

Report to Joint Subcommittee on Early Care and Education

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Brief Updates

- Mixed Delivery
- Emergency School Age Care
- Back to Work Virginia Task Force

**PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP - EQUITY
IN THE EARLY CHILDHOOD LANDSCAPE**

Mixed Delivery - Why?

Equitable access to public preschool services that work for children, families, and communities

Problem: Chronic underutilization of public prekindergarten

- local match can be a barrier
- does not always meet working family needs
- schools can lack space for pre-K classrooms

Potential Solution: Engagement of private sector, local capacity & flexibility

- utilizes capacity in community-based programs
- better meets needs and preferences of working families
- leverages diversity of early care workforce

**MIXED DELIVERY PROMOTES
EQUITABLE OPPORTUNITY**

To solve for the challenge of...

Mixed Delivery...

lack of space in school facilities

utilizes available capacity in community-based early education programs.

low-income working families needing more than a partial day/year publicly funded preschool option

addresses this need of a full day/year option without having to transport children during day.

assumed per pupil rate for VPI not adequately covering the cost of quality preschool services

assumes higher per pupil rate in order to deliver on stable quality services for preschoolers.

localities that struggle to meet local match

tests a more adaptive financing strategy.

bachelor degreed and licensed teachers not being essential for effectively supporting young learners

focuses on most essential teacher competencies vs. specific, costly degree/licensure requirement – which in turn supports a diverse, talented early educator workforce for Virginia's increasingly diverse population

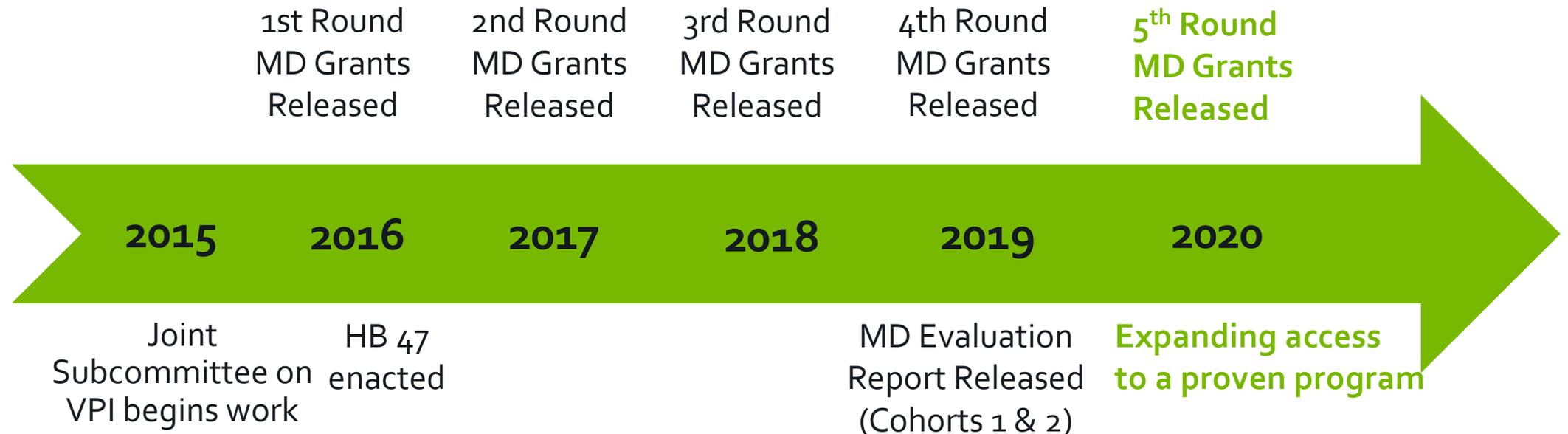
Mixed-Delivery – What?

Cohorts 1-4

FOCUS: Private sector engagement; community innovation; evaluation of outcomes

Cohort 5

FOCUS: Expanded equitable access



Cohorts 1 & 2 – What We Learned

- Children in mixed delivery classrooms achieved **comparable outcomes** to those of children in VPI classrooms (language, literacy, math, and self-regulation).
- The majority of children in both VPI and mixed delivery classrooms achieved **outcomes that met or exceeded** outcomes typical for their age group (language, literacy, and math).
- Teacher credentials varied across mixed delivery and VPI classrooms, yet **children achieved similar outcomes** across different settings.

**MIXED DELIVERY PROMOTES
SCHOOL READINESS FOR CHILDREN**

Cohorts 3 & 4 – What We Are Learning

- **Flexibility of mixed-delivery funding is key**
 - Incentivizes public-private partnership, collaboration
 - Supports local problem-solving, decision-making, buy-in
 - Informs financing strategies

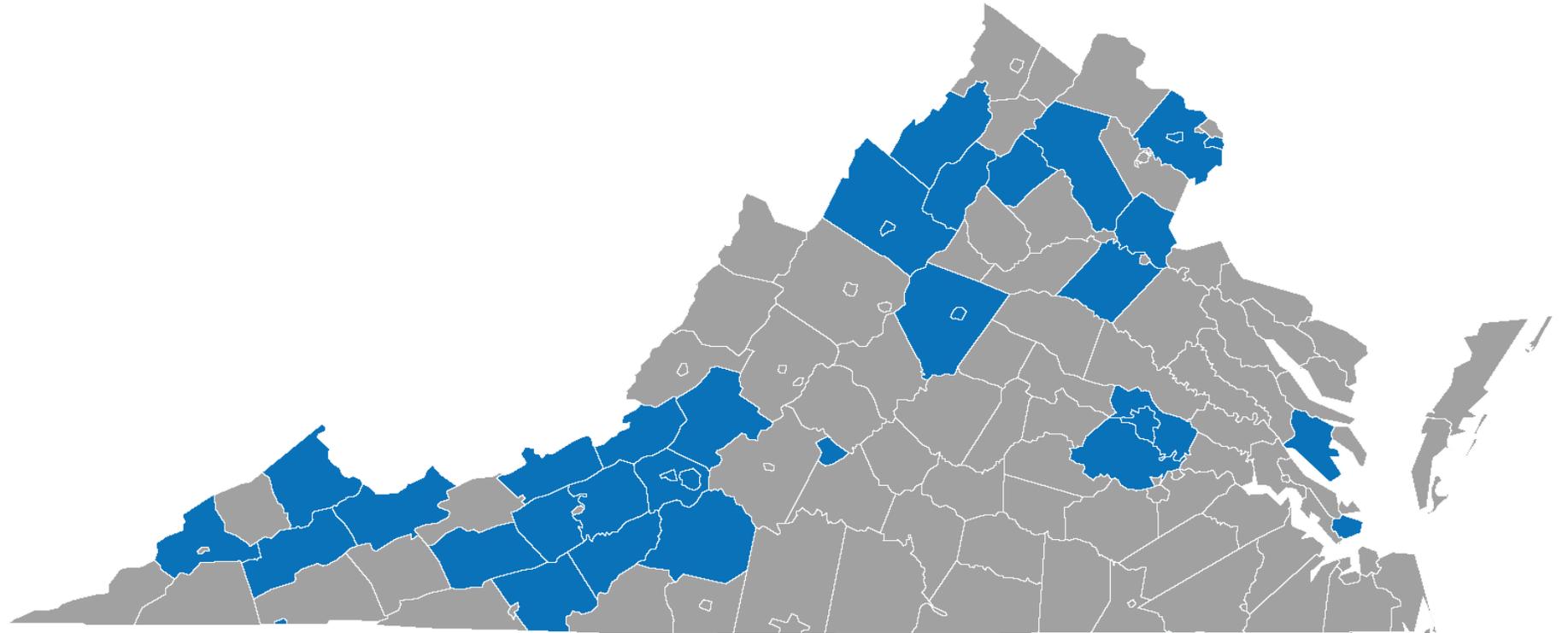
**MIXED DELIVERY PROMOTES LOCAL CAPACITY
& INFORMS IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH
EFFECTIVE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**

Cohort 5 – What We Will Learn

- Cost of quality early care and education
- Responsiveness to needs and preferences of families
- Benefits of 2-year preschool experience
- Anticipated outcomes
- Appetite for expansion

**MIXED DELIVERY BRINGS VALUE TO
VIRGINIA COMMUNITIES, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, CHILDREN**

Mixed Delivery – Where?



Cohort 1

Albemarle County
Charlottesville
City of Roanoke
Harrisonburg
Spotsylvania County
Stafford County
Wythe County

Cohort 2

Bristol
Carroll County
Chesterfield County
Craig County
Fairfax County
Fauquier County
Russell County
Tazewell County

Cohort 3

Alexandria
Botetourt County
Floyd County
Franklin County
Giles County
Montgomery County
Pulaski County
Rappahannock County
Roanoke County
Rockingham County
Salem

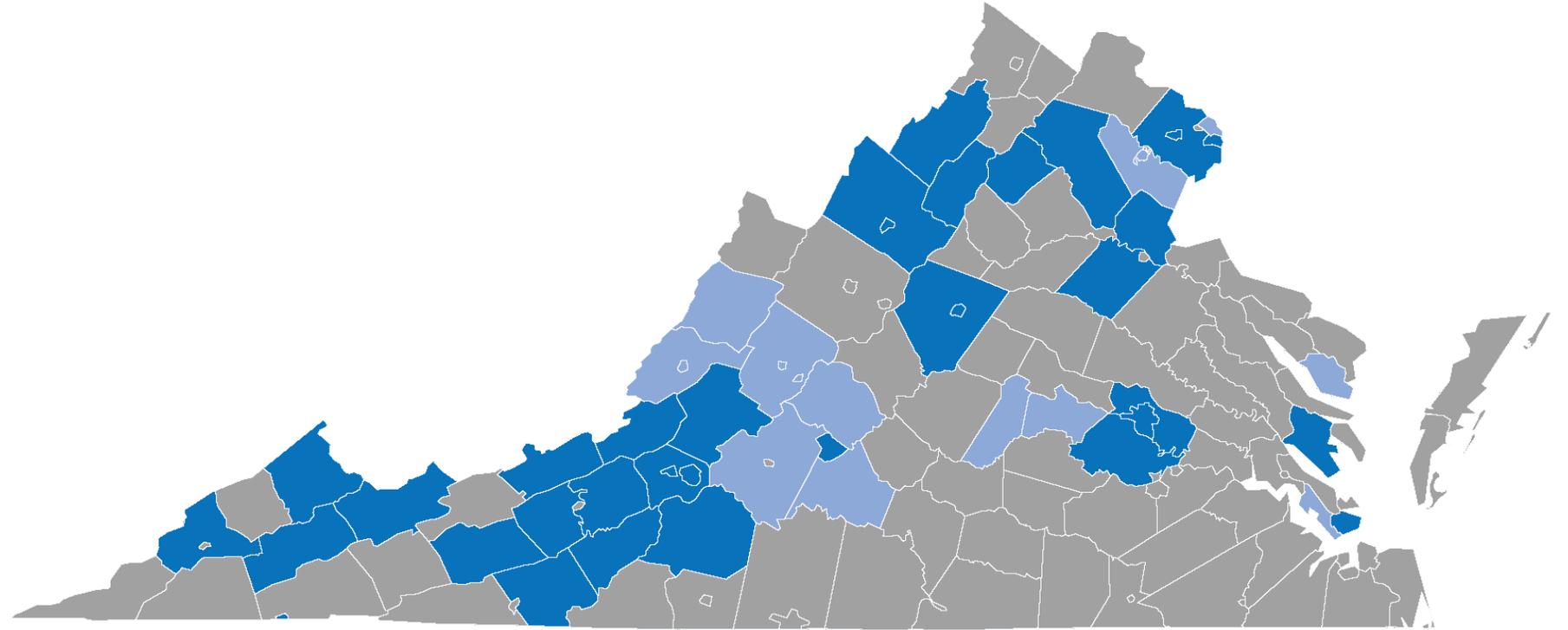
Cohort 4

Buchanan County
Gloucester County
Hampton
Henrico County
Lynchburg
Page County
Shenandoah County
Wise County

Cohort 5

Alexandria City
Chesterfield County
Giles County
Henrico County
Montgomery County
Pulaski County
Radford City
Richmond City
Russell County

Mixed Delivery – Where?



Cohort 1

Albemarle County
Charlottesville
City of Roanoke
Harrisonburg
Spotsylvania County
Stafford County
Wythe County

Cohort 2

Bristol
Carroll County
Chesterfield County
Craig County
Fairfax County
Fauquier County
Russell County
Tazewell County

Cohort 3

Alexandria
Botetourt County
Floyd County
Franklin County
Giles County
Montgomery County
Pulaski County
Rappahannock County
Roanoke County
Rockingham County
Salem

Cohort 4

Buchanan County
Gloucester County
Hampton
Henrico County
Lynchburg
Page County
Shenandoah County
Wise County

Cohort 5

Alexandria City
Chesterfield County
Giles County
Henrico County
Montgomery County
Pulaski County
Radford City
Richmond City
Russell County

Applicants not funded

Alleghany County
Amherst County
Arlington County
Bath County
Bedford County
Botetourt County
Buena Vista City
Campbell County
Covington City
Craig County
Cumberland County
Franklin County
Harrisonburg City
Lancaster County
Lexington City
Lynchburg City
Manassas City
Manassas Park City
Newport News City
Powhatan County
Prince William County
Roanoke City
Roanoke County
Rockbridge County
Rockingham County
Salem
Shenandoah County

Emergency Child Care in the Pandemic Era

- Working parents who work on the frontline
- Working parents of school age children who are participating in virtual instruction
- Significant reduction in female workforce due to child care issues
- Increased adverse experiences for children
- Growing readiness and achievement gaps
- Fragility – and strengths - of child care industry
- Parent preferences

Ready Regions for School Age Child Care

- Partnership among VDSS, VECF, and Smart Beginnings
- Establish emergency network of regional collaborations **to build the supply of safe learning spaces** for school age children in high need communities
- Strategies
 - Partner with diverse leaders; broker creative solutions
 - Build supply through full enrollment at existing child care and creation of new sites, classrooms, and slots
 - Stabilize providers/industry
 - Connect vulnerable families to comprehensive services
 - Address inequities; match supply with preference/demand

Planning Forward: Back to Work Virginia Task Force

- Impact and implications of child care for Virginia's workforce, economic recovery, and quality of life
- New awareness of dual value of child care – critical infrastructure
- Recognition of instability in the early childhood system
- Key constituencies/responsible sectors
 - Government
 - Business and Economic Development
 - Philanthropy
 - Communities

Back to Work Virginia:
Child Care Recovery and Renaissance
Task Force



Planning Forward: Back to Work Virginia Task Force

Pledging commitment to a bold goal:

**All Virginia families can access
quality child care, regardless of their
income, by 2030**

Investment and Innovation

Investment in...	can result in...
early education services (through Mixed Delivery, VPI, child care)	equitable access to 1) quality school readiness services for children and 2) a critical support for working families and essential workers
the child care industry (through stabilization grants, shared services supports, contracting strategies)	stable, consistent child care options for families with children (birth-age 12) that meet their needs and preferences
early educators (through compensation incentives, scholarships and professional development supports)	recruitment and retention of a capable, diverse workforce



For more information:
www.vecf.org