



Commonwealth of Massachusetts Department of Early Education and Care

Board Meeting

February 8, 2022



Agenda

Children, Youth, Families



Agenda Item	Details	Purpose and Goals
Department Updates <i>Discussion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID updates • C3 Operational Grant metrics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Share updated data regarding efforts to support programs through COVID and stabilize child care infrastructure through public investments in operations - Review new data regarding what factors have correlated with program stability – to inform future planning related to sustainability for the child care infrastructure
Strategic Plan Update Children and Families <i>Discussion</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing Affordable Access to Care • Building Community Capacity and Coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue the board’s ongoing conversation about how EEC can ensure affordable access to care (per the goals for children and families articulated in the strategic plan) - Leverage new data sets to better understand trends in subsidy system access and utilization - Begin to outline what labor projections suggest regarding family affordability strategies - Identify where the subsidy system is currently having a positive impact, for future planning - ID key questions to answer in a process to promote family access through the subsidy system for FY23 and beyond - Continue the board’s ongoing conversation about how capacity within communities, supported through its child care infrastructure, can better orient around family needs (per the goals for families and children articulated in the strategic plan)
Caseload Update <i>Discussion</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monthly update on subsidy caseload data



Department Updates

COVID Related Updates:

- EEC expanded capacity at the drive through testing sites dedicated to child care (7 days a week, increased hours) to meet demand throughout January
- Launch of Testing for Child Care in partnership with Neighborhood Villages has had significant interest and uptake from programs
 - Over 2,800 enrolled in rapid testing strategies in first few weeks
 - Rapid tests began shipping to enrolled programs the week of January 24th
 - Nearly 1,400 programs are enrolled in pooled surveillance testing

C3 Operational Grants Dashboard:

- 84% of programs are now participating in C3 Operational Grants (up from 81% in previous month)
- As center-based programs receive more months of grant funding they are reporting growth in enrollment
- Additional metrics show what percent of each region and program type's capacity is occupied by each age group (infants, toddlers, etc.). Key takeaway: **Enrollment is variable across region, age group and program type.**
- Analysis of program closures between March 2020 and December 2021 shows 17% program loss; public funding correlates strongly with program stability



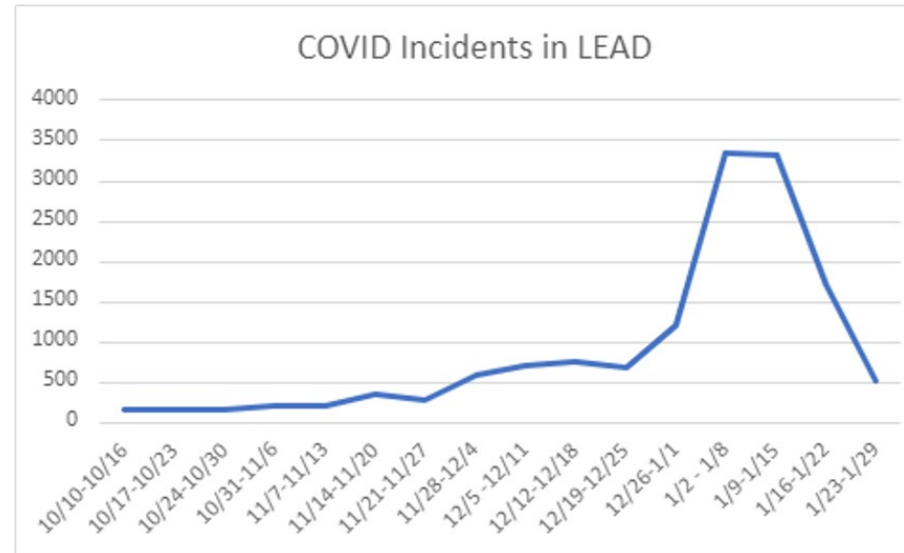
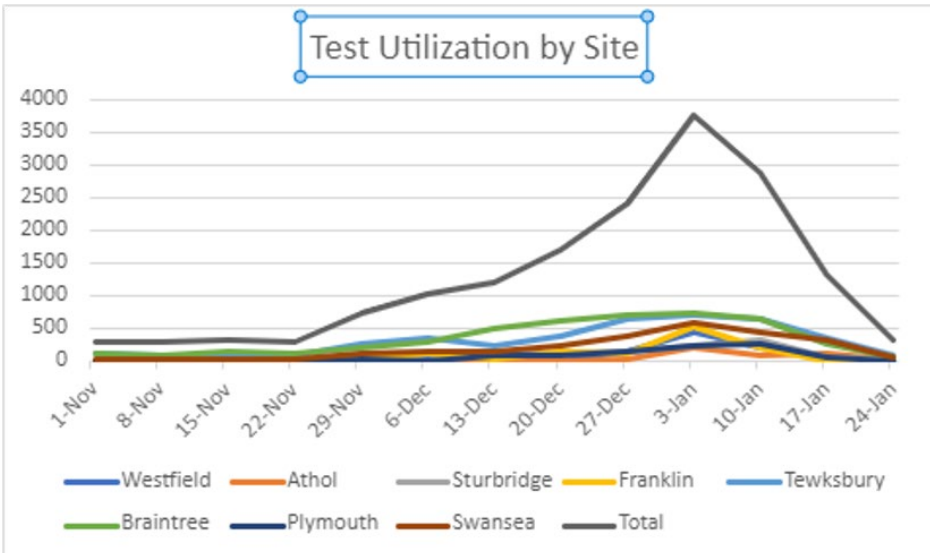
COVID-19 Impact on Programs, Testing Site Utilization

No-Cost COVID-19 drive-through testing, dedicated solely to the child care community, is offered at 8 mobile sites across Massachusetts:

- Over 15,355 tests have been administered since sites launched in 2021
- In January, all eight sites expanded operations from 5 days to 7 days and increased hours of operation
- Demand at testing sites spiked in early January, but has been declining since

COVID Incident Reports in provider database

- Similar spike in reports submitted through early January; declines since
- Reports are required for COVID-19 cases, exposures, suspected in-classroom or setting transmission, and classroom closures or disruption in care hours
- Jan 19, EEC modified reporting requirements, which may artificially skew the downward trend shown here





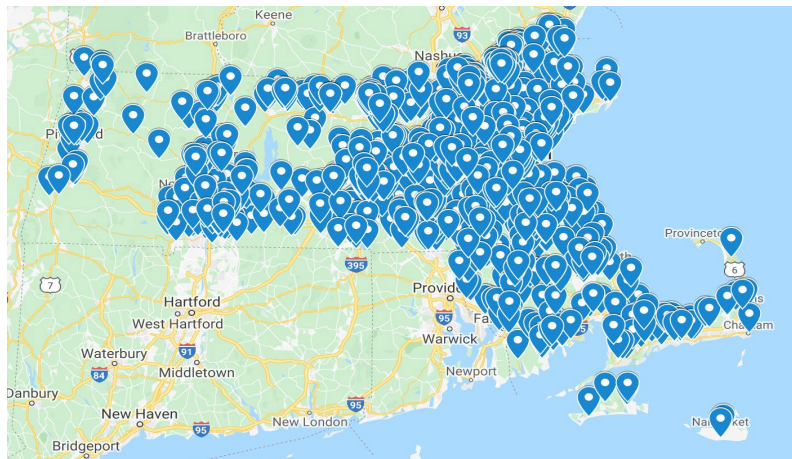
Expansion of Testing for Child Care Strategies

To enroll, visit <https://www.maearlyedtesting.com/>

EEC has partnered with Neighborhood Villages, a non-profit organization currently administering COVID-19 testing options for early education programs statewide, to support EEC licensed and approved programs with access to tests and support for on-going implementation of the *Testing for Child Care*.

Benefits of enrolling include:

- Ongoing access to free supplies for weekly PCR pooled surveillance testing
- Ongoing access to free rapid antigen tests to maintain access to care
- Access to an online portal and navigation to support reporting requirements to Department of Public Health
- Training for staff and others responsible for administering rapid antigen tests
- Support in understanding and operationalizing the [COVID-19 Mitigation Protocols and Guidelines for Child Care](#)
- Dedicated EPI line to support programs will be available on 2/11/22



Uptake/Enrollment:

- Nearly 1,400 programs are enrolled in pooled testing
- Over 2,800 enrolled in rapid testing in the first month of the program
- Enrollment represents 120,000 individuals who are rapid testing
- 416,000 tests have been distributed to over 2,500 programs

C3 Operational Grants - Dashboard as of 2/8/22

Region and Type	% providers applied for grants (as of 1/7)	% providers applied for grants (as of 2/3)	%capacity enrolled (Sept 2022)	%capacity enrolled (Jan 2022)
1 – Western FCC	~77%	~82%	~86%	~85%
1 – Western GSA	~82%	~86%	~80%	~84%
2 – Central FCC	~79%	~82%	~83%	~85%
2 – Central GSA	~82%	~85%	~87%	~90%
3 – Northeast FCC	~86%	~89%	~81%	~82%
3 – Northeast GSA	~78%	~81%	~85%	~90%
5 – Southeast & Cape FCC	~76%	~81%	~93%	~92%
5 – Southeast & Cape GSA	~81%	~87%	~91%	~93%
6 – Metro Boston FCC	~84%	~88%	~78%	~77%
6 – Metro Boston GSA	~75%	~79%	~80%	~83%



6,287 programs submitted applications for funding (~84% of all eligible programs)



Projected **~\$230M** by end of **February 2022**, sustained at ~\$40 million/month

~65% of funding has been distributed to **subsidized** programs



~20% of applicants chose Spanish as their primary form of communication



C3 Operational Grants – Additional Metrics

The chart below outlines what percent of each provider's capacity is occupied by each participating age group (using child enrollment reporting by C3 Operational Grant recipients). Note: this data includes both part time and full time care.

Region and Type	%capacity infants (Jan 2022)	%capacity toddlers (Jan 2022)	% capacity preschool (Jan 2022)	% capacity school age (Jan 2022)
1 – Western FCC	~13%	~25%	~31%	~14%
1 – Western GSA	~5%	~11%	~32%	~32%
2 – Central FCC	~14%	~26%	~31%	~13%
2 – Central GSA	~6%	~13%	~44%	~24%
3 – Northeast FCC	~12%	~22%	~28%	~17%
3 – Northeast GSA	~6%	~14%	~44%	~24%
5 – Southeast & Cape FCC	~15%	~30%	~36%	~11%
5 – Southeast & Cape GSA	~7%	~13%	~47%	~23%
6 – Metro Boston FCC	~14%	~27%	~28%	~8%
6 – Metro Boston GSA	~6%	~14%	~36%	~23%

Family Child Care homes enroll a higher proportion of infants and toddlers within their overall enrollment mix than centers do. These are typically mixed-age settings with ~10 licensed spaces.

Across the system as a whole, Family Child Care homes, though more abundant in number than centers, represent a much smaller proportion of total licensed spaces (less than 20%) - so while the percent of their capacity dedicated to infants and toddlers may be higher, the actual numbers of children enrolled may be lower than the infant/toddler enrollment figures for centers.

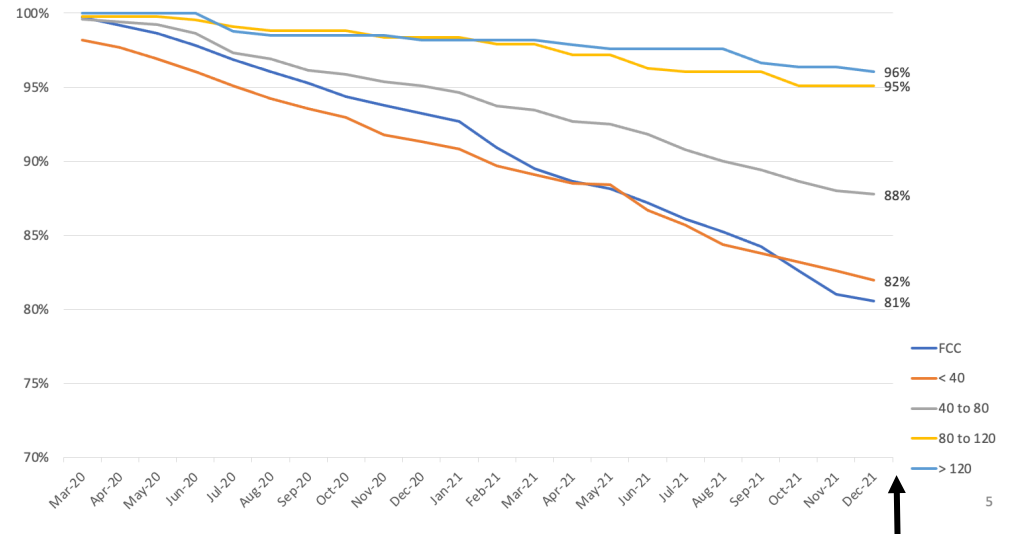
Centers enroll higher percentages of preschool and school age children within their overall enrollment mix.



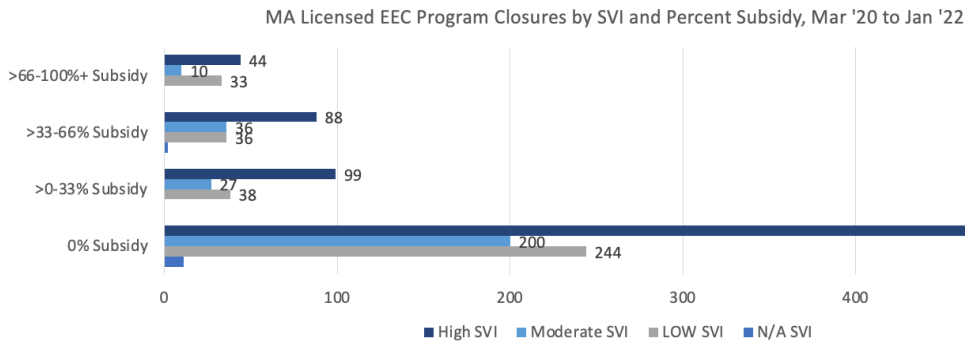
Lessons Learned from Infrastructure Loss Trends

Analysis of closure rates from March 2020 through December 2021 suggests that certain program characteristics and investments in child care infrastructure correlate with sustained programming for children and families. Of ~8,200 licensed programs in operation in March 2020, 1,359, or 17%, had closed by December 2021.

Size played a significant role: center-based programs licensed to enroll *more than 80* children were *least* likely to close (just 4%) while Family Child Care homes and centers with licensed capacity of *less than 40* children closed at *over four times* the rates of larger programs (see top right graph).



As licensed capacity goes up, closure rates go down.



Prior to the pandemic, over half (56%) of EEC licensed programs were within areas with high social vulnerability – which the C3 formula prioritizes with its equity component.

Over half (53%) of all program closures were in these areas (navy bar in graph at left) – although *rates* of closure did not differ substantially based on SVI. **Subsidy participation was a protective factor in high SVI areas:** over 1/3 of *all* closures were among programs in high SVI areas, but not participating in the subsidy system.

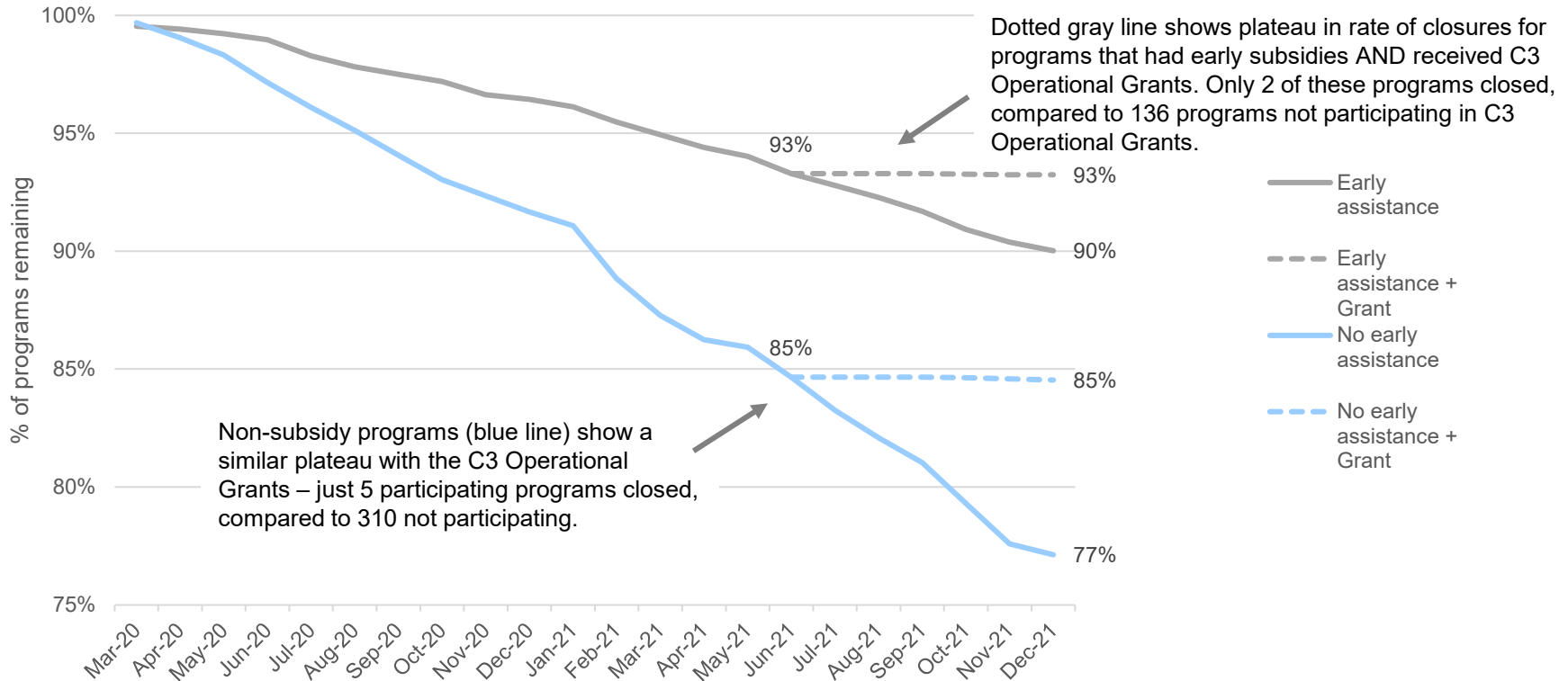
Closures by program type: 50% of licensed closures were Family Child Care programs **not connected** to a Family Child Care System; 23% Family Child Care Homes **connected** to an FCC System, and 25% center based programs. Overall, 19% of FCCs closed, and 12% of center based programs closed.

State & Federal Funding Has Had A Definitive Stabilizing Effect



At pandemic onset, EEC continued subsidy payments throughout the ~3 month system-wide closures to ensure continuity of care for participating families as programs reopened. In the graph below, these 'early assistance' payments are shown to immediately correlate with decreased closure rates.

Since the launch of C3 Operational Grants in July 2021, 453 total programs have closed. Only 7 of these programs were participating in the grant opportunity, while 446 were not.



30 programs are excluded due to missing data on the percentage of children with subsidies.

Early assistance = received any percentage of funding through subsidy program in Feb 2020; Grant = participated in the C3 Operational Grant.

Analysis by A&A December 2021

Strategic Plan Update – Children and Families

Children, Youth & Families

**1. Address affordability
and build community
capacity to serve
families**

**2. Ensure children are
on track to third grade
success**

Addressing Affordable Access to Care

- Revising the subsidy system over the next two years will require a series of complicated conversations regarding how we better orient subsidies around the goal of family access to affordable care options
- The subsidy system is sustaining for programs
 - Analysis of closures data shows that subsidy participation is a protective factor for programs through financial strain – and that this funding source is effective at sustaining infrastructure
- Yet it is not adequately serving working families from low-income households by offering increased access to affordable care options
 - Data on subsidy system utilization demonstrates continued lower enrollment than pre-COVID, especially for specific populations and in specific regions
- Parent fees and expansion in family job search supports are important steps towards a more affordable and family-oriented subsidy structure
- However, broader reform will involve a series of structured conversations to apply what we have learned in the data towards a more family oriented subsidy system

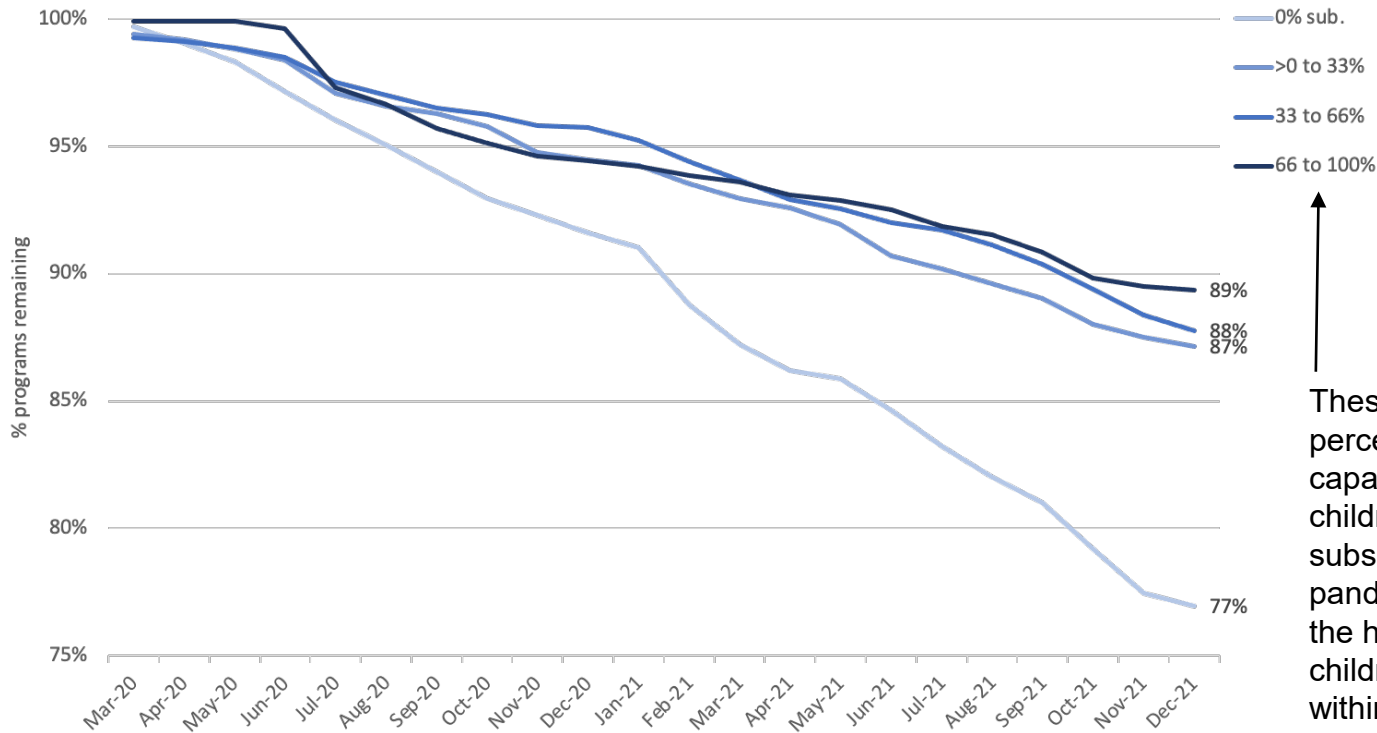


Subsidies Have Helped Sustain Child Care Infrastructure

Throughout COVID, EEC's amended subsidy policies strove to recognize the important role of subsidies in supporting continued program operations – while also ensuring family access continuity.

Analysis of program closures since the onset of the pandemic validates the positive infrastructure impact of the subsidy system: of 1,350 licensed program closures since March 2020, two thirds were among programs that did not participate in the subsidy system. In fact, on average, a program's survival rate was significantly greater (10 percentage points higher) with *any* percent of subsidized children within their enrollment mix – when compared to programs not participating in subsidy.

March 2020-Dec. 2021: Proportion of program closures by % of children whose tuition is subsidized



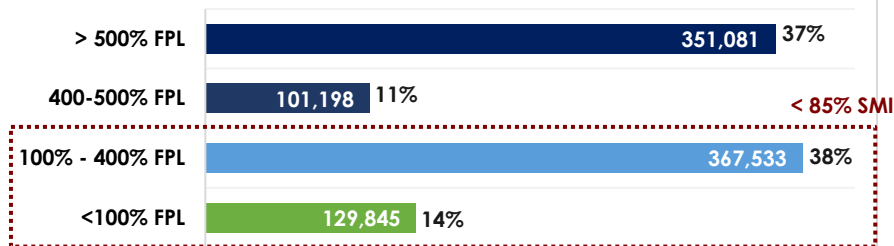
These lines correspond to the percent of a program's licensed capacity that had been filled with children whose tuition was subsidized at the outset of the pandemic. Trend lines show that the higher the percentage of children whose care is subsidized within a program's overall enrollment, the lower the closure rate of programs in this category.

Zeroing in on Family Access: Who Might be Income Eligible for Subsidy, Based on Household Income?



63% of children in MA live in households with incomes below the state median.

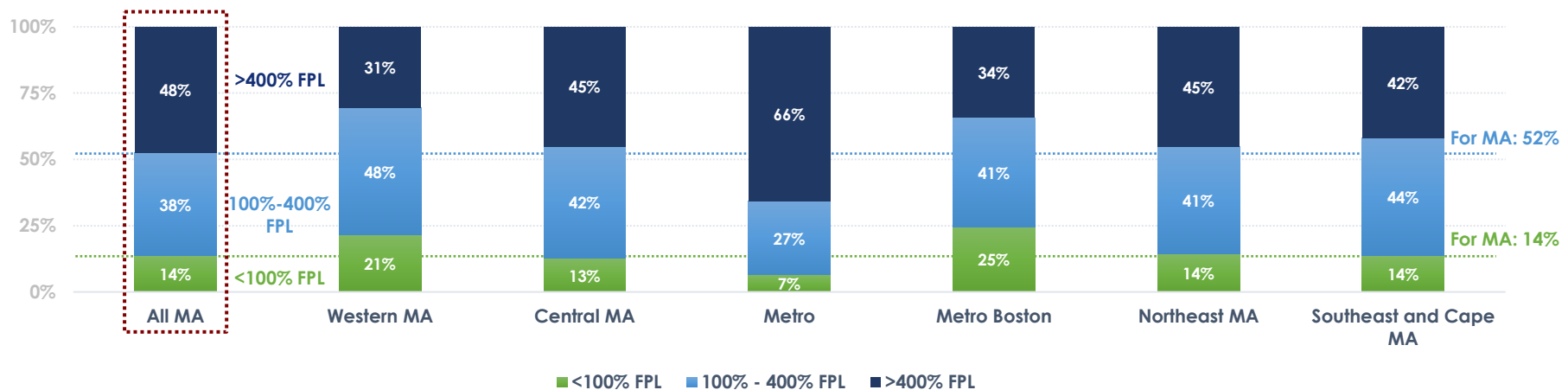
63% of children in the state have household incomes below the state median.



Key Takeaways

- Of the 949,657 children of ages 0 to 12 years, **63% have household incomes less than the state median income (SMI)**, equivalent to ~500% FPL.* This is the entry level threshold for subsidy eligibility, among other factors.
- 52% of children have household incomes < 85% SMI (400% FPL)**, the expanded income threshold for subsidy based child care financial assistance.**

Child population by income group and region

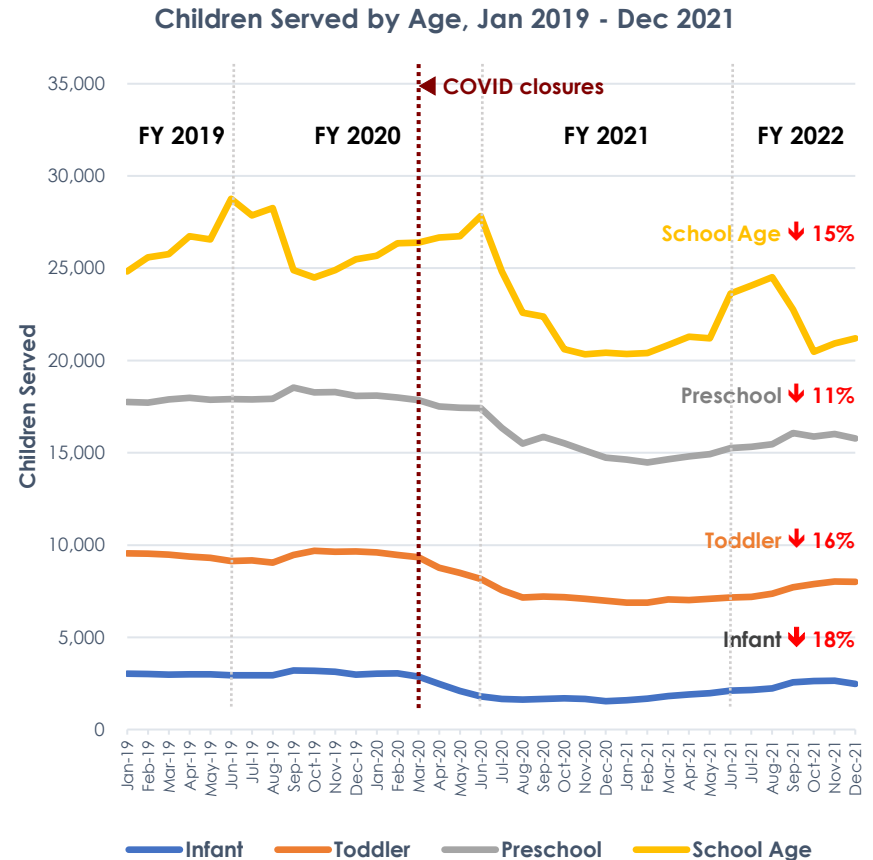


*There is no single conversion factor to translate the FPL to MA's SMI and vice versa because both these income metrics vary with family size. In this analysis, we take a simple unweighted average of the SMI/FPL ratio across family sizes to compute a single conversion factor. With this approach, MA's SMI is equivalent to roughly 5x FPL and 85% SMI is equivalent to 4x FPL.
 **MA has 2 income thresholds for most subsidy eligibility: 50% SMI for initial authorization and 85% SMI for reauthorization. This analysis utilizes the higher, less restrictive threshold (based on consensus with EEC) to estimate the number of children from low-income households.

Subsidy Utilization Trends by Age of Child

- **Key Takeaway: Subsidy utilization has decreased across every age group since pandemic onset**
 - **Jan 2019 – Mar 2020:** Total children served **increased slightly**, primarily due to a cyclical increase in school-age subsidies. Subsidies in other age groups remained nearly flat or declined.
 - **Mar 2020 – Dec 2021:** Total children served **decreased significantly** across all age groups, with the maximum decline in volume occurring in school-age subsidies from June 2020 to December 2020. MA.

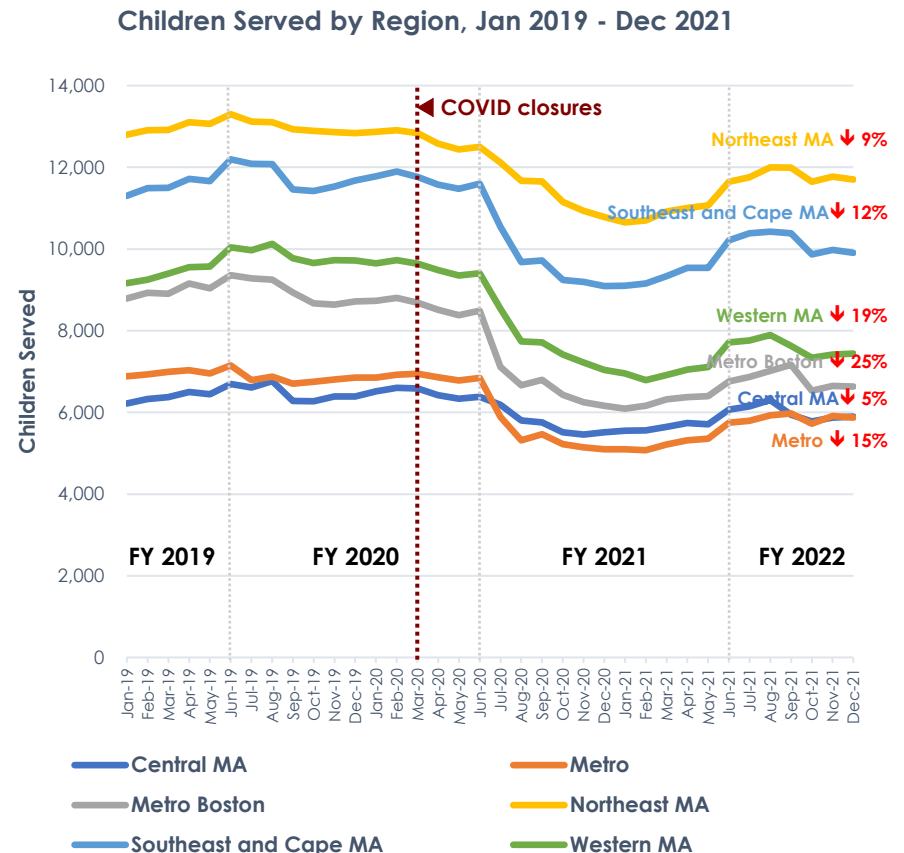
	Jan 2019	June 2020	June 2021	Dec 2021	Net change
Total subsidies	55,156	55,220	48,142	47,456	↓ 14%
By Age					
Infant	3,028	1,802	2,115	2,472	↓ 18%
Toddler	9,555	8,161	7,155	8,005	↓ 16%
Preschool	17,753	17,428	15,249	15,770	↓ 11%
School Age	24,820	27,829	23,623	21,209	↓ 15%



Subsidy Utilization Trends by Region

- **Key Takeaway: Subsidy utilization has decreased in every region since pandemic onset, but to varying degrees**
 - **Jan 2019 – Mar 2020:** Total children served increased slightly in all regions except Metro Boston and Northeast MA, where they either declined slightly or remained flat.
 - **Mar 2020 – Dec 2021:** Total children served decreased significantly in all regions, with the largest percentage declines during this period occurring in Metro Boston and Western MA.

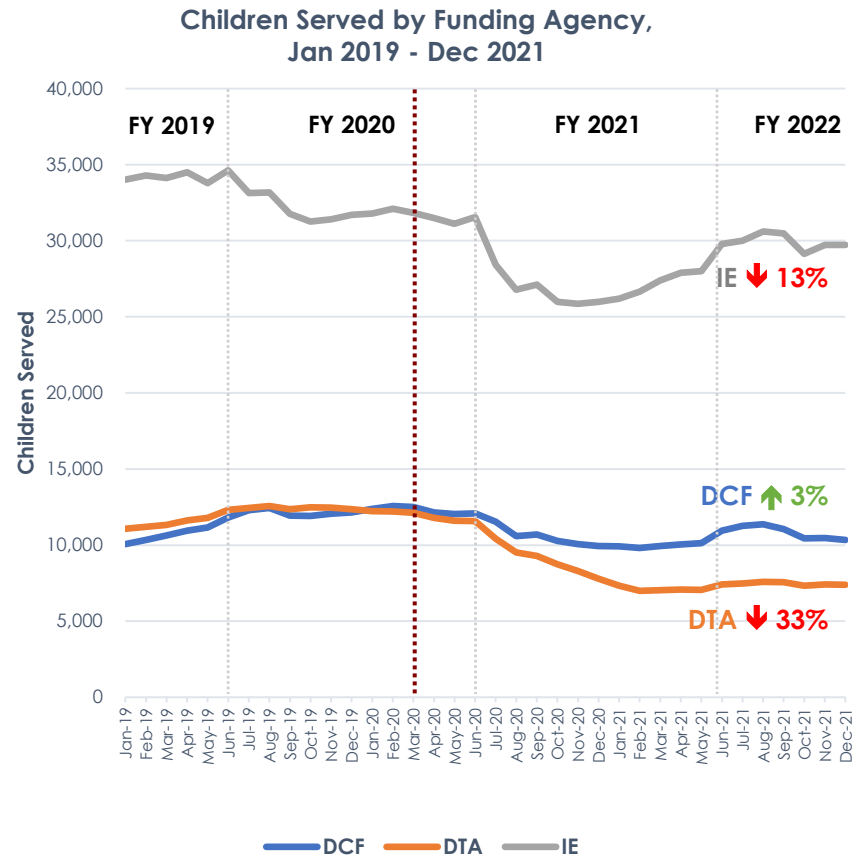
	Jan 2019	June 2020	June 2021	Dec 2021	Net change
Total subsidies	55,156	55,220	48,142	47,456	↓ 14%
By Region					
Northeast MA	12,795	12,503	11,647	11,701	↓ 9%
Southeast & Cape MA	11,302	11,600	10,213	9,907	↓ 12%
Western MA	9,166	9,404	7,711	7,441	↓ 19%
Metro Boston	8,788	8,490	6,755	6,631	↓ 25%
Central MA	6,218	6,379	6,067	5,899	↓ 5%
Metro	6,886	6,844	5,747	5,875	↓ 15%



Subsidy Utilization Trends by Funding Agency (DCF, DTA, IE)

- Key Takeaway: Utilization is decreasing across most funding agencies**
 - Jan 2019 – Mar 2020:** Total children served by all agencies **increased slightly** in this period, driven by increases in DCF (Dept. of Children and Families) and DTA (Dept. of Transitional Assistance) subsidies but offset slightly by a net decline in Income Eligible subsidies.
 - Mar 2020 – Dec 2021:** Total children served by agencies **decreased significantly**. DTA subsidies had the largest decrease, both in volume and percentage, compared to other funding agencies.

	Jan 2019	Jun 2020	Jun 2021	Dec 2021	Net change
Total subsidies	55,156	55,220	48,142	47,456	↓ 14%
By Agency					
Income Eligible (EEC)	34,009	31,558	29,788	29,727	↓ 13%
DCF (children with active cases at DCF who are referred for child care by DCF)	10,069	12,083	10,948	10,331	↑ 3%
DTA (children from certain families receiving aid through DTA)	11,078	11,579	7,406	7,398	↓ 33%



Anticipating Future Income Eligibility for Subsidy - Based on Projected Labor Growth

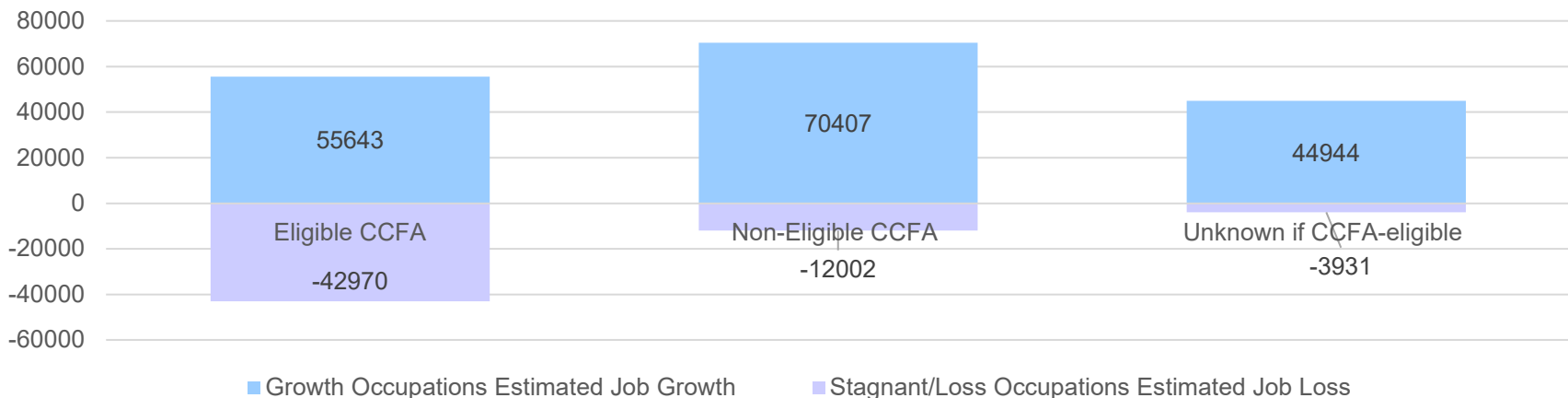


Labor Growth Projections and Subsidy Alignment

- Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development projects 100K+ jobs growth by 2028; most of these have median wages above subsidy entry threshold (middle bar in chart below)
- Current income threshold for entry into the subsidy system is 50% of State Median Income (SMI). While there are more than 55,000 new jobs whose median wages DO suggest income eligibility at entry into subsidy system, there is a loss in ~43,000 similar jobs – netting growth in just 12,600 jobs tied to income eligibility (far left bar in chart below)

Massachusetts Statewide Occupational Projections: 2018 to 2028 - Key Industry Increases				
Occupation Title	2018	2028	# Change	% Change
Personal Care Aides	63776	76212	12436	19%
Registered Nurses	89589	96937	7348	8%
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers	50336	55802	5466	11%
Cooks, Restaurant	33230	38407	5177	16%
General and Operations Managers	86635	91473	4838	6%
Software Developers, Applications	20056	24760	4704	23%
Financial Managers	35962	40657	4695	13%
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	23215	27510	4295	19%
Home Health Aides	18509	22230	3721	20%
Management Analysts	32894	36473	3579	11%

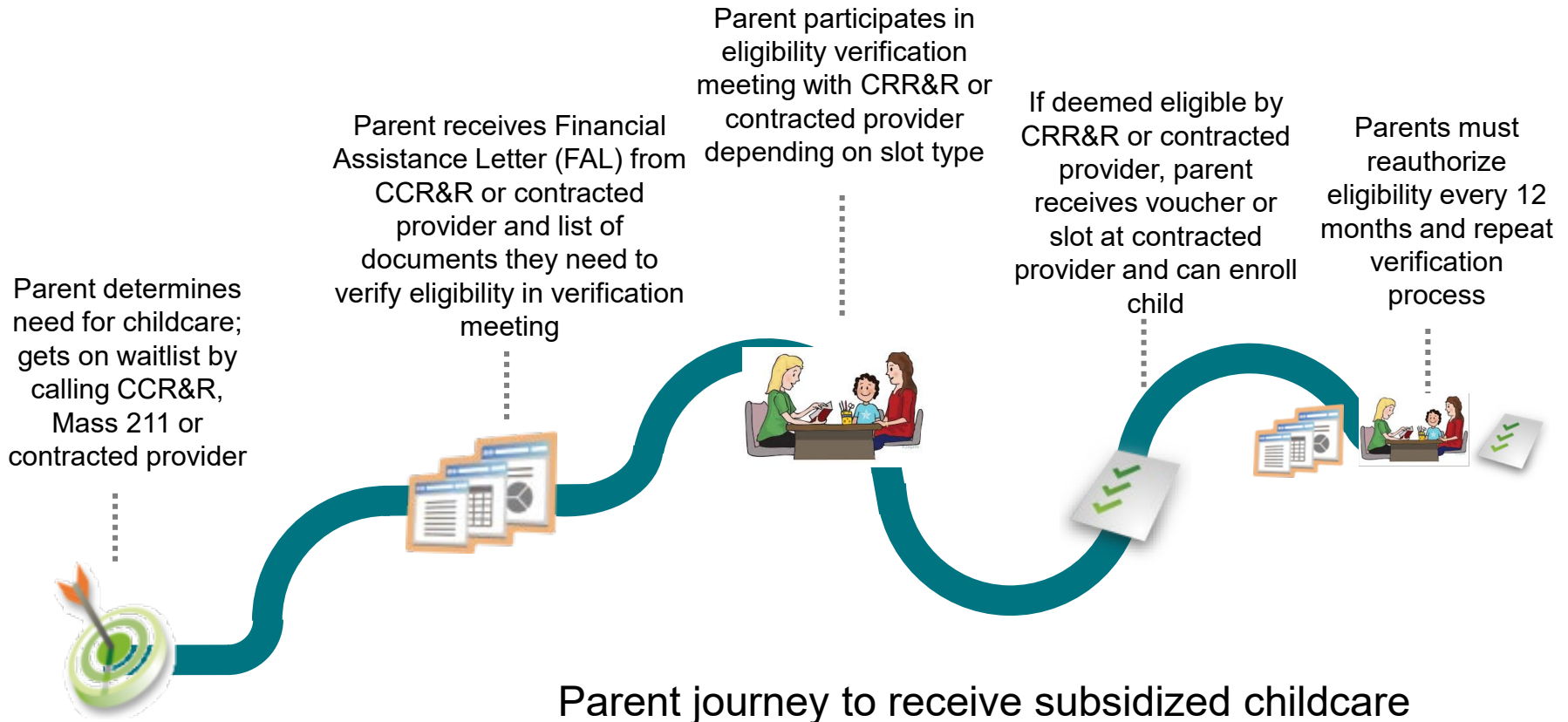
Estimated Job Growth / Loss by MA Income Eligibility/Eligible (50% SMI), 2018-2028



Estimated eligibility based on these assumptions: 1) FY22 Income Eligibility limit of \$65,626 for a family of four (50% of State Median Income); 2) Using 2020 Mean Annual OES Wage; 3) 1 earner (so may overestimate eligibility)

Parent Journey Map: Income Eligible Program

What is the current family experience in demonstrating income eligibility for subsidy?





Income Eligible Program Requirements

Income Requirement

- A family's gross household income must be **at or below 50% of the State Median Income (SMI)** at initial assessment to enter care (**85% at reauthorization**).
- EEC updates the income eligibility chart annually.
- Parents are also assessed a parent fee (i.e. co-pay) based on their income and household size.

Service Need Requirement

- If a family meets the income requirement above, all parents/guardians in **the household must also have a Service Need (i.e. be participating in a qualified activity)** for at least 20 hours per week for part-time care, and at least 30 hours per week for full-time care.
- Qualified Service Needs include:
 - Working, including self-employment
 - 26 Week Job Search
 - Enrolled in an approved education or training program (does not include graduate, law, or medical school);
 - Homeless (if the family meets the McKinney-Vento definition; limited to 2 years)
 - Parents aged 65 or older can use “retirement” instead of an activity
 - A Parent with a disability or special need may apply to EEC for a variance to the activity requirement
 - If a Parent does not have a valid service need at authorization, the parent may be granted a provisional authorization to seek and certify an approved activity.



Aligning the Subsidy System to Family Needs

While subsidies are designed to support family access to affordable care, supports need to be more aligned with enrollment processes and tailored to family needs:

- Care options don't meet all family needs:
 - Subsidy participation data suggests the system is not well matched to family needs (e.g. schedules, locations of care, lack of space in age-appropriate classrooms);
 - Pandemic-related declines suggest additional factors driving family participation rates downwards (e.g. remote work options changing care needs)
- Barriers to access:
 - Despite available subsidies in every region, waitlist figures suggest additional barriers to access within the system itself.
 - Waitlists are managed regionally, and complicated administration processes limit the ability to provide timely and responsive placements for families
 - Eligibility requirements are narrow and rigid, with a large degree of family burden to demonstrate eligibility and navigate continued compliance requirements
- Current approach is siloed: Subsidies support families by underwriting child care tuition, but family needs frequently bridge beyond their need for affordable care – comprehensive services need to align to enrollment processes and be tailored to family needs specific to the communities they live in

EEC has targeted reform to the subsidy system to address these issues, among others



Next Steps for the Subsidy System to Promote Family Access

What will be required to overhaul existing subsidy regulations and systems in FY23?

Work Accomplished in FY22

- **Parent Fees:**
 - EEC's adoption of a new parent fee chart is an important step in making the subsidy system more accessible for families.
 - As of February 1st, families will not pay any fees on income below 100% of federal poverty level.
- **Family Supports:**
 - Through the pandemic, subsidy policies were adjusted to allow for families to remain in subsidized care, using job search as a qualified service need for longer periods.
 - As EEC develops a plan to wind down these adjustments, EEC is investing additional dollars through the CCR&R infrastructure to support families in job searches, finding employment, and maintaining access to care, as needed
 - Types of support may include connecting families to career counseling and placement, career fairs, training and skill-building, and workforce development agencies, among others.

Work Ahead in FY23

- EEC will focus on ensuring the subsidy system can fulfill its role in family access and affordability – while balancing its supportive role in program stability and infrastructure.



FY23 Overhaul: Timeline and Considerations

EEC will use multiple mechanisms to address family needs, target specific populations, and remove barriers to access

Overhaul Process

Early engagement with stakeholders

Regulatory revision and promulgation

CRR&R and FCC Systems innovation and subsidy contract revisions

FY22

FY22-
FY23

FY23

Key Considerations:

- How does EEC ensure contracted supports and regulatory structures balance multiple priorities: supporting programs seeking to enroll subsidized families, as well as ensuring affordable access and sustaining comprehensive services for the most vulnerable families?
- How do we improve waitlist process, technology and infrastructure to optimize services?

Key Considerations:

- How can we adjust and refine regulations to allow for less burdensome subsidy processes, policies - and to mitigate existing inconsistencies and inflexibilities?
- How do the various components of the subsidy system become better connected and oriented around families?

Key Considerations:

- How can EEC use contract structures to ensure population specific supports (DTA, DCF, homeless) are tailored to support holistic family needs?
- What pain points in family access could be solved through enhanced navigation at the local level?
- How can we redesign system supports to best support families?

IT and infrastructure improvements

Stakeholder engagement

Strategic Plan Update – Children and Families (cont'd)

Children, Youth & Families

1. Address affordability
and build community
capacity to serve
families

2. Ensure children are
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success

Building Community Capacity and Coordination

- Local partnerships have been redefined over the last two years
 - Schools and early education and care providers have collaborated more closely to ensure *continuity of supports* for families throughout the pandemic
 - Many communities have been reliant on increased coordination to meet *more comprehensive* family needs
- EEC supports creativity and innovation at the local level through structured funding opportunities to *build and strengthen partnerships* and *expand services for families*
 - Commonwealth Preschool Partnership Initiative (CPPI) grants incentivize school districts to partner with early education providers within their communities as they expand services for children and families
 - Summer Step Up deepens partnerships through summer in person learning, resource coordination and efforts to expand access for families
 - Coordinated Family and Community Engagement (CFCE) expands access to comprehensive services for families through local infrastructure and partnerships oriented around family needs



Community Capacity: CPPI Implementation Grants

Through the Commonwealth Preschool Partnership Initiative (CPPI), EEC grants to local education agencies (like school districts) who then contract with licensed early learning providers to collaborate in meeting community needs, with a goal of increasing Kindergarten readiness. Funding supports a thriving mixed-delivery eco-system at the community level and incentivizes the coordination of programs around family needs, rather than vice versa.

Supporting Schools to Orient Around Families

- Partnerships: School districts assemble the supports families need, including access to child care and early learning opportunities
- Wraparound Services: Proactive focus on special education, mental health, developmental screening, and increased options for families to access supports through a central point of entry
- Sustainability: End result is a sustainable system of access based on family needs

CPPI supports two expansion opportunities in FY22 (through June 2022)

- Planning grants: Planning opportunities are available to new districts and community partners. These grants support local planning to build a supply of communities ready for implementation
- Implementation grants: Funds to support extended hours are available for districts currently contracting with EEC-licensed programs to provide free preschool. Funds support district investment in private early education programs to test the braiding of funding to offer full day, full year access for families
- CPPI expansion opportunities are designed to

engage new districts and assess interest in new collaboration opportunities

CPPI will be a competitive grant in FY23

- Planning grant recipients will be given priority for full implementation funding
- FY23 grant will support districts in addressing expansion of access, as well as quality and special education alignment
- The braided funded model being tested in FY22 will be an option in the FY23 grant

In June/July/August 2021, EEC expanded supports it provides to establish local systems of support, coordinated through school districts, for families

- Summer Step Up provided summer programming for children that had not received in-person learning during FY21 school year
- Schools and partners ensured options were accessible to working families
- Summer Step Up simplified the coordination of resources to build quality interventions for children and families



Community Capacity: CFCE Family Ambassadors

Breaking Down Silos

- Coordinated Family and Community Engagement (CFCE) programs are locally based programs providing child development supports and resources to families with young children
- 90 programs reaching 350 cities and towns
- CFCE includes parent education, family engagement, early literacy and child development
- Programs build collaboration between local early education and care providers, with supported transitions between care settings, home, and school
- Targeted to families in crisis as well as ongoing child development supports, assistance for all families

Orienting Around Families

- CFCE networks orient providers and supports within communities around families and their comprehensive support needs
- Launch of Family Ambassador program innovates on the parent support model

About Family Ambassadors

- Developed in partnership with Families First, leveraging their expertise in parent leadership and family engagement
- Seeks to strengthen the family engagement capacity of Head Start and CFCE programs
- Parent leaders/volunteers work collaboratively to implement effective and inclusive practices/policies that directly impact families in their communities.

Intended outcomes include:

- Increased parent leader engagement in community needs and the systems supporting young children
- Enhanced parent leadership/advocacy skills
- Increased family engagement capacity among programs
- Strengthened family engagement policies, systems, and/or strategies

"Being a family ambassador empowered me to lead the change. The family ambassador training gave me confidence by showing how much change we can make and what we can do."

CFCE Family Ambassador



FY22 Caseload Account Overview

- Enrollment does not seem to be increasing across all populations - P26
- There has been a *slight* increase in utilization across income eligible contracts and vouchers from the previous month (84.1% percent utilization compared to anticipated placements this month - compared to 83.1%) – P27
- Waitlist numbers have increased from the previous month (16,331 this month compared to 15,050 last month) – P28-30

FY22 Caseload Account Spending Update



Number of Billed Children							
	June Actuals	July Actuals	Aug Actuals	Sept Actuals	Oct Actuals	Nov Actuals	Dec Actuals
DCF Voucher	4,528	4,686	4,781	4,670	4,466	4,491	4,507
DCF Contract	6,420	6,567	6,593	6,390	5,970	5,979	5,824
DTA Voucher	7,406	7,468	7,579	7,561	7,322	7,410	7,398
IE Voucher	18,085	18,109	18,488	18,302	17,761	18,055	18,008
IE Contract	11,703	11,886	12,127	12,172	11,370	11,671	11,719
	48,142	48,716	49,568	49,095	46,889	47,606	47,456
Actual Costs							
	June Actuals	July Actuals	Aug Actuals	Sept Actuals	Oct Actuals	Nov Actuals	Dec Actuals
3000-3060 Base Caseload	\$ 21,268,660	\$ 26,461,790	\$ 22,493,084	\$ 19,841,017	\$ 19,064,273	\$ 20,349,690	\$ 21,297,695
3000-4060 Base Caseload	\$ 23,265,577	\$ 24,695,148	\$ 24,655,661	\$ 21,450,938	\$ 20,937,502	\$ 22,695,464	\$ 23,993,144
Parent Fees	\$ 6,443,302	\$ 7,092,165	\$ 7,100,252	\$ 5,423,332	\$ 5,209,893	\$ 5,733,723	\$ 6,046,695
Total:	\$ 50,977,539	\$ 58,249,103	\$ 54,248,997	\$ 46,715,286	\$ 45,211,668	\$ 48,778,876	\$ 51,337,534
FY2021 Actuals		\$ 61,064,361	\$ 48,441,891	\$ 48,614,699	\$ 46,928,134	\$ 44,586,273	\$ 48,438,768
Difference		\$ (2,815,259)	\$ 5,807,106	\$ (1,899,412)	\$ (1,716,466)	\$ 4,192,603	\$ 2,898,766

Income Eligible Utilization - Overview



Income Eligible Child Care	Anticipated Placements	Current Placements	Difference	Percent Utilized
Voucher	21,665	18,681	2,984	86.2%
Contract	13,529	10,902	2,628	80.6%
Total	35,194	29,583	5,612	84.1%

Source:

- Voucher information based on CCRR weekly report for week ending 1/29/2022.
- Contract information based on contract utilization on 2/1/2022.

Income Eligible Utilization – Voucher Detail



CCRR	Voucher Allocation	Current Placements	Difference	Percent Utilized	Current Waitlist
Child Care Circuit (Northeast)	6,274	5,949	325	94.82%	4,848
Child Care Network (Cape & The Islands)	1,114	1,038	76	93.18%	328
Child Care Choices of Boston (Boston)	3,374	2,722	652	80.68%	2,817
Community Care for Kids/QCAP (Metro)	1,743	1,358	385	77.91%	1,152
PACE Child Care Works (Southeast)	3,466	3,200	266	92.33%	2,558
Child Care Resources (Central & Western)	5,694	4,414	1,280	77.52%	4,628
Total:	21,665	18,681	2,984	86.23%	16,331

Source:

- Voucher information based on CCRR weekly report for the week ending 1/29/2022.
- Waitlist information based on active children as of 2/2/2022

Income Eligible Utilization – Contract Detail



Region	Program Type Description	Slots Awarded	Slots Used	Flex Slots Used	Total Slots Used	Slots Open*	Percent Utilized	Current Waitlist
1	GSA - Infant to Pre-School	1,081	597	47	644	437	59.57%	1,514
	GSA - School Age	593	302	16	318	275	53.63%	909
	FCC - All Ages	295	237.5	143.5	381		129.15%	
Region Totals		1,969	1,136.5	206.5	1,343	712	68.21%	2,423
2	GSA - Infant to Pre-School	483	417	34	451	32	93.37%	1,079
	GSA - School Age	349	348.5	60	408.5		117.05%	606
	FCC - All Ages	562	533	235.5	768.5		136.74%	
Region Totals		1,394	1,298.5	329.5	1,628	32	116.79%	1,685
3	GSA - Infant to Pre-School	1,122	825	41	866	256	77.18%	3,250
	GSA - School Age	901	787	77.5	864.5	36.5	95.95%	1,571
	FCC - All Ages	748	692.5	321.5	1,014		135.56%	
Region Totals		2,771	2,304.5	440	2,744.5	293	99.04%	4,821
4	GSA - Infant to Pre-School	481	395.5	34	429.5	51.5	89.29%	1,354
	GSA - School Age	529	309	74	383	146	72.40%	705
	FCC - All Ages	423	366	73	439		103.78%	
Region Totals		1,433	1,070.5	181	1,251.5	197.5	87.33%	2,059
5	GSA - Infant to Pre-School	1,175	688.5	83	771.5	403.5	65.66%	1,878
	GSA - School Age	925	568	11	579	346	62.59%	925
	FCC - All Ages	451	351.5	0	351.5	99.5	77.94%	
Region Totals		2,551	1,608	94	1,702	849	66.72%	2,803
6	GSA - Infant to Pre-School	1,923	860	70	930	993	48.36%	1,573
	GSA - School Age	693	390.5	53	443.5	250	64.00%	967
	FCC - All Ages	795	758	101	859		108.05%	
Region Totals		3,411	2,008.5	224	2,232.5	1,243	65.45%	2,540
<i>GSA - Infant to Pre-School Total</i>		<i>6,265</i>	<i>3,783</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>4,092</i>	<i>2,173</i>	<i>65.32%</i>	<i>10,648</i>
<i>GSA - School Age Total</i>		<i>3,990</i>	<i>2,705</i>	<i>291.5</i>	<i>2,996.5</i>	<i>1,053</i>	<i>75.10%</i>	<i>5,683</i>
<i>FCC - All Ages Total</i>		<i>3,274</i>	<i>2,938.5</i>	<i>874.5</i>	<i>3,813</i>	<i>99.5</i>	<i>116.46%</i>	
Grand Total		13,529	9,426.5	1,475	10,901.5	3,325.5	80.58%	16,331
<p>* Negative values have been removed from the "Open Slot" column since they are caused by EEC's current policy of unlimited flex and do not take away from the total number of slots still available.</p>								

Source:

- Contract information based on contract utilization on 2/1/2022; Waitlist information based on active children as of 2/2/2022.

Income Eligible Utilization – Waitlist Detail



Region	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School Age	Total
Region 1 - Western	373	615	526	909	2,423
Region 2 - Central	302	432	345	606	1,685
Region 3 - Northeast	957	1,152	1,141	1,571	4,821
Region 4 - Metro	343	555	456	705	2,059
Region 5 - Southeast	473	702	703	925	2,803
Region 6 - Boston	508	678	387	967	2,540
Total:	2,956	4,134	3,558	5,683	16,331

Source:

- Waitlist information based on active children as of 2/2/2022

Appendix

Updated Organizational Chart



Updated Organizational Chart: Divisions and Units

