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Economic Impact of Child Care Accessibility in Washington State

REMI Users Conference

October 28, 2020

Overview

- ICF
- Research Questions
- Approach / Methodology:
 - Logic Model
 - Data Collection
 - Model Input Variables
 - COVID-19 Adjustments
- Economic Impact Results



ICF



Global professional services, technology, and marketing services firm

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7,000

People

Headquartered in Fairfax, Virginia with:



EEF-80 National

\$12B In annual revenue



Speaking more than

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ICF

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Workforce & Economic Development

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- 50+ top U.S. utility companies
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- International, state and local governments
- 9 of the top 10 U.S. hub airports



Economic Impact of Child Care Assessibility in Washington State

Research Questions

Measure the impact that lack of access to child care has on the Washington State Economy and State Fiscal Revenues



How does child care accessibility in Washington State impact labor force participation

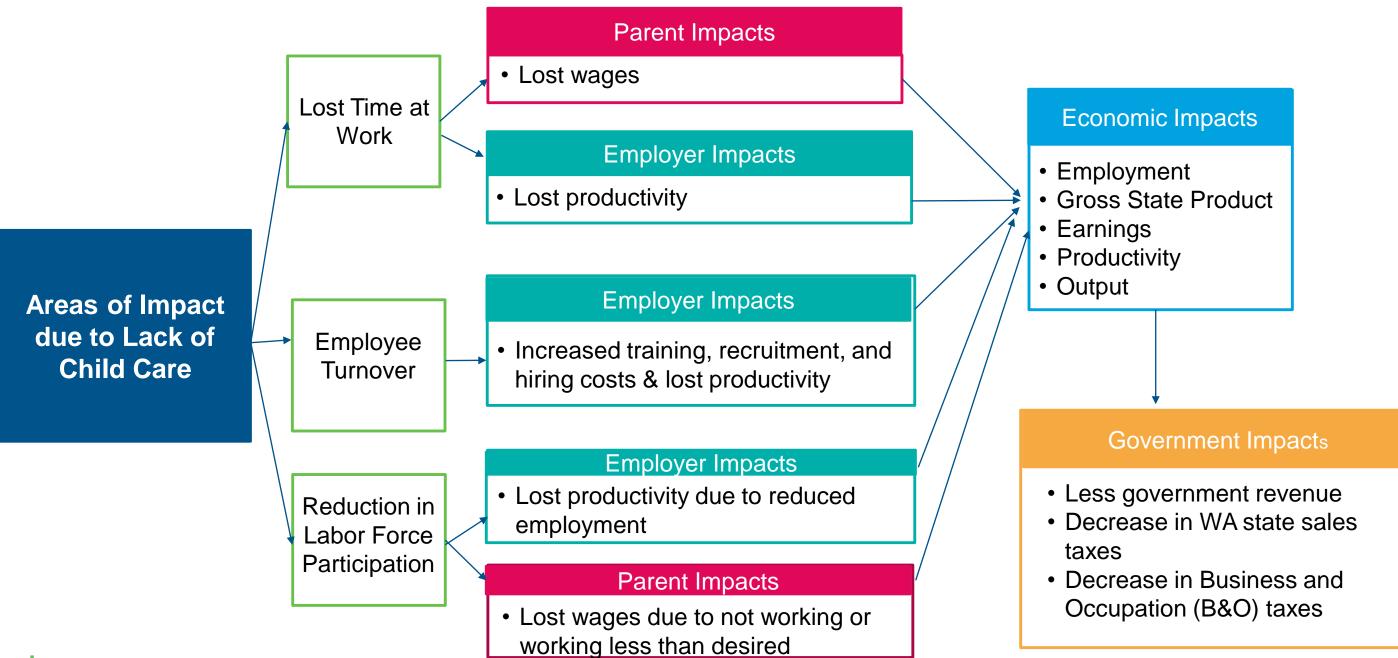
How does child care accessibility in Washington State impact household earnings

How does child care accessibility in Washington State impact workplace productivity

How does child care accessibility in Washington State impact business operating costs



Economic Impact - Logic Model





Data Collection

- Primary Data Collection Survey of parents in Washington State
- Literature Review
- State Government Sources Washington State Department of Revenue
- REMI Baseline Forecast
- Public Sources:
 - American Community Survey (ACS)
 - Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
 - Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES)



REMI Inputs

Impact	REMI Model Variable					
Lost Time at Work						
Lost Wages	Wage Bill					
Lost Productivity	Output without Employment, Investment, and Compensation					
Employee Turnover						
Increased Employer Costs	Production Costs					
Lost Productivity	Output without Employment, Investment, and Compensation					
Labor Force Participation						
Lost Wages	Wage Bill					
Lost Productivity	Output without Employment, Investment, and Compensation					



COVID-19 Adjustments

- •Model inputs were revised to adjust for the impacts of COVID-19.
- Since many parents were required to work from home and unemployment increased substantially as a result of COVID-19, the demand for child care was reduced.
- •REMI provided updates to the U.S. control forecast, based on the early impacts of COVID-19, that were used to run the impacts for this study.



Economic Impact

Inaccessibility to Child Care in Washington State - Summary Economic Impact

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Annual Average 2019-2028
Total Employment (Thousands)	-161.3	-152.0	-150.4	-145.2	-136.9	-128.9	-121.8	-116.1	-112.0	-109.1	-133.4
Gross State Product (Billions of Fixed 2019 Dollars)	-39.21	-36.85	-36.82	-36.70	-35.50	-34.33	-33.26	-32.33	-31.60	-30.99	-34.8
Output (Billions of Fixed 2019 Dollars)	-64.25	-60.52	-60.32	-60.06	-58.06	-56.11	-54.33	-52.76	-51.53	-50.51	-56.8
Personal Income (Billions of Fixed 2019 Dollars)	-16.69	-14.20	-14.80	-15.16	-14.89	-14.61	-14.34	-14.13	-14.01	-13.96	-14.7



Economic Impact by Type

Inaccessibility of Child Care in Washington State – Economic Impact Summary by Type

	Employee Turnover	Employee Turnover Percent of Total Impact	Labor Force Participation	Labor Force Participation Percent of Total Impact	Lost Time at Work	Lost Time at Work Percent of Total Impact
Employment (Thousands)	-16.5	9%	-100.8	56%	-63.2	35%
Gross Domestic Product (Billions of Fixed 2019 Dollars)	-2.3	6%	-21.3	58%	-12.8	35%
Output (Billions of Fixed 2019 Dollars)	-3.8	6%	-35.2	58%	-21.2	35%
Personal Income (Billions of Fixed 2019 Dollars)	-1.0	6%	-11.3	60%	-6.5	34%



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