

ECACE Advisory

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State Work and Compensation

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Who We Are

Center for Early Learning Funding Equity (CELFE) builds capacity for assessing adequacy and equity in early learning funding systems through research and transformative partnerships. We create innovative approaches and funding mechanisms that support the diverse needs of children and families









Workforce Crisis

- Early childhood educators working outside of schools earn wages in the 2nd percentile of annual earnings. These wages have remained stagnant since 2015, neither increasing nor keeping up with inflation or cost of living changes.
- In all states, early childhood educators working outside of schools earn less than 2/3 of the median wage for all occupations in the state.
- In Illinois, wages for early childhood educators working outside of schools are similar to those of manicurists, cashiers, and hotel desk clerks. Wages for preschool teachers in Illinois are similar to those of bank tellers and receptionists.

Educators and providers are struggling to make ends meet at home, and early childhood programs are struggling to function due to resulting workforce instability and shortages



Timeline

2019

Proposed ExceleRate Pilot (Fully launched in 2021)

2020-2021

PANDEMIC led to a historic level of ECEC Funding from the Federal Government

2022

The State's looking for ways to sustain funding

4

6

1

2017-2019

Despite IL's efforts, highquality ECEC services remain inadequate and inequitable across race, ethnicity, income, geography, children's individual needs, & age. 3

2020-2021

Funding Commission recommends new funding models

5

2021

Relief grants focus on compensation (i.e., Strengthen and Grow)



Steps in Addressing Compensation



Set target for the level of compensation needed:

Salary Scale

Understand the

"delta" between

current salaries and
the need:

Cost Modeling

Design new funding mechanisms to support better compensation:

ExceleRate, SGCC, and future initiatives



Why a Salary Scale?

- We are trying to capture the **TRUE COST** of providing high-quality care for children
- To do that we need to answer:
 - What are COMPETITIVE WAGES for early childhood teachers, assistant teachers, and staff in IL, that will attract and retain them in the field?
- To answer the above question, we have done research that helps us to understand:
 - 1. Wages across different industries across the state,
 - 2. Other states and their salary scale process, and
 - 3. Typical average wages across the state to have points of comparison



Purpose

- To create a model salary scale(s) that will be used for cost modeling and in contracting with early childhood programs to ensure that funding is used to increase compensation for the EC workforce
- What makes this process different than what has been done in the years before?
 - We looked at wages competitively across industries- i.e. How does ECE compete in the larger market with comparable professions and/or low-barrier positions in alternative sectors?
 - This scale will be dynamic and will move with inflation over time



Illinois Salary Scale Purpose





Our Process

We worked with existing state partners to create a working group that reviewed the scope of work and approach, decided on parameters of the salary scale, and integrated feedback from the field after CELFE held focus groups

Our Partners:













Key Decisions



- 1 Parity
 - The working group decided that teachers with a PEL should receive comparable wages to a K-12 teacher with the same degree attainment
- Economic Indicators
 - Used living wage as the economic measure to pin the scale to because it 1) maintains healthy distance from min wage,
 2) data allows for geographic analysis, and 3) data updates annually and reflects changes in state min. wages
- Years of Experience
 - Accounted for years of experience with an assumption that there will be an approximate 20% band of salaries for people at each level.
 - o The cost modeling work will attempt to pin at the mid-point
- 4 Geographic Boundaries
 - Compressed scale to Chicago Metro and Balance of the State because when examining wage differentials of living wage and K-12 averages between suburban and Cook/Chicago, there was a minimal salary differential
- 5 Eligibility/Scope
 - Scale starts with examining wages for teachers and assistant teachers in center-based only. The working group
 recognizes that more work would be needed to expand the scale to more positions and for home-based providers
- 6 Additional Specializations
 - Scale assumes an "add-on" rate for additional credentials

Draft Salary Scale | Chicago Metro



Position	Credential Level/Degree Attainment	Target Hourly	Target Salary Annualized (12 mo.)	Notes	
	Bachelors + PEL	\$61	\$61,000		
	Bachelors + ECE Level 5	\$26.50	\$55,120	Min salary set at 20% above AA	
Teacher	Associates + ECE Level 4	\$22.25	\$46,280	Min salary set at 15% above Level	
	ECE Level 2 or 3	\$20.75	\$/13 160	Min salary set at 7.5% increment above Level 1	
	DCFS minimum/ECE Level 1	\$19.25		\$1.25 pay differential between Teacher/Ass. Teacher	
	Associates + ECE Level 4	\$20.75	\$43,160	Min salary set at 15% above Level 1	
	ECE Level 2 or 3	\$19.25	SAO(0A0)	Min salary set at 7.5% increment above Level 1	
Assistant Teacher	DCFS minimum/ECE Level 1	\$18.00	\$37,440	Min salary set at 20% above Chicago's minimum wage or 10% above Chicago's living wage Approximate \$5/hour increase from current average wage	

Pay increases for additional credentials include ESL/Bi-lingual Endorsement: \$1.00 increase; Infant/Toddler Credential: \$0.50 increase

Draft Salary Scale | Balance of the State



Position	Credential Level/Degree Attainment	Target Hourly	Target Salary Annualized (12 mo.)	Notes
	Bachelors + PEL	\$49	\$49,522	
	Bachelors + ECE Level 5	\$22.75	\$47,320	Min salary set at 20% above AA
Teacher	Associates + ECE Level 4	\$19.00	\$39,520	Min salary set at 10% above Level 1
	ECE Level 2 or 3	\$18.00 \$37,674		Min salary set at 5% increment above Level 1
	DCFS minimum/ECE Level 1	\$17.25	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\$1.25 pay differential between Teacher/Ass. Teacher
	Associates + ECE Level 4	\$17.50	\$36,608	Min salary set at 10% above Level 1
	ECE Level 2 or 3	\$16.75	S 3 4 9 4 4	Min salary set at 5% increment above Level 1
Assistant Teacher	DCFS minimum/ECE Level 1	\$16.00	\$33,280	Min salary set at ~35% above IL minimum wage or ~23% above the Balance of the State's living wage Approximate \$5/hour increase from current average wage

Pay increases for additional credentials include ESL/Bi-lingual Endorsement: \$1.00 increase; Infant/Toddler Credential: \$0.50 increase

Thank you!

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Participating Child Care Centers

- 34 centers
- 198 classrooms:
 - 。 36 infant
 - 。 32 toddler
 - 34 two-year-old
 - 60 preschool
 - 36 school-age
- 661 teachers and assistants



Contracts

Purpose: To support a stable, adequate, and well-qualified staff that "owns" Continuous Quality Improvement

Contract features:

- No RFP
- Budgets by classroom, not per child. Simple budgeting formula.
- Programs keep their existing funding.
- Programs submit payroll reports each month.
- Programs earn specified payment rates if hourly pay meets Pilot wage scale. Higher credentials earn higher payments.

Salary Scale

Center must pay minimum salary to receive increment FY23 - July 1, 2022 - June 30, 2023

	Credential Level	Pilot Salaries	Hourly	Increment Earned	Full Rate Position
Director	IDC III	\$47,840.00	\$23.00	\$6.00	n/a
	IDC II	\$45,760.00	\$22.00	\$5.00	n/a
	IDC I	\$43,680.00	\$21.00	\$4.00	n/a
	DCFS Director Qualified	\$41,600.00	\$20.00	\$3.00	n/a
Teaching Staff	ITC 5 & 6, ECE 5 & 6	\$39,520.00	\$19.00	\$7.00	\$19.00
	ITC 4, SAYD 5	\$38,480.00	\$18.50	\$6.50	\$18.50
	ECE 4	\$37,440.00	\$18.00	\$6.00	\$18.00
	ITC 3	\$36,400.00	\$17.50	\$5.50	\$17.50
	ITC 2, ECE 3, SAYD 4	\$35,360.00	\$17.00	\$5.00	\$17.00
	ECE 2, SAYD 3	\$34,840.00	\$16.75	\$4.75	\$16.75
	SAYD 2	\$34,320.00	\$16.50	\$4.50	\$16.50
	ECE 1 and SAYD 1	\$33,800.00	\$16.25	\$4.25	\$16.25
	DCFS Qualified Teacher	\$33,280.00	\$16.00	\$4.00	\$16.00
	DCFS Qualified Teacher Assistant	\$31,720.00	\$15.25	\$3.00	\$15.25

Please direct questions and feedback to:

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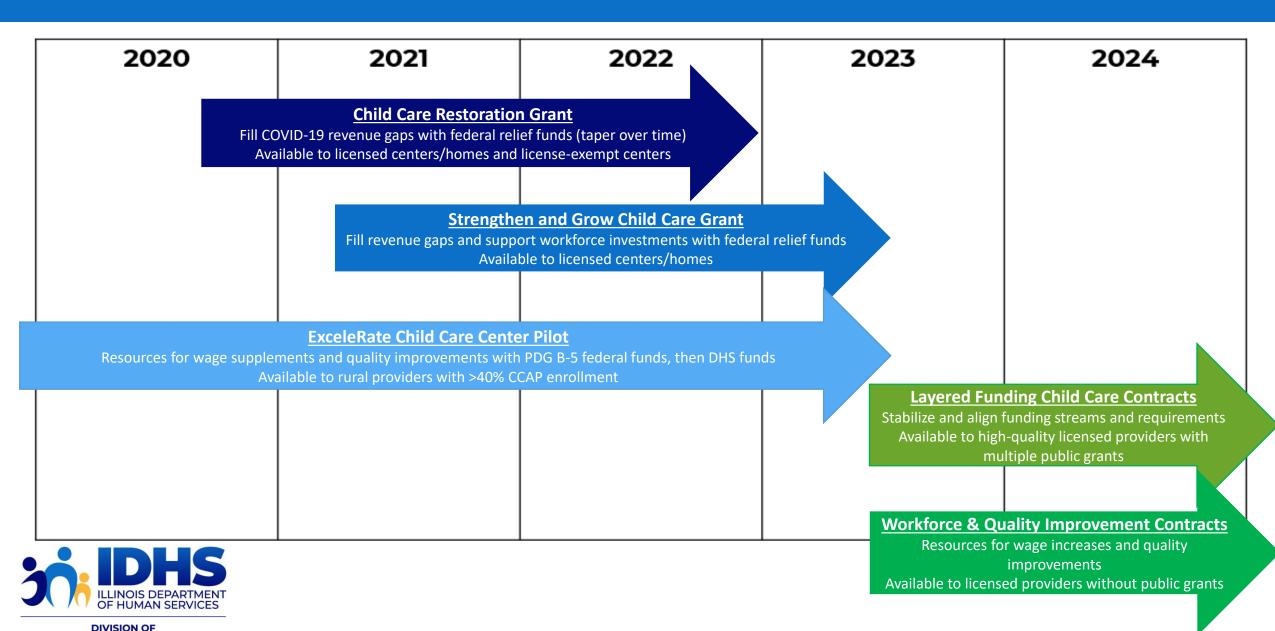
Next Steps

Learning from Current Approaches and Adapting for Sustainability



NOW AND NEXT

EARLY CHILDHOOD



STRENGTHEN AND GROW CHILD CARE GRANT



Background

- · Began in 2022 with \$300 million ARPA COVID-19 relief funding
- · Provides significant up-front funding for licensed child care centers and homes
- · Requires at least 50% of the funding on increased staff wages, bonuses, benefits, or other new staffing costs.
- Focused on providers participating in CCAP; limited participation by providers primarily funded by Head Start and/or the Early Childhood Block Grant.

Lessons

- The SGCC model has **significant potential with sufficient funding** to meaningfully address the early childhood compensation challenge.
- The program has proven **very popular** with providers, with 72% of eligible centers and over 90% of eligible homes participating in the first grant round
- · INCCRRA has demonstrated how to **effectively implement** the program at scale with minimal administrative overhead.
- The **temporary nature of the program limits its effectiveness**. Providers are cautious about using time-limited funds to raise wages and benefits, which are difficult to pull back when funding goes away. Instead, many programs are providing bonuses, which are unlikely to be as effective in attracting and retaining qualified child care staff, and in signaling to future workers that early childhood is a viable career pathway.
- Restrictive eligibility limits the program's ability to stabilize the full field. A strategy to improve wage levels for all providers will be more effective in truly addressing the workforce crisis.

A New Approach

Base Operating Contracts
Overview



PROPOSAL OVERVIEW

The Division of Early Childhood is working to develop a recommendation for the Governor's Office on a **sustainable contract-based child care funding mechanism.**

This would stabilize and improve the supply and quality of child care in the state by:

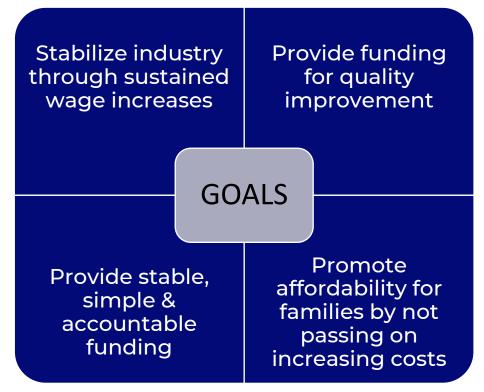


Increasing compensation to staff across the industry



Supporting more robust staffing patterns



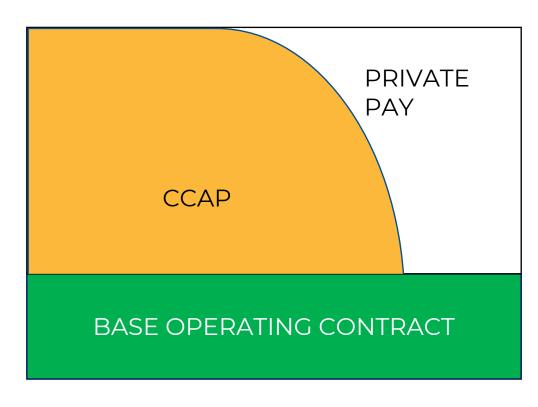


BASE OPERATING CONTRACTS

Base Operating Contracts Shift Our Framing

From Field *Stabilization*To Field **Building**

- Reduces family burden of rising costs
- Provides financial stability for providers
- Directed to priority investments including workforce and quality







Based on lessons learned, we're exploring tailored approaches to contract expansion



EARLY CHILDHOOD

urrent State

Providers rely on CCAP and parent payments

New Approach

Contracts to support
workforce
compensation, with
quality improvement
and equity supplements
based on criteria

Outcome

More providers have access to stable, upfront funding to meaningfully address compensation and to make incremental quality improvements

Current State

Providers receive multiple funding streams to implement higher quality standards New pproach

Stable, layered funding contract that considers all funding streams

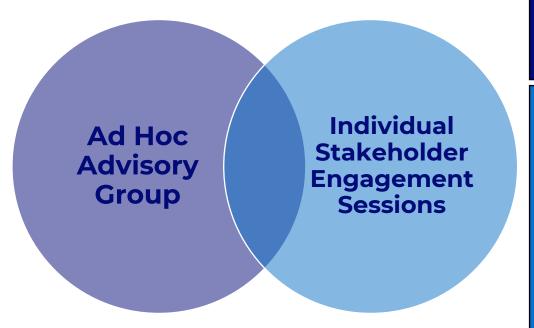
Outcome

Stable funding to cover the cost of comprehensive care, more unified standards that will **simplify administrative processes**, and greater accountability and transparency.

Provider Supports to Ensure Successful Implementation

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

ENGAGEMENT GROUPS REINFORCE EACH OTHER





AD HOC ADVISORY – Comprehensive, "Bird's Eye" view on the plan

Endorses strategic intent and goals, guides overall planning process, surfaces risks and opportunities to the plan

Identifies specific concerns or considerations that should be discussed further (i.e., in individual stakeholder engagement sessions)

INDIVIDUAL SESSIONS - Detailed, "On the ground" input

Assist the planning team in deeply understanding areas of focus:

- On a specific topic or focus area (ex: administration) and/or
- Through a specific stakeholder lens (ex: Type 1 providers, legislative advocates)

Output from these discussions inform the overall plan and process to ensure it is well thought out and actionable

Both aspects of engagement matter. Perspectives sought are different (general and overarching vs. specific and nuanced) and both are necessary to create a thoughtful, thorough plan.