

Existing MN Child Care Delivery Models & Other State Examples

Drafted by FCCTF Duty #5 Work Group

Existing MN Child Care Delivery Models

Traditional Family Child Care Model – [Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 245A](#)

- The most common model involves a family child care business owner providing care for children in their primary home in which the license holder is the primary provider of care
 - Cares for a mix of ages of children, with limits on total number and the numbers in each group
 - One provider: maximum capacity of between 5 and 12 children
 - Two providers: maximum capacity of 14 children

Other Family Child Care Models currently allowed in MN – [Minnesota Statutes 245A.14 Subd \(4\) a-g](#)

- Special family child care –care that is not in the license holder’s primary home
 - Care can be provided in non-residential settings, such as churches, schools, and employer-based settings
 - Care can be provided in a residential setting that is not the provider’s primary home
- Co-located family child care (“pod model”)–multiple family child care providers who run distinct programs under the same roof

Surrounding State Child Care Delivery Models

Group License Model in North Dakota

- Significantly different than Minnesota statute
- Potential solution for rural communities
 - Especially those who need *more* than a Family Child Care but *less* than a Child Care Center model
- Works on a point-based and square footage ratio system that is significantly different than Minnesota’s ratio system
- Co-mingling of ages (not necessarily divided by age in classrooms)
- Adults working together
 - Could boost retention of child care workers as well as attracting new providers
- Option for more business-savvy providers, including more of a “franchise” or “corporate” small group model
 - Those who are more business minded and want a managerial/owner role
- Better utilization of space
 - Instead of limiting the 12 kids per provider, they can have up to 30 in the space as long as they are able meet the regulations of space and staffing
- **Reference:** <https://www.legis.nd.gov/information/acdata/pdf/75-03-09.pdf>
 - [Group License Start-Up Guide](#)
 - [Center Ratio Information](#)
 - [How Many Children? \(Ratios and Group Sizes on the point system\)](#)

Other Surrounding States' Child Care Models

- South Dakota: <https://dss.sd.gov/childcare/licensing/licensed.aspx#groupfamily>
 - Group Family Child Care: 13 to 20 children, including children under the age of six living in the home and children from more than one unrelated family received for day care, in any facility, including a family home (see [webpage](#) for more details)
- Montana: <https://dphhs.mt.gov/qad/licensure/becomeachildcareprovider>
 - The MT Group Home Child Care model could help to alleviate infant care shortage particularly in rural areas
 - 7-12 children/license
 - Limit of six children under the age of 2
- Iowa: <https://ccmis.dhs.state.ia.us/providerportal/ChildCareRequirements.aspx>
 - [This webpage](#) provides a table of level of regulation requirements, child ratios and general requirements.
 - Four types of regulated home providers with maximum capacity at 16 (2 providers)