



# **The Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry on the Economy of Miami-Dade County**

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# The Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry on the Economy of Miami-Dade County

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## Executive Summary

Over thirteen percent of all young children between birth and 5 years old in the State of Florida live in Miami-Dade County, creating a high local demand for early child care and education. The need for subsidized early child care and education in this third poorest urban area in the country is enormous.

But, need is not being met. Evidence of this unmet need is found by looking at the waiting list for applicants to the School Readiness Program, the largest subsidy program supporting child care for low income families. The waiting list rose dramatically from an average of 8,000 children in 2008, to over 14,000 by the end of 2009.

As part of the economic stimulus package of 2009-2010, child care is now widely recognized as a critical social infrastructure for economic development. Early childcare and education is an essential part of the economy of Miami-Dade County. It is more than a vital social service; the childcare industry generates revenue, and provides jobs and small business opportunities that sustain the local economy.

The early child care and education industry directly employs over 9,000 workers. Through the purchases of goods and services in other economic sectors, the industry indirectly creates almost 4,000 more jobs.

**\$882.2 million in direct, indirect, and induced revenues are generated by the early childcare and education industry in Miami-Dade County.** As any planner or economic policy maker knows this is not a trivial figure, especially when it is recognized that far more workers are able to work because this industry is caring for their young children while they are on the job.

Using a straightforward input-output economic analysis this report then provides a portrait of the value of the industry to our local economy. An important feature of this analysis is that it breaks out the impact of public subsidy monies flowing into the county for childcare from the overall input of both private and public funds expended on childcare.

# The Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry on the Economy of Miami-Dade County

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Early childcare and education is an essential part of Miami-Dade County's economy. It is more than a vital social service; the childcare industry provides jobs and small business opportunities that sustain the local economy. In terms of direct industry spending, child care is a \$491.3 million industry in Miami-Dade. Much of that economic impact benefits lower income communities, particularly when the care is subsidized by government programs. But, all families with young children rely on affordable child care in order to work and maintain financial self-sufficiency.

The local economy depends on the childcare industry. Yet, this is an industry that faces a number of problems including a deficit of subsidies for lower income families, low state reimbursement rates and low wages for child care teachers while quality standards become stricter and the cost of doing business rises with the rising cost of living. Maintaining a robust financially sustainable local childcare industry is necessary to a healthy local economy, especially one that hopes to grow.

This report documents the need (demand side) for early childcare and education in Miami-Dade County, and profiles the current condition of the local childcare industry and its ability to meet demand. Using a straightforward input-output economic analysis model, this report then provides a portrait of the value of the industry to our local economy. An important feature of this report is an analysis of the impact of the largest sources of public subsidy monies flowing into the county for early child care and education.

As part of the economic stimulus package of 2009-2010, child care is now widely recognized as a critical social infrastructure for economic development. This report is intended as a resource for political leaders and other policy makers and planners vested with finding targeted ways to improve the economy through improving the infrastructure of Miami-Dade County, the most populous and urbanized county in Florida, and one of the poorest urban areas in the United States.

## What is the Demand?

The demographics of Miami-Dade County are famously diverse, and culturally flavored by the large waves of immigrants who arrived from Latin America and the Caribbean, especially since 1960. Over the past fifty years this in-migration transformed the average age of the local population from older to much younger as former retirees were replaced by younger migrants and their children.

As of 2008, Miami-Dade County was home to approximately 149,750 children aged between birth and their fifth birthday. As Table 1 shows this was 13.2% of all of Florida’s children in this age group. Over 43,000 Miami-Dade children under five years old live in homes with only one parent; more than 73,000 live with two parents. **The sheer number of young children in the county suggests a high demand for child care.**

**Table 1:** Number of Birth to 5 year old Children in Single Parent, Two Parent, and in “Other” households

	No. of children in single parent households	No. of children in two parent households	No. of children in “other” households*	Total
Miami-Dade County	43,084	73,352	33,317	149,753
Florida	374,598	604,540	158,600	1,137,738
MDC as % of Florida	11.5%	12.1%	21.0%	13.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2008

\* This category, according to the American Community Survey, includes households with children not living with a parent, but living with one or more non-parental guardians.

The early child care and education industry is the support service that allows parents of young children to work. In order for both parents and single parents to work, some form of child care is required. One measure of the need for childcare is to look at the labor force participation of parents of young children, especially married and single mothers. Countywide there are about 72,400 children under five years of age whose mothers are working; that is 48.35% of all children under five years old in the county have a working mother.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Source: American Community Survey, 2008

Statewide 57.3% of children under five years old live in a family where both parents are in the labor force. In Miami-Dade County about 53.7% of all children under five years old reside in a family where both parents are employed or looking for work. For the children of single mothers the percentage of mothers working or looking for work is 65.5%. **In Miami-Dade County the very high percentages of working parents with young children are strong indicators of high need and demand for local child care services.**

## How Great is the Need?

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If the cost is not reasonably within the income of working parents, then childcare is effectively not affordable. Wages for the majority of workers in Miami-Dade County are not high. In 2008 the median hourly wage was \$14.63; which means that half of all workers earned less than \$30,430 annual incomes.<sup>2</sup> As can be seen in Table 2, incomes of nearly 30% of all households in the county fell at or below 150% of the US government definition of poverty.<sup>3</sup> Just over a quarter of all households with children living in them were earning just at or below 150% of the poverty line.

**Table 2: Number of Miami-Dade County Households Living at 150% of Poverty**

	Number of Households with Children	Number of Households with and without Children
At or below 150% poverty	91,894	243,626
Total Number of Households	360,189	814,127
Percentages of Households at or below 150% poverty	25.5%	29.9%

Source: American Community Survey, 2008

Miami-Dade County is home to a higher proportion of families living at this poverty rate than in other large Florida metropolitan areas,<sup>4</sup> and places the county

<sup>2</sup> According to Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW), the average individual annual income in Miami-Dade County in 2008 was \$45,163.

<sup>3</sup> According to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, 2008 federal poverty level for a family of four is an annual income of \$21,200. 150% of the poverty level is \$31,800.

<sup>4</sup> The Tampa greater metropolitan area is 7 percentage points behind Miami-Dade County, which does include some rural areas in the south of the county (American Community Survey, 2006-2008).

as the third poorest among the 25 largest metropolitan areas in the US.<sup>5</sup> Across the entire country the percent of families earning less than 150% of poverty averages 22% and in the 100 largest urban areas it is only slightly higher at 22.4%. Clearly Miami-Dade County at 29.9% has a large number of lower income families.

The cost of living in Miami-Dade County is rapidly growing more expensive. Between 2002 and 2008, the Miami-Dade metropolitan area ranked third for largest increase in growth in Consumer Price Index<sup>6</sup> among major US urban areas, exceeded only by San Diego and the greater Los Angeles metropolitan areas.<sup>7</sup> This rapid rise in the Consumer Price Index has outstripped the rise in wages in the County. Between 2002 and 2006, the cost of living (e.g., housing, health care, transportation, and food costs) on average grew about 12% faster than the average wage. Housing cost alone grew almost 20% faster than the average wage.<sup>8</sup>

Exacerbating poverty in Miami-Dade County is the way it is geographically segregated. Maps 1 and 2 visually depict<sup>9</sup> the concentrations of low income in the North and South halves of the county. In the north, low income neighborhoods radiate out from the downtown area of the City of Miami. Between the higher density low income neighborhoods in the north part of the county and those in the more rural and agricultural south lie a large area of middle income suburbs.

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<sup>5</sup> San Juan, Puerto Rico, greater Los Angeles and Houston have a higher percentage of families earning under 150% of the US poverty line (American Community Survey, 2006-2008).

<sup>6</sup> A consumer price index (CPI) is a measure estimating the average price of consumer goods and services purchased by households. A consumer price index measures a price change for a constant market basket of goods and services from one period to the next within the same area (city, region, or nation). It is a price index determined by measuring the price of a standard group of goods meant to represent the typical market basket of a typical urban consumer. (Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consumer\\_price\\_index](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consumer_price_index)).

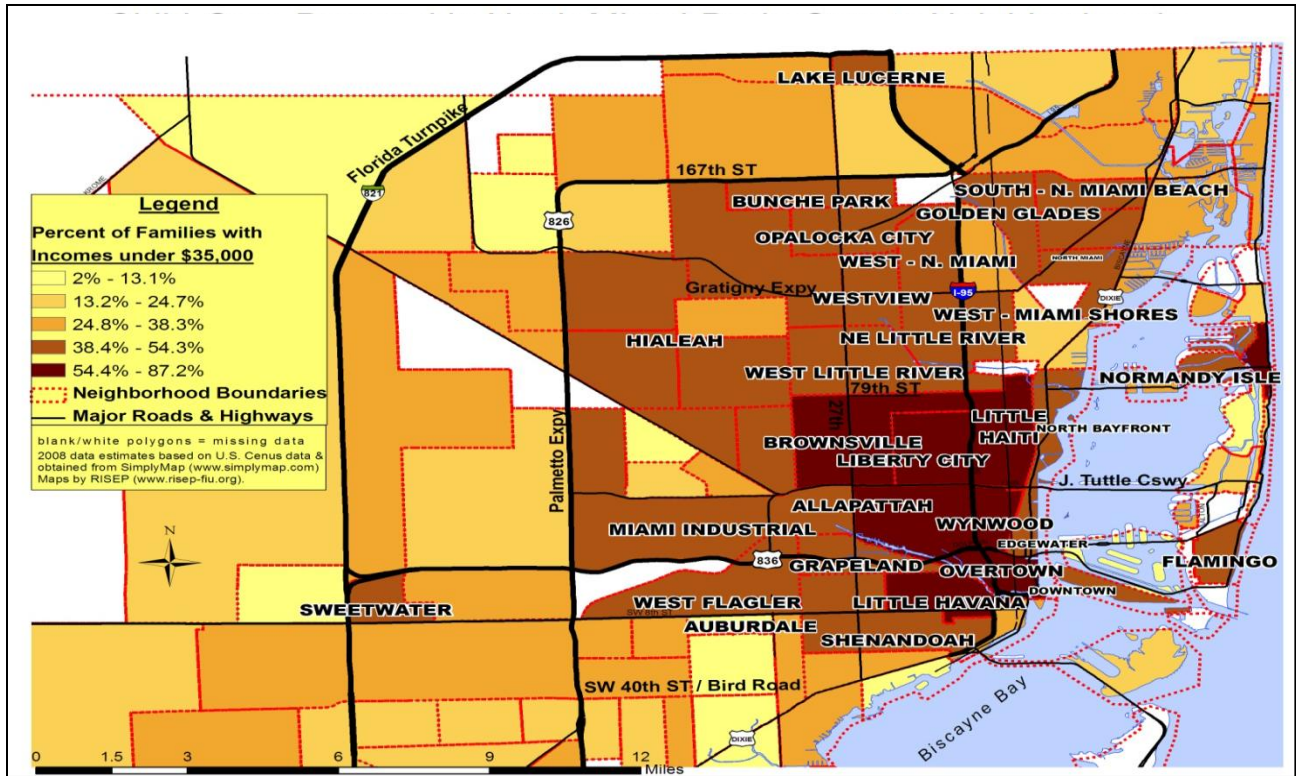
<sup>7</sup> Source: Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Source: Feldman, Marcos. *The State of Miami's Housing Crisis: An Updated Look at Housing Affordability Problems in One of the Country's Least Affordable Housing Markets*, The Research Institute on Social and Economic Policy of the Center for Labor Research and Studies, Florida International University, Miami, FL November 2007. Available for download at [www.risep-fiu.org](http://www.risep-fiu.org).

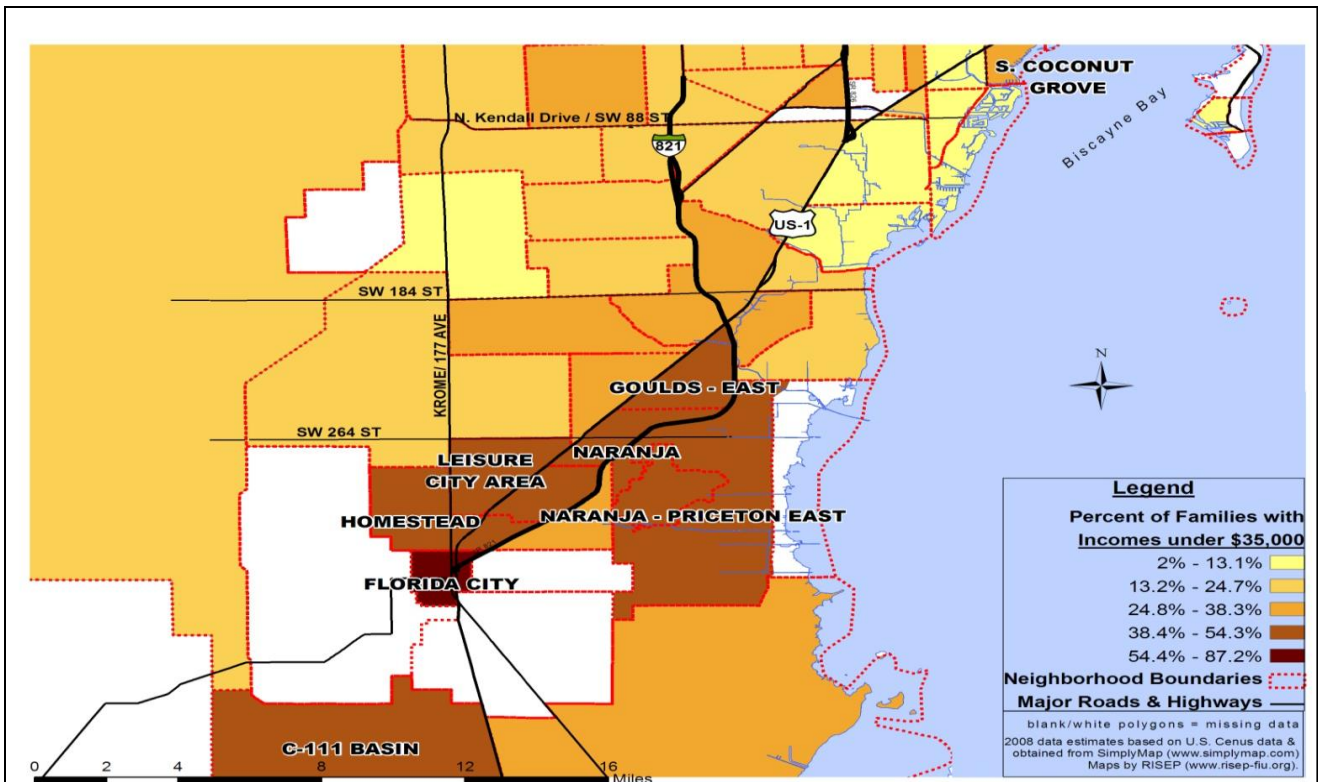
<sup>9</sup> For determining geographic concentrations of low income we relied on data from the American Community Survey (ACS), which combines income into categories of incremental ranges rather than percentages of the US poverty line. Therefore, we used \$35,000 as the closest proxy available in the ACS to 150% of the poverty line, which was \$31,800 in 2008, and \$33,074 in 2009 for a family of two adults and two children.



**Map 1: Income in North Miami-Dade County Neighborhoods**



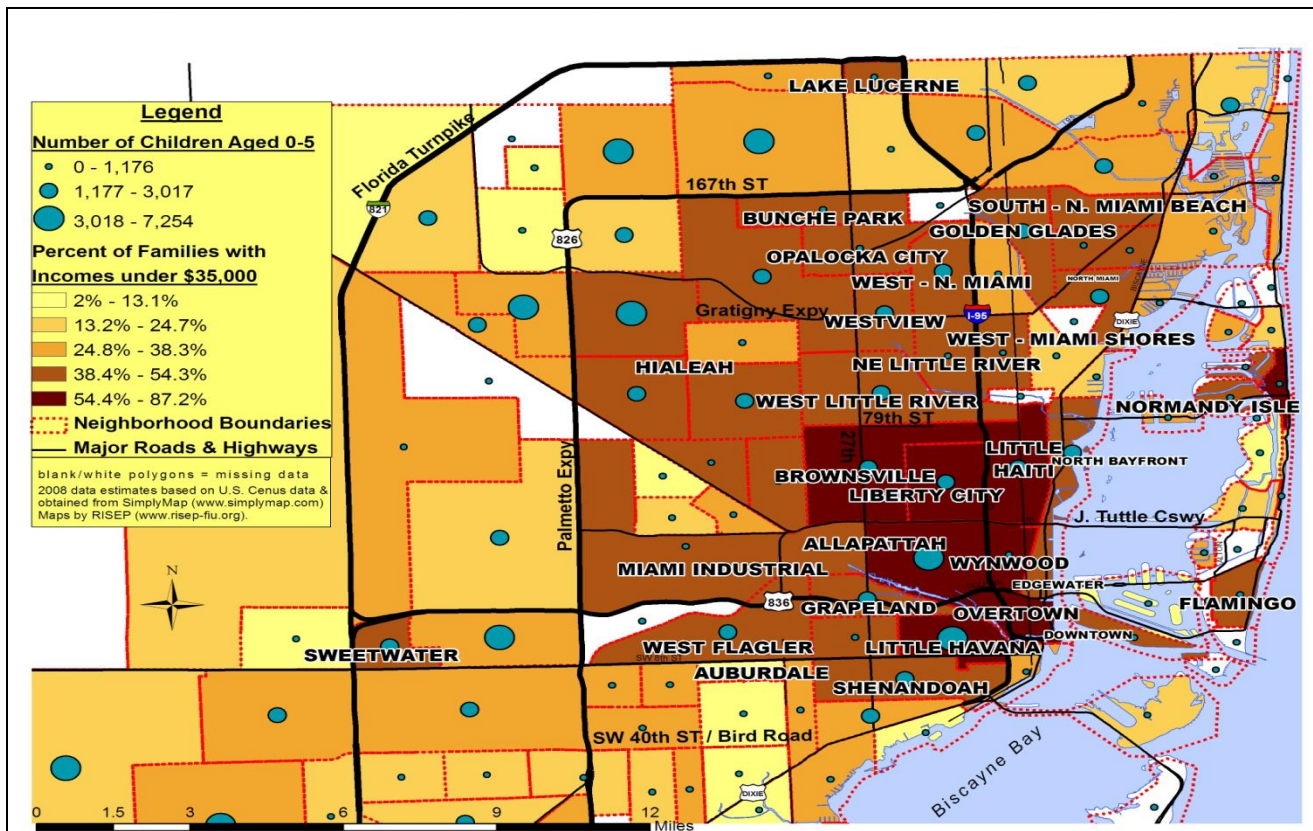
**Map 2: Income in South Miami-Dade County Neighborhoods**



Turning to Maps 3 and 4 we are able to see that some areas of low income are also populated by high numbers of children under five years of age. This is particularly the case for the neighborhoods of Allapattah and Little Havana in the North half of the county and Homestead in the South. **High densities of young children are living in these areas where over 50% of families earn less than \$35,000 per year.**

This finding suggests that the distribution of subsidized childcare services may be more needed in some areas than in others. It especially suggests a need for an analysis of the distribution of subsidized slots to most effectively assess the extent to which subsidized childcare and education services are distributed and economically viable in the areas of greatest economic need.<sup>10</sup> Maps 3 and 4 also show where young children reside in the country's large suburban areas where median incomes are higher, but are still home to families whose incomes are under 150% of US poverty level.

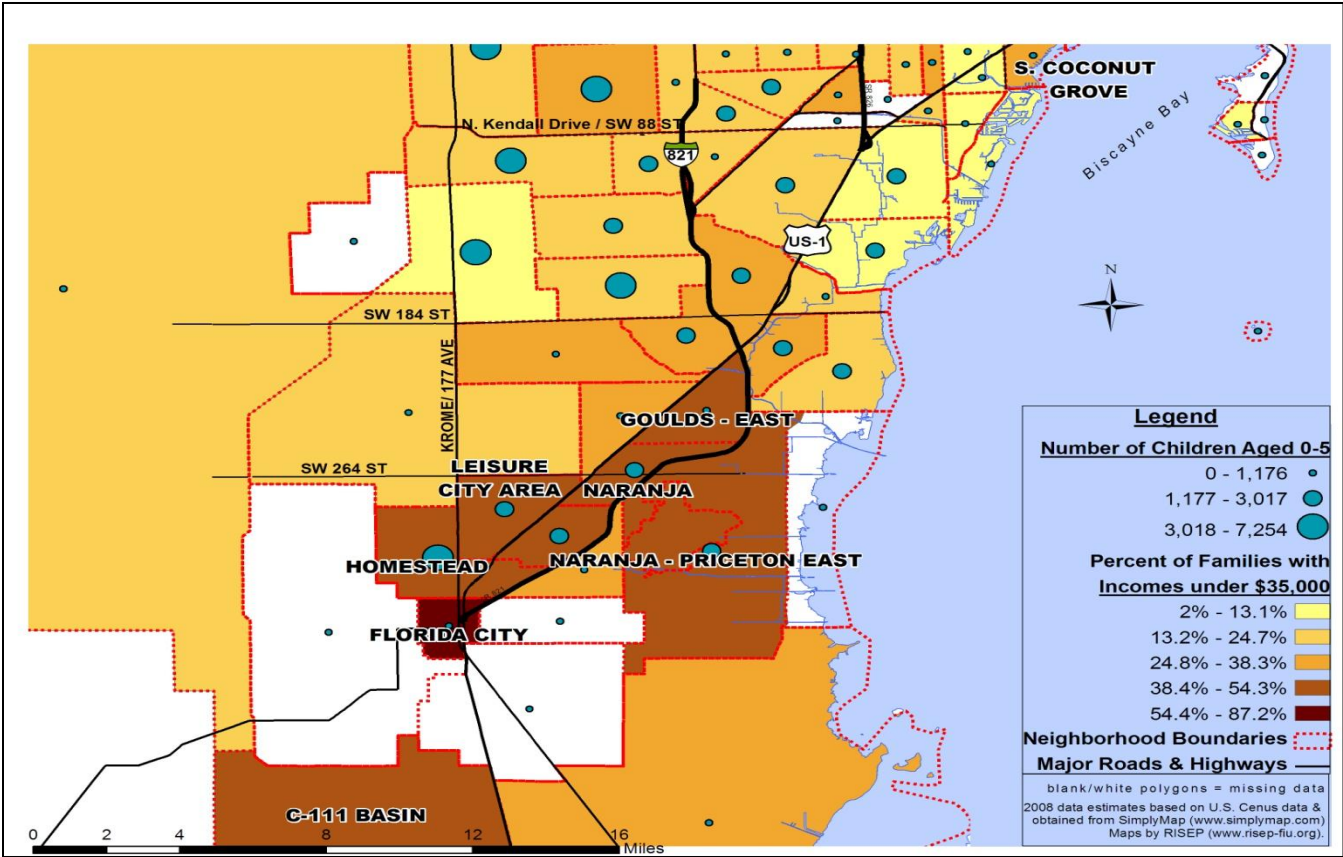
**Map 3: Childcare Demand in North Miami-Dade County Neighborhoods**



<sup>10</sup> As this report goes to the printer an analysis of the distribution of subsidized slots is not currently available for Miami-Dade County from the Early Learning Coalition. The ELC does track total number of childcare centers and homes, and total number of available slots and total number of subsidized slots.



**Map 4: Childcare Demand in South Miami-Dade County Neighborhoods**



## Capacity and Health of the Industry in Miami-Dade County

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Common sense and innumerable studies<sup>11</sup> conclude that reliable childcare allows parents to participate and move ahead in the work force, thereby contributing to a larger income for their families. In addition, businesses can hire employees who are more stable and productive while government can spend less on welfare benefits while increasing tax revenues. These attributes of worker availability and stability are the bedrock of economic stability and development.

The relationship between demand for and availability of child care is difficult to quantify. In Miami-Dade County there appears to be a sufficient number of providers (licensed childcare centers and homes) with an adequate number of slots to cover all of the young children of working parents and guardians. However, “while the overall number of child care slots may appear to be adequate to meet the demand, families often find it difficult or even impossible to find services that meet their specific needs based on the type of care, the age of the child or children in a family, quality of care, or geographic location of care. It is safe to say that certain types of care are generally less available than other types. For example, infant care is quite limited in most child care centers. Additionally, parents with odd-hour, variable, night or weekend work schedules often have few, if any services available to them.”<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> See, for example, National Economic Development and Law Center, *The Economic Impact of the Child Care Industry in California*, 2001, and The Florida Children’s Forum, 2003 *The Economic Impact of Child Care in Florida*

<sup>12</sup> Source: *Charting the Progress of Child Care and Early Education in Florida*, Florida Children’s Forum, 1999-2000. According to the Department of Children and Families as of February 2010, in Miami-Dade County there are 890 centers or homes that offer infant care, but the number of slots per center may be as low as four (the child/teacher ratio for infants is 4 children to one caretaker). 223 centers or homes offer night care and only 188 centers or homes offer weekend care.

Table 3 shows the total number of licensed centers and homes providing childcare in Miami-Dade County and their capacity in terms of placement slots for children. Childcare centers provide care to the largest number of children. Centers

**Table 3: Types and Capacities of Child Care Providers in Miami-Dade County**

Program type	No. of Centers & Homes (as of Mar. 2008)*	No. of Centers & Homes (as of Jan. 2010)**	Capacity: No. of slots (as of Jan. 2010)**
Child Care Centers	960	931	88,311
Large Family Child Care Homes	237	112	1,318
Licensed Family Day Care Homes	128	246	2,378
Total	1,325	1,289	92,007

\*Children's Trust, *Putting the Pieces Together for Our Children: A Child Well-Being Report of Community Indicators in Miami-Dade County, 2008.* available at <http://www.thechildrenstrust.org/reports>.

\*\* Florida Department of Children and Families

have highly variable enrollment capacities ranging from as few as 12 children in small centers to 600 in the largest Head Start program, depending on their ability to meet staff to children ratios, training and certification for childcare personnel, space, sanitation and nutritional services and other requirements that are State of Florida statutes governing the industry. (Please see Appendix A for selected excerpts of these statutes).<sup>13</sup>

Licensed Family Child Care Homes have capacities of 10 or 12 children depending on space and staffing requirements they choose to and are able to meet.<sup>14</sup> In addition there are Centers that meet higher levels of requirements, classified as Gold Seal Centers. These centers receive higher subsidization levels for children whose family incomes are under 150% of US poverty level.

Although it appears that there is no shortage of childcare in the county, enrollment is actually much less than capacity. In Miami-Dade County there are more than enough providers and the market is assuredly competitive. Why, then, was there a

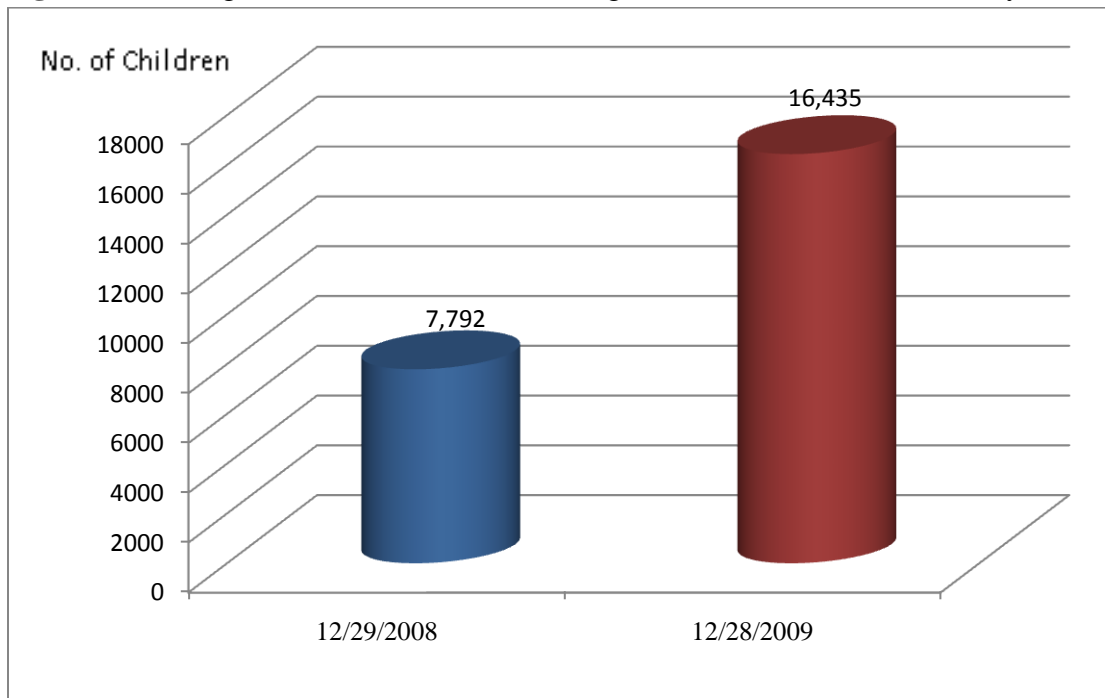
<sup>13</sup> For a full reading of the statutes go to [http://ccrain.fl-dcf.org/\(X\(1\)\)/documents/1/29.pdf#nameddest=402.26](http://ccrain.fl-dcf.org/(X(1))/documents/1/29.pdf#nameddest=402.26).

<sup>14</sup> Please see Appendix B for definitions of different kinds of licensed childcare services.

waiting list of over 8,000 children in 2008 and dramatically more in 2009,<sup>15</sup> specifically for the School Readiness Program?<sup>16</sup>

The long waiting list for the School Readiness program is depicted in Figure 1, where it can be seen that the number of applicants increased dramatically in the face of the current economic depression. **More and more families in Miami-Dade County need subsidies to be able to afford child care.**

**Figure 1:** Waiting list of School Readiness Program for Children birth to five years old



Source: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County

Although there may be enough total slots to accommodate the total number of young children in need of childcare in Miami-Dade County; and although the childcare for 22,386 children under five years old was subsidized by the School Readiness Program in Miami-Dade County in FY 2008-2009,<sup>17</sup> **the number of affordable slots for the children whose families earn under 150% of the US**

<sup>15</sup> Source: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe. Part of the rise in applications in 2009 are repeat applicants. The ELC has not determined how many repeat applicants they have on their 2009 waiting lists. Even presuming that the December 2009 count of over 16,000 is an over-count, we interpret the dramatic increase over 2008 to be the result of a substantial rise in need and demand by parents needing to find and keep jobs.

<sup>16</sup> In 2009, according the Community Action Agency, the waiting list for Head Start was 1,652 children and for Early Head Start it was 714. At least some of the children on the waiting list for Head Start may also be on the waiting list for the School Readiness program.

<sup>17</sup> Early Learning Coalition of Miami-Dade/Monroe. Early Learning Services-Fact Book <http://www.floridajobs.org/earlylearning/factbook/>

**poverty line is still not adequate<sup>18</sup>. That means there is not enough money allocated to cover the care of all the children who need subsidized care.** The parents of children left on the waiting list are left with few options: put their children in unlicensed, unmonitored care, pay the private rate which eats into low wage earnings, or not work. For some parents, not working means resorting to welfare.

## Economic Importance of the Child Care Industry to the Miami-Dade County Economy<sup>19</sup>

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Child care enables parents to work. It is an essential part of the economic infrastructure of the County. In addition, as a significant employer and purchaser of goods and services the industry itself contributes directly to the local economy. By employing economic impact modeling it is possible to determine the employment and revenue contributions of the early child care and education industry to Miami-Dade County's economy.

In this analysis we estimate the contribution of the child care industry with three measures:

1. **Direct Effects:** the jobs and revenues created within the child care industry;
2. **Indirect Effects:** when the child care industry supports jobs in other industries or economic sectors through the buying goods and services. For example, childcare centers and homes purchase books, toys, food and cleaning and security services. The purchases of these goods and services create a secondary stimulus across the local economy that contributes to employment in these related industries.
3. **Induced Effects:** when employees in both child care and related industries spend their wages and generate revenues in the industries of the economy where their spending occurs.

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<sup>18</sup> For the eligibility of School Readiness program, please see Appendix C

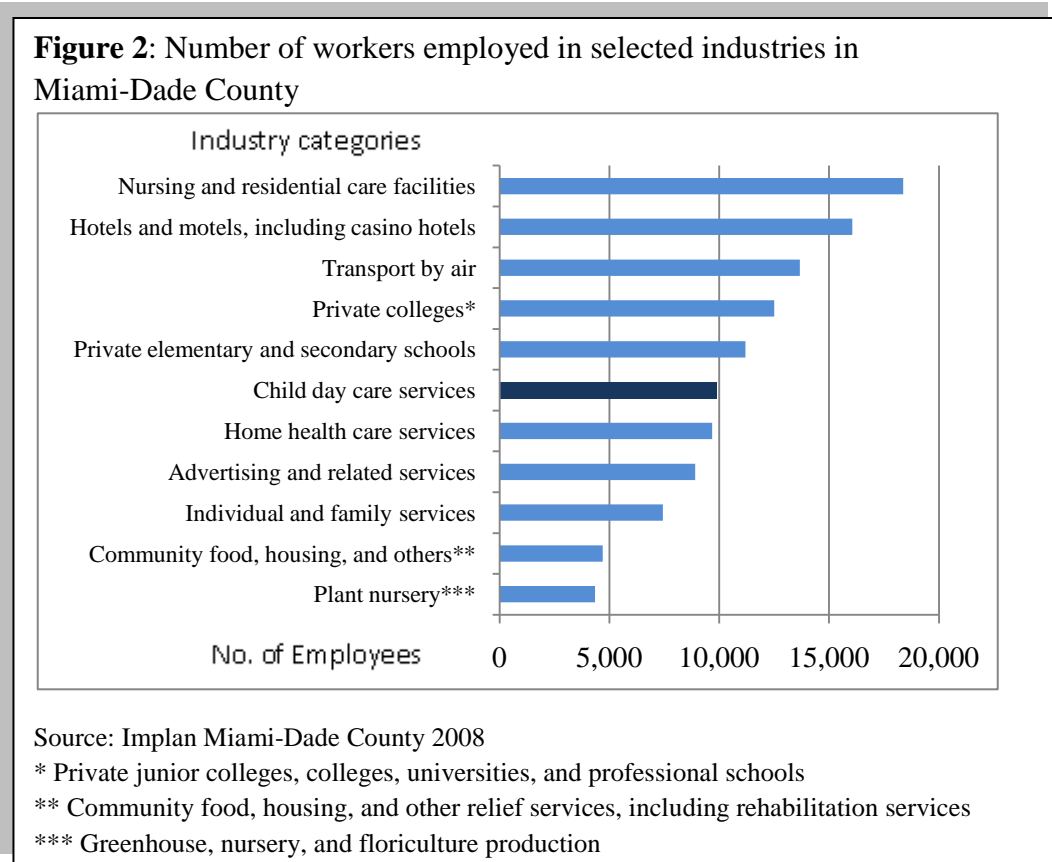
<sup>19</sup> The framework for this analysis borrows extensively from the model introduced in the 2003 *The Economic Impact of Child Care in Florida* by the Florida Children's Forum.

Indirect and induced effects comprise what are commonly referred to as multiplier effects. A multiplier effect predicts the response of the economy to a given stimulus.<sup>20</sup> A time-tested method for analyzing the economic contributions of an industry is an input-output modeling technique. An input-output model evaluates the benefits of economic activity by following the ripple effects of successive rounds of spending caused by an industry through the economy. Using an input-output model, the effects of the child care industry can be analyzed in terms of employment, revenue (gross receipts) and multiplier effects.<sup>21</sup>

## Direct Effects:

### The Child Care Industry is a Significant and Strategic Employer

In Miami-Dade County the child care industry employs on average just under 10,000 people, a moderately high number of jobs. Figure 2 shows how the child care industry's employment rate compares with the number of employees in other sectors of the county economy.



<sup>20</sup> Please see Appendix D for references and definitions of multiplier effects

<sup>21</sup> 2003 *The Economic Impact of Child Care in Florida* by the Florida Children's Forum, pg 14.



Miami-Dade’s early child care and education industry employs almost as many individuals as private elementary and secondary schools. It also means that many individuals employed, for example, by hotels and hospitals are able to work because these workers’ young children are being cared for.

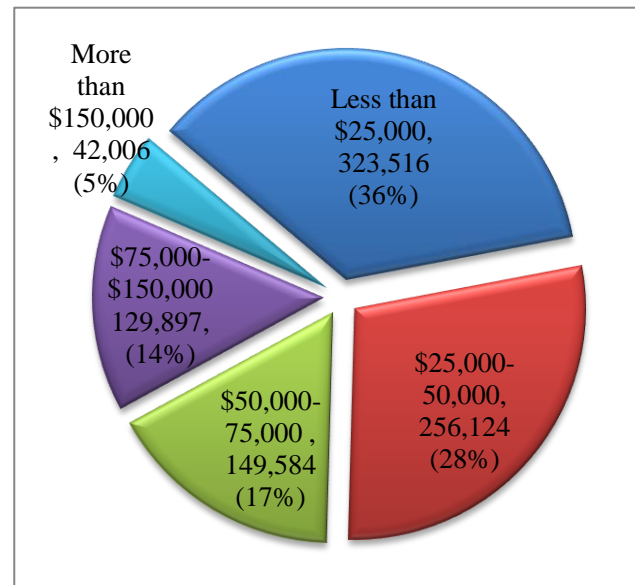
Child care centers and homes are major employers of women, especially immigrant women who may face challenges to employment in other sectors because of barriers like language. In fact, **97.6% of the childcare workforce is made up of women workers and 67.9% of those are foreign born<sup>22</sup>**. The industry, especially in Miami-Dade County, also provides women immigrants and non-immigrants entrepreneurial opportunity.

### Revenues Generated by the Early Care and Education Industry

Direct effects are not only the number of jobs within the industry, but also the revenues collected for the services provided to parents and their children. Child care providers collect revenue through the services they provide to parents and their children. **Child care in Miami-Dade County directly generates approximately \$491 million in revenue (gross receipts).**

The average annual compensation for employees in Miami-Dade’s child care industry is \$18,365 per year. At this income level each employee produces \$49,590 worth of the revenue collected in fees for services. Taking all wages for the child care industry just over

**Figure 3: Number of Households by Income Level**



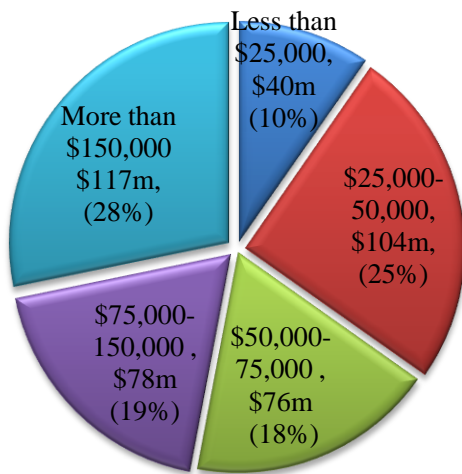
Source: Implan Miami-Dade County 2008

<sup>22</sup> Source: American Community Survey, 2008

\$182 million is spent from total annual revenues on employee compensation (earnings and benefits) directly within the local childcare industry.

Figure 3 shows the number of households by income level in Miami-Dade County. Only five percent of households have annual incomes of over \$150,000. Nearly two-thirds of all households earn annual incomes under \$50,000 and over half of

**Figure 4:** Spending on Childcare Centers by Household Income



Source: Implan Miami-Dade County 2008

that percentage earn less than \$25,000. The middle income group for the county in the \$50,000 to \$150,000 annual income range are only 31% of the population.

Figure 4 shows the amount that Miami-Dade households collectively spend on child care. Households with a total annual household income of more than \$150,000 (n=42,006) spend the most per household on center-based care relative to other income groups. Households in this highest income bracket consume

approximately \$116.9million in child care services. The much larger number of households with incomes between \$35,000 and \$75,000 (n=289,655) spend approximately \$139.3 million. For those households with incomes under \$25,000 (n=323,516), although they are most probably eligible for subsidized services, they still spend \$40 million per year.

Table 4 compares the revenues and employment generated by the child care industry to that generated by other selected local industries. 9,911 jobs in child care generate \$491.3 million in revenue, while 11,197 jobs in private elementary and secondary schools generate the same amount in revenue. What is not evident from Table 4 is that for workers with young children, the child care industry is a strategic infrastructure that allows employees in other industries to work.

**Table 4:** Number of Employees and Industry Revenues of Selected Industries in Miami-Dade County

Description	Number Employed	Industry Gross Revenue (in Millions)
Transport by air	13,675	\$4,085
Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	16,052	\$1,947
Advertising and related services	8,898	\$1,069
Private junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	12,505	\$1,004
Nursing and residential care facilities	18,373	\$783
Home health care services	9,676	\$661
<b>Child day care services</b>	<b>9,911</b>	<b>\$491</b>
Private elementary and secondary schools	11,197	\$491
Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	4,349	\$432
Individual and family services	7,434	\$376
Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	4,697	\$164

Source: Implan Miami-Dade County 2008

## Indirect Effects: More Jobs and Revenues

Purchases of goods and services made by the child care industry indirectly generate revenue and create jobs in other Miami-Dade industries. **Through this industry-industry interaction, the child care industry creates 1,348 additional or indirect jobs.<sup>23</sup> And, this spending by the child care industry generates just over \$183.4 million more revenues in the local economy.**

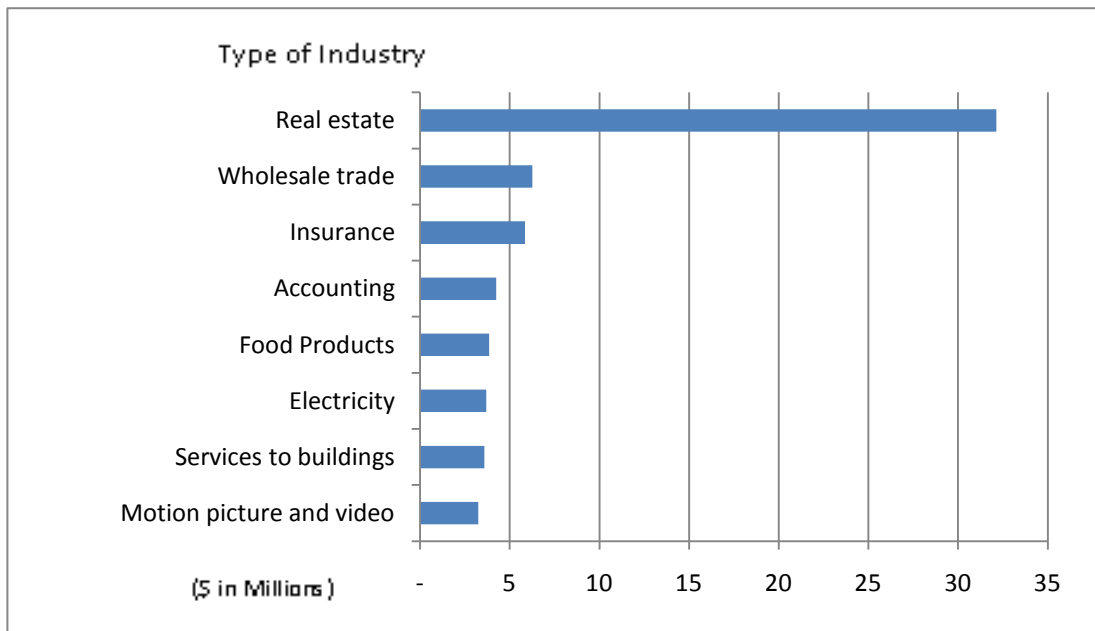
As described in Figure 5 purchases of particular interest to the early child care and education industry that provide this indirect stimulus to the economy are:

- The child care industry's predominant expenditures include more than \$32million from the local real estate industry in property purchases, rental agreements, agents' fees and related costs.

<sup>23</sup> These are jobs created as a result of the child care industry and the interactions with other industries and does not include the jobs within the industry itself.

- The industry also makes relatively high contributions to the wholesale trade (\$6.3million) by spending on cleaning materials and plastic products (including diapers). It spends \$5.9 million on insurance.
- The early child care and education industry spends about \$3.9million every year on food products and services and slightly more on accounting and bookkeeping services.
- The industry also spends \$3 to \$4 million annually on building services like cleaning and maintenance.

Figure 5: The Child Care Industry’s Indirect Impact on Other Industries in Miami-Dade County



Source: Implan Miami-Dade County 2008

## Induced Effects: Further Economic Ripples

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When employees in both the child care industry and the industries in which child care providers spend their earnings, still more jobs and revenue are generated. The child care industry creates a total of 1,643 induced or additional jobs.<sup>24</sup> More than \$207.5 million induced revenue also is generated by the child care industry in Miami-Dade County.

## The Total Impact

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In addition to the \$491.3 million in direct revenues, the child care industry has a ripple effect that produces an additional \$390.9 million in indirect and induced revenues within the county economy; in addition to the 9,911 jobs created directly in the child care industry, another 2,991 indirect and induced jobs are made possible.

The demand for child care creates jobs in the industry itself and the industry indirectly supports jobs, goods, and services in related industries. **For Miami-Dade County this means 12,902 direct, indirect, and induced jobs are created, and \$882.2<sup>25</sup> million in direct, indirect, and induced revenues are generated by the early childcare and education industry.**

As any planner or economic policy maker knows these are not trivial figures, especially when it is recognized that far more workers are able to work because this industry is looking after their young children while they are on the job.

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<sup>24</sup> These are jobs and revenues created through the household spending of income earned by employees of the child care industry (direct) and the spending by employees whose jobs (indirect) in other industries are supported by purchases made by child care industry.

<sup>25</sup> This figure does not take into account tax revenues that are generated.

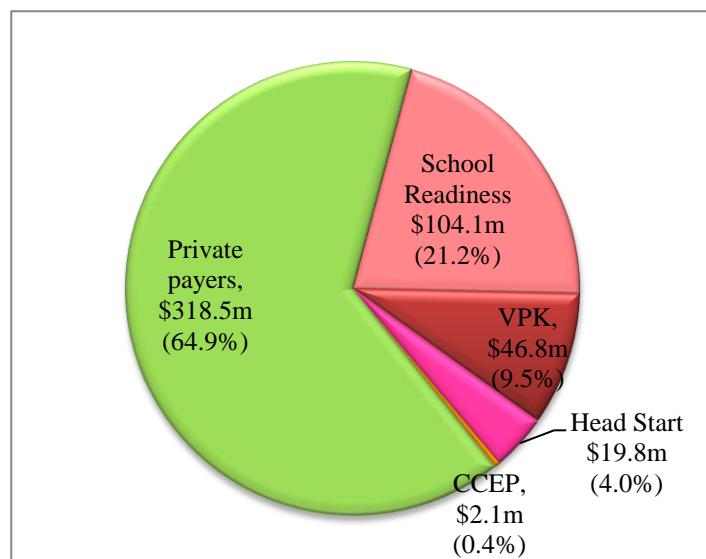
## The Impact of Subsidies is High

The business of caring for children has developed out of what was traditionally viewed as a private, individual responsibility to one that increasingly understands that quality, affordable child care is an important piece of social infrastructure. Early child care and education has broad public benefits, and is a large income-generating, job-creating industry. Sufficiently supporting child care is a policy that underwrites economic development.

The State of Florida government influences child care at the county level in a variety of ways: establishing and enforcing regulations, providing grants to expand the supply and improve the quality of child care, educating consumers on child care options and quality measures. Public tax money also subsidizes the cost of child care for low-income families providing low-income parents with the economic means to select and purchase child care according to their needs.

As Figure 6 shows, **in Miami-Dade County over one-third (35.1%) of the total \$491.3 million in revenues flowing into the child care industry are public funds for direct services to children.**<sup>26</sup> \$318.6 million (64.9%) in revenues come from the payments of parents and \$172.8 million<sup>27</sup> comes from government funding in the form of subsidies to the children of low income families. We know from

**Figure 6:** Proportions of Direct Revenue (gross receipts) Generated by the Child Care Industry from Private and Public Flows of Monies.



Source: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County; Miami-Dade Community Action Agency; Implan: Miami-Dade County. 2008

<sup>26</sup> This calculation does not count the Quality Counts, TEACH or WAGE\$ programs that support teacher training rather than subsidies to directly support children enrolled in child care.

<sup>27</sup> The Quality Counts program contributes about \$6.1 million in improving the quality of the industry. The TEACH and WAGE\$ programs contribute over \$840,000 to support and encourage childcare teachers to pursue more training.

the long waiting lists for subsidized child care (please see Figure 1) that this amount of public funding is insufficient to cover all of the eligible children applying for care in the county. It is also a very high proportion of the funds that child care centers and homes depend upon to support their provision of services.

The School Readiness program supports the largest number of children and is undeniably important to the local economy, but the other programs also each play a significant role contributing to both the economy and ensuring care and education to the county's youngest residents.

Public funds are:

1. Essential to the families who receive them to subsidize the cost of child care and stay on the job; and they are also essential to child care providers.
2. Insufficient to support the needs of all the children who are qualify for them. As a result there is a growing waiting list of eligible children.
3. Are too low in the face of the rising costs of doing business to allow child care providers to pay their teachers an equitable salary or provide benefits, or to simply make a reasonable profit - according to many child care center directors and owners. As a result the health of the local industry may be declining in terms of profitability, and growing numbers of centers may not be able to stay open to provide services to lower income clients.

***Public subsidies come in a dizzying array of different programs each with different eligibility criteria for parents and children and different services and reporting requirements for child care providers. The most important subsidy programs in Miami Dade County<sup>1</sup> are:***

***The School Readiness Program, which served an average of 22,386 birth to 5 year old children in FY 2008-2009.***

***The Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten Program (VPK), which served an average of 17,000 four year olds in FY 2008-2009.***

***The Head Start Programs, which served an average of 6,528 birth to 5 years olds in FY 2008-2009.***

In spite of these shortcomings public subsidies remain immensely important to jobs creation and revenue generation in the county economy.

**Table 5: Economic Impact of Direct Services Subsidies in Miami-Dade County**

	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effects
VPK	\$46,752,840	\$17,455,830	\$19,745,990	\$83,954,660
School Readiness	\$104,060,500	\$38,852,460	\$43,949,770	\$186,862,730
CCEP	\$2,100,000	\$784,064	\$886,931	\$3,770,995
Head Start	\$19,822,980	\$7,401,189	\$8,372,202	\$35,596,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$172,736,320</b>	<b>\$64,493,543</b>	<b>\$72,954,893</b>	<b>\$310,184,756</b>

Source: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County; Miami-Dade Community Action Agency; Implan: Miami-Dade County, 2008

Table 5 shows the amounts of monies flowing into the county from the different subsidization programs in 2008. The column labeled Direct Effect shows the revenues coming to the county from each of the subsidy programs for the direct child care support of individual children. For example, the Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (VPK) program paid over \$46.7 million directly for the care and education of children. This does not include the amount that also comes into the local economy in the form of administrative salaries and costs including regulation, enhancement, certification or evaluation. The direct effects or the revenue generated by these four programs is more than \$173 million.

The Indirect Effect shown in Table 5 is the revenue generated by the industry spending of direct revenues from each program for goods and services. Again, looking just at the VPK program nearly \$17.5 million in revenues is generated annually by this program, and all four programs generate nearly \$65.5 million in gross receipts.

Additional revenues are generated as Induced Effects by the household spending of workers who are paid by direct and indirect revenues. When the employees in both the child care industry and the industries in which the child care industry makes purchases spend their earnings, the additional revenue generated in Miami Dade County from all four programs is nearly \$73 million per year.



**The total impact of these public child care and early education support programs in 2008 was about \$310.2 million in direct, indirect and induced revenues generated in the local economy.**

Table 6 indicates the jobs created by these early care and education support programs. Over 4,500 jobs in Miami-Dade County result from these programs: 3,484 jobs come from direct spending on the care of individual children; 474 jobs are created in other industries from the child care industry’s spending of these revenues; and, 577 more jobs are created from the household spending of direct and indirect revenues generated through these funds.

**Table 6: Employment Impact of Direct Services Subsidies in Miami-Dade County**

Programs	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effects
	Number of Jobs Created			
VPK	943	128	156	1,227
School Readiness	2,099	286	348	2,733
CCEP	42	6	7	55
Head Start	400	54	66	520
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>4,535</b>

Sources: Miami-Dade Community Action Agency; Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County; Implan: Miami-Dade County, 2008

## Direct and Ripple Effects of Public Subsidy Program Administration

Across Florida’s counties public subsidy early child care and education programs are administered by local coalitions. These organizations have staff and expenses devoted to the administration of the funds and to providing outreach to child care providers, businesses and families. For the four programs listed in Tables 5 and 6, the Early Learning Coalition (ELC) administers all but the Head Start Programs in Miami-Dade (and Monroe) County.<sup>28</sup> The Head Start Programs are administered by the Miami-Dade Community Action Agency.

<sup>28</sup> For an explanation of the multiple quality, enhancement and outreach programs directed by the ELC we recommend viewing the ELC annual report at <http://www.elcmdm.org/newsroom/publications.htm>. The ELC in Miami-Dade County also administers these programs in Monroe County.

Table 7 shows that 167 administrative and specialized jobs are created in the county by the need to oversee government funds for childcare and for other outreach services. From industry spending on administrative costs alone another 50 jobs are created indirectly in other industries. From the spending of salaries of program administrators and workers whose jobs are

**Table 7:** Employment Impact of Administrative Services to Implement Subsidized Child Care Services in Miami-Dade County

Programs*	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effects
	Number of Jobs Created			
VPK	26	8	12	46
School Readiness	110	33	49	192
Head Start	31	9	14	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>292</b>

Sources: Miami-Dade Community Action Agency; Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County; Implan: Miami-Dade County, 2008  
 \* Administrative information was not available from the ELC for the CCEP.

created in other industries to support the administrative functions of these programs, an additional 75 jobs are created (induced effect). **In total 292 jobs are also created just by the revenues that come from the local administration of subsidy programs.** These are often higher paid jobs than for child care workers.

How much in revenue is generated by the costs of administering \$173 million in government supports to children eligible for subsidized child care? Table 8 shows that in 2008, over \$17.3 million in revenues flowed into the local economy from just the

administrative costs of three programs: VPK, School Readiness, and Head Start. An additional almost \$16 million in revenues were generated by indirect effects (\$6.1 million) and

**Table 8:** Economic Impact of Indirect Services Subsidies in Miami-Dade County

Programs*	Direct Effect	Indirect Effect	Induced Effect	Total Effects
	Revenues Generated by Administration of Subsidized Programs			
VPK	\$2,737,426	\$964,624	\$1,497,673	\$5,199,723
School Readiness	\$11,360,020	\$4,003,084	\$6,215,182	\$21,578,286
Head Start	\$3,251,491	\$1,145,772	\$1,778,923	\$6,176,186
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,348,937</b>	<b>\$6,113,480</b>	<b>\$9,491,778</b>	<b>\$32,954,195</b>

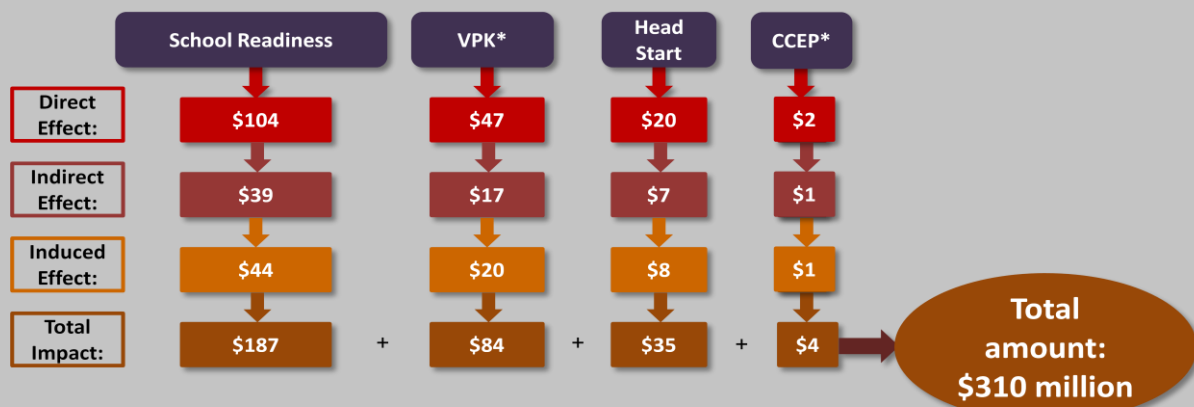
Sources: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County; Miami-Dade Community Action Agency; Implan: Miami-Dade County, 2008.  
 \*Administrative information was not available from the ELC for the CCEP.

induced effects (\$9.5 million). The total revenues generated by the direct, indirect and ripple effects of administering these three direct subsidies programs came to almost \$33 million.

## The Total Impact of Subsidy Programs Combined Direct Services to Children and Administration

In Figure 7 the direct, indirect and induced effect outputs or revenues (gross receipts) generated by direct services and administrative costs together for each program can be seen. The School Readiness program is the largest subsidy for children of low income families, followed by the VPK and Head Start programs.<sup>29</sup>

**Figure 7:** Input(Revenue/Gross Receipts) and Output(Impact/Ripple Effects) of Each Subsidy Program



Sources: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe County; Miami-Dade Community Action Agency; Implan: Miami-Dade County, 2008

The early child care and education industry is certainly contributing to the employment and revenue generation that drives the Miami-Dade County economy. And, government support for the care of children in low income families

<sup>29</sup> VPK is for all children over 4 years old and does not impose an income threshold. For the official state definition of these programs please refer to Appendix D.

underwrites a significant share of those contributions. However, when a local economy cannot support the care and education of its youngest residents, then there will be workers who must resort to unregulated, largely sub-standard informal economy cares for their children. Their other option is to not work outside the home, which for the vast majority of Miami-Dade families means a dramatic lowering of household income or, especially for single parents, resorting to welfare.

According to the Early Learning Coalition there are enough child care centers in the county to care for virtually all of the young children whose parents must or want to work. Nevertheless, at present the need for affordable care among low income eligible families far outstrips the state subsidies coming to the county for care.

In spite of contributing substantially to the economic health of Miami-Dade County's economy, the child care industry can only care for as many low income children as are covered by state subsidy allotments. Indeed, there may be cause to be concerned about the health of the industry itself, particularly the parts of it that provide care to children eligible for subsidization, if subsidies are not raised to meet the rising cost of doing business in Miami-Dade County.

# Appendix A:

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## Selected Excerpts from 2009 State of Florida Legislated Statutes Governing the Child Care and Education Industry

**(7) "Family day care home"** means an occupied residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit. A family day care home shall be allowed to provide care for one of the following groups of children, which shall include those children under 13 years of age who are related to the caregiver:

- (a) A maximum of four children from birth to 12 months of age.
- (b) A maximum of three children from birth to 12 months of age, and other children, for a maximum total of six children.
- (c) A maximum of six preschool children if all are older than 12 months of age.
- (d) A maximum of 10 children if no more than 5 are preschool age and, of those 5, no more than 2 are under 12 months of age.

**(8) "Large family child care home"** means an occupied residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families, which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit, and which has at least two full-time child care personnel on the premises during the hours of operation. One of the two full-time child care personnel must be the owner or occupant of the residence. A large family child care home must first have operated as a licensed family day care home for 2 years, with an operator who has had a child development associate credential or its equivalent for 1 year, before seeking licensure as a large family child care home. A large family child care home shall be allowed to provide care for one of the following groups of children, which shall include those children under 13 years of age who are related to the caregiver:

- (a) A maximum of 8 children from birth to 24 months of age.
- (b) A maximum of 12 children, with no more than 4 children under 24 months of age.

**MINIMUM STAFF CREDENTIALS.**--By July 1, 1996, for every 20 children in a licensed child care facility, if the facility operates 8 hours or more per week, one of the child care personnel in the facility must have:

- (a) A child development associate credential;
- (b) A child care professional credential, unless the department determines that such child care professional credential is not equivalent to or greater than a child development associate credential; or
- (c) A credential that is equivalent to or greater than the credential required in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b). The department shall establish by rule those hours of operation, such as during rest periods and transitional periods, when this subsection does not apply.

#### **(4) STAFF-TO-CHILDREN RATIO.--**

(a) Minimum standards for the care of children in a licensed child care facility as established by rule of the department must include:

1. For children from birth through 1 year of age, there must be one child care personnel for every four children.
2. For children 1 year of age or older, but under 2 years of age, there must be one child care personnel for every six children.
3. For children 2 years of age or older, but under 3 years of age, there must be one child care personnel for every 11 children.
4. For children 3 years of age or older, but under 4 years of age, there must be one child care personnel for every 15 children.
5. For children 4 years of age or older, but under 5 years of age, there must be one child care personnel for every 20 children.
6. For children 5 years of age or older, there must be one child care personnel for every 25 children.
7. When children 2 years of age and older are in care, the staff-to-children ratio shall be based on the age group with the largest number of children within the group.

(b) This subsection does not apply to nonpublic schools and their integral programs as defined in s. 402.3025(2)(d)1. In addition, an individual participating in a community service program activity under s. 445.024(1)(e), or a work experience activity under s. 445.024(1)(f), at a child care facility may not be considered in calculating the staff-to-children ratio.

**(5) PHYSICAL FACILITIES.--**Minimum standards shall include requirements for building conditions, indoor play space, outdoor play space, napping space, bathroom facilities, food preparation facilities, outdoor equipment, and indoor equipment. Because of the nature and duration of drop-in child care, outdoor play space and outdoor equipment shall not be required for licensure; however, if such play space and equipment are provided, then the minimum standards shall apply to drop-in child care. With respect to minimum standards for physical facilities of a child care program for school-age children which is operated in a public school facility, the department shall adopt the State Uniform Building Code for Public Educational Facilities Construction as the minimum standards, regardless of the operator of the program. The Legislature intends that if a child care program for school-age children is operated in a public school, the program need not conform to standards for physical facilities other than the standards adopted by the Commissioner of Education.

**(6) SQUARE FOOTAGE PER CHILD.--**Minimum standards shall be established by the department by rule.

(a) A child care facility that holds a valid license on October 1, 1992, must have a minimum of 20 square feet of usable indoor floor space for each child and a minimum of 45 square feet of usable outdoor play area for each child. Outdoor play area shall be calculated at the rate of 45 feet per child in any group using the play area at one time. A minimum play area shall be provided for one half of the licensed capacity. This standard applies as long as the child care facility remains licensed at the site occupied on October 1, 1992, and shall not be affected by any change in the ownership of the site.

(b) A child care facility that does not hold a valid license on October 1, 1992, and seeks regulatory approval to operate as a child care facility must have a minimum of 35 square feet of usable floor space for each child and a minimum of 45 square feet of usable outdoor play area for each child. The minimum standard for outdoor play area does not apply in calculating square footage for children under 1 year of age. However, appropriate outdoor infant equipment shall be substituted for outdoor play space. The centers shall provide facilities and equipment conducive to the physical activities appropriate for the age and physical development of the child.

**(7) SANITATION AND SAFETY.--**

(a) Minimum standards shall include requirements for sanitary and safety conditions, first aid treatment, emergency procedures, and pediatric cardiopulmonary resuscitation. The minimum standards shall require that at least one staff person trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation, as evidenced by current documentation of course completion, must be present at all times that children are present.

(b) In the case of a child care program for school-age children attending before and after school programs on the public school site, the department shall use the public school fire code, as adopted in the rules of the State Board of Education, as the minimum standard for fire safety. In the case of a child care program for school-age children attending before-school and after-school programs on a site operated by a municipality, the department shall adopt rules for such site and intended use.

(c) Some type of communications system, such as a pocket pager or beeper, shall be provided to a parent whose child is in drop-in child care to ensure the immediate return of the parent to the child, if necessary.

**(8) NUTRITIONAL PRACTICES.--**Minimum standards shall include requirements for the provision of meals or snacks of a quality and quantity to assure that the nutritional needs of the child are met.

**(9) ADMISSIONS AND RECORDKEEPING.--**

(a) Minimum standards shall include requirements for preadmission and periodic health examinations, requirements for immunizations, and requirements for maintaining emergency information and health records on all children.

(b) Because of the nature and duration of drop-in child care, requirements for preadmission and periodic health examinations and requirements for medically signed records of immunization required for child care facilities shall not apply. A parent of a child in drop-in child care shall, however, be required to attest to the child's health condition and the type and current status of the child's immunizations.

(c) Any child shall be exempt from medical or physical examination or medical or surgical treatment upon written request of the parent or guardian of such child who objects to the examination and treatment. However, the laws, rules, and regulations relating to contagious or communicable diseases and sanitary matters shall not be violated because of any exemption from or variation of the health and immunization minimum standards.

**(10) TRANSPORTATION SAFETY.--**Minimum standards shall include requirements for child restraints or seat belts in vehicles used by child care facilities and large family child care homes to transport children, requirements for annual inspections of the vehicles, limitations on the number of children in the vehicles, and accountability for children being

transported. **(11) ACCESS.**--Minimum standards shall provide for reasonable access to the child care facility by the custodial parent or guardian during the time the child is in care.

**(12) CHILD DISCIPLINE.**--

(a) Minimum standards for child discipline practices shall ensure that age-appropriate, constructive disciplinary practices are used for children in care. Such standards shall include at least the following requirements:

1. Children shall not be subjected to discipline which is severe, humiliating, or frightening.
2. Discipline shall not be associated with food, rest, or toileting.
3. Spanking or any other form of physical punishment is prohibited.

(b) Prior to admission of a child to a child care facility, the facility shall notify the parents in writing of the disciplinary practices used by the facility.

**(13) PLAN OF ACTIVITIES.**--Minimum standards shall ensure that each child care facility has and implements a written plan for the daily provision of varied activities and active and quiet play opportunities appropriate to the age of the child. The written plan must include a program, to be implemented periodically for children of an appropriate age, which will assist the children in preventing and avoiding physical and mental abuse.

**(14) URBAN CHILD CARE FACILITIES.**--Minimum standards shall include requirements for child care facilities located in urban areas. The standards must allow urban child care facilities to substitute indoor play space for outdoor play space, if outdoor play space is not available in the area, and must set forth additional requirements that apply to a facility which makes that substitution, including, but not limited to, additional square footage requirements for indoor space; air ventilation provisions; and a requirement to provide facilities and equipment conducive to physical activities appropriate for the age of the children.

(a full documentation of the state statutes governing early child care and education in Florida may be found at [http://ccrain.fl-dcf.org/\(X\(1\)\)/documents/1/29.pdf#nameddest=402.26](http://ccrain.fl-dcf.org/(X(1))/documents/1/29.pdf#nameddest=402.26)).



# Appendix B:

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## Definitions of Different Licensed Early Child Care and Education Services

The Child Care Program Office of the Department of Children and Families is statutorily responsible for the statewide administration of the child care licensing program in 61 of the 67 counties in Florida.

### **Definition of Child Care Facility**

Any child care center or child care arrangement that provides child care for more than five children, unrelated to the operator and that receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, wherever operated, and whether or not operated for profit. (Section 402.302(2), Florida Statutes)

### **Definition of Large Family Child Care Home**

An occupied residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families, which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit, and which has at least two full-time child care personnel on the premises during the hours of operation. (Section 402.302(8), Florida Statutes)

### **Definition of Family Day Care Home**

An occupied residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two unrelated families and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit. (Section 402.302(7), Florida Statutes)

### **A child care facility may claim Religious Exemption from licensure if:**

- It is an integral part of a church or parochial school conducting regularly scheduled classes, courses of study or educational programs.
- It is accredited by, or is a member of, an organization that publishes and requires compliance with its standards for health, safety and sanitation.
- It meets background screening requirements in ss. 402.305, 402.3055, and 435.04, Florida Statutes.

### **Informal Care**

Informal care is care provided by a relative of the child in the child's home or in that relative's home. This definition comes from "2003 Economic Impact of Child Care in Florida" by the Florida Children's Trust (pg 11). We also recommend visiting the following site for more information on informal care:

[http://centerforchildwelfare.fmhi.usf.edu/kb/DCF\\_Pol/Family%20Safety%20CFOP's/ABUSE%20AND%20NEGLECT%20CLEARANCE%20OF%20INFORMAL%20CHILD%20CARE%20PROVIDERS%20CFOP%20175-91.htm](http://centerforchildwelfare.fmhi.usf.edu/kb/DCF_Pol/Family%20Safety%20CFOP's/ABUSE%20AND%20NEGLECT%20CLEARANCE%20OF%20INFORMAL%20CHILD%20CARE%20PROVIDERS%20CFOP%20175-91.htm).

# APPENDIX C:

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## Eligibility Requirements for Families Applying for Subsidy Support from the School Readiness Program

The following identifies the categories of families who may be eligible for school readiness services, in the order in which they will be served. Families referred by the Florida Department of Children and Families or their contracted providers (Priority 1 and 2), shall be served first and will not be required to be placed on the waiting list.

Families in other eligibility groups will be served as funds are available. If no funds are available at the time of application, the family will be placed on a waiting list and served in the order of the date they applied. It should be noted that any subsequent federal or state law changes to eligibility prioritization, will automatically supersede those identified in this policy.

The following outlines the priority categories of families applying for school readiness funding. Applicants will be given priority for services based on their priority status. Applicants in Priority 1 and 2 are treated equally.

### Priority 1. TANF (All Categories) Ages 0-12 (A referral is required.)

#### TANF Child Only

- TANF Refugee
- TANF At-Risk (Relative Caregiver Program)
- Workforce Development Participants Diversion Program
- Workforce Development Participants

### Priority 2. At-Risk (Protective Services) Ages 0-13 (A referral is required.)

- Protective Services (PS)
- Out of Home Placements (Foster Care, emergency shelter, relative/non-relative care)

### Priority 3. Transitional Child Care (A referral is required)

- Transitional Child Care (TCC)
- Transitional Child/Care/Transitional Education (TCC/TED)
- Transitional Child Care Diversion (TCCD)

Source: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe. *Early Learning Coalition Plan. July 2006 – June 2009.* Available online at: [http://www.elcmdm.org/our\\_services/SchoolReadiness.html](http://www.elcmdm.org/our_services/SchoolReadiness.html).

# Appendix D:

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## Definitions of Multiplier Effects

Multipliers are used to capture the secondary effects of visitor spending in a region.

**Indirect effects** are the changes in sales, jobs and income within backward-linked industries in the region, i.e., businesses that supply goods and services to tourism-related firms. For example, hotels purchase a variety of goods and services in the local area in order to produce a night of lodging. Each business that provides goods or services to hotels benefits indirectly from visitor spending in hotels. These indirect effects are captured by Type I multipliers.

**Induced effects** are the changes in sales, jobs and income in the region resulting from household spending of income earned either directly or indirectly from visitor spending. Employees in tourism firms and backward linked industries spend their income in the local region creating additional sales and economic activity. These impacts are most readily seen when there is a significant drop in tourism activity. Reduced income in the area results in reduced spending that will affect retail stores and other businesses that depend on household spending.

Source: Michigan State University website:

<https://www.msu.edu/course/prr/840/econimpact/multipliers.htm>

**Direct effect** is equivalent to the initial impact of the original production or expenditure. For example, the direct effect of \$1.00 spent on some good or service in a community is 1.

Source: Martin K Beutler. Ranch Economist SDSU West River Agriculture Research & Extension Center. What is a Multiplier? <http://wrac.sdstate.edu/pubs/econ/Econmult.pdf>

# Appendix E:

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## Programs That Provide Subsidies for Early Child Care and Education

### **Voluntary Pre-Kindergarten (VPK)**

VPK offers all 4-year-old children a jump start on reading, math, language and social skills. Qualified VPK teachers utilize developmentally appropriate curricula to educate children, preparing them for kindergarten while inspiring their desire to learn. The program is offered free-of-charge during the school year as well as the summer, offering all children and families an equal opportunity for educational success.

Source: Early Learning Coalition of Miami-Dade/Monroe, [http://www.elcmdm.org/our\\_services/index.htm](http://www.elcmdm.org/our_services/index.htm)

### **School Readiness**

School readiness programs have been designed to prepare children for school, particularly those from income-eligible families. These programs are intended to serve as a preventive measure for children at risk of future school failure. Priority for school readiness program participation is given to: children whose parents are economically disadvantaged, children who have been determined to be at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation, and children with special needs.

Source: Early Learning Coalition of Miami-Dade/Monroe, [http://www.elcmdm.org/our\\_services/SchoolReadiness.html](http://www.elcmdm.org/our_services/SchoolReadiness.html)

### **Quality Counts**

Quality Counts is a voluntary rating system that reviews early learning programs according to clearly defined, high quality standards using a five star method of evaluation and offers supports and incentives to help providers reach their goals.

Source: Early Learning Coalition of Miami-Dade/Monroe, [http://www.elcmdm.org/our\\_services/index.htm](http://www.elcmdm.org/our_services/index.htm)

### **Child Care Executive Partnership (CCEP)**

The CCEP mission is to promote public and private partnerships to ensure that the children of Florida are provided safe, high quality, developmentally appropriate and enriching child care while parents work to remain self-sufficient. The purpose of the CCEP is to encourage private employers to explore innovative ways to assist employees in securing quality child care; expand the availability of child care options for working families by providing incentives for employers to meet the needs of their

employees' families by matching public dollars available for child care; encourage private employers to provide child care benefits. The employee benefit participation enables participants to directly assist low to moderate wage earning employees with their child care expenses. The funds contributed by the employer are matched on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the state and federal Child Care and Development Fund dollars. Parents pay a portion of the cost based on a sliding fee scale. As such, employees, employers and the state all share the costs of child care for an employee.

Source: Child Care Executive Partnership program <http://www.ccep.bz/index.aspx>.

## **HEAD START**

Head Start is both the name of a family of federal programs for low-income children and their families and the name given to the original program for children from three to five years of age. The Head Start family of programs includes: Early Head Start, Migrant Head Start, and American Indian Head Start. Head Start is designed to facilitate child development and promote school readiness by enhancing social and cognitive development through the provision of health, educational, nutritional, social and other services to meet the comprehensive needs of families. Eligibility for all Head Start programs is targeted at families at or below 100% of the federal poverty guidelines. Ninety percent of the families must meet these financial eligibility criteria. Ten percent of the funded enrollment is set aside for children with disabilities. Funding for all Head Start programs flows directly from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to local agencies. Communities provide a 25% local match to federal funds. There are no parent fees for this program. There are Head Start services for preschool age children in every county in Florida.

Source: [GovBenefits.gov](http://www.govbenefits.gov).

[http://www.govbenefits.gov/govbenefits\\_en.portal?\\_nfpb=true&locateStateFlow\\_1\\_actionOverride=%2FlocateStateFlow\\_1\\_report&\\_windowLabel=locateStateFlow\\_1&locateStateFlow\\_1bid=1904&locateStateFlow\\_1\\_code=FL&\\_pageLabel=gbcc\\_page\\_locate\\_state](http://www.govbenefits.gov/govbenefits_en.portal?_nfpb=true&locateStateFlow_1_actionOverride=%2FlocateStateFlow_1_report&_windowLabel=locateStateFlow_1&locateStateFlow_1bid=1904&locateStateFlow_1_code=FL&_pageLabel=gbcc_page_locate_state)

## **The Teacher Education and Compensation Helps (T.E.A.C.H.) Early Childhood® Scholarship Program**

T.E.A.C.H. program provides scholarships for early care educators and center directors to work towards earning an Associate's degree or credentials in early childhood education. It is funded by the Agency for Workforce Innovation Office of Early Learning and involves a three-way partnership for the sharing of expenses by the caregiver receiving the scholarship, the sponsoring child care center or family child care home and T.E.A.C.H. The majority of tuition and books costs are paid for by the program and most T.E.A.C.H. participants receive a per-semester stipend for travel to class or

for internet access as well as a bonus for caregivers and directors who complete their scholarship contract. A goal of T.E.A.C.H. is to improve the education, compensation and retention of the early childhood work force.

Source: Florida Children's Forum

### **The Child Care WAGE\$® FLORIDA Project**

WAGE\$ project aims to improve child care quality by reducing turnover and encouraging the continued education of early childhood teachers (including center staff and family child care providers). This program provides education-based salary supplements to early childhood teachers working with children ages birth to five. The program is designed to provide young children with more stable relationships with teachers, considered a key component of quality.

Source: Florida Children's Forum

# Appendix F

## PAYMENT-RATE SCHEDULE (Effective January 1, 2008) MIAMI-DADE

<b>Full – Time Rates* Paid to Child Care Providers through the School Readiness Program</b>										
	<b>Licensed or Exempt Providers**</b>		<b>Gold Seal Providers</b>		<b>Licensed Homes</b>		<b>Registered Homes</b>		<b>Informal Providers</b>	
	daily	weekly	daily	weekly	daily	weekly	daily	weekly	daily	weekly
Infants: birth to < 1 yr	23.40	117.00	28.08	140.40	20.20	101.00	N/A	N/A	10.00	50.00
Toddlers: 1 to <2 yrs	20.40	102.00	24.48	122.40	18.90	94.50	N/A	N/A	8.40	42.00
2 yrs to < 3 yrs	19.80	99.00	23.76	118.80	17.80	89.00	N/A	N/A	8.40	42.00
Pre-school: 3 yrs to < 4 yrs	18.60	93.00	22.32	111.60	16.60	83.00	N/A	N/A	8.20	41.00
4 yrs to < 5 yrs	18.60	93.00	22.32	111.60	17.60	88.00	N/A	N/A	8.80	44.00
5 yrs to school entry	18.60	93.00	22.32	111.60	17.60	88.00	N/A	N/A	8.80	44.00
Special Needs***							N/A	N/A		
School age	16.60	83.00	19.92	99.60	15.60	78.00	N/A	N/A	7.80	39.00

Source: Early Learning Coalition Miami-Dade/Monroe

\*These rates are for full-time care. There are other, lower rates for children whose parents require only part-time care.

\*\*Licensed or exempt providers signify child care centers.

\*\*\*Reimbursement rates for certain special needs children may be 20% higher than rates for licensed center infant rates.

# Appendix G

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## Employment multipliers and output multipliers of selected industries

Description	Employment multiplier	Total Output multiplier
Advertising and related services	16.00	2.038069
Private elementary and secondary schools	29.87	1.905944
Private junior colleges, colleges, universities, and professional schools	18.78	1.883699
Home health care services	21.00	1.792958
Nursing and residential care facilities	30.49	1.895657
<b>Child day care services</b>	<b>26.26</b>	<b>1.795712</b>
Individual and family services	26.88	1.919021
Community food, housing, and other relief services, including rehabilitation services	37.72	2.134687
Hotels and motels, including casino hotels	14.05	1.775877
Transport by air	8.36	1.628196
Greenhouse, nursery & floriculture production	16.00	2.038069
Construction of new nonresidential commercial and health care structures	13.22	1.836992
Construction of new residential permanent site single- and multi-family structures	15.95	1.952253