

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Economic Impact Briefing and Public Policy Forum

October 2015



Economic Impact of the
Early Care and Education Industry
in Georgia

Introduction to Study

Commissioner Amy Jacobs Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning

Overview

- In 2014, DECAL commissioned an economic impact study similar to the one finalized in 2008.
- Study results quantify the economic impact of early education in Georgia.
 - Benefits providers, teachers, and other businesses that support the industry by demonstrating that early education is a viable economic engine in the state.
 - Study results can also be used to garner additional resources for children and families.

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Study Includes:

- Economic impact analysis
 - Revenue and taxes generated by industry
 - Jobs created
 - Revenue created by the industry enabling parents to work
 - Indirect effects of child care businesses stimulating other industries
- Statewide survey of early education programs
 - Financial data
 - Workforce data





Impact of Great Recession



Increased focus on early care and education



Need for workforce data



Better understand the questions to ask

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia



Economic Impact of the
Early Care and Education Industry
in Georgia

Economic Impact Findings

Dr. Sally Wallace Georgia State University

What do we mean by Impact?

Early care and learning provides benefits to:

- · Benefits to children:
 - Improving outcomes in education
 - Increased labor market opportunities
 - Health security
- Benefits to parents:
 - Wages via employment options
 - Job security
- Benefits to society and the economy:
 - Economic development
 - Reduced long term costs associated with better education and labor outcomes

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

The Economic Impact

More economic effects from the fact that early care and education is a large industry

- Direct impacts: expenditures made on the industry itself
- Indirect impacts: expenditures of the industry on other industries (e.g. transportation, janitorial services)
- Induced impacts: household spending impacts: employees purchase other goods, etc.
- "The Whole is Greater than the Sum of the Parts"

Economic Impact Analysis

Methodology:

- Measure the size of the industry
 - Number of providers from DECAL licensing database
 - Number of people employed in the industry based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey
 - Number of children served based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey
 - · Total industry annual gross receipts
 - Tuition and Fees based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey and DECAL licensing data
 - Government payments to providers based on data provided by DECAL
 - Government funded programs based on data provided by DECAL
 - Donations based on data collected from non-profit IRS tax return data

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Economic Impact Analysis

- Gross receipts reflect the <u>direct</u> spending in the industry and its <u>direct</u> economic effect.
 - This measure can be used as an industry's total economic impact but ignores how one industry's activity supports the activity of other industries.
- This analysis also includes an estimate of the indirect economic impact.
 - Effect related to inter-industry trade and consists of goods and services purchased by the firms that supply inputs to the early care and education industry.
- It also includes an estimate of the induced economic impact.
 - Effect that consists of increased household purchases of goods and services in the state by persons employed by early care and education centers and family child care homes and by those businesses and individuals who do business with the industry.

Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

Calculation of Tuition and Fees based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey

By Age Group:

Count of Providers X Average Enrollment X Annual Tuition = Total Tuition and Fees

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Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

Total Parent Tuition	\$1.58 Billion
Early Learning Centers	\$1.52 Billion
Family Child Care Homes	\$58 Million

Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

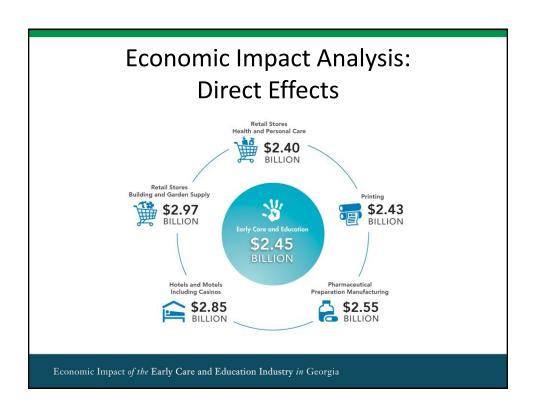
Total State and Federal Funding	\$856 Million
CCDF - Child Care Subsidies	\$218.1 Million
CCDF - Quality Initiatives	\$12.8 Million
Head Start and Early Head Start	\$191.2 Million
Georgia's Pre-K Program	\$293.8 Million
Child and Adult Care Food Program	\$111.3 Million
Summer Food Service Program	\$13 Million
TANF funds for DFCS Afterschool Care Program	\$15.4 Million

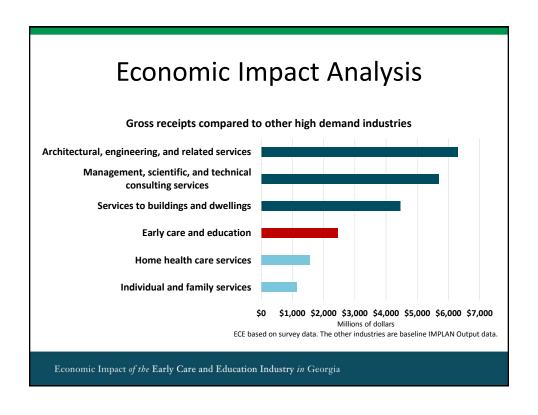
Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

Total Gross Receipts	\$2.45 Billion		
Parent Tuition	\$1.58 Billion		
Federal and State Funding	\$856 Million		
Charitable Contributions	\$17 Million		

Total gross receipts is the sum of tuition and fees, federal and state funding, and charitable contributions.





Economic Impact Analysis: Total Economic Impact

Direct Effect Gross Receipts	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect
\$2.5 Billion	\$.91 Billion	\$1.3 Billion

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Economic Impact Analysis: Total Economic Impact

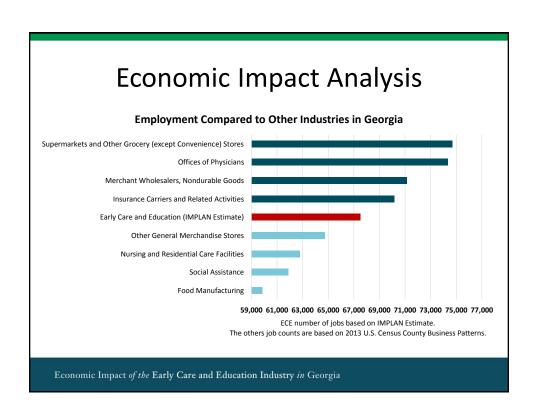
\$4,700,000,000

Dollars of Total Economic Activity Supported Annually in Georgia

Economic Impact Analysis

Other measures of the economic impact:

- Serves an estimated 337,024 children and provides child care for approximately 551,941 working parents
- Provides 67,507 jobs in the industry itself and supports an additional 17,454 jobs in other market segments
- Supports approximately \$24 billion in parents' annual earnings through the availability of child care
- Generates \$374 million annually in federal tax revenue and \$161.7 million in state and local tax revenues



Economic Impact Analysis

Conclusions:

- Economic impact is substantial-- \$4.7 billion total effect
 - \$2.45B Direct Effect
 - \$.91B Indirect Effect
 - \$1.33B Induced Effect
- Over 337,000 children are served
- More than 551,000 parents are able to engage in the workforce due to the availability of early care and learning centers and family child care homes
- 67,000 people employed in the industry and supports 17,454 more in other industries
- \$374 million in federal tax revenue and \$161.7 million in state and local tax revenues

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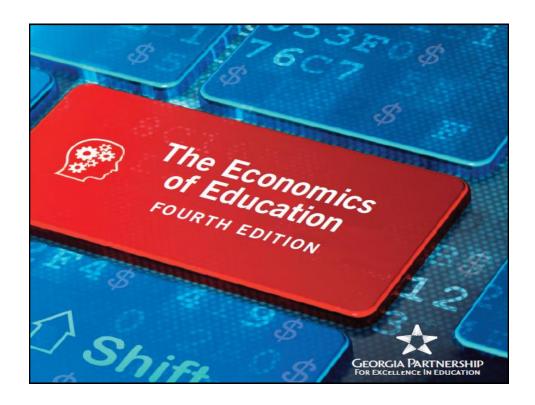


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Economics of Early Education

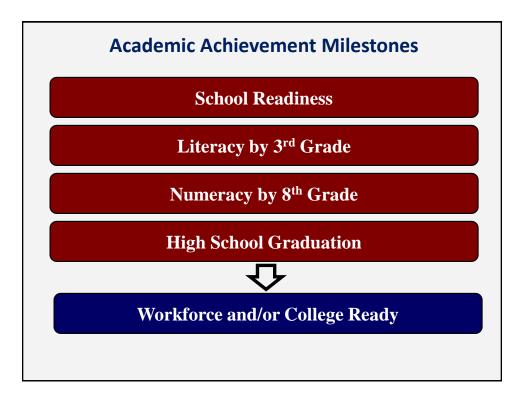
Dr. Dana Rickman

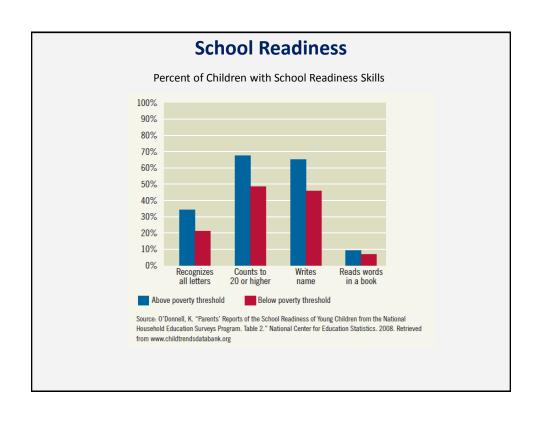
Georgia Partnership for
Excellence in Education

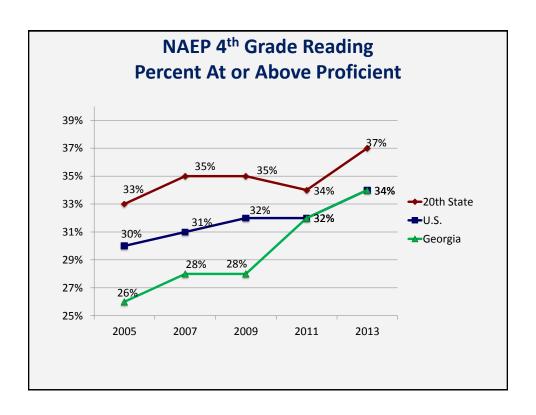


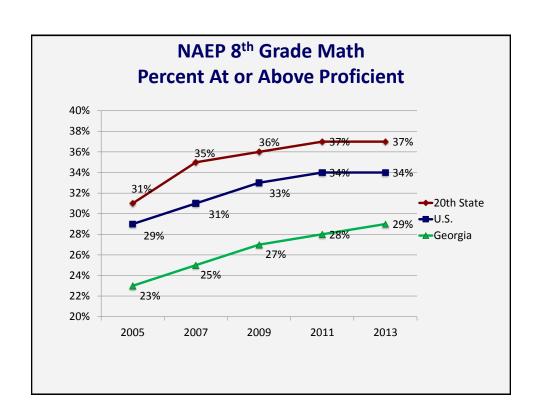
- 1. Examine the Data for Education in Georgia
- 2. Economic Impact of Georgia Non-Graduates
- 3. Strengthening the Birth to Work Pipeline
- 4. What Can We Do?

Examine the Data for Education in Georgia





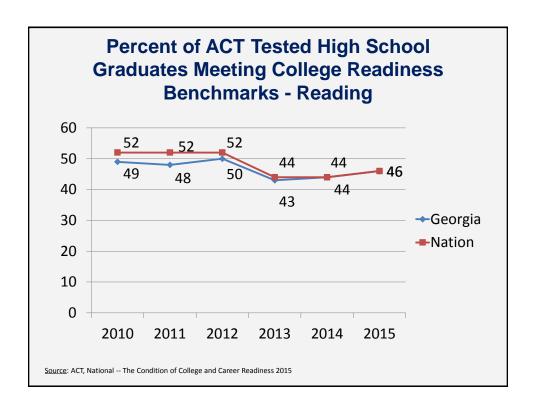


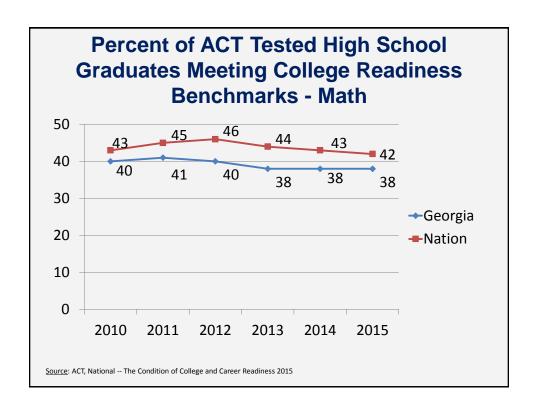


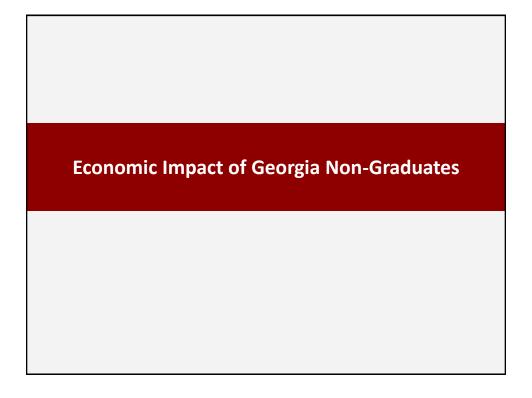
Georgia High School Graduation Rates

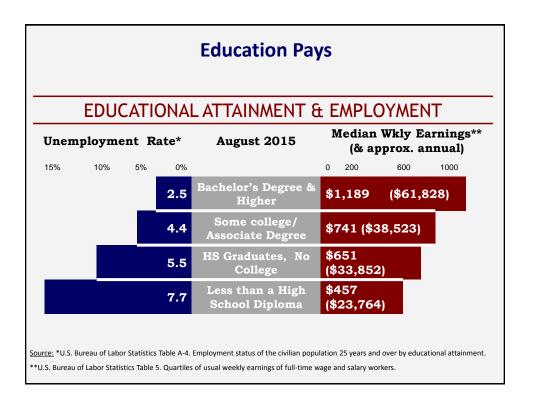
Year	State High School Graduation Rate	Statewide High School Drop Outs
2011	68%	19,139
2012	70%	19,692
2013	72%	19,013
2014	73%	19,567
	TOTAL	77,411
	IOIAL	//,411

Source: The Governor's Office of Student Achievement, State Report Cards.









Compounded Impacts of High School Non-Completion INDIVIDUALS THE COMMUNITY

Lower Lifetime Earnings

Reduced buying power & tax revenues; less economic growth

Decreased health status; Higher mortality rates; More criminal activity

Higher health care & criminal justice costs

Higher teen pregnancy rates; Single motherhood

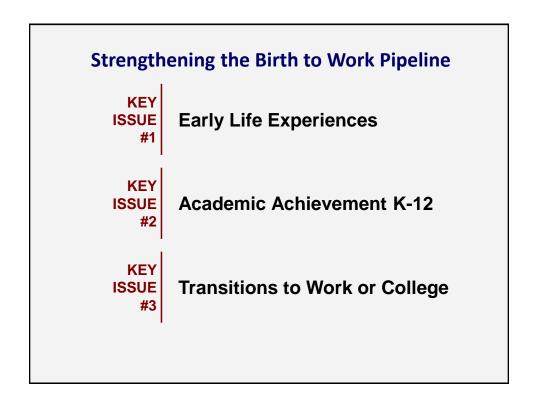
Higher public services costs

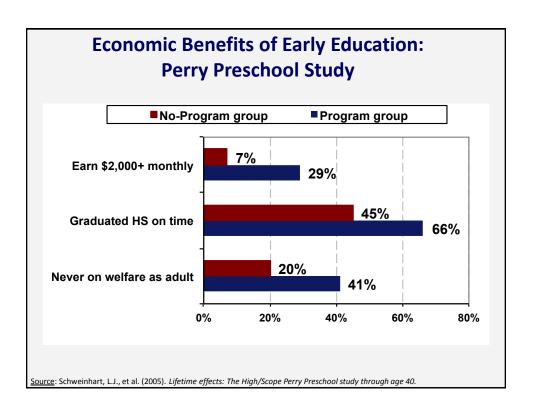
Less voting; Less volunteering

Low rate of community involvement

Source: Levin, H., et al., (2007). The Costs and Benefits of an Excellent Education for All of America's Children.

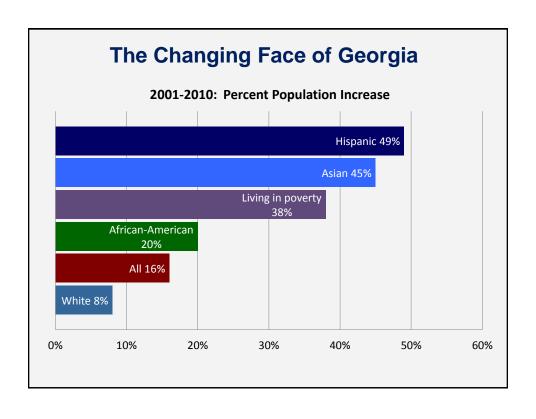
Strengthening the Birth to Work Pipeline





Essential Building Blocks of High Performing States

- **✓** Higher Standards
- **✓** Rigorous Curriculum
- ✓ Clear Accountability System
- **✓** Statewide Student Information System
- **✓** Leadership Training



4-Year Graduation Rate, 2014

	Georgia
All Students	73%
Low-Income	63%
English Language Learners	44%

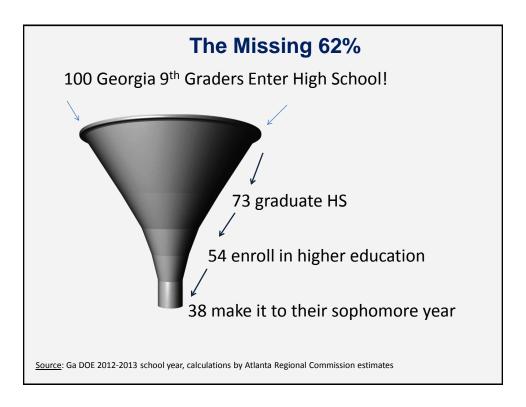
Source: The Governor's Office of Student Achievement, State Report Cards.

Georgia Needs: The Economic Development Pipeline

60% of jobs in 2020 will require some higher education

42% of Georgians currently have a postsecondary degree

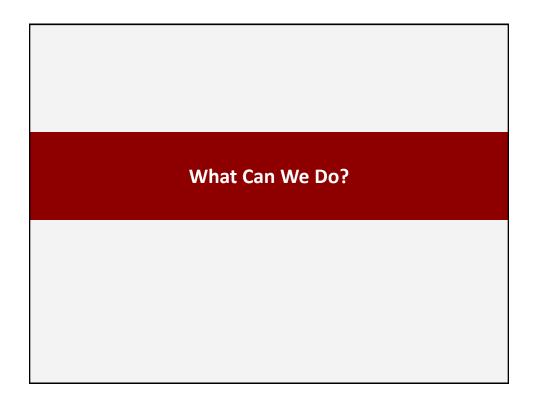
250,000 new post-secondary graduates by 2025

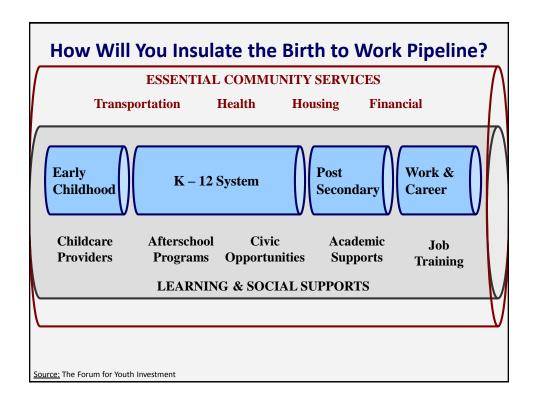


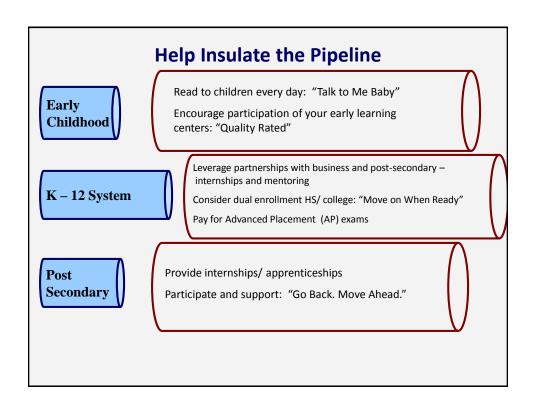
Georgia's Future Workforce

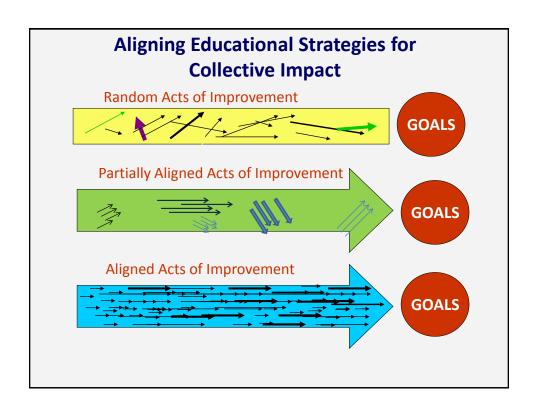
- 1. Increasing demand for highly skilled labor force
- 2. Changing demographics
- 3. Increasing academic rigor and expectations













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Business and Advocacy Response: Call to Action

Mindy Binderman and Hanah Goldberg, GEEARS

Local Chamber of Commerce Representative



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Introduction of Industry-Level Findings

Kristie Lewis
Georgia Department of
Early Care and Learning

Early Education Industry

- In Georgia, the industry generally refers to the following:
 - Child care learning centers
 - Family child care homes
 - Group child care homes
 - Early Head Start and Head Start
 - Georgia's Pre-K Program
 - Exempt care
 - Family, Friend, and Neighbor care

Early Education Industry

- Industry is mixture of private business, not-for profits, and public education.
- Many programs rely on public funds, charitable contributions, and tuition.
- Industry cannot be viewed from a K-12 lens:
 - Varying Regulations
 - Parent Choice
 - Public and philothopric support

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Industry-Level Findings

Dr. Theresa Wright University of Georgia

Presentation Overview

Our role in the study

Methods and response rates

Profiles

Impact of the Recession

Quality Rated

Key findings

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Surveyed providers across Georgia to **supply** important **data not available** elsewhere for the economic impact **analysis**.

Provided an industry **profile highlighting** its **complex contributions** to the economy.

Methodology:

- Reviewed 2008 survey instruments
- Designed separate survey instruments (center, family, and school system)
- Surveyed licensed/regulated providers:
 - Early care and education centers
 - Group child care homes
 - Early Head Start and Head Start sites
 - Military early care and education centers
 - Family child care homes
 - Local school systems with Georgia's Pre-K programs

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

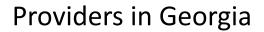
Study Overview and Results: The Survey

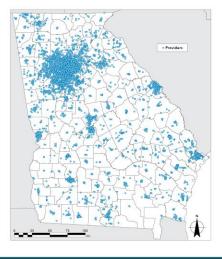
Timeline

Survey first mailed October 24, 2014 Survey collection closed April 30, 2015

Survey Response Rates:

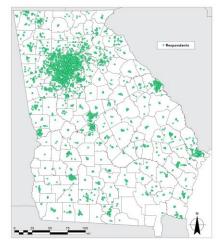
Provider Type	Surveys Sent	No Response	Surveys Returned	%
Center-based Care	3,254	1,758	1,496	46%
Family Child Care Homes	2,308	1,135	1,173	51%
School-based Care	170 (771)	46 (172)	124 (599)	78%
Total	6,333	3,065	3,268	52%





Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Survey Respondents



Children Served:

	Population	Enrollments	Percent Served
6 weeks – 12 months	129,104	20,218	15.70%
1 year old	129,915	32,168	24.80%
2 years old	132,990	33,166	24.90%
3 years old	133,811	58,367	43.60%
4 years old	136,855	118,497	86.60%
5–13 (school age)	1,269,071	74,608	5.90%

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Survey Respondents:

	Center-based Programs	Family Child Care Homes
Average current enrollment	87	6
% offering weekend care	3%	11%
% offering evening care	8%	21%
Annual infant tuition & fees	\$7,280	\$5,720

Median Weekly Tuition and Fees: Center-based Care

	Rural	Other Urban	Metro Atlanta
6 weeks – 12 months	\$90	\$119*	\$178*
1 year old	\$90	\$113	\$167*
2 years old	\$90	\$110	\$160
3 years old	\$90	\$108	\$150
4 years old	\$85	\$100	\$145
5 years old	\$60	\$73	\$89
6–13 years old	\$50	\$65	\$75

^{*}Average median value

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Median Weekly Tuition and Fees: FCCH

	Rural	Other Urban	Metro Atlanta
6 weeks – 12 months	\$85	\$100	\$133*
1 year old	\$80	\$98*	\$125
2 years old	\$80	\$95	\$125
3 years old	\$80	\$93	\$120
4 years old	\$75	\$85	\$110
5 years old	\$75	\$75	\$90
6–13 years old	\$65	\$70	\$75

^{*}Average median value

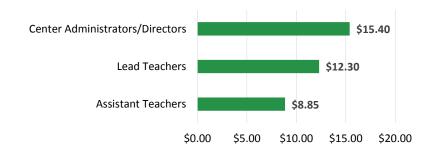
The Workforce:

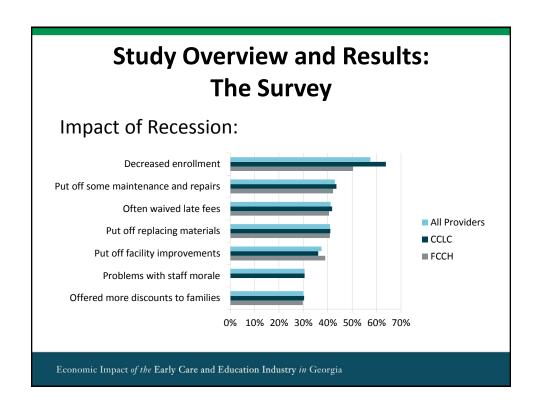
	Center-based Programs	Family Child Care Homes	School-based Programs
Median number of employees (if any)	13	0	4
% of lead teachers (bachelor's degree or higher)	24%	8%	92%
% of lead teachers (associate's degree)	7%	5%	< 1%
% of female lead infant teachers	97%	94%	N/A
% of female lead Georgia Pre-K teachers	95%	N/A	98%

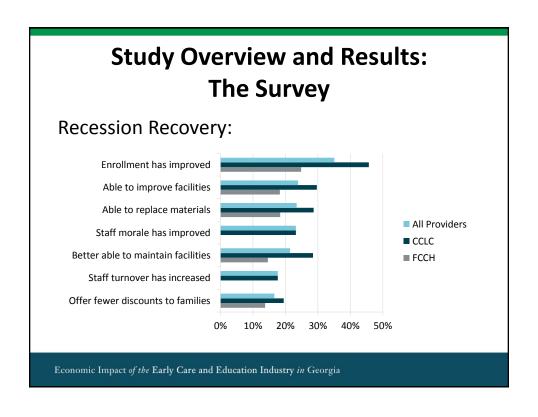
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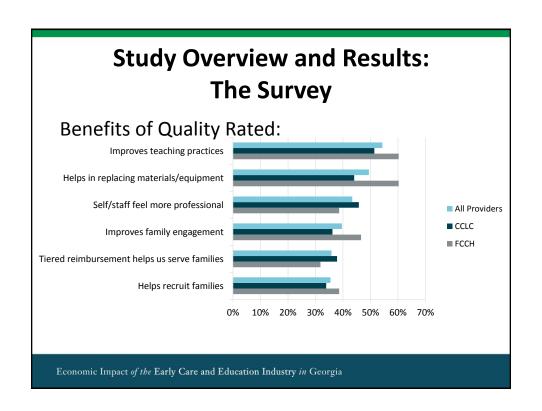


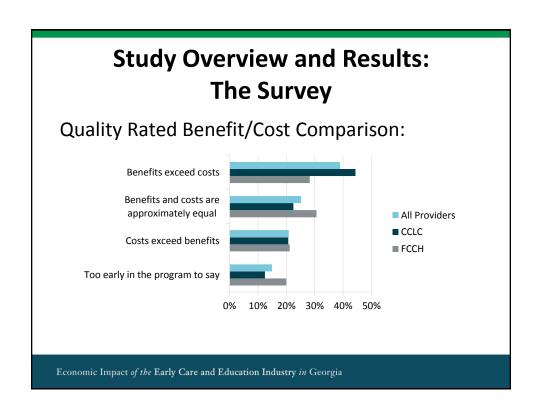
Average Hourly Wage: Centers











Key Survey Findings:

- Family child care homes much more likely than centers to offer evening, holiday, or weekend care
- Median weekly fees for infants range between \$85 and \$133 (family settings) and \$90 and \$178 (centers)
- Greatest recession challenge for providers was decreased enrollment (for some, enrollment has improved)
- Almost half of participating Quality Rated centers report the benefits of Quality Rated exceed the costs

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Closing

Further information can be found at: www.decal.ga.gov