



April 2020

KEY CHILD CARE GAPS BY THE NUMBERS



10%

Of 4-year-olds on Long Island have access to a full-day state-funded Pre-K program.



6th in the nation as having the most expensive infant care:

1. Average annual price of infant care is more than \$15,000 a year
2. Average annual price of child care for a toddler, preschooler, or school-age child is more than \$13,000 a year

Statewide, child care for an infant costs \$7,456 (93.9%) more per year than in-state tuition for a four-year public college.



22.1%

Amount of a median family's income taken up by infant care for one child in New York.



36%

A single mother earning \$50,000 a year with an infant would pay at least 36% of her gross income for child care.

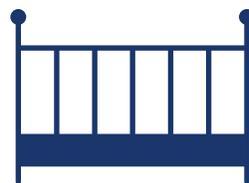
According to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommendations, child care is considered "affordable" if it costs no more than 7% of a family's income.

Only 9.4% Of New York families have access to "affordable" child care by this standard.



Average costs of center-based care are \$15,936 annually for an infant, \$13,884 for a toddler, and \$12,420 for preschoolers.

In Nassau County, the average cost of child care consumes over 12% of the median family income of \$116,304.



66.7%

Infant care costs exceed two thirds of a minimum-wage worker's income



60%

A single mother earning \$50,000 a year with two children under age 5 would pay more than 60% of her income for child care



The cost of child care is expected to increase by an average of

\$428 annually

In ten years, the average cost of child care will consume over 16% of median family income.

33% cost increase over 10 year period.





BRIDGE THE GAP

There is a supply gap of 65,563
child care slots on Long Island



1.1 million

Individuals who usually work part-time cite problems with child care as the primary reason for not working full-time on a regular basis in 2018



94%

Women make up 94% of the workers involuntarily working part-time due to child care problems



\$47.2 billion

Revenue from 674,332 market-based child care providers nationally, which supports an estimated \$52.1 billion in additional indirect and induced output in other industry sectors.

\$99.3 billion

Output in the U.S. child care industry out of total U.S. output, both directly and through indirect and induced multiplier effects.



\$4.3 billion

Direct revenue generated by New York State's child care industry.

NYS's child care industry supported an estimate of \$8.6 billion in additional economic return, including nearly 172,000 jobs



5th

highest in the nation with 64% of people living within a child care desert in New York State

73 percent of rural families living in areas without enough licensed child care providers

8.7% (2 million)

Of families had someone quit a job, not take a job, or greatly change a job in the past 12 months due to child care.



46%

Of families have no reliable child care, other than from parents, for at least 10 hours per week, age 0-5 years.

First 1,000 days

are when a child's brain begins to grow and develop and when the foundations for their lifelong health are built.



If child care were affordable under a hypothetical scenario that caps the price of child care at 7% of family income:

\$14.3 billion

New economic activity in New York State

18.6%

Free up 18.6% of a typical New York family's (post-child care) annual income.

\$10,152

Savings for a typical New York family with an infant.

93,449

More parents would have the option to work in New York

\$800 million

Industry on Long Island, providing jobs for 9,000 people, many of them minorities.

Locally, child care has one of the highest economic multipliers of all sector with a return of \$1.95 for every \$1 invested.



Impact of Child Care on Our Local Economy

Child care is a critical factor that propels or stalls economic development. Parents that have access to reliable child care are able to be more productive and miss less time at work. Access to affordable child care allows more family members the opportunity to earn more income and help close the gender wage gap. Child care is an \$800 million industry on Long Island, providing jobs for 9,000 people, many of them minorities

Best Practices - A Look at Proven Case Studies

- 1 The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) has a high quality child care system available to children of active military, which includes 12 weeks continuous paid maternity leave for all uniformed service members, 12 hours of subsidized child care a day, and subsidies for child care provided to families on a sliding scale
- 2 The Canadian province of Quebec annually subsidizes the “politique familiale” program with roughly \$2 billion. The program included 55 weeks of paid leave, yearly allowance of \$500 to \$1,900 per child, publicly subsidized, full-day, year-round child care programs for children under 5, and families cover part of the costs on a sliding scale (avg. cost \$17 per day)
- 3 New York City provides universal access to a pre-school education through EarlyLearn, 3-K for All, and Pre-K for All. These programs provide a number of free or low-cost child care to infant, toddler, three-year-olds, or four-year-olds to families who qualify based on their income, size, and needs.

Two Steps in the Right Direction for Long Island

- 1 In 2020, the Child Care Council of Nassau has asked for \$750,000 in annual funding for the RTAC that will help bolster New York’s existing investments in Pre-K and ensure successful expansion of any new funding.
- 2 In 2020, U.S. Senator Kirsten Gillibrand’s Preparing and Resourcing Our Student Parents and Early Childhood Teachers Act calls for a \$9 billion investment over five years in grant programs to help community colleges and institutions serving minorities provide free child care for up to 500,000 children under the age of three whose parents are enrolled in a community college.

Funding Opportunities to Close the Child Care Gap

1 Expand The NYS Facilitated Enrollment Childcare Initiative

The New York Union Child Care Coalition has petitioned the state legislature to increase funding, raise the income thresholds for New York City residents, cap family co-pays at a maximum of 17.5% of household income for participants at or above 200% of the federal poverty level, and increase the reimbursement to qualified childcare providers to 75% of the state determined market rate. An expansion into Long Island would greatly aid families in choosing quality, developmentally appropriate care for their children.

2 Increase Funding Levels for Federal Child Care Subsidies

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the primary federal grant program that provides child care assistance for families in need. Although Congress reauthorized the program insufficient funding was allocated, forcing states to use resources from other federal funding streams, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), to ensure families don’t lose critical access to child care.

- ▶ Nassau County can ensure continued success by continuing the level of subsidies for family eligibility up to 200% of poverty in CCDBG funding as well as maintain the 20% family co-pay. If possible, the co-pay could be lowered to 10% further making the program more affordable and accessible for Nassau families.

- ★ Advocates like the Child Care Council of Nassau, Choice for All, the Parent Leadership Initiative, Long Island Association, the Long Island Federation of Labor, and many others in a broad coalition have been working tirelessly to help make this a reality in Nassau County. Making affordable child care more accessible is crucial as we work to update “The Deal” for families living in Nassau County.

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