

(Dan Wagner) This is my brief of a literature review to document the need for a child care program at POP. A literature review brief is usually the precursor to an actual study to document the need. Obviously I did not have the time to perform such a study. Some may say that this is long but it is very compelling to document the need for a day care center at POP. Can you believe that " By the time a child is nine months old, gaps appear between low-income and higher-income children and those gaps only widen over time. Many children lack the early learning opportunities that wealthier families take for granted. One prominent study found that by age three, children from low-income families heard 30 million fewer words than their peers from higher income families, significantly impacting their early language development." and "the cost could get worse according to a recent report. In Minnesota, the study found the average annual cost of a child care center pre-pandemic for one child was around \$11,000. During COVID-19, that number is around \$18,000 – a 60% increase. This last statement is a demonstration of supply and demand.

Brief on child care need in Minnesota and 55113

Daniel Wagner

March 5, 2022

The following information is an environmental scan of the need for childcare in Minnesota with a focus on the twin cities. The resources used included the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Minnesota Department of Economic Security, The Minnesota Department of Human Services, The Minnesota Federal Reserve Bank in Minneapolis, Minnesota Legislative Reports and a scan of newspapers.

National Occupational Information BLS 2022

NAICS 624400 - Child Day Care Services from (North American Industry Classification System)

National estimates for Childcare Workers 494,360 Job outlook 8% (As fast as average) additional 84,000 workers by 2030. Employment in Child Day care services 28%, Self-employed workers 23%, Private households 20%, and Elementary and secondary schools; local 9% The medium wage is 12.24 hour or \$25,460. About 150,300 openings for childcare workers are projected each year, on average, over the decade. Many of those openings are expected to result from the need to replace workers who transfer to different occupations or exit the labor force, such as to retire. Many of those openings are expected to result from the need to replace workers who transfer to different occupations or exit the labor force, such as to retire. Parents or guardians who work will continue to need the assistance of childcare workers. In addition, the demand for preschools and childcare facilities, and consequently childcare workers, should remain strong because early childhood education is widely recognized as important for a child's intellectual and emotional development. However, the increasing cost of childcare may limit demand for childcare workers.

Childcare Workers replacement openings 9,210 employment growth 1,260

Communities across Minnesota report a shortage of available child care options. This shortage is due, in part, to the decrease in licensed child care capacity in Greater Minnesota and a state-wide decline in family child care providers. The decline in family child care providers varies by region - the Northwest and Southwest regions have experienced a more gradual decline in family child care providers, while the Northeast, East Central and Metro areas have lost family child care providers at a greater rate. The loss of family child care providers, although felt acutely by communities, is not unique to Minnesota and is tied to a complex set of factors. This fact sheet sets forth trends in licensed child care across the state, highlighting differences between the experience of the Metro and Greater Minnesota. DHS

Fewer child care providers and slots in Minnesota

By Kavita Kumar Star Tribune JANUARY 22, 2022

The pandemic has exacerbated the decades-long downward trend in child care access. Available slots with family child care providers, which tend to be more affordable, are disappearing the quickest. Active Childcare Providers in Mn have dropped from 15,000 providers in 2000 to 9,000 in 2022. Minnesota's child-care industry is dominated by home-operated businesses, which account for nearly four out of five of the state's 8,500 providers. They're the ones leaving the industry at a rapid pace. "We lose almost two a day.

A quiet crisis: Minnesota's child care shortage

The relationship between Minnesota's child care shortage and the decrease in in-home family child care businesses is examined in this analysis. Possible reasons for the decline, including workforce wages, provider expenses, and regulations, are presented, along with the consequences for families, employers, and communities. Particular focus is on rural markets and recommendations are offered regarding child care in the state.

Minnesota's children, communities and economy face two major crises: 1) achievement and opportunity gaps and 2) a severe shortage of quality early care and education (ECE) programs. These problems harm all Minnesotans, not just the children and families most directly impacted. GAPS.

(<https://www.startribune.com/child-care-in-minnesota-a-no-longer-quiet-crisis-demands-attention/507432762/> 2019)