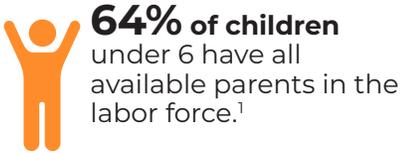
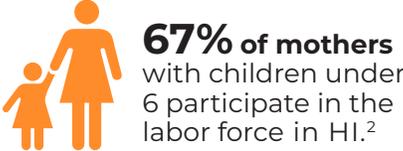


SNAPSHOT CHILD CARE IN HAWAII

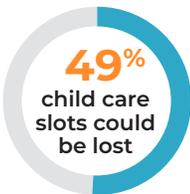
Child Care is Critical for Hawaii's Workforce



Child Care is Critical for Reducing Gender and Racial Disparities in Economic Participation



COVID-19 Poses a New Threat to the Child Care Sector



Capacity is declining in HI⁴
49% of child care slots could be lost. Pre-pandemic in HI there were 4.4 children for every available slot. With COVID closures that number could go as high as 8.6.



Provider costs are increasing in HI⁵
 Center-based providers' costs are estimated to increase by **31%**.
 Family-based providers' costs are estimated to increase by **66%**.

The Child Care Sector Was Struggling Prior to COVID-19

Child care workers struggled to make ends meet
12% of child care workers in HI lived in poverty.⁶



20% of White workers
7% of Asian workers



Child care is hard to find for many families
68% of people in HI were living in a child care desert.⁸

Costs of providing care were high in HI⁷
 \$1,350/month for center-based infant care
 \$900/month for center-based toddler care
 \$870/month for family-based care

Child care is hard to afford
 A minimum wage worker in HI spends **65%** of their earnings on child care, on average.⁹



Child Care Is Important to the Economy

Yet only 14% of low-income eligible families in HI receive federal subsidies.¹⁰

SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE IN HAWAII

Endnotes

- 1 U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey: 2019 (1-Year Estimate).
- 2 U.S. Census Bureau. IPUMS microdata, American Community Survey: 2014-2018 (5-year Estimate).
- 3 Black racial category consists of Non-Hispanic individuals. U.S. Census Bureau. IPUMS microdata, American Community Survey: 2014-2018 (5-year Estimate).
- 4 Workman, Simon, and Steven Jessen-Howard. "Coronavirus Pandemic Could Lead to Permanent Loss of Nearly 4.5 Million Child Care Slots." Center for American Progress, April 24, 2020. <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/news/2020/04/24/483817/coronavirus-pandemic-lead-permanent-loss-nearly-4-5-million-child-care-slots/>
- 5 Workman, Simon, and Steven Jessen-Howard. "The True Cost of Providing Safe Child Care During the Coronavirus Pandemic." Center for American Progress, September 3, 2020. <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2020/09/03/489900/true-cost-providing-safe-child-care-coronavirus-pandemic/>
- 6 White and Asian racial categories consist of Non-Hispanic individuals. U.S. Census Bureau. IPUMS microdata, American Community Survey: 2014-2018 (5-year Estimate).
- 7 Workman, Simon and Steven Jessen-Howard. "Understanding the True Cost of Child Care for Infants and Toddlers." Center for American Progress, November 15, 2018. <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/early-childhood/reports/2018/11/15/460970/understanding-true-cost-child-care-infants-toddlers/>
- 8 "Do You Live in a Child Care Desert?" Center for American Progress, 2018. <https://childcaredeserts.org/2018/index.html>
- 9 "Child Care Costs in the United States." Economic Policy Institute, October 2020. <https://www.epi.org/child-care-costs-in-the-united-states/#/>
- 10 Estimated percentage of eligible families receiving subsidies through the Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant based on state eligibility parameters. Ullrich, Rebecca, Stephanie Schmit, and Ruth Cosse. "Inequitable Access to Child Care Subsidies." The Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP), April 2019. https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2019/04/2019_inequitableaccess.pdf

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