Understanding Different Components of Access:
New Georgia Research Focused on Family Child Care Learning Homes and Exemptions

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CCEEPRC: February 2018
• Georgia’s Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL) is the lead agency for Georgia’s CCDF.

• DECAL also includes:
  • Georgia’s Pre-K
  • Child Care Licensing
  • Child and Adult Care Food Program
  • Head Start Collaboration
  • Quality Rated
  • Strong Administrative Support (including a small, robust research team).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Enrollments</th>
<th>Percent Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 weeks to 12 months</td>
<td>129,104</td>
<td>20,218</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year old</td>
<td>129,915</td>
<td>32,168</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years old</td>
<td>132,990</td>
<td>33,166</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years old</td>
<td>133,811</td>
<td>58,367</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years old</td>
<td>136,855</td>
<td>118,497</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Defining Access

Access to early care and education means that families, with reasonable effort and affordability, can enroll their child in an arrangement that supports the child’s development and meets the families’ needs.

-OPRE Research Brief
2017
Measuring Access

• Part of Georgia’s CCDF Plan and DECAL’s strategic Plan.

• Key component of Georgia’s Phase One CCDF Research Grant.

• Includes analysis of administrative data, stakeholder feedback, and use of internal/external research.

• Focus today on an internal analysis of family child care learning home data and a partnership study of exemptions.
  • Both are related to requests DECAL has received from outside groups and partners.
Child Care Closure Analysis
## Child Care Providers in Georgia
### Dec. 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>% Licensed</th>
<th>% of All Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCLC</td>
<td>3,128</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCCLH</td>
<td>1,672</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSS</td>
<td>790</td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>5,737</td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Findings

- Displayed during presentation
Next steps?

• Are there similar trends in License-Exempt programs?

• What is the demand for childcare?
  • Georgia vs. Nationally
  • Center-based vs. Family vs. License-Exempt

• What policy changes may be influencing this change?
Exemption Analysis: Child Trends & DECAL
The purpose of the project is to gather data about basic health & safety practices in license-exempt programs.

Research Questions:

• Are exempt programs operating within their approved exemption guidelines?

• How different are they from basic licensing health & safety standards? (Health/Safety Analysis)
Study Approach

• DECAL recruited 492 license-exempt programs to participate in the study
  • Examples: government owned/operated, day camps, part-day programs

• DECAL hired consultants to visit the sample of license-exempt programs
  • Completed checklist that measured several different health and safety practices
  • Visits completed between June and December 2016

• Child Trends analyzed the data
  • License-exempt programs
  • Licensed programs that were visited during same time period
• Identified 38 basic health and safety practices that were measured in the license-exempt programs and were included in licensing regulations

• Determined % met for each of the 38 practices
  • Licensed-exempt and licensed programs
Visited 14% of the 3,332 Exemptions
• To be released late February 2018
Questions?