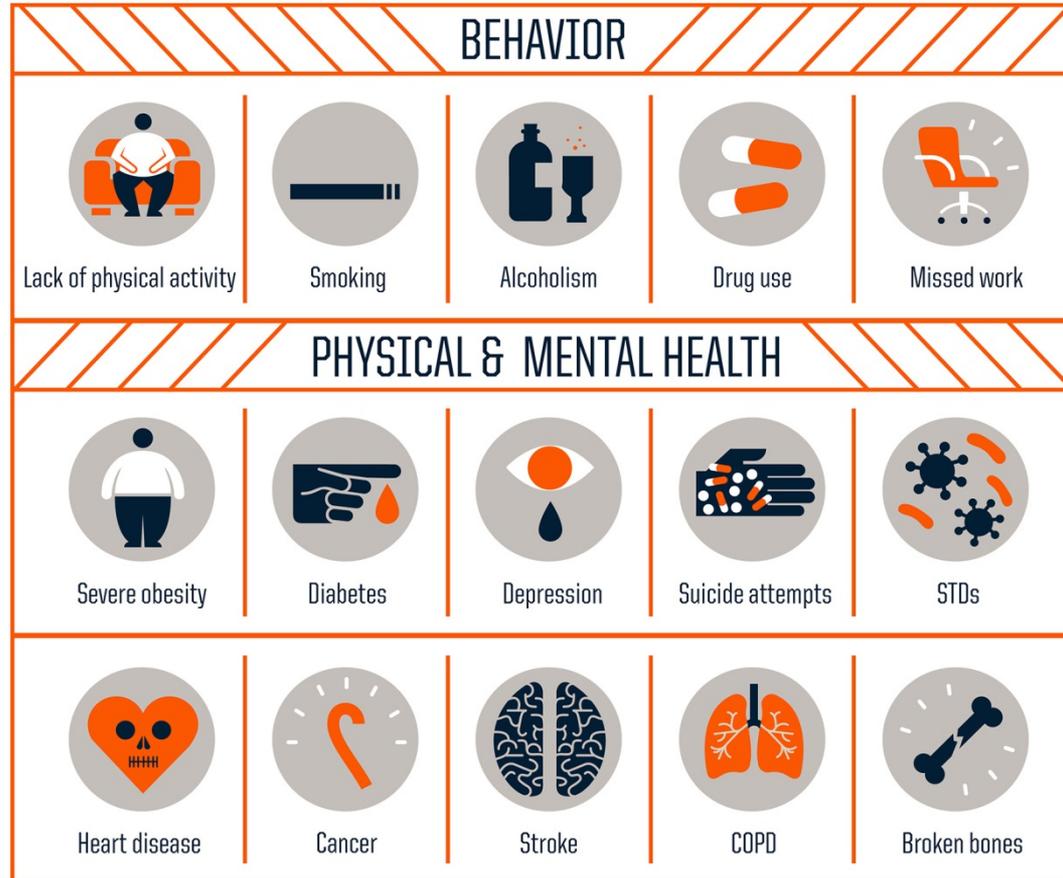
Most common ACEs among California adults

Source: Survey Research Group, Public Health Institute, Danielle Ewing, MPH, Suzanne Ryan-Ibarra, MS, MPH, Michael Wright, MA, Marta Induni, PhD

Adverse Effects of Trauma on Development



Long-term Effects of Trauma



<http://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2015/03/02/387007941/take-the-ace-quiz-and-learn-what-it-does-and-doesnt-mean>

- Can ECE mitigate the effects of these experiences?
- Do children known to child welfare access ECE?

Quality Early Care and Education

- US Department of Health and Human Services (April 2011): Quality early care and education and early detection and intervention will lead to greater safety, permanency and well-being of children.
- Programs with ECE and parent involvement had 52% lower rate of substantiated maltreatment between 4 and 17 years versus the comparison group with only full day kinder (Reynolds & Robertson, 2003).
- Positive effects of ECE quality have been found for at-risk children, particularly with regards to domains related to school readiness (Campbell, Ramey Pungello, Sparling, & Miller-Johnson, 2002; Gormley, Philips, & Gayer, 2008; Gormley, Philips, Newmark, Welti, & Adelstein, 2011; Reynolds, Rolnick, Englund, & Temple, 2010; Schweinhart, Barnes, & Weikart, 1993).

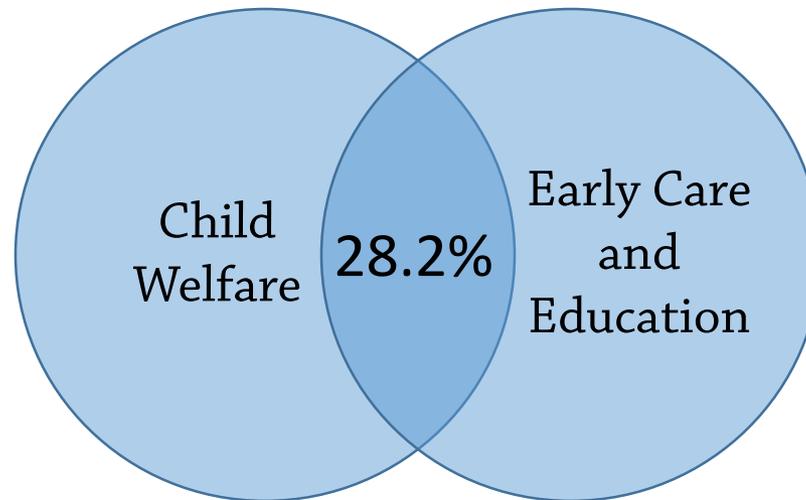
Proof of Concept

- *Link data* from large non-profit agency in Northern Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties – Child Care Resource Center (CCRC):
 - Voucher-based child care (Stage 1, 2, 3, Alternative Payment, FCCHEN)
 - Early Head Start / Head Start

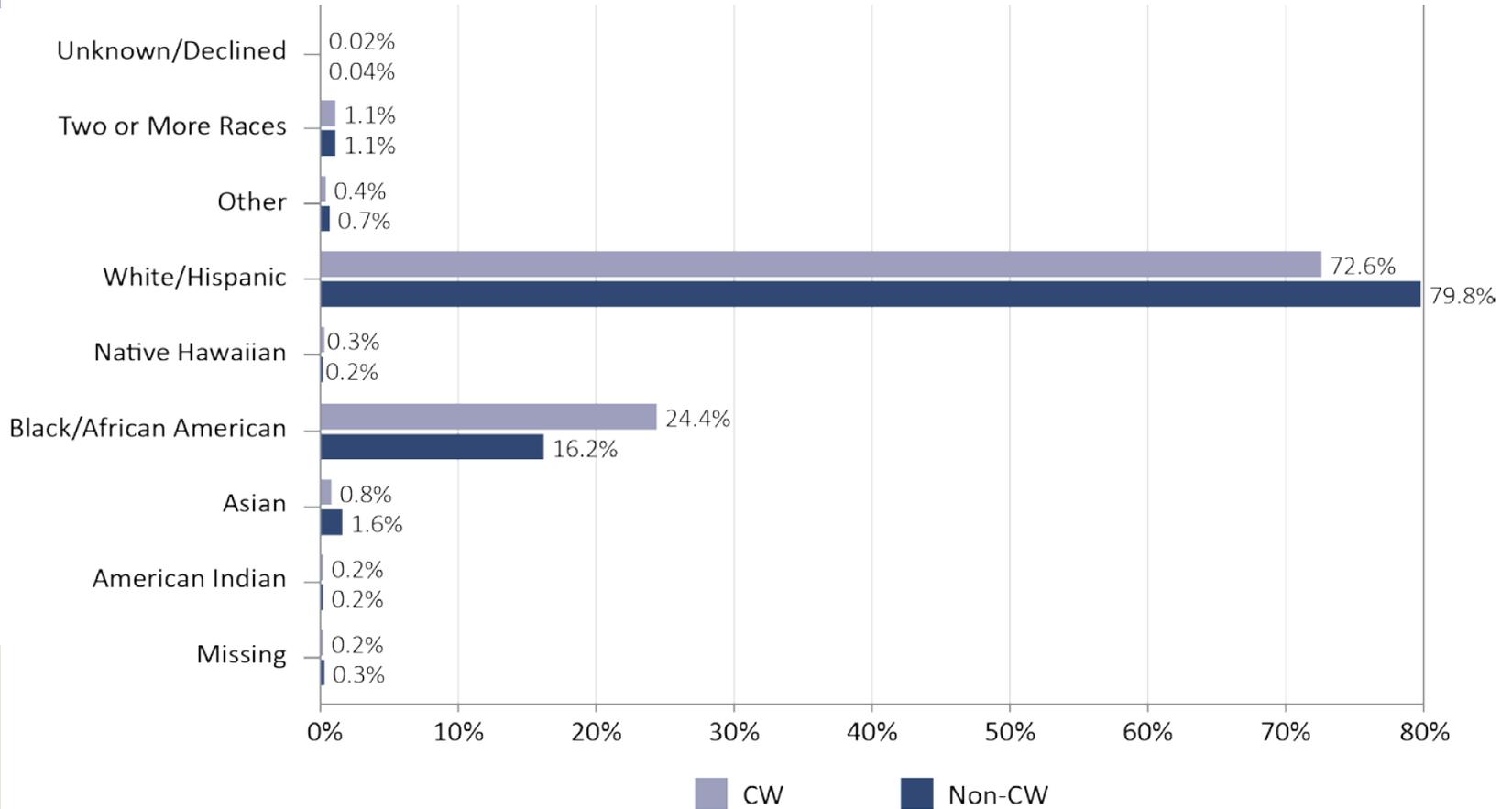
with Child Welfare data from DCFS
- Data Universe: Children ages 0-5 years, born after 2006 and served between 2011 and 2014
- Obtain an unduplicated list of children served

Initial Results: The Intersection between ECE and Child Welfare

- Of the 20,049 children age 0-5 years old born after 1/1/06 and enrolled in a CCRC program (voucher-based or Head Start) between 2011-2014, greater than 1 in 4 (28.2%) of children in ECE settings were involved with the child welfare system.

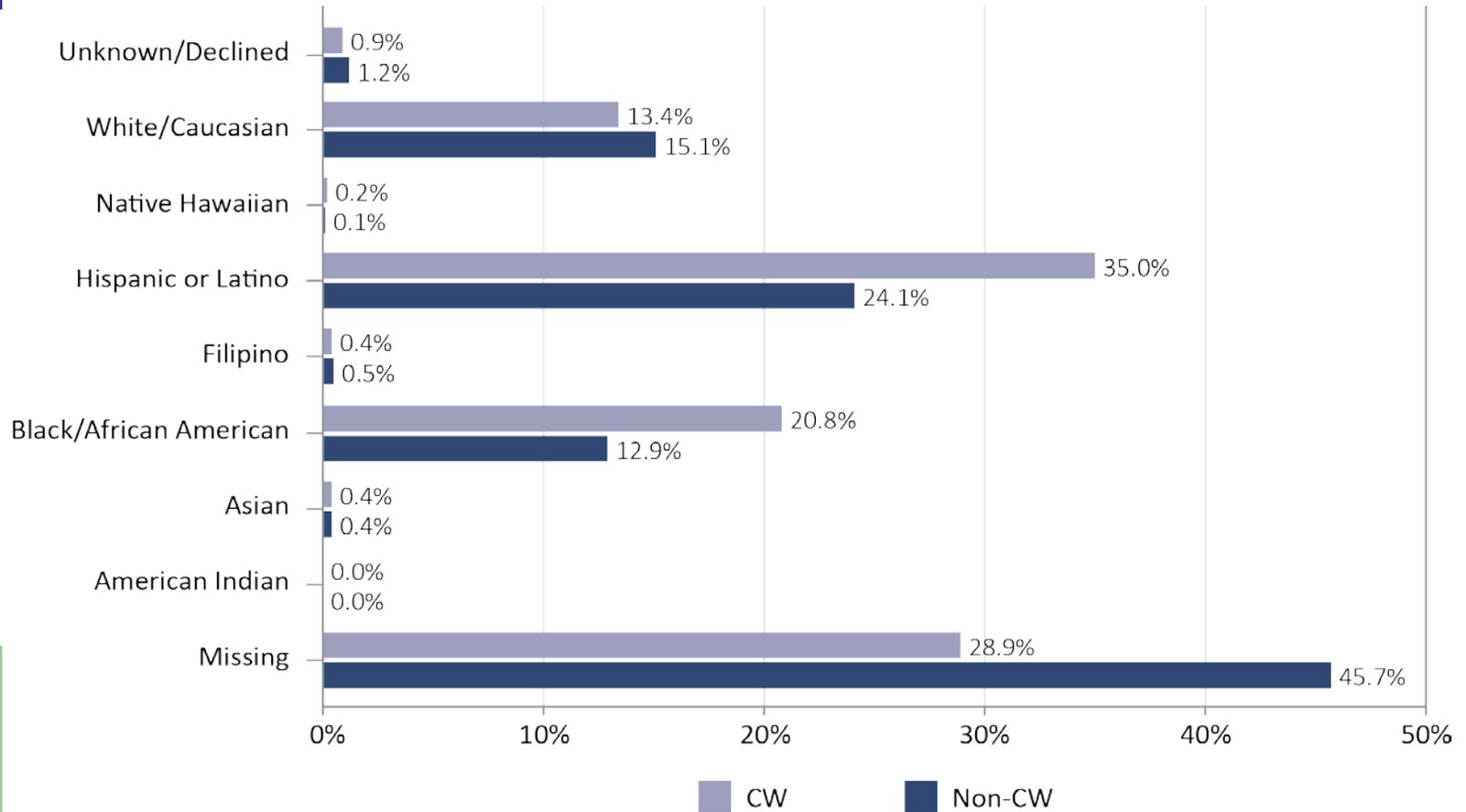


Child Race (HS Defined)



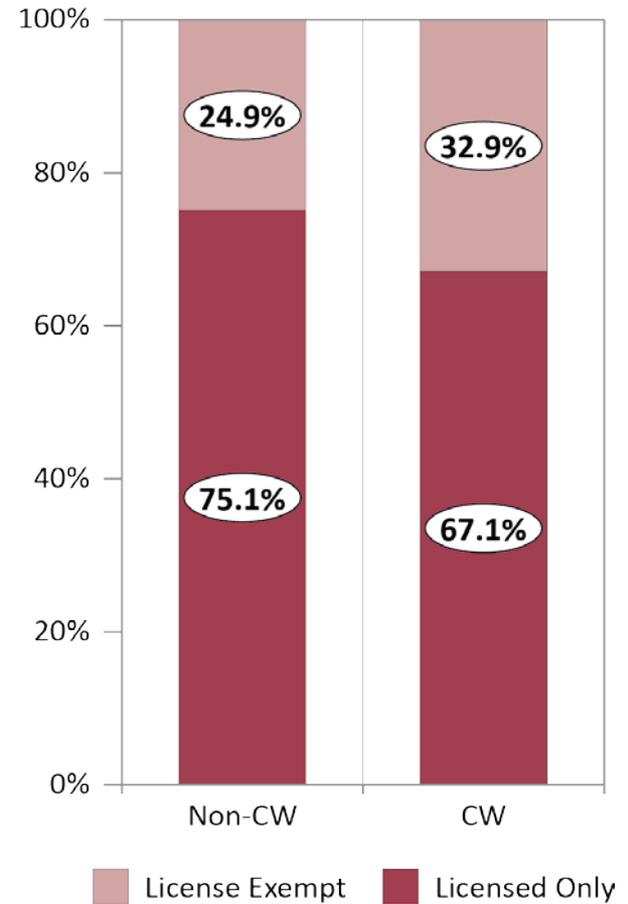
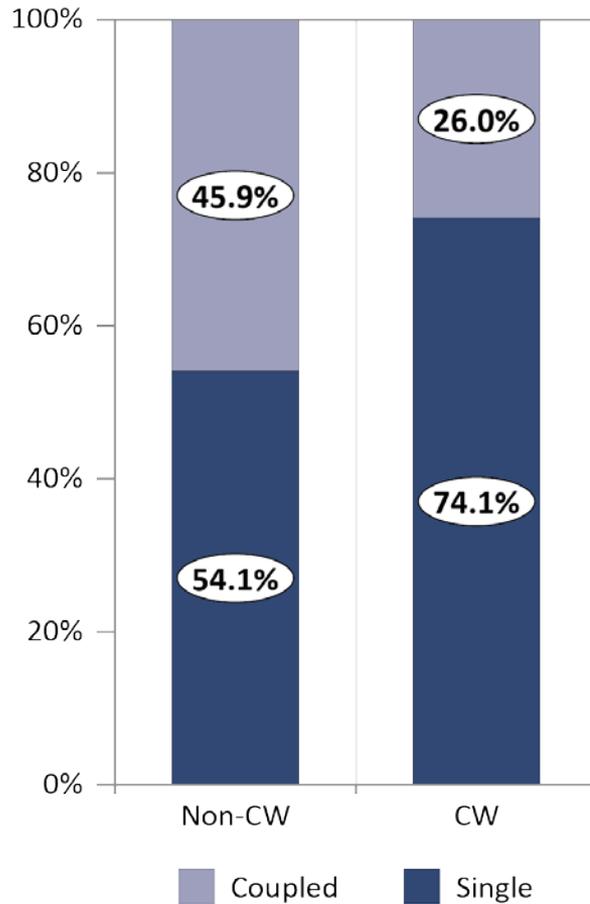
Child Ethnicity

Voucher-Based ECE Defined



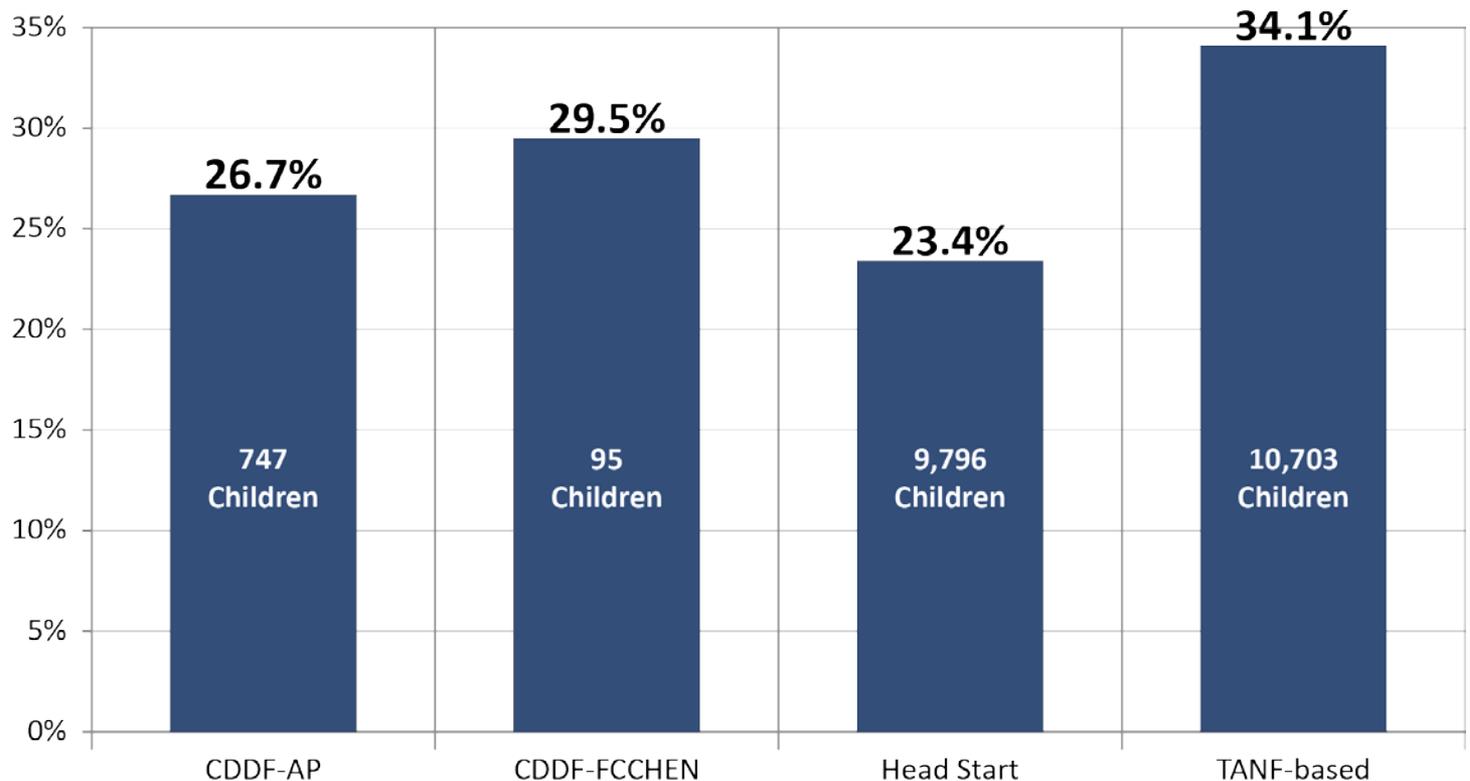
Children in CW

Single Parents and Care Type



Which Funding Streams Support CW Children?

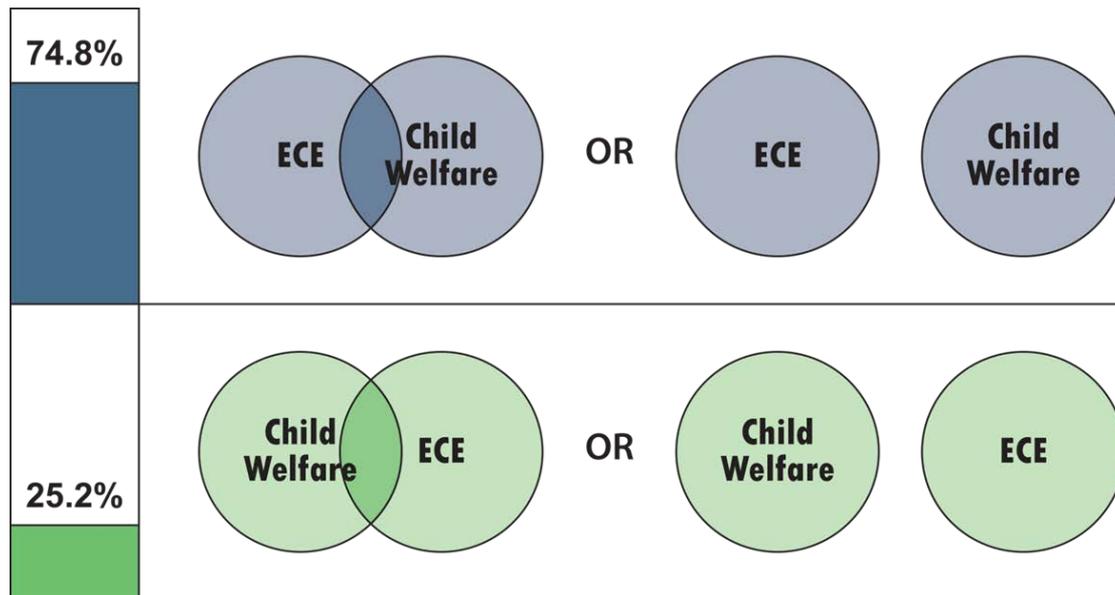
Percent of Children in Each Funding Stream Who are Also Served by Child Welfare



Timing of Services

Of the 5,653 children known to both systems:

- Greater than 1 in 3 (35.6%) were served concurrently (some amount of overlap)
- 3 out of 4 children had the ECE window start prior to CW involvement
- 1 out of 4 children had contact with CW prior to experience with ECE



Implications

- If many children are already served in ECE programs, what does this mean for next steps in cross-sector collaboration?
- How can we ensure ECE service for both children in the child welfare system and other low-income children?
- Given the data on numbers of children in different ECE programs, what are the implications for access, workforce development and collaboration?
- Given that these more vulnerable children are in greater need of holistic services, what are the implications for the use of different ECE programs?

Application: Services for Those Without Child Care

Emergency Child Care Pilot

- Similar to Bridge Program proposed – as a pilot
- Funding for emergency child care
- Child care navigator
- Training providers on trauma-informed care
- Coaching to support providers
- Research on outcomes and to document systems-change

Moving Research to Policy Action

How do we take the lessons learned about the interplay between child care and child welfare to build a more effective system?

California's Early Care and Education System

Major Programs and Funding

- ❑ **CalWORKs Child Care**
 - Total Funding = \$1.1 Billion
 - 130,000 Slot Estimate
- ❑ **State Preschool**
 - Total Funding = \$1.12 Billion
 - 167,000 Slot Estimate between Part and Full Day
- ❑ **Alternative Payment**
 - Total Funding = \$267 Million
 - 32,302 Slot Estimate
- ❑ **General Child Care Centers**
 - Total Funding = \$324 Million
 - 29,064 Slot Estimate

The Complexity – Just in Los Angeles...

- California Department of Education
 - 11 contractors – Stage 2 & 3
 - 12 contractors for AP (Alternative Payment)
 - 10 contractors FCCHEN (Family Child Care Home Education Network)
 - 120 contractors – CSPP (California State Preschool Program)
 - 78 contractors – CCTR (Child Care and Development Centers)
 - Many operated within CCR&Rs but some not
- Early Head Start/Head Start
 - 43 grantees including contracted agencies, LA County Office of Education, school districts, etc., some with delegate agencies
- Individual data systems

Barriers to Access

- System Barriers:

- Complex systems with limited access and varied goals
 - CalWORKs
 - General Child Care
 - State Preschool
- Timeliness of enrollment
- Lack of system communication
 - Internal and External

- Resource Barriers:

- California's child care system serves less than 20% of eligible families
- Recent increases in budget largely have gone to either reimbursement or preschool. Still over 70,000 fewer child care slots from 2009
- No clear dedicated source of funding for families in the Foster System

Public Policy Efforts

- Recent efforts:
 - Increased focus on child care need for families due to Continuum of Care Reform
 - SB94 – 2015 Budget Trailer Bill Proposal
 - Child Care Bridge Proposal
- Moving forward:
 - Changes to the Foster Care Eligibility for General Child Care and Alternative Payment through regulations
 - Continued work on the need for Emergency Child Care Bridge
 - Building better understanding and communication between the systems of care



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Questions?

Acknowledgments

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The contents of this presentation are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the funders of any other of our partners.

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