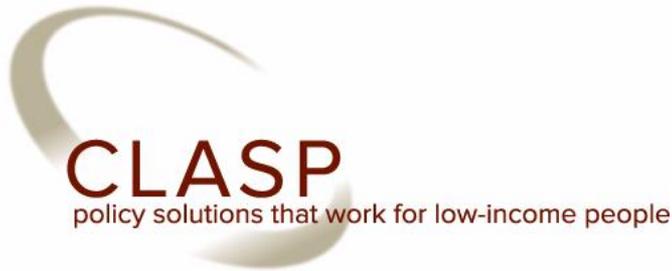


Leveraging Home Visiting to Reach Children in Child Care Settings



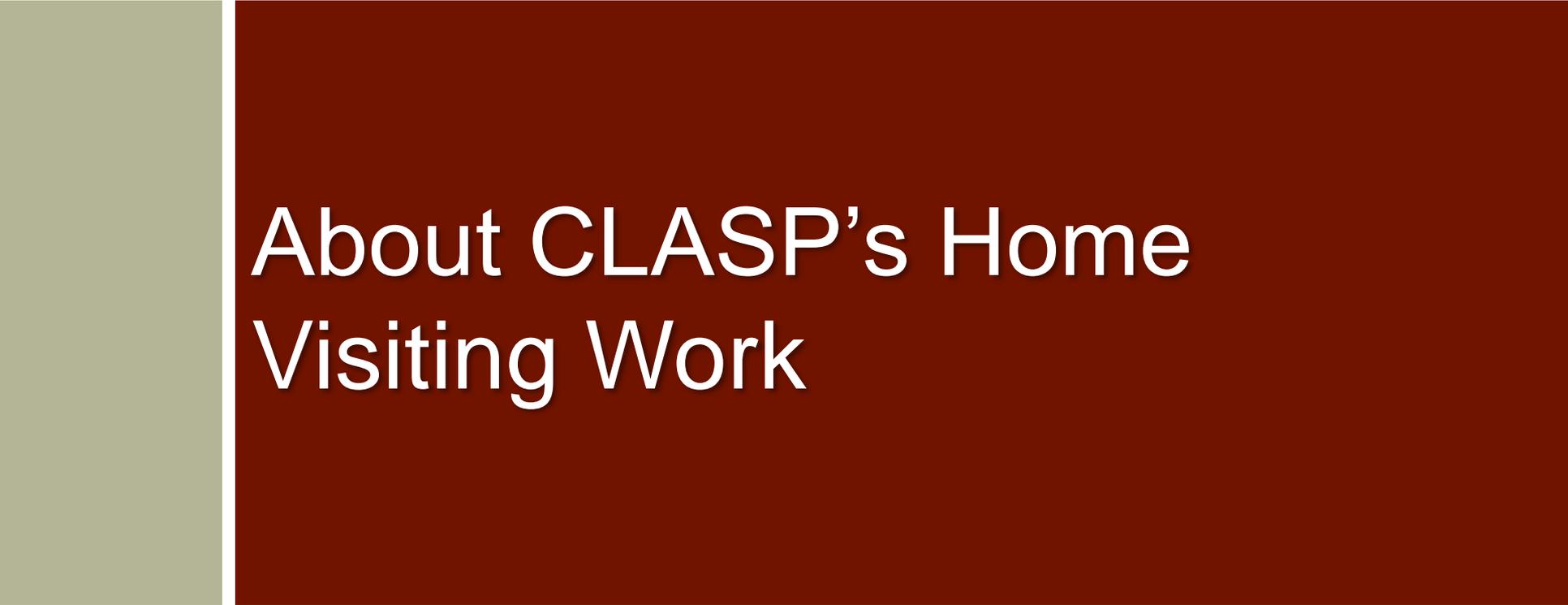
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Presentation Overview

- About CLASP's home visiting work
- Background on home visiting
- Data on children in family, friend, and neighbor (FFN) care and family child care (FCC)
- Strategies for expanding access to home visiting through partnerships with child care providers
- Examples, considerations for implementation, opportunities, and recommendations for states
- Questions and answers



About CLASP's Home Visiting Work

Where We Started

- Project: Extending Home Visiting to Kinship Caregivers and Family, Friend and Neighbor Caregivers
- Interviewed representatives from home visiting models, stakeholders and experts in the field
- *Home Away from Home: Reaching Children in Family, Friend and Neighbor Care through Home Visiting Partnerships*

Background on Home Visiting

Home visiting programs

- Traditionally deliver family support, preventive health, and developmental services to parents with young children
- Often link parents to community services
- Many varying curriculums and programs exist
- Part of a continuum of services for children birth to age five

Goals of home visiting programs

- Increasing positive parenting practices and improving parent-child relationships
- Reducing child abuse, neglect, and injury
- Improving child health and development
- Increasing school readiness and academic success
- Improving child's emergent language and literacy skills
- Enhancing parents' self-sufficiency



Often target specific age groups

- Pregnant women
- Infants and their families
- Toddlers and their families
- Preschool-age children and their families
- Some goals are applicable to all age groups; others tend to be more age-specific.

Maternal Infant and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)

- On March 23, 2010, the President signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (Affordable Care Act) (P.L. 111-148)
- Provides federal funding to state home visiting programs
- Amounts vary based on number of children in the states and whether states received supplemental grants
- Most states are now in the implementation stage

Thirteen Evidenced-Based Models

- Child FIRST
- Early Head Start-Home Visiting
- Early Intervention Program for Adolescent Mothers (EIP)
- Early Start (New Zealand)
- Family Check-Up
- Healthy Families America
- Healthy Steps
- Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPY)
- Nurse-Family Partnership
- Oklahoma's Community-Based Family Resource and Support (CBFRS) Program
- Parents as Teachers
- Play and Learning Strategies (PALS-infant only)
- Project 12-Ways/SafeCare (SafeCare Augmented Only)

Family, Friend, and Neighbor (FFN) Care

FFN and FCC

- Defining FFN: a caregiver providing regular child care who is legally exempt from state licensing requirements.
- What we learned about FFN may translate to small licensed family child care (FCC) and unlicensed FFN serving non-subsidized children.
- Any providers without much support may benefit from quality initiatives with FFN and FCC.



Vulnerable children are in FFN care

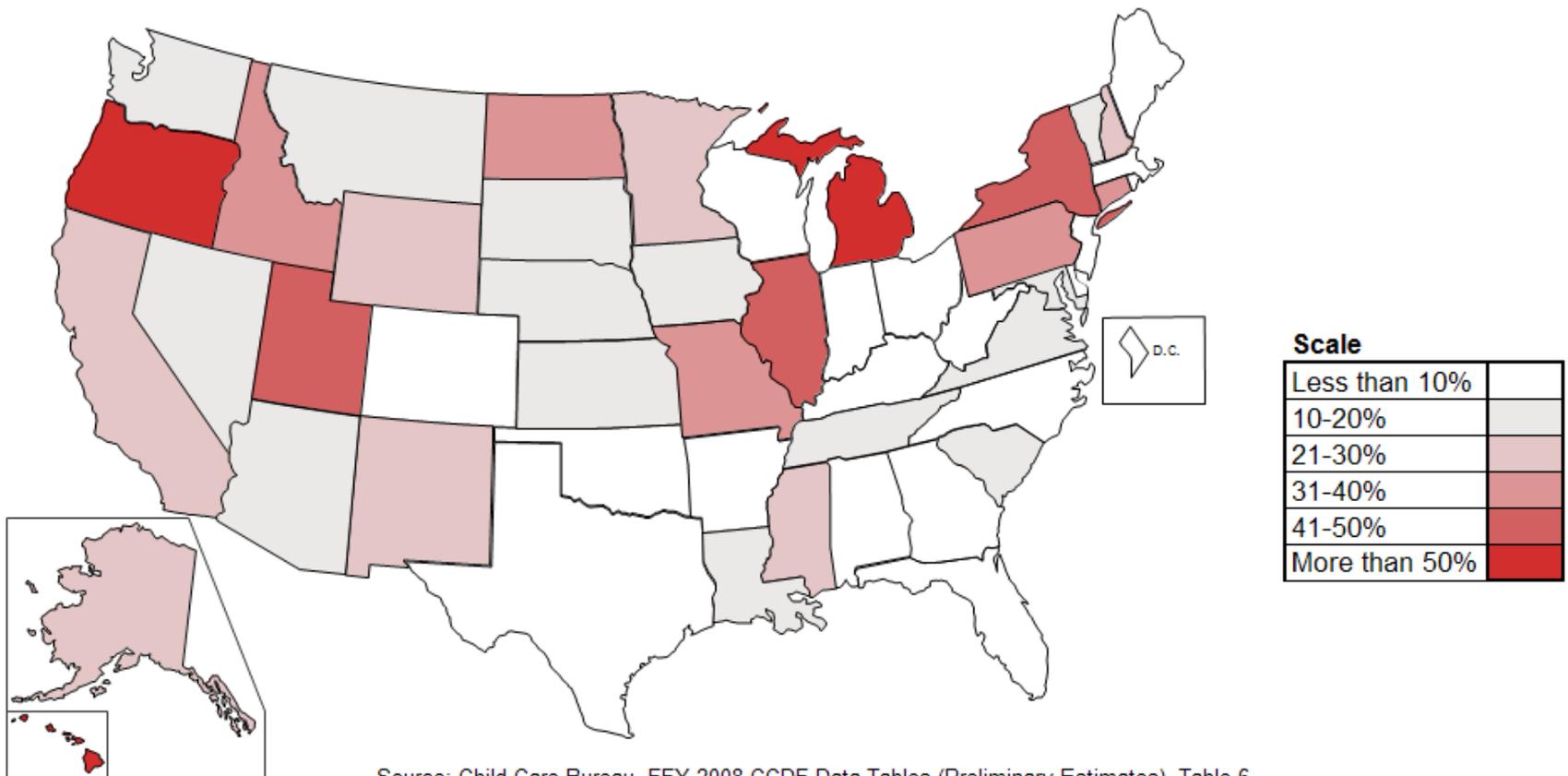
- Infants and toddlers and children of immigrants are more likely to be in FFN care
- Nationally, about one-fifth (21 percent) of children receiving CCDBG subsidies were served in legally unregulated care, although it varies by state

Sources: NSAF 2002 data and FFY2008 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary Estimates).

Data on Family, Friend, and Neighbor (FFN) Care and Family Child Care (FCC)

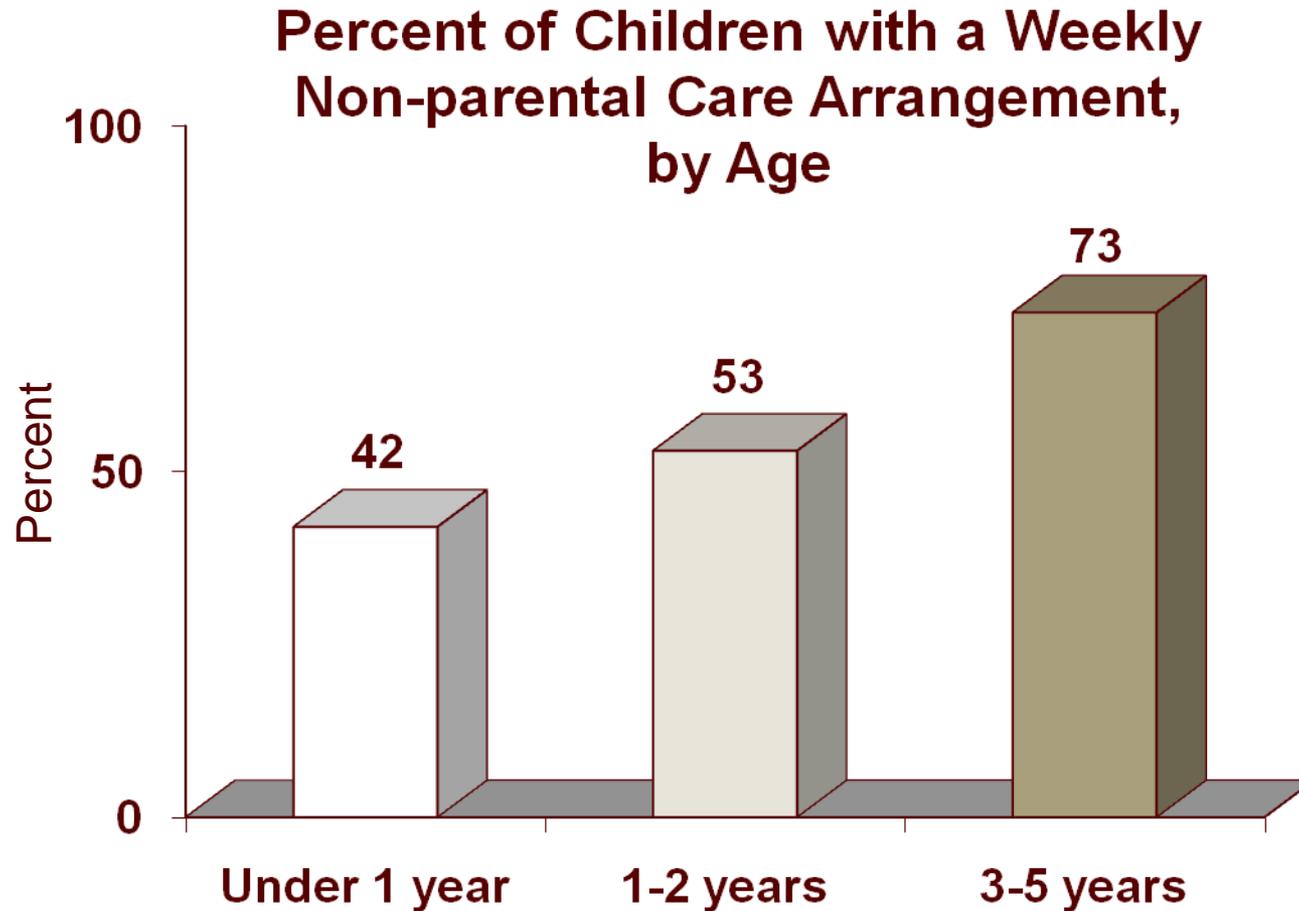
Subsidy receipt for FFN care, by state

Percentage of children receiving subsidies in legally unregulated, home-based care



Source: Child Care Bureau, FFY 2008 CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary Estimates), Table 6.

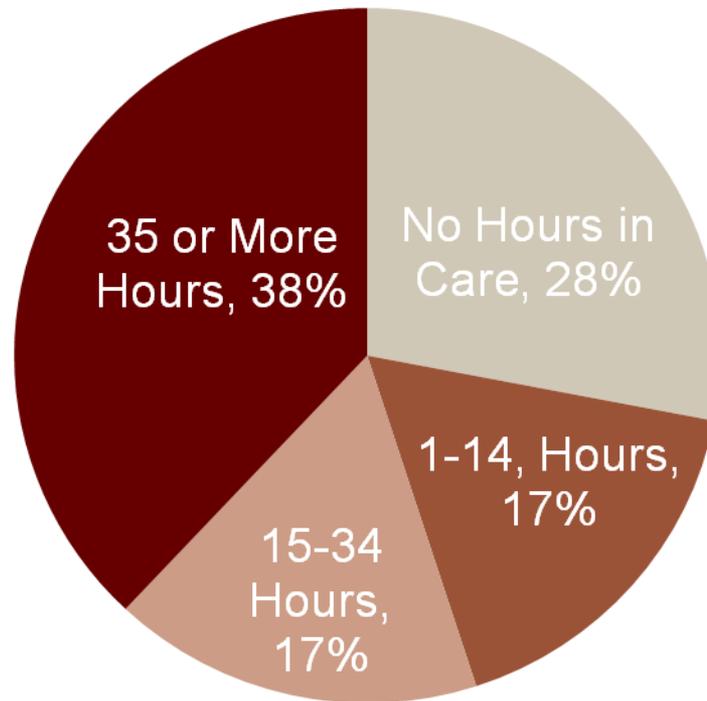
Young children are in child care...



Source: National Center for Education Statistics, 2005
National Household Education Survey.

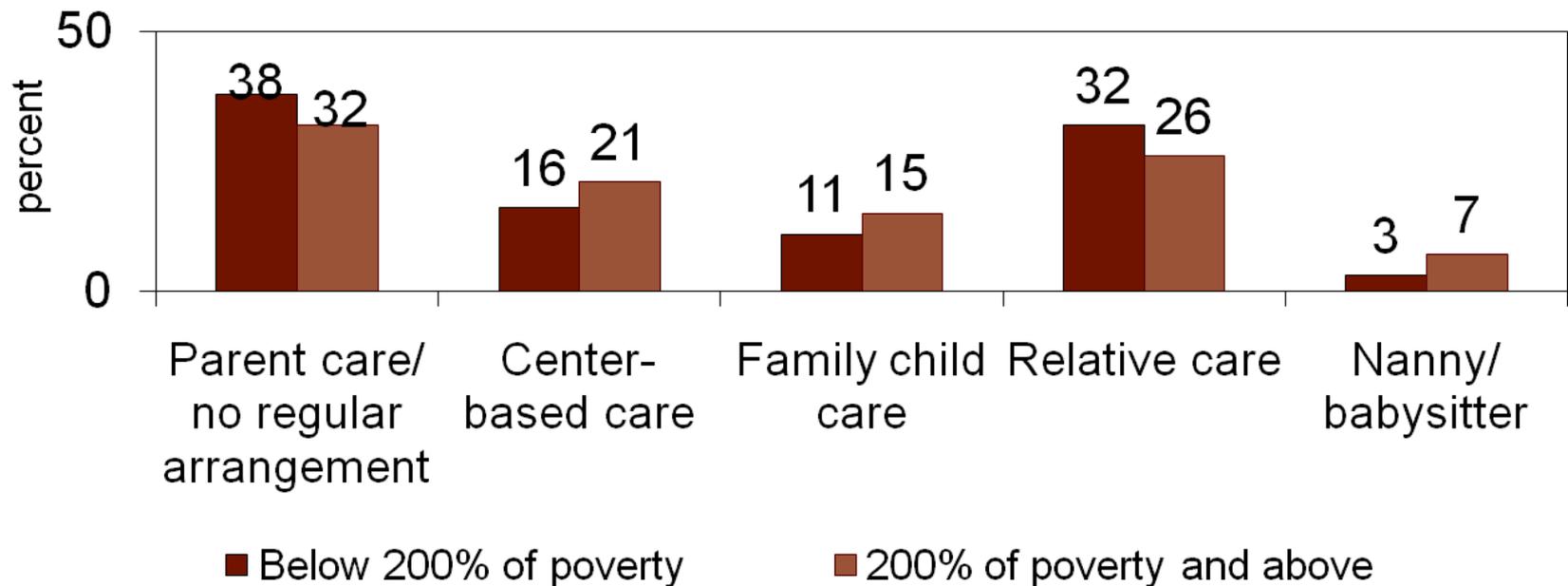
...for significant portions of time

Hours Spent in Nonparental Care by Children Under 3 with Employed Mothers, 2002



Source: Jeffrey Capizzano and Regan Main, *Many Young Children Spend Long Hours in Child Care*, Urban Institute, 2005. Analysis of 2002 NSAF Data.

Primary child care arrangements for children birth to 3 with employed mothers



Note: Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding. Source: Jeffrey Capizzano and Gina Adams, *Children in Low-Income Families are Less Likely to be in Center-Based Care*, Urban Institute, 2003.

Supporting Babies in Child Care

- When cared for in a home-based child care setting, babies benefit when their providers have specialized training in child development.
- Relative caregivers often are not considered part of the formal child care system, but they may still be interested in and benefit from support and information.
- States can support babies by supporting their caregivers.

Home Visiting as an FFN Quality Strategy

Importance of Quality

- Research shows that high quality child care and education promote healthy development and offer lifelong benefits to children.
- “Achievement gap” surfaces as early as 9 mos.
- This is particularly true for the most vulnerable children, including those who are low-income.
- High quality includes:
 - Quality adult child interactions
 - Comprehensive services
 - Basic health and safety considerations

Focus on Quality

- Closing the achievement gap
- School readiness
- Accountability for scarce dollars
- Efficiency and effectiveness



Goals of home visiting programs

- Increasing positive parenting practices and improving parent-child relationships
- Reducing child abuse, neglect, and injury
- Improving child health and development
- Increasing school readiness and academic success
- Improving child's emergent language and literacy skills
- Enhancing parents' self-sufficiency



Examples

Depending on the model and program, many different methods are used

- Joint visits with parent, child, and FFN caregiver
- Visiting with just the child and FFN caregiver
- New curricula or pilot programs
- Support and services for the caregiver, for the parent, and for the child



Child Care Home Program

- Based out of the Westchester Jewish Community Center in White Plains, New York
- Began in 2007 as a pilot which consisted of 7 providers and 60 children.
- The program cost about \$4000 per provider
- Utilizes the Parent Child Home Curriculum
- Program is now in its 3rd year of full implementation



CareQuilt Services: An Early Head Start Advanced Home Visiting Project (EHS-EHVP)

- A component of the Kennebec Valley Community Action Program in Waterville, Maine
- The purpose of CareQuilt is to develop and implement enhanced home visiting models which recognize that, when a caregiver of a child is not the child's parent, it is important that the caregiver has the knowledge, training and skills necessary to help the child develop to his or her highest potential.
- Throughout the 3 year pilot, the program reached 35 children and their FFN caregivers.
- Funded through Federal Head Start and Early Head Start dollars
- After the pilot, the program was able to continue due to integration of the program into the services of the agency.
- As a result, the program serves fewer children and caregivers.

Early Learning Communities: A Family, Friend, and Neighbor (FFN) Care Program

- Partnership with the Grand Rapids Public Schools
- Piloted in 2010—including 72 caregivers with 158 children
- Includes professional development for educators and caregivers, play groups and once-a-month home visits for caregivers.
- The one-year cost for the pilot program was under \$195,000
- The program is continuing with financial support from corporate foundations, the local United Way, and local community support through the Great Starts program

Considerations for Implementation, Opportunities, and Recommendations

Considerations for implementation of home visits with FFN and FCC

- Program design/curricula may need modification
 - Example: Who has authority to arrange other services for children that a home visitor may make a referral for, such as early intervention?
- Staffing issues
 - Limited funding for additional staff
 - Some different skills required
- Recruitment



Considerations for implementation of home visits with FFN and FCC

- Building trusting relationships
 - Families and caregivers need to feel comfortable expressing their concerns, strengths, weaknesses, and problems
 - Cultural and linguistic diversity in caregiving practice
- Identifying a neutral space for visiting services with certain populations that cannot be reached in homes
- Funding



Opportunities from visiting with FFN caregivers and FCC providers

- Serve more at-risk, hard-to-reach children and families
 - Can reach vulnerable children whose parents have difficulty participating in a home visiting program while juggling the demands of work or school
- Improved relationships between child, caregiver, parent
 - Caregivers serve more children
 - Caregivers interact more with parents
 - At home, children request activities done in care



Opportunities from visiting with FFN caregivers and FCC providers

- Improve consistency and quality in care that children experience
 - Multi-generational families may have different parenting ideas
 - Improving care settings can positively affect the development of children



Recommendations for states

- Expand state home visiting investments to reach more children and caregivers
 - Create incentives through subsidy policy
- Prioritize coordination of services to settings where vulnerable children are
- Provide sufficient and appropriate training, TA, and monitoring for staff conducting home visits through appropriate systems, i.e.
 - State-based home visiting programs
 - Child care licensing or child care resource and referral systems
 - Child welfare agencies

Recommendations for states

- Facilitate links between home visiting and other state services/programs for vulnerable families and caregivers, such as CACFP.
- Collect data and evaluate programs conducting home visiting with FFN/FCC; share findings
- Include home visiting in state Early Childhood Advisory Councils
- Connect home visiting and Early Head Start
- Make home visiting with child care providers a part of your updated state plan for the MIECHV program

Questions?

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CLASP Child Care and Early Education: www.clasp.org/childcare

Charting Progress for Babies in Child Care:
<http://www.clasp.org/babiesinchildcare>

Home Away from Home: A Toolkit for Planning Home Visiting Partnerships with Family, Friend, and Neighbor Caregivers:
<http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/Home-Away-from-Home.pdf>