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Trends in Family Child Care Home Licensing Requirements and Policies for 2017

Research Brief #2



Early Childhood
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Research Brief 2: Trends in Family Child Care Home Licensing Requirements and Policies for 2017

Contents

Introduction	3
Scope and Purpose	3
Methodology	4
Compilation of State Licensing Requirements	4
NARA Survey of Licensing Programs and Policies	4
Comparative Analysis	4
Summary of Key Findings	5
Trends in State Licensing Requirements for Family Child Care Homes	7
Family Child Care Homes Licensed	7
Number of Licensed Family Child Care Homes	7
Licensed Capacity in Family Child Care Homes	8
Licensing Threshold	9
Maximum Number of Children	9
Staff Roles and Age Requirements	10
Staff Education and Ongoing Training Requirements	10
Orientation Training	11
Health and Safety Topics Required in Preservice and Orientation Training	11
Background Checks	13
Provider Health and Hiring Requirements	14
Number of Children Allowed with One Provider	14
Supervision of Children	14
Health Requirements and Medical Care	15
Nutrition and Maintaining Healthy Weight	16
Activities, Equipment, and Materials	17
Family Involvement	17
Behavioral Guidance and Discipline	18
Child Assessment	18
Care of Infants and Toddlers	18
Care of School-Age Children	19

Care of Children with Disabilities or Other Special Needs	19
Transportation	20
Facility Health and Safety Requirements	20
Trends in State Licensing Agency Policies	23
Licensing Staff Assignments and Caseloads for All Facility Types	23
Frequency of Licensing for Family Child Care Homes	23
Types of Inspections for Family Child Care Homes	23
Frequency of Inspections in Family Child Care Homes	24
Monitoring Tools Used with All Facility Types	25
Use of Technology for Licensing Child Care Facilities	27
Enforcement Actions Used with Family Child Care Homes	28
Illegally Operating Child Care Providers	28
Complaint Investigations in Child Care Facilities	29
Licensing Information on the Internet About Child Care Facilities	29
Licensing Fees for Family Child Care Homes	30
Child Care Licensing Staff Requirements	31
Child Care Licensing Staff Supports	32
Conclusion	32

Introduction

Within the early care and education system, licensing provides the baseline of protection for children and covers the broadest content, the largest number of children from birth to school age, and the largest population of providers. Licensing helps prevent various forms of harm to children—risks from the spread of disease; fire and other building safety hazards; injury; and developmental impairment from the lack of healthy relationships with adults, adequate supervision, or developmentally appropriate activities.

Licensing is a process administered by state and territory governments that sets a baseline of requirements below which it is illegal for facilities to operate.¹ States have regulations with which facilities must comply and policies to support the enforcement of those regulations. Some states may call their regulatory processes “certification” or “registration,” but for consistency, this research brief uses the terms “licensing” and “licensed” to represent all regulatory processes.

The data presented in this brief are from the 2017 Child Care Licensing Study, which is the latest in a series of large-scale research studies of requirements for child care providers and facilities as well as policies and practices for licensing agencies. Data are collected for the Child Care Licensing Studies through a document review of state child care licensing regulations and a survey of state licensing agencies. The National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance (ECQA Center) has conducted these studies in partnership with the National Association for Regulatory Administration (NARA) every three years since 2005.

The data and findings from this research allow states and territories to compare their licensing requirements and policies to national data and track trends over time. These national findings can also inform comparisons with other systems in early care and education, such as quality improvement systems. We encourage other researchers to conduct further analysis with these data to answer questions for the field.

Scope and Purpose

The purpose of this research brief is to report on the licensing requirements and policies for **family child care homes (FCCHs)** for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.² The term “state” will be used for all 51 jurisdictions.

States may define FCCHs differently in their licensing requirements. For the purpose of categorizing the types of FCCH settings states regulate, the following definition is used:

One individual who provides child care services for fewer than 24 hours per day per child, as the sole caregiver, in a private residence other than the child’s residence, unless care in excess of 24 hours is due to the nature of the parent(s)’ work (National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance, 2015).

In other research briefs in this series, licensing requirements and policies for child care centers and group child care homes (GCCH) are addressed.

Using data compiled from state child care licensing regulations and the results from a survey of state licensing agencies by the National Association for Regulatory Administration (NARA), the National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance conducted an analysis that examines the state of licensing in 2017 and identifies trends that have emerged during several years of data collection.

¹“Licensing” or “licensed” is defined as permission that providers must obtain from a state to operate a child care facility, which requires meeting specific program standards.

² This type of family child care home may also be called “small family child care home.” This brief uses the same terminology as the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ>

Methodology

Compilation of State Licensing Requirements

For this research, all data regarding **family child care home requirements** were compiled from the regulations posted in the [National Database of Child Care Licensing Regulations](#) that were in effect as of **December 31, 2017**. The licensing requirements data presented in this research brief include information only from state child care licensing regulations. Additional requirements for child care facilities may be in state statutes; administrative codes; or other local, state, or federal laws. It was not in the scope of this work to review all laws that pertain to child care facilities.

NARA Survey of Licensing Programs and Policies

The data about states' **licensing policies**, including facility monitoring, enforcement of licensing regulations, and licensing program staffing, were gathered by NARA in the [2017 NARA Child Care Licensing Programs and Policies Survey](#). NARA sent the online survey via SurveyMonkey to all state child care licensing agencies in March 2018. Respondents submitted their answers electronically, and by January 2019, all 50 states and the District of Columbia had responded.

Comparative Analysis

This brief includes a comparison with the findings from the 2014 Child Care Licensing Study that were reported in the ECQA Center's brief [Research Brief #2: Trends in Family Child Care Home Licensing Regulations and Policies for 2014](#). The brief, published in 2015, includes a comparison of the 2014 data with previous Child Care Licensing Studies from 2005, 2007, 2008, and 2011.³

The number of states included in the data set for 2017 differs from 2014. This is because two U.S. territories did not respond to the 2017 NARA Child Care Licensing Programs and Policies Survey. Throughout the brief, notes explain that the dataset for 2017 has 51 states, including the District of Columbia, and the dataset from 2014 has 53 states, including the District of Columbia and 2 territories (Guam and the Virgin Islands).

In this brief, findings that show a significant increase or decrease in the number or percentage of states with a specific requirement or policy are identified with upward and downward facing arrows, shown below:



If there is no arrow next to a finding, the number or percentage of states changed by a very small amount or stayed the same from 2014 to 2017. Please note that some changes may also be due to the differences in the number of states in each set of data.

³ Findings from the 2011 Child Care Licensing Study is available in *Research Brief #2: Trends in Family Child Care Home Licensing Regulations and Policies for 2011* at <https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/resource/research-brief-2-trends-family-child-care-home-licensing-requirements-and-policies-2011>. Reports from the 2005, 2007, and 2008 studies are available at <http://www.naralicensing.org/child-care-licensing-study>.

Summary of Key Findings

Key findings emerge from reviewing and comparing all the data collected in 2014 and 2017. The data for these findings and many other indicators are detailed in the remaining sections of this research brief.

Findings: Licensing Requirements for Family Child Care Homes

Since 2014, more than two-thirds of states that license FCCHs (31; 70 percent) have made changes to their licensing regulations for family child care homes, and many significant trends have emerged.

- The number of licensed FCCHs have decreased by 22 percent, but total licensed capacity for all facility types has increased by 0.54 percent.
- States have added requirements or increased preservice qualifications for FCCH providers.
- Several states increased the number of annual training hours for FCCH providers. The median number of hours required is 12.
- Several states added preservice or orientation training requirements in health and safety topics between 2014 and 2017. The largest increases were in the topics of prevention and control of infectious diseases, precautions in transporting children, administration of medication, reduction of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and use of safe sleeping practices, recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect, and emergency preparedness and response planning.
- Several more states required five types of background checks—criminal history records, state fingerprints, federal fingerprints, child abuse and neglect registries, and the sex offender registry—for FCCH providers. This number increased from 16 to 29 states between 2014 and 2017.
- More states have requirements about the amount of time children should spend in physical activity and limits on children's screen time (such as computers, television, and videos).
- Several states added requirements about emergency preparedness procedures, having an emergency and evacuation plan, and conducting fire and emergency drills.

Findings: Licensing Agency Policies for Family Child Care Homes

There are several promising trends in child care **licensing policies** about monitoring and enforcement from 2014 to 2017. Some of these findings are about policies for family child care homes and some are about policies for all types of licensed facilities.

- The average caseload for licensing line staff decreased from 97 centers and homes in 2014 to 81 centers and homes in 2017.
- The percentage of states that conduct unannounced routine compliance inspections of FCCHs increased from 69 percent in 2014 to 98 percent in 2017.
- Ninety-three percent of states reported conducting inspections of FCCHs at least once a year, compared to 76 percent in 2014.
- Most states continue to use monitoring strategies—such as using abbreviated compliance forms and determining the frequency of monitoring based on compliance history—that promote efficiency and allow better allocation of resources and staff. More states report using a key indicator system to determine the rules to include on an abbreviated compliance form (up from 8 states to 10).
- More states (65 percent, up from 53 percent) report having conducted a risk assessment of requirements to identify those that pose the greatest risk of harm to children if a child care facility is not in compliance.
- The most common enforcement actions are revocation, denial, or nonrenewal of a license; emergency or immediate closure of a facility; issuance of a conditional license; and civil fines.
- Since 2005 the number of states posting inspection reports has more than quadrupled, increasing from 9 states to 43 states in 2017.
- More states require licensing line staff to complete training each year (73 percent, up from 53 percent).

Trends in State Licensing Requirements for Family Child Care Homes

The information in this section was compiled and analyzed from the licensing regulations for FCCHs posted in the [National Database of Child Care Licensing Regulations](#) that were in effect on December 31, 2017.

Family Child Care Homes Licensed

- ◆ Forty-four states, including the District of Columbia, license FCCHs, defined as one adult caring for a group of children in the provider's residence.⁴
 - Seven states do not license FCCHs as defined above—Arizona, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, New Jersey, Ohio, and South Dakota.
 - Most of these states license home-based providers that meet the definition of a group child care home.⁵
 - Louisiana, New Jersey, and South Dakota do not have mandatory licensing requirements for any home-based providers, whether defined as a family child care home or a group child care home.⁶

Dates of Regulations

- Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, 31 states (70 percent) made changes to their FCCH licensing regulations since the data were last collected in 2014. Of these 31 states, 27 had new regulations go into effect in 2016 and 2017.
- One state (South Carolina) has not changed its regulations since 1993; Hawaii has not changed its regulations since 2002.

Number of Licensed Family Child Care Homes

- ◆ In 2017, a total of 86,309 licensed FCCHs were in the United States, with a total of 233,230 licensed child care facilities (child care centers, family child care homes, and group child care homes) overall, as shown in table 1. FCCHs are 37 percent of the total number of licensed child care facilities.
- ↓ The number of FCCHs has decreased by 22 percent since 2014. The total number of licensed centers and homes decreased by 10 percent.
 - States reported that increased regulations and the economy are reasons for the decrease. They also mentioned that many providers are aging and retiring.

⁴ In the 2014 Child Care Licensing Study, we reported that the number of states that licensed FCCHs was 46. The difference is because two territories (Guam and the Virgin Islands) were included in the 2014 study. Those territories did not respond to the survey for the 2017 Child Care Licensing Study, so they were not included in the 2017 data set.

⁵ A group child care home (GCCH) is defined as two or more adults caring for a group of children in the provider's residence.

⁶ Louisiana, New Jersey, and South Dakota allow home-based child care providers to apply for a license voluntarily and have requirements for these providers if they receive payment from public funds.

Table 1. Number of Licensed Family Child Care Homes, 2014 and 2017

Number of Facilities ^a	2014	2017	Difference	Percentage Change
Family child care homes ^{b, c}	111,353	86,309	-25,044	-22.49%
Total number of licensed facilities	260,014	233,230	-26,784	-10.30%

Notes: *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

^a Data about the number of licensed facilities were collected in the NARA Child Care Licensing Programs and Policies Survey.

^b One state (Minnesota) combined the number of FCCHs and GCCHs in its response to the 2014 survey but separated the data into the two categories in its 2017 survey response. For consistency in this analysis, the number of FCCHs and GCCHs were combined for the 2017 data and reported as FCCHs.

^c One state (Georgia) no longer has a category of licensed GCCHs. All homes are now categorized as FCCHs. For consistency in this analysis, the number of FCCHs and GCCHs were combined for the 2014 data and reported as FCCHs.

Licensed Capacity in Family Child Care Homes

◆ In 2017, there were 9.9 million licensed slots in all child care facility types, as shown in table 2.⁷



The number of licensed slots in FCCHs decreased by 21 percent from 2014 to 2017.



The total licensed capacity for centers, family child care homes, and group child care homes increased by 0.54 percent during that same time period.

◆ Eight percent of licensed child care slots are in FCCHs.

Table 2. Licensed Capacity in Family Child Care Homes, 2014 and 2017

Licensed Capacity ^a	2014	2017	Difference	Percentage Change
Family child care homes ^{b, c}	959,831	761,006	-198,825	-20.71%
Total licensed capacity	9,844,604	9,897,679	53,075	+0.54%

Notes: *N* = 43 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCH. Alabama was not included because they did not provide data about licensed capacity in both 2014 and 2017.

^a Data about licensed capacity were collected in the NARA Child Care Licensing Programs and Policies Survey.

^b One state (Minnesota) combined the number of FCCHs and GCCHs in its response to the 2014 survey but separated the data into the two categories in its 2017 survey response. For consistency in this analysis, the licensed capacity for FCCHs and GCCHs were combined for the 2017 data and reported as FCCHs.

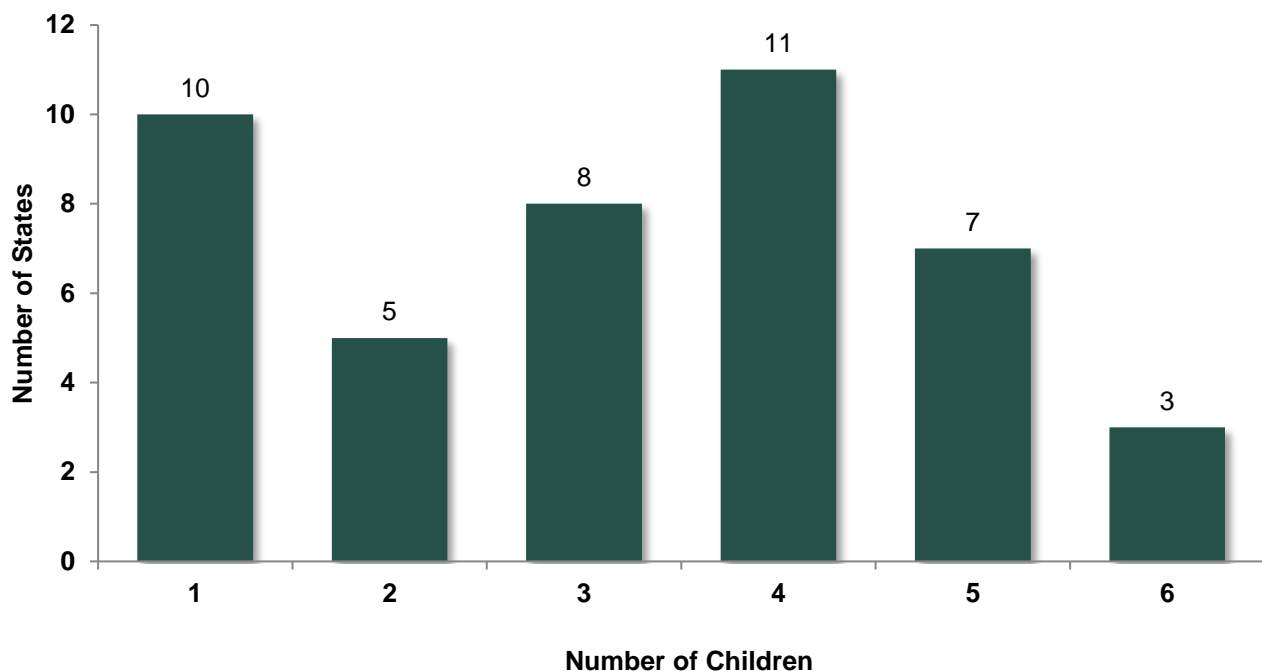
^c One state (Georgia) no longer has a category of licensed GCCHs. All homes are now categorized as FCCHs. For consistency in this analysis, the licensed capacity for FCCHs and GCCHs were combined for the 2014 data and reported as FCCHs.

⁷ Data are based on responses from 43 states (including the District of Columbia). Alabama did not provide data about licensed capacity in both 2014 and 2017 and was not included in the analysis of licensed capacity.

Licensing Threshold

- ◆ As shown in figure 1, 10 states require FCCHs to be licensed if there is just 1 child in care who is not related to the provider—Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Washington.
- ◆ Most states set the licensing threshold for FCCHs at 3 or 4 children.
 - Since 2014, Virginia has lowered its threshold from 6 to 5 children.

Figure 1. Licensing Thresholds for Family Child Care Homes, 2017



Note: *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

Maximum Number of Children

Typically, FCCHs have one adult provider caring for a group of children.

- ◆ Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, 11 (25 percent) allow no more than 6 children in the home.
- ◆ Thirteen states (30 percent) allow 6 preschool children plus additional school-age children. These states allow from 2 to 6 additional school-age children in care during before- and after-school hours or during school vacations. Most allow three or four additional children. In a few states, an additional adult is needed when additional school-age children are in care.
- ◆ Ten states (23 percent) allow 10 or more preschool-age children in FCCHs.
- ◆ Nearly all states (98 percent) set a limit on the number of infants and toddlers that can be in FCCHs.
- ◆ Forty-three states (98 percent) count providers' children or other children living in family child care homes in the maximum numbers allowed.

Staff Roles and Age Requirements

- ◆ All states that license FCCHs have requirements for the **provider** role. Twenty-nine states (66 percent) have requirements for the **assistant provider** role.

Defining Family Child Care Roles

The **provider** is the person responsible for getting a license with the state, operating the FCCH business in his or her home, and caring for the children. Some providers choose to hire an **assistant** to help with operation of the home and care of the children.

- ◆ The most common age requirement is that providers and assistant providers be at least 18 years old.

Staff Education and Ongoing Training Requirements

- ◆ Eighteen states (41 percent) require FCCH providers to have a high school diploma or General Educational Development (GED) certificate, as shown in table 3. Only 3 states require assistant providers to have a diploma or GED.

↑ Since 2014, Vermont added a requirement that FCCH providers must have a high school diploma or GED. Two states—Arkansas and Vermont—added the requirement for assistant providers.

Table 3. Number of States with Requirements for High School Diploma or GED, Preservice Qualifications, and Ongoing Training, 2017

FCCH Role	Role Regulated	High School Diploma or GED ^a	Preservice Qualifications	Ongoing Training
Provider	44	17	35	41
Assistant provider	29	3	8	17

Notes: N = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

^a Required qualifications vary by role and state. In some cases, only a high school diploma or equivalent is required, but most of the time, other preservice qualifications—such as training, credentials, or experience—are also necessary.

- ◆ The most common **minimum preservice qualification** for both FCCH providers and assistant providers is clock hours of training.
 - ↑ Four states have added a requirement for preservice qualifications for FCCH providers since 2014—Iowa, New Hampshire, Texas, and West Virginia. Three additional states have increased the amount of preservice education required for FCCH providers—the District of Columbia, Kansas, and New York.
 - ↑ Four states—Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, and Vermont—have added a requirement for preservice qualifications for *assistant* providers.
- ◆ The number of **ongoing training hours** required annually for FCCH providers ranges from 4 to 30, and from 5 to 18 for assistant providers. The median number of required training hours for FCCH providers and assistant providers is 12. More than three-quarters of states that require ongoing training specify the content of the training for providers (33; 80 percent) and assistant providers (13; 76 percent).

- ↑ Nine states have increased the number of ongoing training hours for FCCH providers—Alaska, the District of Columbia, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Wyoming.
- ↑ Two states—the District of Columbia and Georgia—have added an ongoing training requirement for assistant providers. Two states—New Hampshire and Vermont—have increased the number of ongoing training hours for assistant providers.

Orientation Training

- ◆ Twenty-eight states (64 percent) that license FCCHs require providers to complete some type of orientation training, with most of these requiring providers to complete an orientation to the licensing process (20; 71 percent).
- ↑ Two states (North Carolina and Tennessee) have added this requirement since 2014.

Health and Safety Topics Required in Preservice and Orientation Training

First Aid and CPR

- ◆ As shown in table 4, 42 states require FCCH providers to complete first aid training, and 40 states require cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training before working with children or soon after employment. Thirty-four of the states requiring CPR training (85 percent) specify that the training must focus on infants and children.

Table 4. Number of States with First Aid and CPR Training Included in Preservice or Orientation Licensing Requirements, 2014 and 2017

First Aid and CPR Training	2014 (N = 46)	2017 (N = 44)
First aid training required	42	42
Training focused on infants and children	17	16
CPR training required	40	40
Training focused on infants and children	34	34

Notes: *N* = 46 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

Health and Safety Training Topics

- ◆ As shown in table 5, in 2017, 64 percent of states required FCCH providers to complete preservice or orientation training about the prevention of sudden infant death syndrome and the use of safe sleeping practices. Fifty-nine percent of states required providers to complete training related to detecting and reporting child abuse and neglect, and 55 percent required training in emergency preparedness.

↑ Table 5 also shows that large numbers of states added preservice or orientation training requirements for FCCH providers in health and safety topics from 2014 to 2017. The number of states that added requirements are as follows:

- Prevention and control of infectious diseases—13 states
- Precautions in transporting children—13 states.
- Administration of medication—12 states
- Prevention of sudden infant death syndrome and use of safe sleeping practices—11 states
- Recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect—11 states
- Emergency preparedness and response planning—11 states

Table 5. Number of States with Health and Safety Training Topics Included in Preservice or Orientation Licensing Requirements, 2014 and 2017

Health and Safety Training Topics	2014 (N = 46)	2017 (N = 44)
Prevention of sudden infant death syndrome and use of safe sleeping practices	17	28
Recognition and reporting of child abuse and neglect	15	26
Emergency preparedness and response planning	13	24
Prevention of shaken baby syndrome, abusive head trauma, and child maltreatment	12	23
Administration of medication	9	21
Prevention and control of infectious diseases	7	20
Precautions in transporting children	5	18
Prevention of and response to emergencies due to food and allergic reactions	n.d.	14
Handling and storage of hazardous materials and the appropriate disposal of biocontaminants	n.d.	14
Building and physical premises safety	n.d.	13

Notes: N = 46 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. N = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

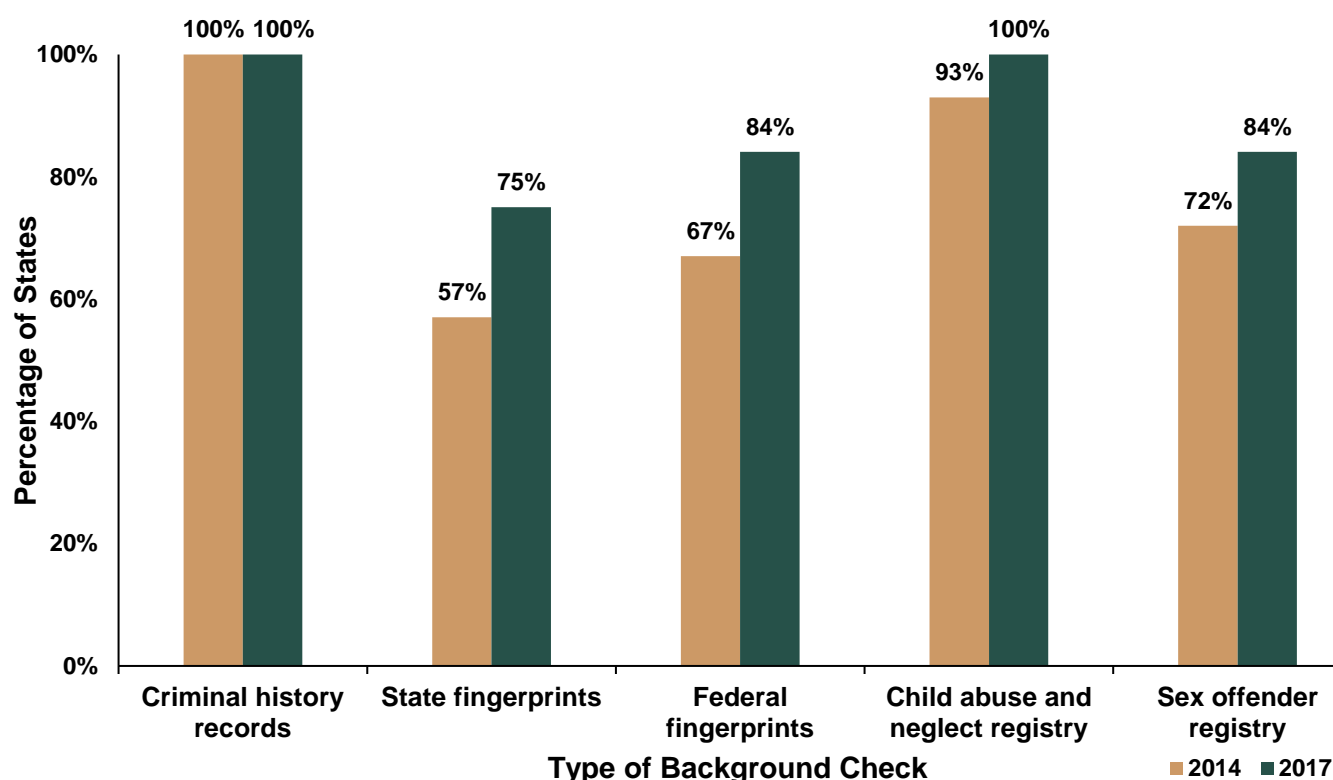
n.d. = Data are not available from 2014.

Background Checks

- Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, all require at least 1 type of background check for FCCH providers, with all states requiring checks of criminal history records and child abuse and neglect registries. Thirty-eight states (86 percent) require providers to have fingerprint checks (either state, federal, or both).

As shown in figure 2, the percentage of states that require checks of fingerprints, child abuse and neglect registries, and sex offender registries has increased since 2014.

Figure 2. Background Check Requirements for Family Child Care Homes, 2014 and 2017



Notes: $N = 46$ states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. $N = 44$ states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

- Twenty-nine states (66 percent) require all five types of background checks—criminal history records, state fingerprints, federal fingerprints, child abuse and neglect registries, and the sex offender registry—for FCCH providers.

The number of states that conducted all five types of background checks was 16 (35 percent) in 2014.

- Thirty-three states (75 percent) require FCCH providers to sign criminal-status statements.
- Twenty-two states (50 percent) require background checks to be completed every 5 years. Eighteen states (41 percent) require checks be completed more frequently, ranging from annually to every 4 years.

Provider Health and Hiring Requirements

- ◆ Thirty-two states (73 percent) require FCCH providers to have a physical exam or provide a health statement from a physician before working with children.
- ◆ Twenty-three states (52 percent) require FCCH providers to have a tuberculosis screening.
- ◆ Seventeen states (39 percent) require references from providers at initial licensure.

Number of Children Allowed with One Provider

- ◆ All states that license FCCHs have requirements about the maximum number of children (including infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and additional school-age children) that can be cared for by one adult provider.
 - The largest number of states allow one provider to care for either six or eight children.
 - The average number of children allowed per provider is nine.
- ◆ Table 6 shows that 75 percent of states that license FCCHs allow one provider to care for more than six children.
 - Eighteen states (41 percent) allow the total number of children to increase for the care of school-age children during part of the day.
 - Forty-one states (93 percent) set limits on the number of infant and toddlers allowed in the group.

Table 6. Maximum Number of Children Allowed with One Provider, 2017

Number of Children Allowed	Number of States
6 children	11
7 children	1
8 children	11
9 children	4
10 children	8
12 children	8
16 children	1

Note: *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

Supervision of Children

- ◆ Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, 43 (98 percent) have requirements for providers about the supervision of children in care. Among those states, some specify that providers must always be able to see or hear children or that providers must be free of other duties while supervising children.
- ◆ Forty-two states (95 percent) that license FCCHs have specific requirements about the supervision of children during at least one of the times or activities listed in table 7.

Table 7. Supervision Requirements for Family Child Care Homes, 2017

Times and Activities	Number of States
Transportation in vehicles	42
Swimming or water activities	40
Field trips	35
Outdoor play	34
Evening or overnight care	28
Naptime	24

Note: *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

Health Requirements and Medical Care

- ◆ Twenty-seven states (61 percent) require children to have a physical exam when enrolling in an FCCH.
- ◆ As shown in table 8, all states except one require children to have immunizations to enroll in FCCHs. However, most of these states allow exemptions from immunization requirements if written statements are provided from a parent or guardian (65 percent) or a physician (60 percent).

Table 8. Immunization Requirements for Children in Family Child Care Homes, 2017

Immunization Requirements	Number of States
Immunization requirements for children	
Children are required to have immunizations to enroll in an FCCH.	43
State sets time for when immunization records must be submitted to the FCCH after enrollment.	13
State has requirements that address immunization records for homeless families.	8
Immunization exemptions for children	
State allows parents and guardians to provide a written statement that they do not wish to have their child immunized.	28
State allows physicians to provide a written statement for exemption from immunizations for medical need.	26
State allows FCCHs to exclude children until immunization records or exemption statements are provided.	9
State allows FCCHs to accept a child on a conditional basis if not all immunizations are complete.	7
State allows FCCHs to refuse to accept children who have been exempted from immunization by parents.	1

Note: *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

- ◆ Forty-two states (95 percent) that license FCCHs have requirements about the administration of medication to children. FCCHs in nearly all these states must
 - obtain permission from parents to administer medications (40 states; 95 percent),
 - keep records of medications given to children (33 states; 79 percent), and
 - get written instructions about how to give the medication to children (36 states; 86 percent).
- ◆ Twenty-one states (48 percent) require FCCH providers to complete training about the administration of medication.
- ◆ Twenty-one states (48 percent) allow FCCHs to exclude children who are mildly ill, meaning that FCCH providers can require children to stay at home until they are well enough to return to the program.
- ◆ Three states (7 percent) —Hawaii, New York, and North Carolina—require FCCHs to have a health consultant available to the FCCH for medical advice and other medical services.

Nutrition and Maintaining Healthy Weight

- ◆ Forty-one states (93 percent) have requirements for FCCHs about the nutritional content of meals and snacks served to children.
- ◆ Table 9 shows the number of states with requirements in their licensing regulations that help with preventing obesity and maintaining healthy weight in young children. The following have changed since 2014:
 - ▲ Six states have added requirements for FCCHs about the amount of time children should participate in physical activity—Alaska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Texas, Utah, and Vermont.
 - ▲ Seven states have added requirements about screen time—Arkansas, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, and Utah.

Table 9. Number of States with Requirements for Family Child Care Homes about Maintaining Healthy Weight in Children, 2014 and 2017

Healthy Weight Requirement	2014 (N = 46)	2017 (N = 44)
Nutrition		
Water for drinking must be freely available to children throughout the day.	27	25
Requirements are in place about breastfeeding or feeding breast milk to children in care.	20	23
Fruits or vegetables must be served at every meal.	11	11
Soft drinks or other sugary drinks are prohibited.	5	4
Providers must limit servings of 100 percent juice to one 4- to 6-ounce serving per day.	3	3
Low-fat or nonfat milk must be served to children age 2 and older.	1	1
Physical activity		
Daily outdoor play is required when weather permits.	37	38

Healthy Weight Requirement	2014 (N = 46)	2017 (N = 44)
Duration of daily physical activity is specified.	7	13
Screen time		
State has rules about children's use of television, computers, or other electronic media.	20	26
State requires that content of electronic media be age-appropriate, educational, nonviolent, and the like.	15	20
State sets limits on the amount of screen time allowed.	13	19
Use of electronic media is prohibited for children younger than age 2.	1	5

Notes: *N* = 46 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

Activities, Equipment, and Materials

- ◆ Thirty-eight states (86 percent) specify the types of activities—such as outdoor play, active play, quiet play, naptime, and group activities—that must be included in children's daily schedules.
- ◆ Twenty-nine states (66 percent) specify that the domains of children's development must be addressed in activities. Most of these states require FCCHs to address children's social, physical, language and literacy, cognitive and intellectual, and emotional development.
- ◆ Twenty-five states (57 percent) have requirements for the types of equipment and materials FCCHs must have for children, such as indoor and outdoor gross-motor equipment, fine-motor manipulatives, books and other literacy materials, and art supplies.

Family Involvement

- ◆ Six states have family involvement requirements for FCCHs—Alaska, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Pennsylvania. Three of these states—Alaska, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania—require FCCHs to provide opportunities for families to be involved in activities.
 - ▲ There were four states with family involvement requirements in 2014. Alaska and Arkansas have added these requirements since 2014.
- ◆ Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, 38 (86 percent) have requirements about communication with families.
 - Five states require FCCHs to keep logs of children's care and to communicate with families—Georgia, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and Rhode Island.
 - Two states require FCCHs to hold regularly scheduled meetings with families—Hawaii and Massachusetts.
- ◆ Thirty-nine states (89 percent) require FCCHs to always provide families with access to the facility when their child is present.

Behavioral Guidance and Discipline

- ◆ Thirty-two states (73 percent) specify the types of discipline or behavioral guidance that FCCH providers can use with children.
 - One state (South Carolina) does not have a requirement that prohibits the use of corporal punishment in FCCHs.
- ◆ Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, 43 (98 percent) specify forms of discipline that FCCHs are not allowed to use with children. All these states prohibit physical or corporal punishment, and more than 90 percent prohibit denial of food and abusive and insulting language.
- ◆ Twenty-six states (59 percent) require FCCHs to have a written policy about behavioral guidance and discipline.
- ◆ Seven states require FCCHs to have policies about the expulsion of children from FCCHs—Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Vermont.

Child Assessment

- ◆ Three states (Massachusetts, Nevada, and Vermont) require FCCHs to use observation or assessment methods, or both, to document children's development and to share the results of assessments with families.

Care of Infants and Toddlers

- ◆ Thirty-nine states (89 percent) require that infants be put on their backs to sleep to reduce incidences of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). As shown in table 10, most states have requirements about physician authorization for different sleep positions and prohibit the use of soft bedding in cribs.

Table 10. Number of States with Requirements for Family Child Care Homes about Reducing the Risk of SIDS, 2014 and 2017

SIDS Reduction Requirements	2014 (N = 46)	2017 (N = 44)
Infants must be placed on their backs to sleep.	39	39
Physicians may authorize different sleep positions for infants.	35	35
Soft bedding or materials must not be used in cribs.	26	26
Facilities must use cribs that meet the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission requirements.	17	17
Staff are required to complete preservice or orientation training about reducing SIDS.	17	28
Parents can authorize a different sleep position for infants.	3	3

Notes: *N* = 46 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

- ◆ Thirty-seven states (84 percent) have requirements about how to feed infants, and 23 (52 percent) have requirements about breastfeeding or feeding breast milk to children in care.



Since 2014, 3 states—Kansas, Kentucky, and Maryland—have added requirements for FCCHs about breastfeeding or feeding breast milk to children in care.

Care of School-Age Children

- ◆ Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, 20 (45 percent) have incorporated requirements for the care of school-age children into the regulations for FCCHs. Of these 20 states,
 - 13 states (65 percent) specify the types of activities FCCHs should provide for school-age children,
 - 7 states (35 percent) have requirements specific to the supervision of children in this age group, and
 - 7 states (35 percent) require FCCHs to have specific types of equipment for school-age children.

Care of Children with Disabilities or Other Special Needs

- ◆ Thirty-five states (80 percent) have requirements in their FCCH regulations about the care of children with special needs. Table 11 includes some of the most common requirements for FCCHs.

Table 11. Requirements about the Care of Children with Disabilities or Special Needs for Family Child Care Homes, 2017

Requirements about the Care of Children with Disabilities	Number of States
The FCCH must keep information about disabilities or special needs in children's records.	14
The FCCH must obtain information from parents about children's disabilities or special needs.	10
The FCCH must obtain information from physicians about children's disabilities or special needs.	9
The FCCH must develop activity plans or accommodate existing plans for children with disabilities or special needs.	7
The FCCH must develop plans for caring for children with disabilities or special needs.	7
For children identified as having a disability or special need, the FCCH must keep individualized education program plans or individual family services plans in records.	3

Note: *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

Transportation

- ◆ Of the 44 states that license FCCHs, 43 (98 percent) have requirements about transporting children in vehicles. Table 12 shows other requirements states have for transporting children.

Table 12. Transportation Requirements for Family Child Care Homes, 2017

Transportation Requirements	Number of States
Safety restraints for children (for example, seat belts, car seats)	41
Driver requirements (for example, driver's license, minimum-age requirements)	38
Specific child-staff ratio requirements for transporting children in vehicles	13
Supervision of children when they board and exit vehicles	13
Attendance records of children being transported	11
Additional checks for children remaining on board once vehicles are unloaded	7

Note: *N* = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

Facility Health and Safety Requirements

- ◆ As shown in table 13, between 2014 and 2017, there have been some increases in the number of states with common health and safety requirements for FCCHs, especially in emergency preparedness. Some of the small decreases and inconsistencies between 2017 and 2014 are caused by the difference in sample size (two territories were included only in the 2014 data).
- ↑ Eight states added requirements for FCCHs about having an emergency and evacuation plan—Alaska, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee.
- ↑ Five states added requirements for FCCHs about emergency preparedness procedures—North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, and Vermont.
- ↑ Four states added requirements for FCCHs about conducting fire and emergency drills—Alaska, Oregon, Tennessee, and Vermont.
- ↑ Five states added requirements for FCCHs about the release of children at the end of the day—Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Table 13. Number of States with Requirements about Health and Safety for Family Child Care Homes, 2014 and 2017

State Health and Safety Requirements	2014 (<i>N</i> = 46) ^a	2017 (<i>N</i> = 44) ^a
Environmental tests and inspections		
Environmental tests (for example, lead paint, lead in water, asbestos, radon)	14	15
Environmental health inspections ^b	15	14
Building code inspections ^b	10	12

State Health and Safety Requirements	2014 (N = 46) ^a	2017 (N = 44) ^a
Indoor and outdoor space		
Amount of indoor space per child is 35 square feet	25	24
Amount of outdoor space per child is 75 square feet	12	11
Surfaces under outdoor play equipment	31	30
Fence or other enclosure around outdoor space	23	24
Protection from bodies of water (for example, ponds, rivers, and lakes)	27	31
Swimming pool requirements	41	41
Fire safety and emergency preparedness		
Fire inspections ^b	26	27
Fire and emergency drills	39	42
Smoke detectors required in FCCHs	37	36
Fire extinguishers required in FCCHs	32	32
Emergency preparedness procedures	36	40
Emergency and evacuation plans	19	26
Security		
Daily attendance records	28	28
Procedures for accepting and releasing children	18	23
Insurance		
Liability insurance	6	8
Automobile insurance	25	25
Reporting injuries, deaths, and child abuse and neglect		
All serious injuries that happen to children reported to licensing agency	33	33
All deaths of children reported to licensing agency	28	27
Suspected child abuse and neglect reported; role as mandated reporter	n.d.	40
Handwashing		
Handwashing for staff	41	40
Handwashing for children	41	40
Diapering		
Requirements for diapering	39	39
Sanitation of diapering area	32	33
Specification of when diapers are changed	27	29

State Health and Safety Requirements	2014 (N = 46) ^a	2017 (N = 44) ^a
Smoking policies		
Smoking not allowed in the FCCH, in areas used to care for children, or in the presence of children	39	39
Firearms and other hazards		
Firearms allowed in homes, but must be in locked containers, closets, or other safe locations	39	39
Firearms not allowed in homes	2	2
Restricted access to hazardous supplies and materials	42	41

Notes: N = 46 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. N = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

n.d. = Data not available from 2014.

^a The decreases in number of states are because 2 territories were included only in the 2014 data.

^b Data about environmental health, building code, and fire inspections were collected in the NARA Child Care Licensing Programs and Policies Survey.

Trends in State Licensing Agency Policies

The information in this section was compiled and analyzed from the 2014 and 2017 NARA Child Care Licensing Programs and Policies Survey. Some of these findings are about policies for family child care homes and some are about policies for all types of licensed facilities.

Licensing Staff Assignments and Caseloads for All Facility Types

- ◆ Most state licensing agencies (80 percent) assign licensing line staff to inspect both child care centers and homes.⁸
- ◆ Based on information reported from state licensing agencies, licensing line staff carry an estimated average caseload of 81 centers and homes.
 - ↓ The average caseload for licensing line staff decreased from 97 facilities in 2014.
- ◆ Across the board, the states reported caseloads that ranged from 26 facilities in Tennessee to 182 in Rhode Island.
 - NARA recommends that licensing agencies calculate workload standards to account for local variables, but that the average workload for inspectors should not exceed 50–60 facilities (Lapp-Payne, 2011).

Frequency of Licensing for Family Child Care Homes

- ◆ In nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of states, FCCH licenses are valid for either 1 or 2 years (34 percent and 30 percent, respectively). Nonexpiring licenses are issued for FCCHs in seven states (16 percent)—Arkansas, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Washington, and Wisconsin.
 - ↓ Nine states reported having nonexpiring licenses in 2014. The states that no longer had nonexpiring licenses in 2017 are Maryland and Texas.

Types of Inspections for Family Child Care Homes

- ◆ As shown in table 14, all states conduct an inspection **before issuing a license** to an FCCH. Eighty-four percent of states conduct an **announced** inspection before issuing a license.
 - ↑ In 2014, among states that conducted inspections before licensing an FCCH, 64 percent conducted **only announced** inspections. This number has gone up: in 2017, 80 percent conducted only announced inspections. In 2014, more states (10) reported conducting both announced and unannounced inspections before issuing a license to an FCCH than in 2017 (2 states).
- ◆ All states except one make **routine compliance** inspections to FCCHs, and 98 percent of those states always conduct these inspections **unannounced**. The state that does not conduct routine inspections reported that it conducts inspections for license renewal.
 - ↑ In 2014, 69 percent of states that conducted routine inspections in FCCHs used **only unannounced** inspections for this purpose, compared to 98 percent in 2017. In 2014, more states (13) reported conducting both announced and unannounced inspections for routine compliance than in 2017 (1 state).

⁸ See the “Child Care Licensing Staff Requirements” section for findings about licensing staff qualifications and training.

- ◆ Most of the 33 states that conduct inspections for **license renewal** in FCCHs use unannounced inspections for this purpose.

Table 14. Number of States Conducting Announced and Unannounced Inspections, by Type, in Family Child Care Homes, 2014 and 2017

Type of Inspection	2014 (N = 46)	2017 (N = 44)
Inspection conducted before issuing a license	44	44
Announced only	28	35
Unannounced only	6	6
Both announced and unannounced	10	2
Inspection not conducted	2	0
No response	0	1
Inspection conducted for routine compliance	45	43
Announced only	1	0
Unannounced only	31	42
Both announced and unannounced	13	1
Inspection not conducted	1	1
Inspection conducted for license renewal	31	32
Announced only	10	11
Unannounced only	16	19
Both announced and unannounced	5	2
Inspection not conducted	4	4
License is nonexpiring (no renewal)	9	7
No response	1	1

Notes: N = 46 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. N = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

Frequency of Inspections in Family Child Care Homes

- ◆ As shown in table 15, most states inspect FCCHs **at least once a year**.
- ↑ Forty-one states (93 percent) reported conducting inspections at least once a year, compared with 35 states (76 percent) in 2014.

Table 15. Frequency of Licensing Inspections in Family Child Care Homes, Number of States in 2014 and 2017

Frequency of Inspections	2014 (N = 46)	2017 (N = 44)
More than three times a year	1	3
Three times a year	4	2
Twice a year	11	12
Once a year	19	24
Once every 2 years	6	2
Once every 3 years	1	1
Less than once every 3 years	3	0
Facility not inspected	1	0

Notes: N = 46 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) that licensed FCCHs in 2014. N = 44 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2017.

Monitoring Tools Used with All Facility Types

States report using various tools and strategies to monitor child care facilities' compliance with licensing requirements. These include conducting abbreviated inspections based on a selected set of requirements, determining frequency of inspections based on facilities' compliance records, and providing technical assistance (TA) to child care providers to support compliance with requirements. Most states have also identified requirements that pose the greatest risk of harm to children if a center or home is not in compliance with them.

Abbreviated Compliance Inspection Forms

- ◆ Thirty-five states (69 percent) report using abbreviated compliance forms that shorten the list of requirements checked during inspections.
 - Twenty-three (66 percent) of these states report that abbreviated compliance forms are used during routine compliance inspections.
 - Twenty-three (66 percent) of these states have specific policies for determining when to switch from an abbreviated compliance form during an inspection to a full compliance review of all regulations.
 - Most states report that they often chose the rules for inclusion in abbreviated compliance forms based on a consensus about rules considered most critical to protecting children's health and safety and an assessment of risk of harm to children.
- ↑ In 2017, 10 states (29 percent) reported developing a set of key indicators that could predict overall compliance as a method for determining the rules to include on an abbreviated compliance form. Eight states reported using key indicators in 2014.

Differential Monitoring Based on Compliance

“Differential monitoring” is a method for determining the frequency of monitoring based on an assessment of a facility’s compliance with regulations.

- ◆ Eighteen states (35 percent) report using differential monitoring to determine the frequency of inspections.

Risk Assessment of Requirements

- ▲ In 2017, 33 states (65 percent) reported having conducted a risk assessment to identify the requirements in their licensing regulations that pose the greatest risk of harm to children. Twenty-eight states (53 percent) reported conducting a risk assessment in 2014.
 - Most of the 33 states that conducted a risk assessment in 2017 identified categories of requirements as high-risk (13; 39 percent) or identified the highest-risk requirements (6 states; 18 percent). Thirteen states (39 percent) assigned a risk level or weight to all requirements.
- ◆ Table 16 shows the common uses for a risk assessment of licensing requirements as it relates to monitoring and enforcement efforts.

Table 16. States’ Use of Risk Assessment of Licensing Requirements, 2017

Use of Risk Assessment	Number of States
Determining frequency of inspections based on risk level of violations	17
Determining enforcement actions based on risk level of violations	15
Categorizing violations	15
Monitoring high-risk rules during abbreviated inspections	14

Note: *N* = 33 states that report conducting a risk assessment of their licensing requirements in 2017.

Technical Assistance

- ◆ Nearly all states (49; 96 percent) report providing technical assistance and consultation during monitoring activities to help programs achieve compliance with regulations.
- ◆ Forty-five states (88 percent) report providing TA to programs to help with specific noncompliance issues.
- ◆ Thirty-four states (67 percent) report that they provide TA to help programs improve quality and exceed minimum licensing requirements.
- ◆ The types of TA that licensing agencies provide to individual FCCHs include consultation and resources to help with specific compliance issues. Licensing agencies also offer training and resources to groups of child care providers about topics on which all providers need information.

Use of Technology for Licensing Child Care Facilities

- ◆ Thirty-four states (67 percent) report using portable devices with specific software—such as laptops, portable digital assistants, and tablets—for capturing information during licensing inspections to help staff efficiently inspect and monitor licensed facilities.
- ◆ Twenty-one states (41 percent) have an online license application.
- ◆ Forty-seven states (92 percent) have an automated licensing data system. Three states report that their data system is in development; one state reported having no data system.
 - Fifty states (94 percent) reported that they had a licensing data system in 2014. The three states reporting that their data system is in development in 2017 reported that they had a system in 2014.
- ◆ Table 17 shows the common uses of these databases.

Table 17. States' Uses for Licensing Data Systems, 2017

Licensing Data System Uses	Number of States
Provide supervisory oversight	31
Manage caseloads	30
Analyze compliance data	29
Comply with federal reporting requirements	28
Determine staff performance	26
Evaluate workload needs	27
Assess potential enforcement actions	25
Coordinate with other agencies or programs, such as Head Start, subsidy program, Child and Adult Care Food Program, quality rating and improvement system, and prekindergarten	23
Identify technical assistance and training needs	19
Guide revisions	18
Evaluate the licensing program and measure effectiveness	20
Track serious injuries	19
Track fatalities	18
Determine differential monitoring levels	9

Note: *N* = 51 states (including the District of Columbia).

Enforcement Actions Used with Family Child Care Homes

- ◆ The most common enforcement actions used with FCCHs that are not in compliance with regulations are revocation, denial, or nonrenewal of a license, emergency or immediate closure of a facility, and issuance of a conditional license. Table 18 shows the number of states that used these actions.

Table 18. Enforcement Actions Used with Family Child Care Homes, 2017

Enforcement Actions	Number of States
Revocation of license	44
Emergency or immediate closure of facility	44
Denial of license	43
Issuance of a conditional license	36
Nonrenewal of license	33
Civil fine	28
Probation	23
Consent agreement	19

Note: $N = 44$ states (including the District of Columbia) that license FCCHs.

Illegally Operating Child Care Providers

- ◆ All states respond to complaints from the public or other information received about providers operating illegally. In addition, states work with local law enforcement agencies, monitor outlets where providers advertise, and seek to educate the public with campaigns about the importance of licensing.
- ◆ Nearly all states (46; 90 percent) encourage providers operating illegally to become licensed.
- ◆ As shown in table 19, states take various actions against providers found to be operating illegally.

Table 19. Actions Taken against Providers Found to Be Operating Illegally, 2017

Actions Taken against Providers	Number of States
An injunction or cease-and-desist order may be issued.	44
Law enforcement may be contacted in certain circumstances.	39
Civil penalties or monetary fines may be assessed.	30
Misdemeanor charges may be filed.	29
Felony charges may be filed.	2

Note: $N = 51$ states (including the District of Columbia).

Complaint Investigations in Child Care Facilities

- ◆ Most states, as shown in table 20, accept complaints about child care providers from calls to the general licensing agency telephone number. States also have forms for submitting complaints on their websites and dedicated phone numbers for taking licensing complaints. Most states investigate complaints filed anonymously.

Table 20. Mechanisms for the Public to Submit Complaints about Licensed Child Care Providers, 2017

Mechanisms for Submitting Complaints	Number of States
Telephone call to general licensing agency (no dedicated phone number)	37
Form to submit on licensing website	24
Telephone complaint hotline just for licensing (dedicated phone number)	22
Telephone complaint hotline shared with another program, such as child protective services	18

Notes: $N = 51$ states (including the District of Columbia).
States often report multiple mechanisms for submitting complaints.

- ◆ Nearly all states (50; 98 percent) report that the licensing agency will investigate complaints about child care providers. Thirty-seven of these states (74 percent) report using the same staff that conduct inspections to investigate complaints, and two (4 percent) report using only staff dedicated to complaint investigations. The remaining states report using various types of staff.
- ◆ Nearly two-thirds of states (32; 63 percent) report that an unannounced inspection is conducted for every complaint received. The remaining states (18; 35 percent) conduct unannounced inspections only when an onsite visit is needed for the investigation.
- ◆ States report that child abuse and neglect complaints filed against child care facilities are often investigated by the child protective services agency (37 states; 73 percent), the licensing agency (26 states; 51 percent), and law enforcement (16 states; 31 percent). Half of states (26; 51 percent) have a specialized unit to investigate these complaints.
- ◆ Thirteen states (25 percent) report that the licensing agency investigates all complaints made against providers who are legally exempt from licensing. Twenty-five states (49 percent) investigate only to determine or verify that the facility is legally exempt. However, more than half of states (29; 57 percent) report that allegations of abuse and neglect are referred to their child protective services agency.

Licensing Information on the Internet About Child Care Facilities

- ◆ Table 21 shows the number of states that post licensing inspection reports, complaints, and enforcement actions on a public website for consumers and providers.



Since these data were first collected in 2005, the percentage of states posting licensing inspection reports on the Internet has increased significantly, from 18 percent to 84 percent (National Association for Regulatory Administration & National Child Care Information and Technical Assistance Center, 2005).



From 2014 to 2017, the percentage of states posting inspection reports increased from 64 percent to 84 percent. The percentage of states posting licensing complaints (mostly substantiated complaints) increased from 55 percent to 80 percent.

- ◆ Of the 43 states that post inspection reports, nearly three-quarters report that they post inspection reports either within 1 week (16 states; 37 percent) or within 1 month of the inspection (16 states; 37 percent).
- ◆ Twenty-seven states (63 percent) give child care providers the opportunity to review the report before it is posted to the Internet.
- ◆ Twenty-seven states (63 percent) provide guidance to help the public understand and interpret the posted inspection reports.

Table 21. Licensing Information Posted on the Internet, 2005, 2014, and 2017

Licensing Information Posted on the Internet	2005 (N = 51)	2014 (N = 53)	2017 (N = 51)
Licensing inspection reports	9	34	43
Full report	7	16	27
Inspection summary	2	18	16
Licensing complaints	8	29	41
All complaints	2	9	9
Substantiated complaints	6	20	32
Enforcement actions	n.d.	21	34
Corrective action plans	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Notes: N = 53 states (including the District of Columbia and 2 territories) in 2014. N = 51 states (including the District of Columbia) in 2005 and 2017.

n.d. = Data are not available.

Licensing Fees for Family Child Care Homes

- ◆ Twenty-nine states (66 percent) report that they charge FCCHs a fee to obtain a license. Licensing fees for FCCHs are most often a flat fee amount for the facility.
- ◆ Seventeen states that charge a licensing fee for either centers or homes use the revenue to support the licensing agency. In 15 states, the revenue from licensing fees goes into states' general funds.
 - Two states (Kentucky and Virginia) report that licensing fees are used for child care provider professional development; one state (Arkansas) reports that fees are used to pay for background checks.

Child Care Licensing Staff Requirements

- ◆ Thirty-five states (69 percent) report that they require licensing line staff to have a bachelor's degree. In 26 states (51 percent), the content or major of the degree or coursework must be early childhood education, child development, or a related topic. Eighteen states (35 percent) also require experience working in a setting with children.
- ◆ Nearly all states (50; 98 percent) report that licensing line staff must complete training about the licensing system and provider requirements when they start employment. Table 22 shows the topics covered in that training.

Table 22. Training Topics Required for Licensing Staff at Start of Employment, 2017

Training Topics	Number of States
Health and safety issues	50
State's licensing policies and procedures	49
Regulatory issues	49
State's regulations	49
Provider and licensor relationships and communication	45
Identifying child abuse and neglect	43
Supervision	39
Disaster and emergency planning	38
Cultural competency and sensitivity	37
Fire safety	37
Early childhood education or child development	34
Business administration and management	23
Adult development	6

Note: *N* = 51 states (including the District of Columbia).

- ◆ Thirty-seven states (73 percent) require licensing line staff to complete additional training each year in various topics, as seen in table 23. Almost all states make training available to licensing staff through the licensing agency, local and state conferences, and community-based organizations. More than half of states receive training from outside consultants or national conferences.



In 2014, 28 states (53 percent) reported that they required licensing line staff to complete additional training each year.

Table 23. Annual Training Topics Required for Licensing Staff, 2017

Training Topics	Number of States
State's licensing policies and procedures	24
Regulatory issues	22
State's regulations	22
Health and safety issues	20
Identifying child abuse and neglect	16
Cultural competency and sensitivity	14
Early childhood education or child development	14
Provider and licensor relationships and communication	13
Supervision	13
Disaster and emergency planning	13
Fire safety	11
Business administration and management	7
Adult development	4

Note: $N = 51$ states (including the District of Columbia).

Child Care Licensing Staff Supports

- ◆ Most states use multiple funding sources to support licensing functions. Forty-eight states (94 percent) use the Child Care and Development Fund to hire and support child care licensing staff. Two-thirds of states (35; 69 percent) also use general state funds for this purpose.
- ◆ Six states (12 percent) use inter-rater reliability training or methods that determine how similar inspections are if conducted by different licensing staff members—Alabama, California, Georgia, Maine, Ohio, and Vermont. Two additional states—Rhode Island and South Carolina—are developing inter-rater reliability methods.
- ◆ Twenty-eight states (55 percent) have developed interpretive guidelines for state licensing regulations.
- ◆ More than three-quarters of states (78 percent) have disaster and emergency response policies that licensing staff must follow.

Conclusion

The findings presented in this brief provide evidence that states are making changes in their licensing requirements and policies to protect the health and safety of children in out-of-home care. We found that nearly all states' licensing requirements address children's health, nutrition, and medical care; supervision of children; and use of safe sleep practices with infants. States appear to recognize the key role that family child care providers play in the well-being of children, with many adding requirements for educational qualifications, preservice training in health and safety topics, annual professional development, and criminal background checks for FCCH providers.

We also found more states that require FCCHs to include physical activities for children in the daily schedule and set limits on children's screen time. In addition, the prevention of harm to children is related to how FCCH

providers plan for and respond to emergencies and fires; several states increased their requirements in these areas.

Licensing agencies have policies that address monitoring child care facilities for compliance with requirements, supporting child care providers to help them comply, and acting to enforce compliance when necessary. We found that more states are visiting child care facilities at least once a year, with nearly all states conducting unannounced inspections routinely. Also, more states are making licensing inspection reports available to the public by posting them on agency websites, giving families information they need to make choices about child care.

These data and findings can help states and territories assess their licensing requirements and policies against national trends to determine changes that they may need to make. A state could also use these national findings as research-based evidence to support changes to its own licensing system. We know that these findings do not answer many questions about the effectiveness of licensing policies and hope that this will inspire other researchers to do further analysis. However, additional products will be coming from the National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance, including fact sheets that go more in-depth on health and safety requirements and a new feature in the [National Database of Child Care Licensing Regulations](#) that will allow users to search data from the 2017 Child Care Licensing Study by topic and child care facility type and download state-by-state tables and summaries of the data.

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