

2 (a) Strengths of current system

- Subsidies available to all who qualify and find a place
- National Quality Framework
- Children of non workforce participants quality for CCB
- 'Universal access' strategy
- Integration of home-based options (FDC and In-Home Care)



Overview

- 1) The case for reform
- 2) Strengths and weaknesses of current arrangements
- 3) Lessons from international experience
- 4) Directions for reform:
 - Early Learning Subsidy (short term)
 - Universal, low fee or no fee ECEC (long term)
- 5) Developing and sustaining a longer-term vision



2 (b) Weaknesses of current system

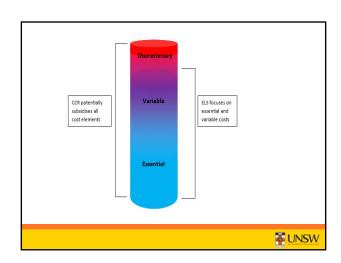
- Subsidies are complex and confusing
- Many vulnerable and low-income families miss out
- Ongoing cost pressures and lack of affordability
- Financing does not support professional wages
- Poor/inefficient targeting of funds subsidies linked to fees



1. The case for reform

- · Problems with affordability and flexibility
- Rising costs to government
- Disadvantaged children missing out
- Potential to increase women's workforce participation
- Absence of a funded workforce strategy
- Limits of market-oriented solutions





3. Lessons from international experience

- Importance of quality (i.e. trained, properly remunerated educators)
- Free provision for 15-20 hours per week in year or two before school becoming normative
- Any fee is a barrier (though not the only one) for some families
- High, uncapped subsidies unique to Australia
- Value of connecting in-home child care to service hubs



Impact of ELS (2)

(2) For society / government

- · Public subsidies better targetted
- Improved incentives for second earners to increase number of hours/days employment
- Focuses government spending on essential costs; limits public subsidies for luxury and premium service elements



4. Directions for reform

SHORT TERM: EARLY LEARNING SUBSIDY

- 1. To be applied to <u>reasonable costs</u> (not provider fees)
- 2. To be paid directly to providers
- 100% for most vulnerable children & children being raised for by grandparents
- 4. 90% for low-income families
- 5. 35% for high-income families
- Children to be eligible for ELS regardless of parents workforce participation - but possible review of 24 hours
- 7. LONG TERM: LOW-COST, HIGH QUALITY ECEC PROVIDED THROUGH A 'UNIVERAL PLUS' PLATFORM



Longer term: universal, low cost ECEC

- 1. Is ECEC designed to deliver: private investment or social investment?
- 2. More supply-side funding and local planning greater use of preschools?
- 3. Low fee (or no fee) ECEC for 20 hours in year before school
- 4. Extend this offer down the age range until aligned with end of PPL
- Establish targets and time frames
- PPL and ECEC are part of a policy continuum providing cash, time and services to support families with children from birth to 12 years



Impacts of ELS

(1) For Families:

- All families using reasonable fee services would be better off, or no worse off
- Out of pocket costs substantially reduced for low- and middle-income families
- Families worse off are those using 1 or 2 days of high cost ECEC (approx. \$150/day)



Concluding thoughts

- A long-term ECEC strategy needs to have *children's rights and interests* at its core
- It needs to support parents, educators and all others involved in the raising of young children
- It requires an integrated suite of offerings that include TIME, CASH and SERVICES to support families with young children
- It needs a workforce strategy addressing: wages and conditions, recruitment, retention, career paths and work/life balance
- Productivity Commission has provided a solid platform reflecting the financial and policy constraints established by government
- This is a political process it is up to us to advance the agenda!

