

2021 Proposed State Budget and 202021 California Children's Scorecard

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F5 Commission



## CALIFORNIA 2021-22 JANUARY GOVERNOR'S BUDGET – EARLY LEARNING

### **Mostly focused on Transitional Kindergarten**

- \$250 million one-time Proposition 98 incentive funding to school districts to expand Transitional Kindergarten, over multiple years
- \$200 million one-time General Funds for school districts to construct and retrofit existing facilities to support Transitional Kindergarten and full-day Kindergarten programs
- \$50 million to support professional development and teacher preparation for Transitional Kindergarten and full-day Kindergarten teacher development

### Minimal new funding for child care

- \$21.5 million for child care vouchers in 2020-21 and \$44 million ongoing (total of 4,700 new child care vouchers) from Proposition 64
- \$55 million one-time General Fund to continue essential worker child care and family fee waivers



## CALIFORNIA 2021-22 MAY REVISION BUDGET – TRANSITIONAL KINDERGARTEN

# Proposes Universal Transitional Kindergarten by 2024-25 with phase-in implementation over three years by birthday cohort.

- \$250 million one-time Proposition 98 planning funding to school districts in 2021-22
- The Budget Summary indicates an ongoing commitment to provide resources above the Proposition 98 guarantee (\$2.7 billion by full implementation in 2024-25).
- In addition, an ongoing investment to hire one additional certificated or classified staff per classroom, which could reduce ratios for a class of 24, to 12-to-1 (\$740 million within the Proposition 98 guarantee by 2024-25).
- Several additional proposed teacher training/recruitment and facilities investments to support TK implementation, as well as specifying that TK and kindergarten students in afterschool/expanded learning programs are to be in ratios no larger than 10-to-1.



## CALIFORNIA 2021-22 MAY REVISION BUDGET – CHILD CARE

### STILL Minimal new funding for child care

- Silent on the long-overdue need for rate reform and to pay providers a living wage.
- Adds only 100,000 child care subsidy slots, spread out over 2021-22 (63,000
   Alternative Payment slots in October 2021, 42,000 General Child Care slots in April
   2022 and 1,300 new Migrant Child Care slots in April 2022) through an investment of
   \$223 million in 2021-22 and \$450 million ongoing General Fund, with an additional
   6,500 slots in 2021-22 through an \$83 million increase in Proposition 64 (marijuana
   tax) funding.
- Does not clearly lay out a plan for California's \$3.8 billion in child care ARPA funding, including the \$2.3 billion in CCDF funds that California received specifically for direct support to child care providers. However, the Administration is requesting Legislative ratification of the Administration's \$593.8 million federal CRSSA relief funds for pandemic response agreement with the Child Care Providers United, including provider stipends, continuing hold harmless and family fee waivers, and other investments.

## CALIFORNIA 2021-22 MAY REVISION BUDGET – CHILD CARE

### **Additional highlights:**

- \$250 million in federal funds for infrastructure grants for the acquisition, construction, development, and renovation of child care facilities through September 2024.
- \$6 million to modernize contractor payment by implementing direct deposit systems.
- \$10 million to Resource and Referral agencies, one-time funding only, to serve as intermediaries for child care facility development and streamline data collection processes.
- \$20 million one-time funds to strengthen quality improvement systems and address inequities over multiple years in order for CDSS to engage with stakeholders to inform policy-setting and program design. Current quality projects funded by the federal Child Care and Development Fund will transfer to CDSS "without any immediate changes."
- \$4.8 million investment in a child care data system. The Department of Social
  Services would receive funding to engage in planning and the initial implementation of a
  child care data system.

  Children

# Comparison

## **Senate**

- Universal child care 0-3; starting with 200k slots for working families
- Reduce/eliminate family fees
- Stabilize/retain providers by paying a living wage

# **Assembly**

- 1 million more child care slots by 2025 (ages 0-12?);
- Universal TK
- Funding for rate reform, family fees, facilities, workforce development, and more

## **LWC**

 \$2 billion to increase slots by 200k, address reimbursement rate reform, waive family fees and modernize administration of child care

Governor Newsom's May Revision announced universal TK and 100k child care slots



### **ECE Coalition Letter**



The Early Care and Education (ECE) Coalition is committed to improving the lives and

economic security of California families, children, and child care providers.

Speaker Rendon

California State Assembly

State Capitol, Room 219

Sacramento, CA 95814

Pro Temp Atkins

California State Senate

Sacramento, CA 95814

State Capitol, Room 205

We are disappointed the Administration's 2021-22 May Revise did not include a rate increas for child care provides at a time much attention is no closing the pay equity pag and combat systematic racism. Child care providers kept their doors open through this pandemic so that doctors, nurses, grover jetraks, delivery drivers, and other essential workers could keep our economy from collapsing within amay Californians had to shelter in pace. For bild care provide mainly Black, Brown, and Immigrant women, raked their own lives, economic security, and families fhealth or ensure our state's economy and hearth care system could raction. When child care providers are forced to close their doors, our communities lose a valuable asset a the providers — mostly women of color—lose their livelihood.

While we appreciate the inclusion of 100,000 child care spaces, if this 2021-22 budget is intended to move California into the future, we believe nothing short of 200,000 spaces will suffice. As we turn our attention to economic recovery, child care is a NECESSITY for buildi strong economy, and we must treat these providers with dignity and respect.

The ECE coalition is urging state leaders to allocate:

2021.https://www.chlidcarelaw.org/federal-chlid-care-funding/.

PROVIDER SUPPORTS	
PROVIDER RATE INCREASE	Senate, Assembly, and Legislative Women's Caucus Proposals – Adopted 2018 RMR Survey for all providers at 85% of SMI
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Assembly Proposal & May Revise - \$250 million Block Grant and \$25 million CCIP
PROVIDER STABILIZATION GRANTS FOR ALL PROVIDERS	Release the \$2.3 billion in Child Care and Development Funds that California received an required by the guidance issued by the Administration for Children and Families on May 10, 2021, 1 Poviders hold harmless & backfill for lost family fees through September 2024.
ACCESS	
CHILD CARE SPACES	Senate and Legislative Women's Caucus Proposals – 200,000 spaces
FAMILY FEES	Senate, Assembly and Legislative Women's Caucus Proposals - Waive all family fees for existing and new spaces through September 2024
FACILITIES & NEW PROVIDER GRANTS	\$825 million
Funds, CCDF-ACF-IM-2021-02, Ma https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/defau	itifiles/documents/occ/CCDF-ACF-IM-2021-02.pdf; see also Child Ing in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 Memorandum and Cl xue Plan of 2021 Chart, Mar.

SYSTEM FRAMEWORK	
DIRECT DEPOSIT FOR PROVIDERS	May Revise - \$6 million
COVID RELIEVE FOR RESOURCES & REFERRAL AGENCIES	\$30 million
WAIVING CHILD CARE PROVIDER LICENSING FEES	\$10 million
AP TECH UPGRADES	\$30 million
DSS DEVELOPED EQUITY INDEX	\$5 million
CLEANING THE WAITING-LISTS	\$10 million
R&R RATE INCREASE	\$20 million

#### Investing in Child Care Grows the Economy

recover, and it will give parents peace of mind. "For many women and people presquisite for parents' ability to work, and for many others it is their work." Kamaia Harris. More than 2.3 million U.S. women have left the labor market began, many olding child care as the reason. I in 4 women are considering is workforce or downshifting their careers due to the impact of COVID-19. With Investments in our child care system, these women will simply not be able to

This child care funding proposal will give child care providers and programs a chance to

#### Walving Family Fees

In California, the average family <u>spends S</u>, <u>of their income on child care fort</u> Subsidized child care can still cost families far more than their budget allows lilving paycheck to paycheck. Walving family fees immediately puts money by of families and family care providers, particularly women of color, who are th California's child care system.

#### Increasing Reimbursement Rates to Child Care Providers

Every child care provider deserves to be treated with dignity and respect. By care professionals the respect and pay they deserve, policymakers continue discriminatory system that exploits Black women, Latinx women, immigrant women, and other women of color, who are the majority of this wondstone. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics data, California has lost more than 8,500 licensed child care sites in the last year and now roughly one in four child-care jobs have been lost. With the Child Care Development Fund (CCCP) Supplemental Discretonary Funds, <u>feepard culticare stabilization grants</u>, morease in general CCDF, and state general funds, we can pay child care professionals fairly, recruit new child care providers, and create more equitable journouses.

#### Improving Family's Access to Child Care

There were far too few family child care homes and child care centlers even before the pandemic, and now, housands have been forced to losse. According to the <u>Resource 8</u>, <u>Referral Networt</u>, 33% of Idensed child care centlers and 14% of Idensed family child care homes in California have diosed their doors since the start of the pandemic. To help us all get back on track, give parents affordable child care choices, and create new jobs, we must support a diversity of child care options in a variety of settlings. The <u>UC Bentlery Centler for the Study of Child Care Employment</u>, determined that nationwide, the child care workforce shanns by 20%, nearly 200,000 child care workforce within the first is known for the pandemic. A foll of ramilles who are going back to the workplace after working from home due to the pandemic will find that their child care testelly has shall down, investing in child care spaces and lackating all of the federal CCDBG stabilization money as grants to all providers to keep their doors open will ensure families have access to child care and parels can afford to go back to the workplace.

Bold investments achieve impactful results. Now is the time to rebuild and restructure California's fragmented child care system. Through these investment-driven, evidence-based reforms, California can achieve a more equitable system to support children and families and maximize public benefit.

Sincerely, The ECE Coalition



### 2020-21 California County Scorecard of Children's Well-Being

Welcome! This tool aims to provide a comprehensive look at how children are doing in California's 58 counties, with data viewable by year and race/ethnicity.

Some data is unreported, incomplete or unavailable due to small sample size and/or a high margin of error.

This tool supports recent versions of Chrome, Safari, and Firefox on Android, iOS, Mac OS, and Windows.









### 2020-21 CALIFORNIA SCORECARD

#### OF CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING

### **San Mateo County**

Children Now®

218,962 children/youth live in this county

Ages 0-17 157,228 Ages 18-25 61,734

**86,488** with one or more immigrant parents

**1,563** students experiencing homelessness

Race Breakdown (ages 0-25)

Latino Black Other White Asian 32% 2% 5% 33% 27%

21% are living at or below 2X the poverty level

identify as LGBTQ

10%

Indicators	0 1.0	County Percentages								
indicators	California	All	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Other	Rank		
Health										
Eligible students who were reached by free and reduced-price meals during the school year	59%	56%	-	-	-	-	-	35		
Newborns who were exclusively breastfed while in the hospital	71%	81%	71%	74%	75%	88%	75%	16		
Pregnant women who received prenatal care beginning the first trimester	84%	92%	91%	86%	91%	95%	92%	1		
Children who had health insurance	97%	98%	99%	99%	97%	99%	100%	3		
Children, ages birth-to-5 and who are in low- income families, who visited a dentist in the last year	30%	37%	27%	*	44%	28%	26%	27		
Children who were not food insecure	85%	92%	-	-	-	-	-	1		



Indicators	Indicators				County				
indicators			All	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Other	Rank
Health									
Newborns who	o were not low birthweight	92%	94%	93%	94%	94%	95%	93%	20
Kindergartene	rs with up-to-date immunizations	95%	97%	-	-	-	-	-	14
Students who standards	met at least 4 of 6 state fitness	70%	77%	79%	77%	61%	84%	83%	14
	reported they did not experience ss/hopelessness	62%	66%	67%	73%	67%	71%	60%	19
13-year-olds v Papillomaviru:	who were vaccinated for Human s (HPV)	28%	42%	-	-	-	-	-	1
Students who suicide	reported they did not consider	80%	82%	83%	83%	83%	85%	75%	27
Children with I preventive che	Medi-Cal who had an annual eck-up	43%	47%	51%	43%	55%	42%	49%	7



Indicators	California	County Percentages								
indicators	California	All	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Other	Rank		
Education										
Children in working families for whom a licensed child care space was available	25%	27%	-	-	_	-	-	25		
Students who were college- or career-ready	38%	45%	50%	25%	25%	68%	53%	25		
Students who were ready or conditionally ready for college-level math courses	31%	45%	45%	21%	21%	64%	37%	5		
Students who reported feeling connected to their school	54%	61%	61%	59%	57%	69%	56%	6		
English Language Learner students who gained proficiency in English	50%	46%	-	-	-	-	-	29		
3-and-4-year-olds enrolled in preschool or transitional kindergarten	58%	66%	*	*	*	71%	*	2		
12th graders who graduated high school on time	81%	88%	91%	82%	81%	93%	87%	18		
8th graders who met or exceeded standards in math	38%	51%	50%	17%	27%	68%	52%	4		
Students who were not chronically absent from school	84%	90%	88%	82%	85%	93%	85%	10		



Indicators		California		County						
indicators	indicators		All	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Other	Rank	
Education	n									
Young childre to everyday b	en, ages birth-to-5, who were read y an adult	75%	77%	46%	-	61%	97%	75%	12	
3rd graders w	ho read near or above standards	73%	79%	78%	62%	63%	91%	90%	6	
18-to-25-year Elections	-olds registered to vote in General	60%	82%	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Student susp disruption"	ensions not due to "defiance or	85%	82%	85%	78%	79%	86%	87%	41	
5th graders w science	rho met or exceeded standards in	36%	44%	39%	19%	20%	62%	62%	5	
Students who	reported perceiving school as afe	53%	64%	65%	60%	61%	73%	56%	6	
High school g	graduates who enrolled in college	60%	76%	74%	67%	64%	84%	72%	3	
	n Individualized Education Ps) who graduated high school	66%	69%	70%	63%	67%	74%	74%	23	



Indicators	Californi -			County				
muicators	California	All	Asian	Black	Latino	White	Other	Rank
Child Welfare								
Children in foster care who had a timely dental exam	67%	71%	-	-	-	-	-	17
Children in foster care who had a timely medical exam	74%	76%	-	-	-	-	-	23
Children in foster care who were placed in family-like settings	83%	61%	-	-	-	-	-	47
Youth in foster care who graduated high school on time	56%	59%	*	*	58%	*	*	28
Children in foster care who exited to permanency within one year	32%	37%	*	*	46%	*	*	27
Children in foster care who had been in 1 or 2 placements after 24 months in care	57%	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
3rd graders in foster care who met or exceeded standards in English Language Arts/Literacy	27%	23%	*	*	18%	*	*	18
8th graders in foster care who met or exceeded standards in math	15%	9%	*	*	*	*	*	23
Youth in foster care who were ready or conditionally ready for college-level math courses	1%	*	*	-	*	*	-	-

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# The Children's Movement 2020 Budget Campaign







## The California Children's Report Card

https://www.childrennow.org/portfolio-posts/20-report-card/

## County Scorecard of Children's Well-Being

https://www.childrennow.org/portfolio-posts/2021-california-county-scorecard-of-childrens-well-being/

## The 2021 Pro-Kid Agenda

https://www.childrennow.org/portfolio-posts/the-2021-pro-kid-policy-agenda/

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