

Quality Child Care

- Brain Development
- The Opportunity Gap
- Child Care as an Investment

History of ECE in the US

- **Pre-1900** – Public houses in New York City and Chicago open nurseries for their tenants.
- **1926** – Founding of the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)
- **1940** – The Lanham Act of 1940 is implemented between 1943 and 1946
- **1964** – The Head Start program is funded by the Economic Opportunity Act and launches in 1965.

History of ECE in the US

- **Early 1970s** – The first child care resource and referral agencies (CCR&Rs) are founded in Massachusetts, Minnesota and California.
- **1971** – President Nixon vetoes the Comprehensive Child Development Act
- **1987** – NACCRRA is incorporated on February 23 in San Francisco and holds its first meeting in Boston in June
- **1989** – Congress passes the Military Child Care Act of 1989
- **1990** – The Child Care and Development Fund is funded by the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act

History of ECE in the US

- **1994** – Congress authorizes Early Head Start.
- **1996** – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) is signed.
- **2001** – The No Child Left Behind Act is established.
- **2005** – Introduction of Operation Military Child Care.
- **2014** – Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership initiative layers EHS and child care funding to provide better services to low-income children and families.

The Child Care Landscape

- Center-based Child Care
 - Nearly 15 million children of working parents are in some type of child care.
 - 36 hours a week in care.
- Family Child Care
 - 1 in 4 families “piece together” care
- Friend, Family, and Neighbor Care
 - Almost 60 percent of the cost of care is assumed by parents

Costs of Child Care



National Funding for Early Childhood Education

- Head Start offers around \$9.2 billion, the highest-funded federal program.
- CCDBG and TANF are funded at \$4.2 billion and \$800 million, respectively.

Statewide and County Costs

- Quality and access drive up costs of child care according to state and county.
- For example, child care in Massachusetts is higher quality, but much less affordable, than in South Carolina.
- This is also true on a county level, where counties with lower costs often have a much lower supply.

Local Government Funding for Child Care

- Some cities and states have begun programs to provide universal public child care and preschool for their residents.
- Public programs are present in Florida, Oklahoma, and Wisconsin, as well as San Antonio and Philadelphia, among others.
- Some locales have chosen to raise taxes for these programs, while others have used legislation to allocate funds.

Private Funding for Child Care

- Private donors and investors can also put a stake in early childhood education, as has been done in DC and Chicago.
- Washington, DC's program is funded by the DC Public Education Fund, which focuses on philanthropy to advance the city's public preschool.
- Chicago is one city pioneering Social Impact Bonds, using investments from Goldman Sachs which earn returns based on the program's success.

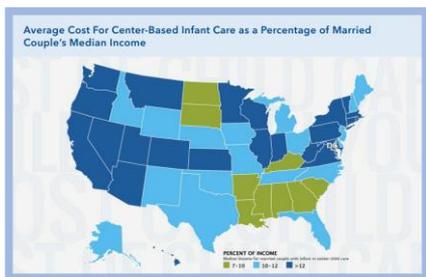
Parents and the High Cost of Child Care

- Child care nationwide costs, on average, 27 percent of the median income for single parents.
- The overall average cost of child care per year is around \$8,700, although can range as high as \$20,000 at its most costly.

Costs and Income

- As costs vary widely by location, so too does income affect affordability.
- Cost alone does not determine affordability – it is percent of median income that makes care unaffordable.
- For example, Minnesota has the second-most expensive care for center-based infant care, but is the fifth-least affordable.

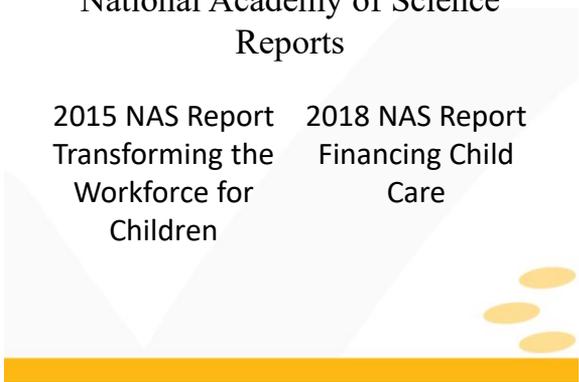
Average Cost of Care



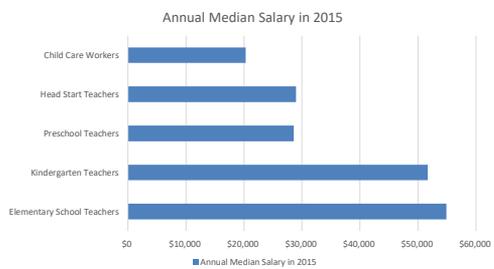
National Academy of Science Reports

2015 NAS Report
Transforming the
Workforce for
Children

2018 NAS Report
Financing Child
Care



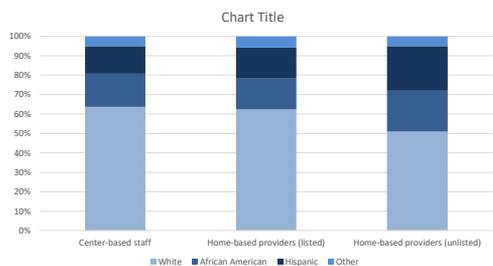
Median Earnings for Early Childhood Educators



Importance of Quality

- Credentials
- Licensing
- Quality Rating and Improvement System

Demographics of Early Childhood Education Workers



Programs and Support



Child Care and Development Block Grant

- Serves roughly 1.4 to 1.5 million children per month
- Primary Federal program providing child care assistance
- Assistance is administered via vouchers and certificates
- Program was created in 1991; reauthorized in 1996
- 2014 law created substantial changes to program

How is CCDBG Funded?

Funding

- CCDF = CCDBG + CCES + TANF Transfers to CCDBG
- Combined CCDF funding streams are consolidated at state level and administered under CCDBG Act rules

Discretionary v. Mandatory

- \$2.856 billion in discretionary CCDBG funding for FY2017
- \$2.917 billion in mandatory child care funding in FY2017

Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies

- Community-based collaborators and service providers embedded within nearly every U.S. Zip Code
- Conveners of families, child care providers, community partners, employers, philanthropic entities and government
- Strengthen and leverage a family-choice-driven child care system

Head Start and Early Head Start

- Introduced in 1965
- federal program which promotes school readiness in low-income children from zero to five
- Has expanded to include 3- and 4-year-olds
- Early Head Start was introduced in 1998

Infant and Toddler Care

- Suffers from a shortage of supply in both rural and urban areas.
- Costs more than care for children older than 3.
- Over forty percent of children under 5 live without adequate access to child care.

Universal Pre-Kindergarten

- Publicly-funded child care to all children of a certain age or range – usually 3 to 4.
- 43 states plus DC and Guam provided public preschool
- Public preschool and UPK have driven up quality of early childhood education in states where they exist.

Our Work



Policy Priorities

- Affordable Quality Child Care for Families
- Equitable Child Care for Underserved Populations
- Healthy Child Care
- Professional Development and Compensation
- CCDBG Implementation
- Child Care Works

FY2018 Budget and CCDBG

- The 2018 Federal Budget approved a doubling of discretionary CCDBG funding.
- Will be used to assist states in meeting mandates of the 2014 law, specifically:
 - Improving safety and quality of CC programs
 - Ensuring health and safety standards are met
 - Meeting needs of families with nontraditional working hours

Child Care Works

Long-term movement.
Provide a voice
Quality and affordable
child care for all.

Working with States
Family Advocates
Making the Case for Data
and Research in Advocacy



Quality Child Care Healthy Communities



Yields healthy children, healthy families and healthy child care professionals. Healthy child care systems lead to healthy communities.



- ✓ Moving from Health in Silos to Health as Quality
- ✓ Staff Wellness
- ✓ Healthy Child Care, Healthy Communities

Emergency Preparedness, Response, & Recovery

- Shift from disaster-specific content to preparedness, response and recovery framework
- Prompt restoration of child care services allows first responders to return to work more quickly, without delaying to find a new source for child care.



Technical Assistance Projects

- Health and Wellness
- Emergency Preparedness
- Policy and Advocacy
- Systems-building
- Professional Development

"The unique resources offered by CCAoA, as exemplified by the Child Care Deserts report and engagement of leadership in the NOW convening and innovation network, highlights several benefits of the partnership that may be generalizable to similar local community and state-based networks, coalitions, and initiatives." - Boston Medical Center

Research

- Core fields of child care, including cost, availability, and quality of care.
- Our annual Parents and the High Cost of Child Care report tracks changes in child care costs nationwide.
- Mapping the Gap tracks availability of care on a state level,
- Child Care Licensing Database

Military Child Care

- Child Care Aware® of America proudly administered the child care subsidy program for enlisted military personnel and their families.
- Military families with children with special needs face unique challenges

Relationships: Our Greatest Asset



Our Vision

Every family in the United States has access to a high quality, affordable child care system.

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Lynette M. Fraga, Ph.D.
Executive Director, CCAoA
(703) 341-4100 ext. 194

lynette.fraga@usa.childcareaware.org

Michelle McCready
Chief, Public Policy & Research
(703-341-4100 ext. 116

michelle.mccready@usa.childcareaware.org

Child Care Advocacy in Canada

Presentation by
Morna Ballantyne, Executive Director,
Child Care Now
(Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada)

Overview of presentation

- The child care picture in Canada
- Canada's child care advocacy movement
- How we are making change

What do we mean by child care in Canada?

- We use term child care (and sometimes day care) as an abbreviation for Early Childhood Education and Care
- Kindergarten for 4 and 5 year olds
 - delivered by school boards as part of the public education system, non-compulsory, public and non-profit
- Nursery school and preschool programs (ages 2.5/3 years to 5 years of age)
- Toddler programs (18 months to 2.5 years)
- Infant programs (under 18 months)
- Before and after school licensed programs for school-age children
- Indigenous child care programs (on and off-reserve)

We have a patchwork of programs, not a system of child care

- Not-for-profit providers
- For-profit providers
- Some child care programs operated by public entities such as school boards and municipalities
- Most providers are small, independent and stand-alone
- Centre-based programs (all licensed)
- Home-based programs (licensed and unlicensed)

Unavailable

- Enough licensed centre-based child care for only 28% of children under 5 years
- Scarcity is especially acute for infants, children with special needs, children in rural areas
- Long wait lists
- Parents who work irregular hours have virtually no access

Unaffordable

- Infant care fees range from \$1,000/month to \$1,800/month, outside of Quebec
- On average, parents in Canada pay one-quarter of their take-home pay on child care

A young, middle-income family living in Toronto with an infant and a three-year-old would be faced with a monthly bill of almost \$3,000 (\$36,000/year) for regulated child care - *if* they were able to find a space

Uneven Quality

- Improving quality drives up costs to parents
- Few/no qualifications required of home day care staff
- Recruitment/retention of qualified staff very difficult
- Few funds for professional development
- Enforcement of regulations difficult

Human resource crisis

- Growing professionalization of the workforce, particularly in the licensed sector
- Qualification requirements are increasing
- Expectations of parents and regulators on the rise
- Wages/compensation of staff extremely low
- Under-supported sector
- Small, stand-alone providers struggling to keep up
- High staff turnover

Problem of Public Policy

Governments have given over responsibility of provision of child care to the market

Parents are expected to figure it out



Provincial and Territorial Governments

- Regulate licensed child care through legislation and regulations:
 - child care centres
 - home day care
 - nursery schools
- Outside of province Quebec, funding takes the form of:
 - Income-tested fee subsidies for parents (but not enough subsidies for all who qualify)
 - Some capital funding
 - Some operational funding, usually ear-marked for specific measures such as enhancing wages, or for supports for special needs children
- In Quebec, two systems:
 1. About half the child care spaces are subsidized via operational funding and parents pay reduced fees
 2. About half are for-profit and unsubsidized but parents can apply for a tax credit to cover the cost of their fees

Federal Government

- No national policy, no legislation
- Historically, federal government financial support has been in the form of transfer payments to the provinces/territories either through equalization payments or as part of welfare contributions
- Conservative federal government (2006-2015) erased steps taken by previous Liberal government to transfer funds earmarked for child care, and introduced a low monthly transfer to all parents with young children
- Conservative Government withdrew all support for child care advocacy

Child Care Advocacy Revival in 2014

- Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada joined forces with two other national child care organizations (professional and research) to convene major child care conference in November 2014
- Agreement was reached on a common vision for child care in Canada
- Agreement reached to call on provincial/territorial/federal governments to work together to put in place the building blocks for a universal system of child care by 2020

Since 2014

- Succeeded in getting three of five parliamentary parties to commit to a federal policy and action plan during 2015 federal election
- 2016 federal budget made first allocation for child care in more than ten years
- 2017 federal budget made further ten-year financial commitment: earmarked transfers to provinces/territories in exchange for action plans

Political Momentum

- Child care was wedge issue in 2017 British Columbia election; NDP government endorses advocates' \$10/day child care plan and is now moving to implementation
- Ontario government announced in budget last month it intends to introduce free preschool care by 2020, and will increase funding for parent fee subsidies for licensed care for children under 2.5 years of age
- Other provinces have announced measures to expand the number of child care spaces and to address crisis of affordability to some degree

Our Winning Arguments

- Child care is essential for women's equality and economic security
- Child care is essential for the nation's economic growth, which depends on increasing the participation rate of women in the paid labour force
- Children need high quality licensed child care that parents can afford
- Child care is too important to be left to the market

Clamour for child care

More and more powerful policy influencers have been calling attention to the importance of child care, including:

- Governor of the Bank of Canada
- International Monetary Fund
- And the Prime Minister of Canada

Our Strategies

- We collect evidence and disseminate it
- We find allies and strengthen alliances
- We make the case to governments, legislators, policy makers and influencers
- We seek support from voters, get their contact information and mobilize them at critical times

Our Websites

timeforchildcare.ca



childcareforall.ca