



LOS ANGELES AREA
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

EDUCATION & WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

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Deane Leavenworth, Leavenworth Endeavors
Denita Willoughby, Southern California Gas
Company
Kim Pattillo Brownson, First 5 LA

Education and Workforce Development Council Friday, October 12, 2018 10 - 11:30 a.m.

1. **Welcome**
Deane Leavenworth, Leavenworth Endeavors, Council Co-Chair
2. **Introduction of Topic**
David Rattray, Executive Vice President, L.A. Area Chamber of Commerce
3. **Introduction of Speakers**
Kim Pattillo Brownson, First 5 LA, Council Co-Chair
4. **Presentation – Assemblymember Kevin McCarty**
5. **Presentation – Michael Olenick, President & CEO of the Child Care Resource Center**
6. **Employer and Employee Opportunities – David Rattray**
7. **Q&A – Facilitated by David Rattray**
8. **Informational Items – Facilitated by David Rattray**
 - Center for American Progress, *Early Learning in the United States: 2018*
 - Center for American Progress, *California’s Early Learning Fact Sheet*
 - Child Care Resource Center, *Child Care Waiting List*
 - The Huffington Post, *As Progressives Think Big, They Should Think More About Child Care*
9. **Close - Deane Leavenworth**



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The Honorable Kevin McCarty
California State Assembly

Kevin McCarty was elected to the California State Assembly in 2014 to represent the 7th Assembly District, which includes Sacramento, West Sacramento and parts of unincorporated Sacramento County.

McCarty serves as Chair of the Assembly Budget Subcommittee on Education Finance, which oversees the largest component of California's multi-billion dollar budget. As Chair, McCarty made historic investments in public education, early childhood education, career technical education and increased the number of students enrolled in California's Community College, CSU and UC systems.

Other legislative priorities for Assemblymember McCarty include: expanding health care access, fighting climate change, championing criminal justice reform, curbing gun violence, tackling poverty and advocating for the middle class.

McCarty previously served on the Sacramento City Council from 2004 to 2014. As a Councilmember, he created innovative youth programs and wrote common-sense gun laws, tackled sub-standard rental housing, and crafted clean air policies. He created the Sacramento Little Saigon district and helped establish the City Whistleblower Hotline program and the Independent Auditor department.

A lifelong Sacramentan, McCarty attended local public schools, attended American River College, earned a Bachelor's degree in Political Science from CSU Long Beach and a Master's degrees in Public Policy and Administration from CSU Sacramento.

McCarty and his wife live in the Elmhurst neighborhood of Sacramento with their twin daughters.



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Dr. Michael Olenick
Child Care Resource Center (CCRC)

Dr. Michael Olenick has been the President and CEO for CCRC since 2003. He oversees all programs, projects, and services provided to over 50,000 children and families each month in a service area spanning 22,500 square miles. For more than three decades, Michael has served on numerous boards and committees at the county, state and national level. He is a past president of both Child Care Aware of America and the California Child Care Resource & Referral Network (CCRRN). He is a Governor's appointee to the California State Advisory Council on Early Learning and Care, an appointee on the Speaker of the Assembly's Blue Ribbon Commission on Early Childhood Education, a recent appointee to the CA Child Welfare Commission and elected to serve on the Board of Directors of Zero to Three, the nation's premier voice for babies.

Prior to coming to CCRC, Michael served as Senior Vice President of the California Community College Foundation where he developed child, youth and family development education programs. He also served as the Chief of Emancipation Services for the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services (LADCFS).

He obtained his BA from the University of Illinois and then a Master's Degree from the Erikson Institute. After receiving his Master's Degree, Michael taught for several years at the Chicago Child Care Society in Hyde Park, Illinois. He received his Ph.D. from UCLA writing his dissertation on, "The Relationship between Child Care Quality and Selected Social Policy Variables." He taught child care policy at the university level and served as public policy instructor for the California Association for the Education of Young Children Leadership Program. Michael was recently named one of the 200 most influential people in the San Fernando Valley by the San Fernando Valley Business Journal.

Early Learning in the United States: 2018

By: Simon Workman and Steven Jessen-Howard

High-quality early learning programs are proven to provide short- and long-term benefits for children, giving them the basis for future success. Beyond benefits to child development and learning, child care is an economic necessity for the families of the nearly two-thirds of America's children who have all available parents in the workforce. However, the high cost of child care puts it out of reach for too many families.

Most states' policies fall short of providing the investment necessary to make affordable, high-quality early learning programs a reality for working families. On average, states provide child care subsidies to less than 1 in 7 children in low-income families, and these subsidies only cover a fraction of the cost of providing high-quality child care. This causes workers to struggle as well; the average child care employee in every state makes less than \$13 per hour.

Policies such as universal voluntary preschool, an expansion of child care subsidies to all low- and middle-income families, and a cap on the amount families pay for child care would provide enormous benefits to families and state economies.

The Center for American Progress has produced state fact sheets in order to provide an in-depth look at both the current state of early learning programs and the need for improvement in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The fact sheets include information regarding:

- The cost of child care and economic status of working parents
- How each state is failing to provide affordable child care for families and adequate supports for the child care workforce
- How enacting policies to expand access to affordable child care and preschool would benefit families and state economies

State policymakers and advocates can use these fact sheets to identify their state's opportunities for improvement and to highlight the importance of enacting policies that support young children's learning, families' economic security, and state economies.



California

THE CURRENT SITUATION

Child care and preschool are necessities for working families, but the high price of care puts them out of reach for most. Parents are faced with impossible choices and are left weaving together a patchwork of care or making career sacrifices that affect their families' economic security. California needs to increase public investment in order to make affordable, high-quality child care and preschool a reality for families and providers.

Number of children under six ¹	2,904,242
Percent of children under 6 with all available parents in the workforce ²	61.0%
Average annual child care tuition for two children ³	\$23,077
Percent of median income the average family spends on child care for two children ⁴	32%
Percent of summer income the average family spends on summer child care ⁵	21%
Number of parents making career sacrifices due to issues with child care ⁶	197,781

HOW CALIFORNIA IS FALLING SHORT

Existing early learning supports are inadequate. Child care subsidies do not cover the cost of high-quality care, and they fail to reach the majority of those in need. State preschool programs are underfunded and rarely provide universal access for 3- and 4-year-olds. The limited revenues available to early learning programs leave the early childhood workforce woefully underpaid and restrict access to high-quality care to only the highest-income families.

Percent of children in low-income families that receive child care subsidies ⁷	7.8%
Percent of 4-year-olds served by public preschool ⁸	45%
Gap between the true cost of high-quality infant care and the current subsidy rate ⁹	\$13,528
Percent of income the median family would pay to cover the true cost of high-quality child care for two children ¹⁰	69%
Median hourly wage for child care workers ¹¹	\$12.29
Median hourly wage for preschool teachers ¹²	\$16.19

OPPORTUNITIES

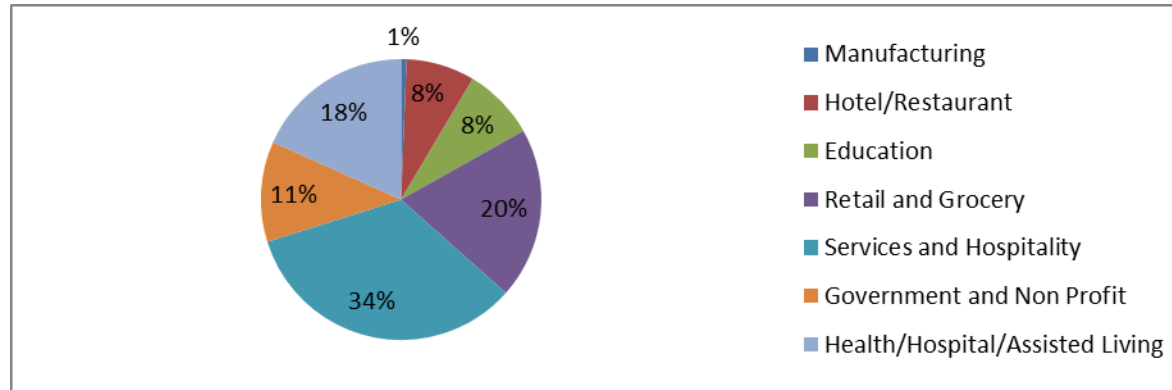
Expanding the child care subsidy system to cover all low- and middle-income families and providing universal preschool for all 3- and 4-year-olds are two critical steps California can take to support working families. Increasing public investment in the early learning system in this way would lead to substantial benefits for children, families, and the broader state economy.

Number of young children that would be served by an expanded child care subsidy system ¹³	2,184,753
Average annual family savings if child care costs were capped at 7 percent ¹⁴ of family income ¹⁵	\$18,072
Estimated annual state economic benefit of affordable child care (in millions) ¹⁶	\$33,400
Estimated annual state economic benefit of universal preschool (in millions) ¹⁷	\$12,407.23

Endnotes

- 1 U.S. Census Bureau, "Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2017," available at <https://www.census.gov/cps/data/cpstablescreator.html> (last accessed August 2018).
- 2 U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder, "Table GCT2302: Percent of Children Under 6 Years Old With All Parents in the Labor Force - United States -- States; and Puerto Rico, 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates," available at https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_5YR_GCT2302.US01PR&prodType=table (last accessed July 2018).
- 3 Author's analysis is based on the price for one infant and one preschooler in a child care center. See estimates from Child Care Aware of America, "Parents and the High Cost of Child Care" (2017), available at http://usa.childcareaware.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/2017_CCA_High_Cost_Report_FINAL.pdf.
- 4 Author's analysis is based on the price of care for an infant and preschooler as well as the 2016 median income for families with children. See Child Care Aware of America "Parents and the High Cost of Child Care"; Kids Count Data Center, "Median family income among households with children," available at <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/65-median-family-income-among-households-with-children?loc=1&loct=2#detailed/2/2-53/false/870,573,869,36,868,867,133,38,35,18/any/365> (last accessed August 2018).
- 5 Cristina Novoa, "Families Can Expect to Pay 20 Percent of Income on Summer Child Care," Center for American Progress, June 11, 2018, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/news/2018/06/11/451700/families-can-expect-pay-20-percent-income-summer-child-care/>.
- 6 Leila Schochet and Rasheed Malik, "2 Million Parents Forced to Make Career Sacrifices Due to Problems with Child Care," Center for American Progress, September 13, 2017, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/news/2017/09/13/438838/2-million-parents-forced-make-career-sacrifices-due-problems-child-care/>.
- 7 Author's analysis is based on data from the National Center for Children in Poverty, "Income levels of children under age 6" available at <http://www.nccp.org/tools/table.php?db=dem&data=per&state=&ids=1&states=&title=50-State%20Data&age=6&unit=Children&inc=Low-Income&denom=char&cat=1> (last accessed August 2018); Office of Child Care, "FY 2016 Preliminary Data Table 1 - Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served" (2018), available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2016-preliminary-data-table-1>.
- 8 Alison H. Friedman-Krauss and others, "The State of Preschool 2017: State Preschool Yearbook" (New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research, 2018), available at <http://nieer.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/State-of-Preschool-2017-Full-7-16-18.pdf>.
- 9 Author's analysis is based on the cost of child care provided in a child care center setting with teachers compensated at parity with kindergarten teachers. See Simon Workman, "Where Does Your Child Care Dollar Go?" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2018) available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2018/02/14/446330/child-care-dollar-go>; Karen Schulman and Helen Blank, "Persistent Gaps: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2017" (Washington: National Women's Law Center, 2017) available at <https://nwlc.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/NWLC-State-Child-Care-Assistance-Policies-2017.pdf>.
- 10 Author's analysis is based on data from Workman, "Where Does Your Child Care Dollar Go?"; Kids Count Data Center "Median family income among households with children."
- 11 Marcy Whitebook and others, "Early Childhood Workforce Index 2018" (Berkeley: Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, 2018) available at <http://csce.berkeley.edu/files/2018/06/Early-Childhood-Workforce-Index-2018.pdf>.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 Author's analysis is based on the children under 5 served by the proposed Child Care for Working Families Act. For methodology details, see Leila Schochet, "Proposed Bill Would Help American Families Afford Child Care" (Washington: Center for American Progress, 2018), available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/?p=457518>.
- 14 The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services defines child care as affordable when it takes up no more than 7 percent of a family income. See U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Program," Federal Register 81 (190) (2016): 67438-67595, available at <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-09-30/pdf/2016-22986.pdf>.
- 15 Author's analysis is based on the price of care for an infant and preschooler as well as the 2016 median income for families with children. See Child Care Aware of America, "Parents and the High Cost of Child Care"; Kids Count Data Center "Median family income among households with children."
- 16 Josh Bivens and others, "It's time for an ambitious national investment in America's children" (Washington: Economic Policy Institute, 2016), available at <https://www.epi.org/files/uploads/EPI-Its-time-for-an-ambitious-national-investment-in-Americas-children.pdf>.
- 17 Based on analysis from Cristina Novoa and Katie Hamm, "The Cost of Inaction on Universal Preschool," Center for American Progress, October 31, 2017, available at <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/news/2017/10/31/441825/the-cost-of-inaction-on-universal-preschool/>.

Employers of CCRC Subsidized and Waiting List Families by Sector



CCRC Families Served and Families Waiting

<i>Children Receiving Child Care Financial Assistance</i>	<i>Child Waitlist</i>	<i>Average Annual Income per Parent</i>
31,311	25,126	\$14,981.31

As Progressives Think Big, They Should Think More About Child Care Almost half of all parents struggle to find affordable options, a new survey finds.

By Jonathan Cohn

Medicare for all. A federal job guarantee. Free college tuition.

All of these ideas are favorites among progressives and likely to figure prominently in the campaign for the Democratic Party's 2020 presidential nomination.

But there's another idea that might belong on that list — one that is every bit as ambitious and, arguably, every bit as critical to society's well-being, although it hasn't gotten nearly the same attention.

That idea is a dramatic expansion of child care assistance so that every family can afford it. And a new report helps make the case for it.

It comes from the Center for American Progress, a liberal think tank that is based in Washington and has close ties to the Democratic Party establishment.

The occasion for the report is a legislative anniversary. It was exactly one year ago Thursday that two Democratic lawmakers, Sen. Patty Murray of Washington and Rep. Bobby Scott of Virginia, introduced a bill to boost training and pay for early childhood educators, then supply enough financial assistance to families so that most of them would pay no more than 7 percent of their household income on child care.

The proposal didn't attract much notice, in no small part because, with Republicans controlling Congress and President Donald Trump in the White House, it had no chance of becoming law. But the case for such an intervention is strong — and, by now, pretty well-established.

The average annual cost of child care in the U.S. is between \$8,600 and \$8,700, according to calculations by Child Care Aware of America, an advocacy group. That figure masks a lot of

variation, from family to family and state to state. But overall, about one-third of families end up spending more than 20 percent of their household income on child care, according to a survey sponsored by [Care.com](https://www.care.com), a website that matches up parents with caregivers.

One result is that parents end up settling for lower-quality care, because it's cheaper or the only kind available. And that can have long-lasting effects on children's well-being, because the first few years of life, especially the first three, are critical for brain development.

The Center for American Progress report, which comes with a new survey, points out yet another, under-appreciated way high costs affect families: by forcing parents to forgo earning opportunities.

Nearly half of parents responding to the poll said that finding affordable, decent child care is somewhat or very difficult. And 41 percent of all respondents — a category that includes parents and non-parents alike — said somebody in their family had passed up a promotion, chosen a less rewarding job or forgone an opportunity for education and training because of child care issues.

Parenting inevitably involves sacrifice and trade-offs, of course. But a number of economists have long argued that the U.S. does too little to support families raising children and that, as a result, it's giving up productivity because people who want to be in the workforce — and would contribute there — can't find a reliable, nurturing environment for their children.