



Early Learning Division | 775 Summer St NE, Suite 300, Salem, OR 97301

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Date: May 16, 2017

To: Senator Rod Monroe, Co-Chair
Representative Barbara Smith-Warner, Co-Chair
Ways and Means Education Subcommittee
Senator Elizabeth Steiner-Hayward, Co-Chair
Representative Dan Rayfield
Ways and Means Human Services Subcommittee

From: David Mandell, Acting Early Learning System Director

RE: ELD and DHS Presentation on Child Care Development Fund and Employment Related Day Care:
Follow Up

During the Ways and Means Education Subcommittee and the Human Services Subcommittee joint meeting on May 10, 2017 there were a number of questions and requests for information for which we provide the following:

1) In response to Rep. Buehler's questions and comments about the supply of child care providers throughout the state, and to some extent the questions and comments of Rep. Hayden with regard to the price of child care across the state:

We are providing the attached information compiled by Dr. Bobbie Weber, Faculty Research Associate, Hallie Ford Center for Healthy Children and Families, College of Public Health and Human Sciences, Oregon State University. Dr. Weber is also a member of the Early Learning Council and chairs the Council's Child Care and Education committee.

To summarize, the document first describes how child population and household income of families with children impacts the amount, the type, and the price of child care and education that exists in a community. A pattern observed in Oregon is that the supply is typically greatest in counties in the Willamette Valley plus Jackson and Deschutes. Child care supply is typically more limited in rural than urban and suburban communities although local investments can change that as is the case in Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler counties.

With regard to the change in child care supply over time, the information shows that although the number of facilities has decreased over time, the amount of available child care has increased. This is because centers care for larger numbers of children than do homes and the number of centers has increased while the number of homes has decreased.

2) In response to discussion around the number of compliance specialists serving providers in rural areas

We provide the attached organizational chart which depicts the number and location of regional field offices and the number of compliance specialists serving that geographic area.



3) In response to Rep. Whisnant's questions about license revocation, the Early Learning Division has revoked two certified centers in its history. In 2016, five family child care facility licenses were revoked.

4) In response to Co-Chair Smith-Warner's questions about the number and frequency of onsite monitoring visits, the attached document, "Oregon Child Care: General Characteristics", provides an overview of inspection and monitoring, and training requirements for each type of regulated child care.

In addition to this follow up, we are submitting a revised slide deck to correct a typographical error in one of the slides.

Thank you for this opportunity. If you should have need for further clarification after reviewing the information, please let me know.

CC: Doug Wilson, Legislative Fiscal Office
Laurie Byerly, Legislative Fiscal Office
Kim Fredlund, Department of Human Services

Attachments: (4)

- 1) The geography of child care in Oregon. Dr. Bobbie Weber, Faculty Research Associate, Hallie Ford Center for Healthy Children and Families, College of Public Health and Human Sciences, Oregon State University.
- 2) Early Learning Division Office of Child Care Organizational chart
- 3) Oregon Child Care: General Characteristics
- 4) Revised powerpoint slide deck for the record.



Oregon Child Care – General Characteristics

Registered Family Child Care

Licensed by the state:	Yes
Health and safety inspection:	Yes, pre-service then every 2 years;
Monitoring:	Annual
Pre-service requirements	Overview of Regulations; 2 hour Introduction to Child Care Health & Safety training; First Aid; Infant and Child CPR; Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect; Food Handlers permit
Training requirements:	10 hours every 2 years; at least 6 hours in child development

Certified Family Child Care

Licensed by the state:	Yes
Sanitation inspection:	Yes, annually
Monitoring:	Pre-service, Annual license renewal and one mid-year
Pre-service requirements	Pre-Certification Visit, Overview of Regulations; 2 hour Introduction to Child Care Health & Safety training; First Aid; Infant and Child CPR; Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect; Food Handlers permit
Training requirements:	15 hours annually; at least 8 hours in child development or early childhood education

Certified Center Child Care

Licensed by the state:	Yes
Sanitation inspection:	Yes, annually; fire inspection annually
Monitoring:	Annual license renewal and one mid-year
Pre-service requirements	Pre-Certification Visit, 2 hour Introduction to Child Care Health & Safety training; First Aid; Infant and Child CPR; Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect; Food Handlers permit
Training requirements:	15 hours annually; at least 8 hours in child development or early childhood education

License-Exempt Homes and Centers Accepting CCDF Subsidy Payment

Licensed by the state:	Not licensed, but regulated as of November 2016
Health and safety inspection:	Annual inspection (pre-service)
Monitoring:	Annual inspection
Pre-service requirements	2 hour Introduction to Child Care Health & Safety Training, First Aid/CPR, Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect
Other requirements	Orientation within first 90 days of approval with DHS
Annual training:	Six hours in each two-year license period.

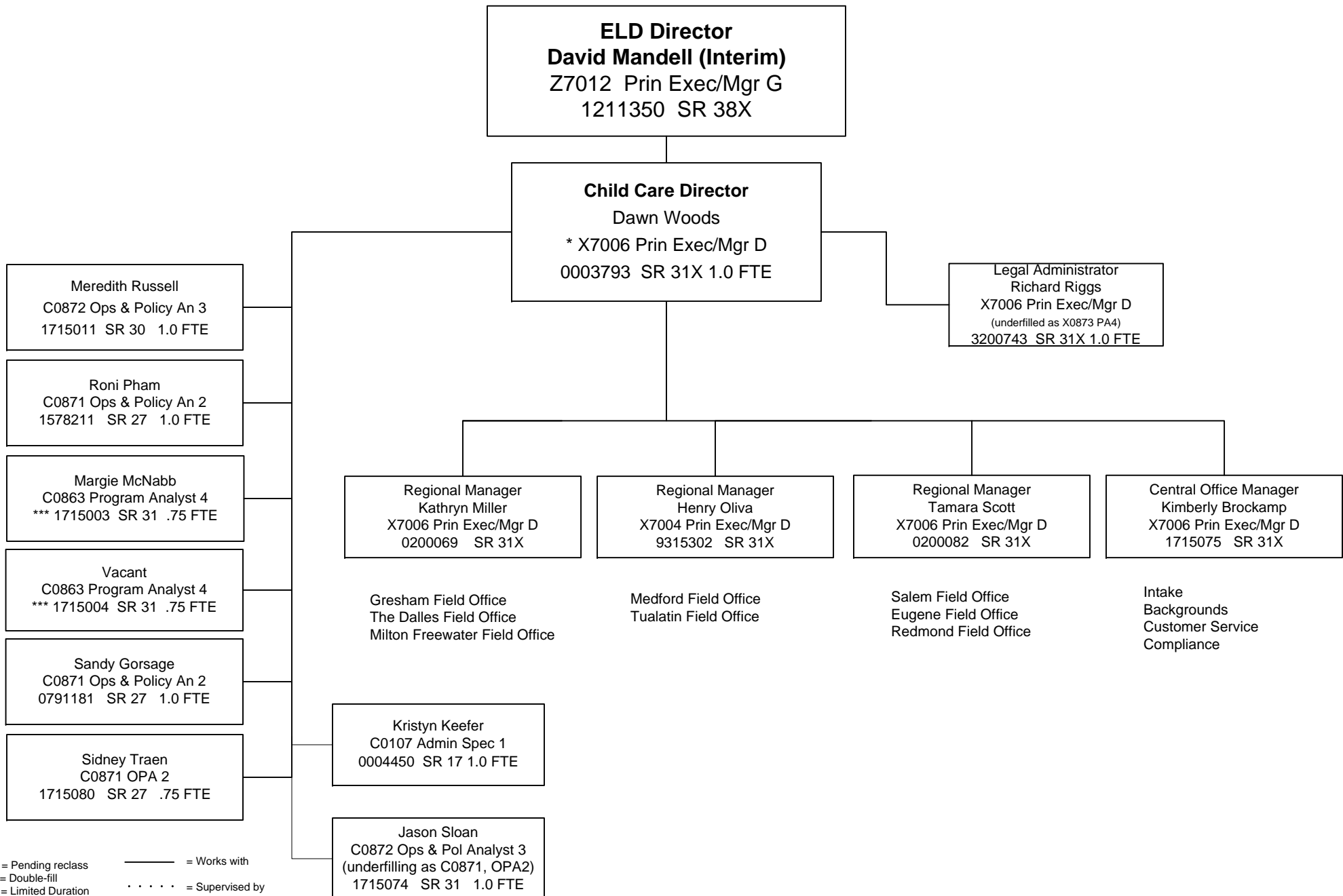
License-Exempt Relative Care Accepting CCDF Subsidy Payment

Licensed by the state:	Not licensed but required to meet some regulations. Only applies to grandparents, great grandparents, aunts, uncles and older siblings not living in the home.
Health and safety inspection:	No – self-certification only
Monitoring:	None
Pre-service requirements	2 hour Health & Safety training, First Aid/CPR, Recognizing and Reporting Child Abuse and Neglect
Other requirements	Orientation within first 90 days of approval with DHS
Training Requirements:	(This group does not have required ongoing training unless they decide to become an enhanced provider)

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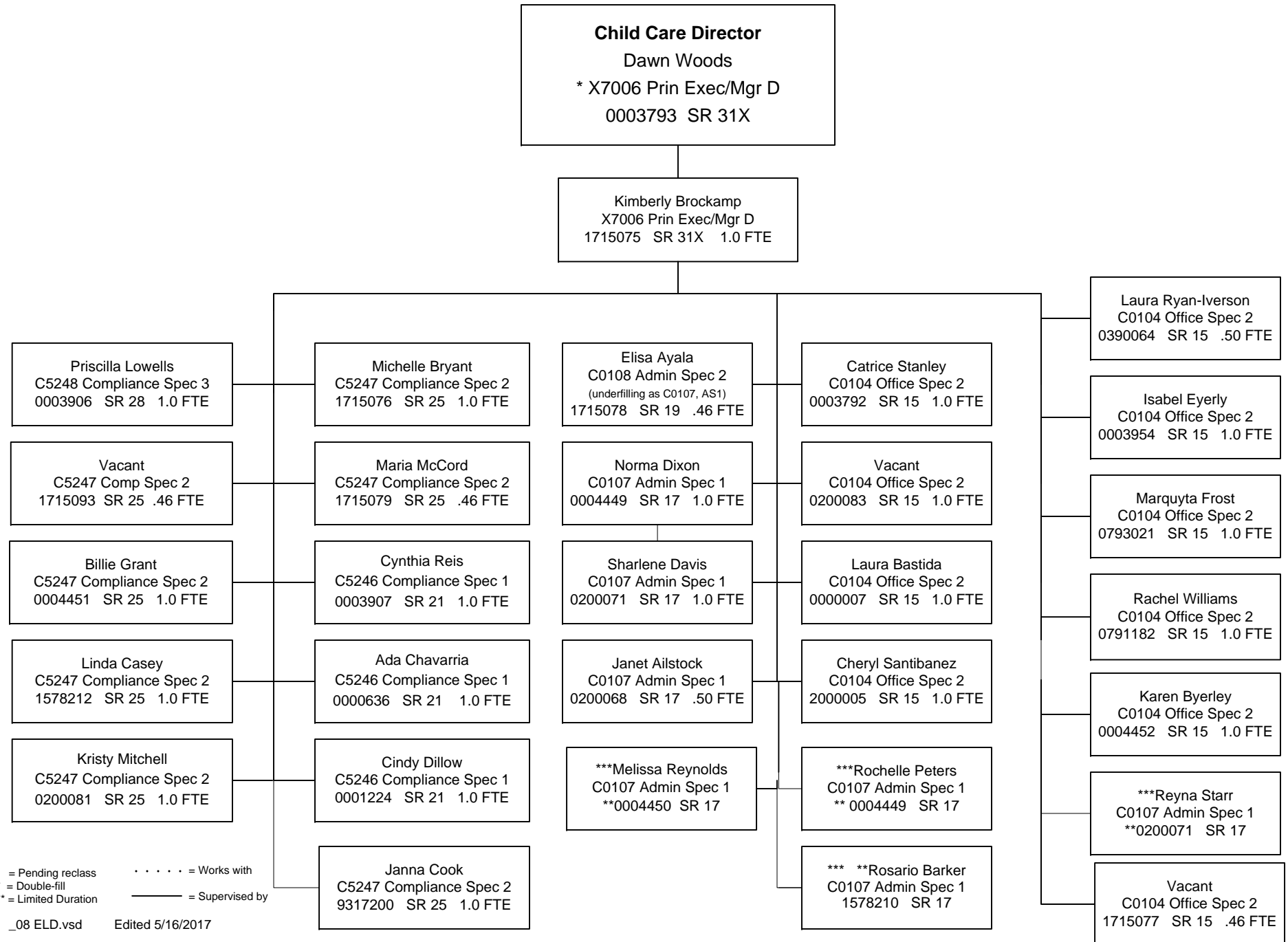
Office of Child Care



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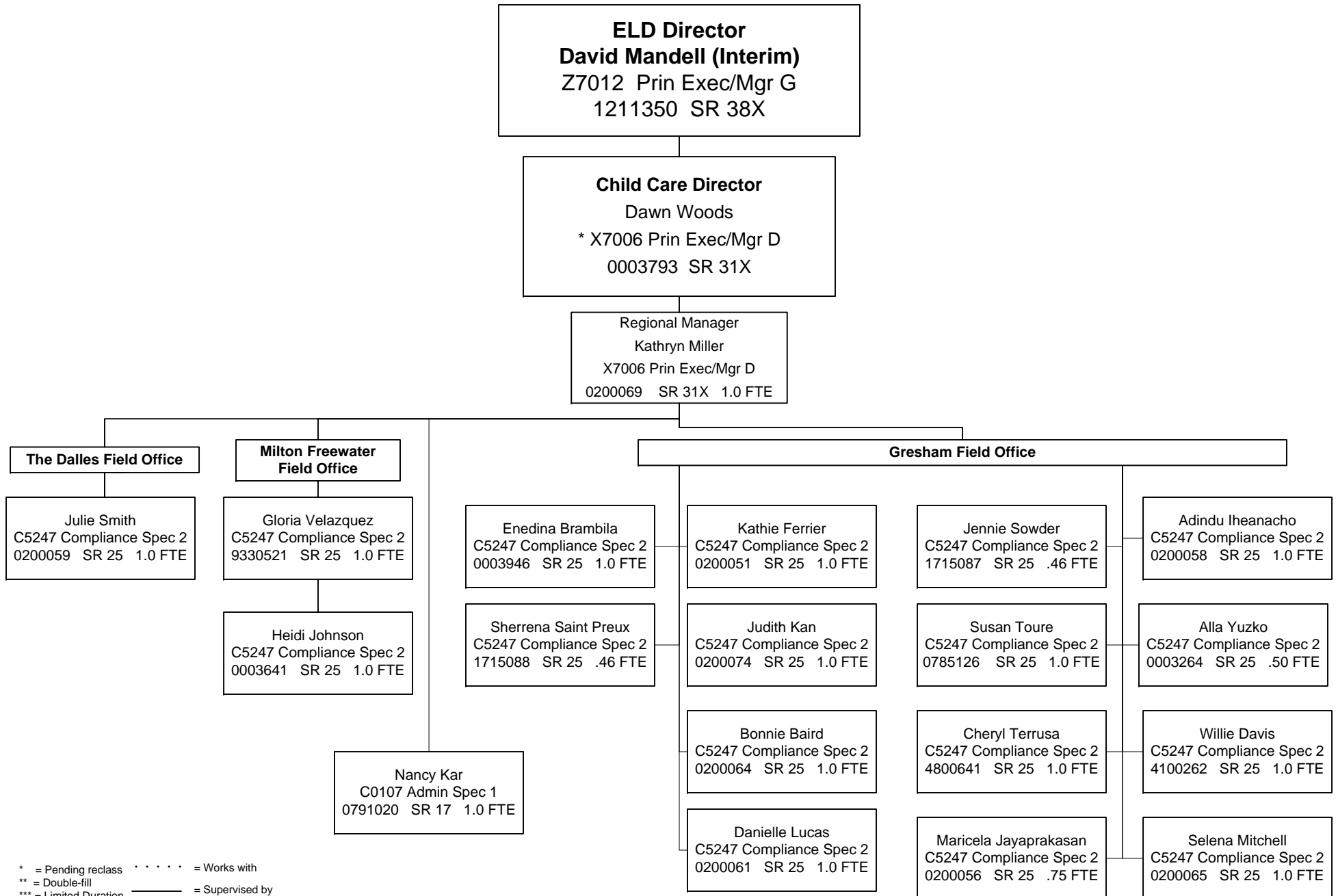
Office of Child Care - Central Office



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Office of Child Care – North Region

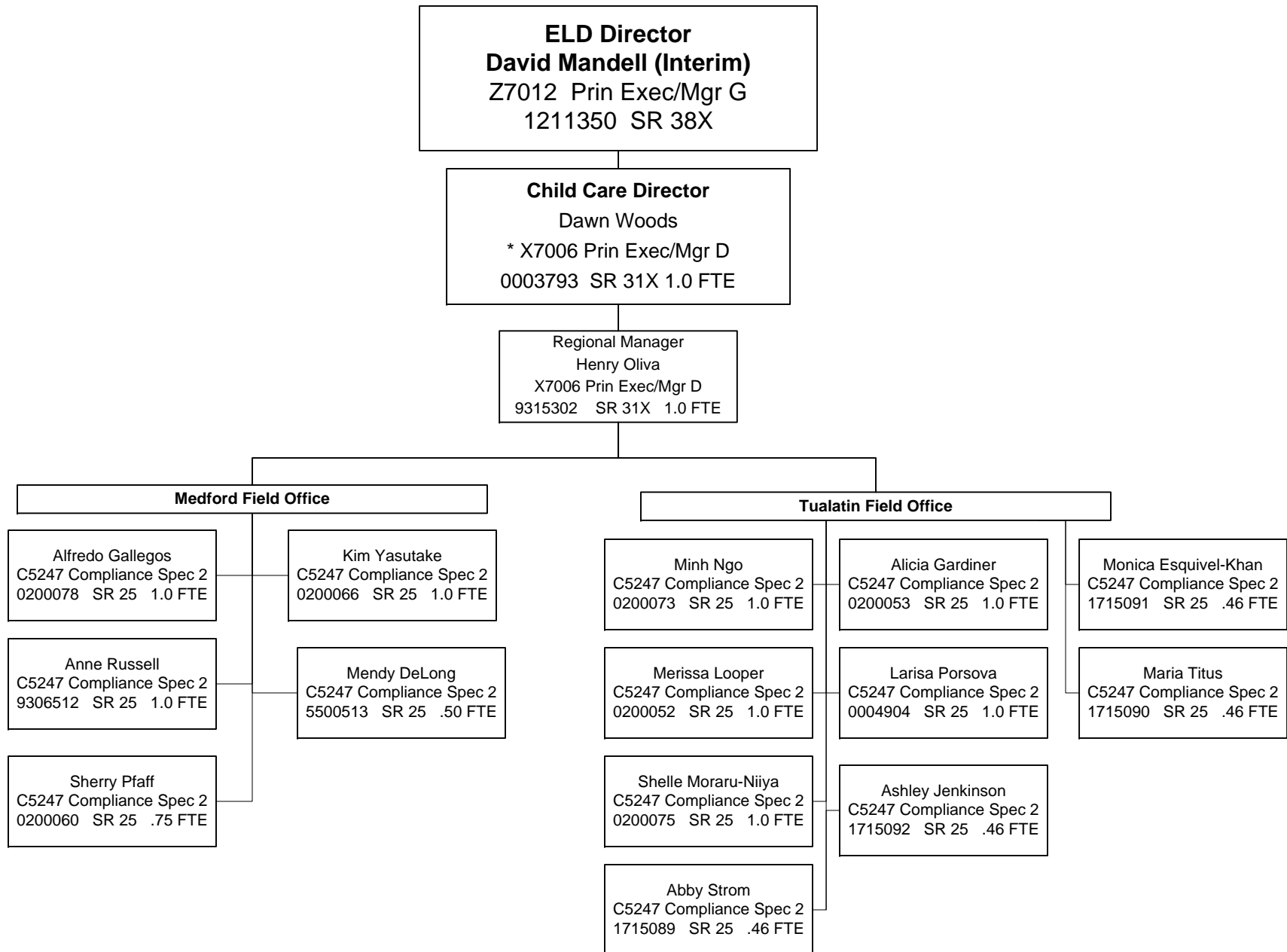


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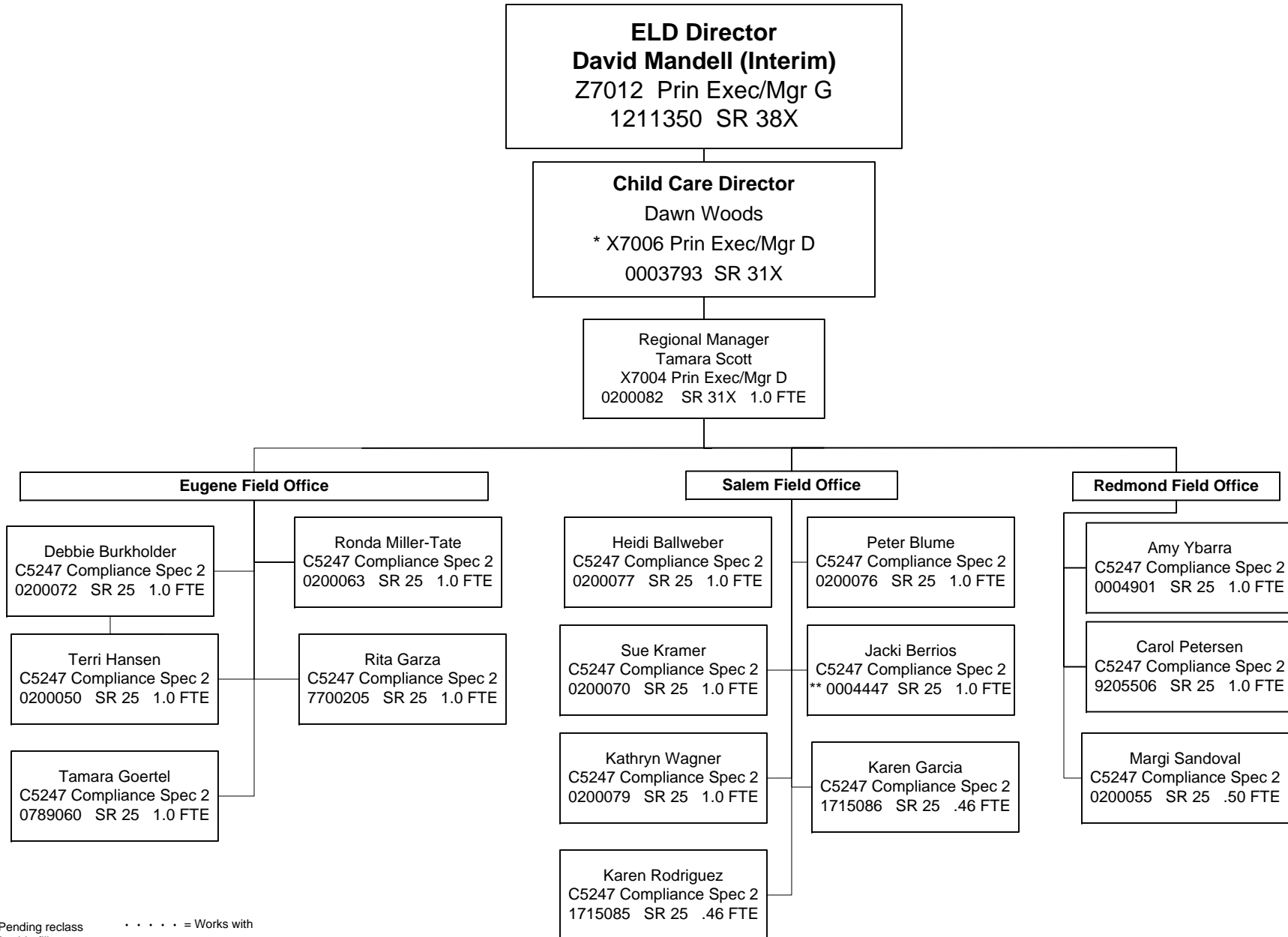
Office of Child Care - Medford/Tualatin Field Offices



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The Geography of Child Care in Oregon

Place matters. The number and incomes of families with children affects how much and the type of child care and education that exists in a community. It also affects the prices that parents are willing to pay and thus that providers charge for their services. A final factor is how much public investment there is in the community's child care and early learning. Public investments reduce the financial barriers for parents and increase financial stability of providers so they increase both the number of slots and the number of children who participate but do not increase prices.

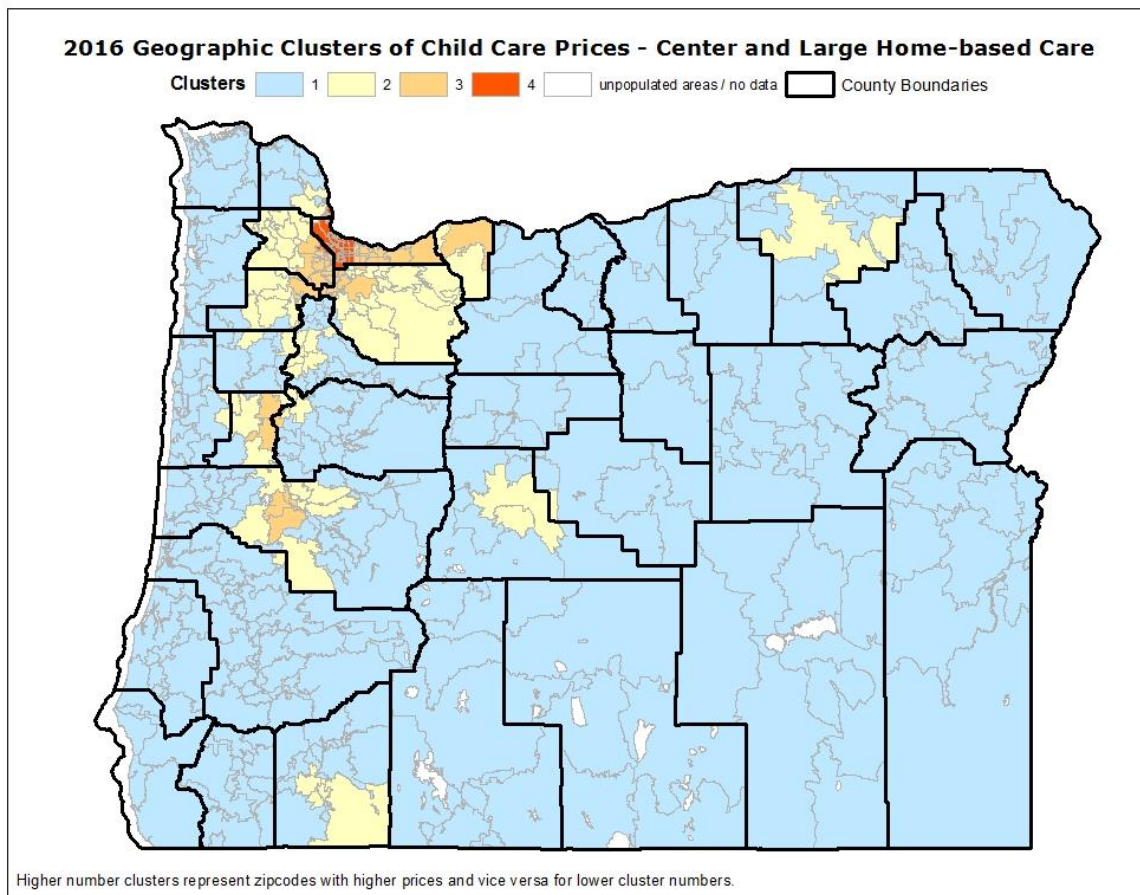
In Oregon as in the rest of the nation, child care and early education is predominantly a market system with parents being the major funder. In Oregon, 72% of system revenue comes directly from parents, 9% from the state, and 19% from the federal government. Eighty percent of the public dollars come in the form of tax credits to parents. Thus, only a small percentage of children are in publicly funded services: 2% of Oregon children under age 13. Oregon Head Start Prekindergarten, Preschool Promise, and Early Head Start fund 7% of the slots for children under age 5. Thus, parents fully pay the fees of the vast majority of children in care. With parents paying the major share of the cost, the number of children and the household income of their families shape what exists in a community. Although the child care subsidy program serves 18% of eligible children this represents only 2% of all Oregon children.

The resulting pattern observed in Oregon is that the supply is typically greatest in counties in the Willamette Valley plus Jackson and Deschutes. An important exception is seen in the counties of Gilliam, Wheeler, and Sherman that have amongst the highest number of child care slots per 100 children. In these three counties, a number of forces come together and result in available and accessible options for families with young children. All three County Commissions invest in child care as does the Four Rivers Early Learning Hub. In addition, these communities have developed mixed delivery programs that blend funding from Oregon Prekindergarten, Head Start, Early Head Start, and Early Intervention dollars with parent fees. As a result, these programs serve high percentages of children from a range of backgrounds and their services meet the higher standards required for a Head Start program.

Child care supply is typically more limited in rural than urban and suburban communities although local investments can change that as is the case in Sherman, Gilliam, and Wheeler counties.

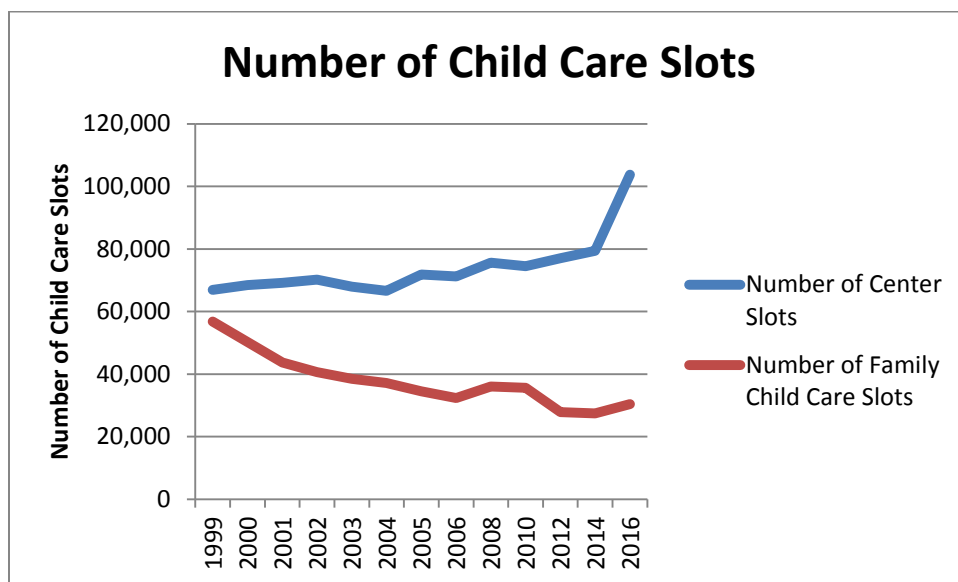
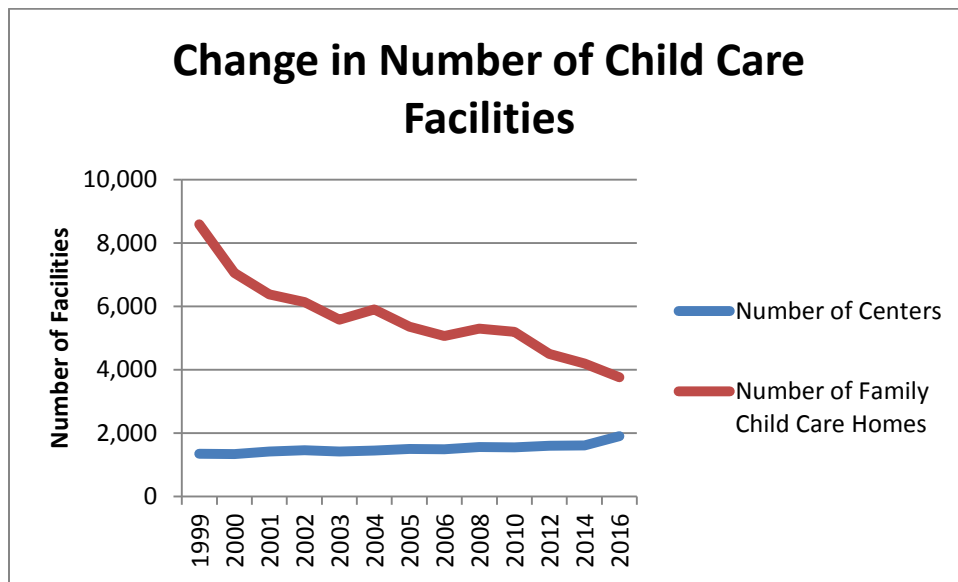
Child care supply and other community characteristics can be seen on the interactive map that enables the user to find programs in any part of the state. The 2016 map can be found at: <http://geo.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5242e1c28751484fa5887c4767bf6a79> Instructions on how to use the map are attached. The Office of Forecasting Research and Analysis works with members of the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership to create the map.

Prices are typically highest in the same areas in which supply is greatest as can be seen in the map of child care prices from the 2016 Market Price Study.

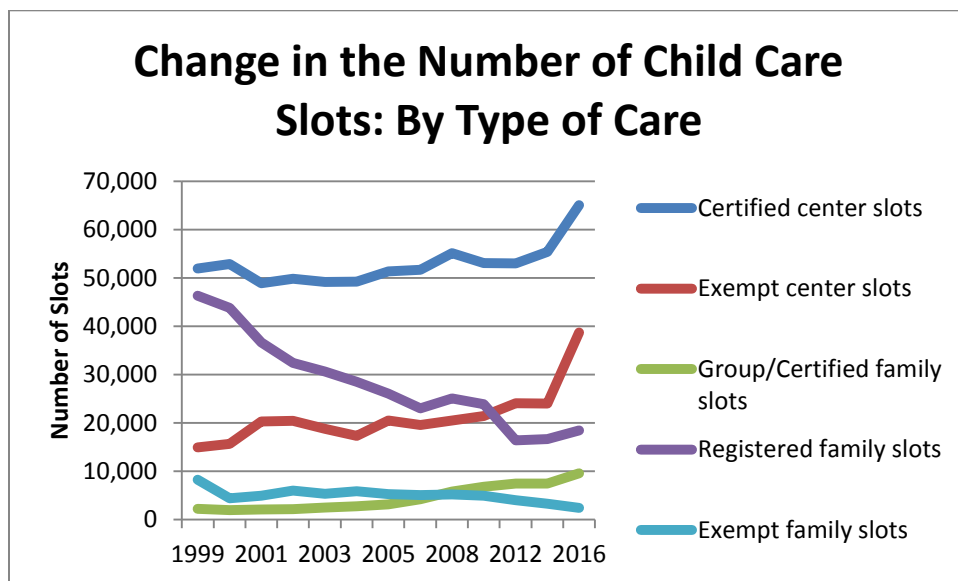
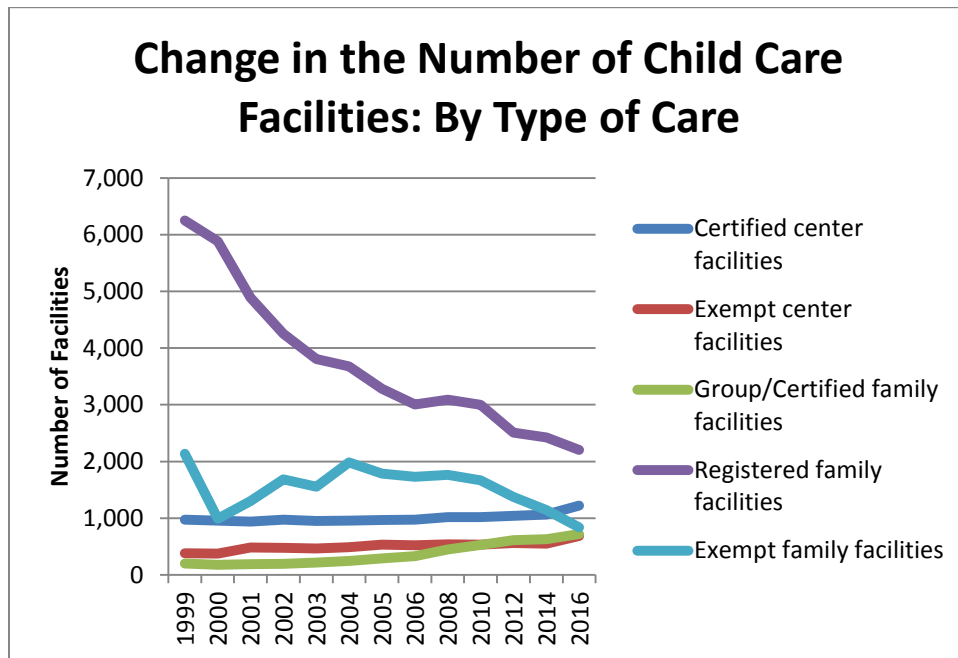


Change in Oregon Child Care Supply: 1999 to 2016

Although the number of facilities has decreased over time, the amount of available child care has increased. This is because centers care for larger numbers of children than do homes and the number of centers has increased while the number of homes has decreased. Declines in the number of family child care homes appears to be due to market forces that include both less demand for family child care and less willingness to provide small family child care homes.



Viewing the change in the numbers of both facilities and slots by type of child care provides more detail on what accounts for the change in numbers in the earlier tables.



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Glossary:

Certified Centers: Oregon certifies programs that serve children in a building constructed as other than a single family home for more than four hours per day.

Exempt Centers: This category includes programs that are exempt from regulation. Some are recorded which means that a facility provides care that is primarily educational for preschool age children for four hours or less per day or provides youth development activities during hours school is not in session and does not take the place of a parent's care.

Group/Certified family: Oregon currently certifies home-based providers who care for no more than 16 children. Prior to having certified family homes, Oregon had group homes that cared for up to 12 children.

Registered family homes: Oregon registers home-based providers who care for a maximum of 10 children under 13 years of age.

Exempt family homes: Home-based providers that care for fewer than four children or children from a single family are exempt from regulation.