

Childcare

FedBud Fast Facts

Assistance to access child care, workforce participation and reform

Paid Parental Leave extension

- Increase in Paid Parental Leave to 26 weeks sharable between both parents progressively (+2 weeks p.a. till 2026) - up from primary caregiver/partner distinction
- Designed to address gender pay gap
- Costing \$575.8m over 4 years.

Increase in Child Care Subsidy

- Child Care Subsidy (CCS) will lift from 85% to 90% for families earning up to \$80,000 p.a. (to combined income of \$530,000 p.a.). From July 2023
- To help estimated 37,000 full-time workers return to workforce
- Cost \$4.6Bn.

Skills shortages in the sector

- Fee free TAFE places to address sector wide staff shortage
- Sector wide enterprise bargaining to focus on early education workers.

Assistance for First Nations Parents

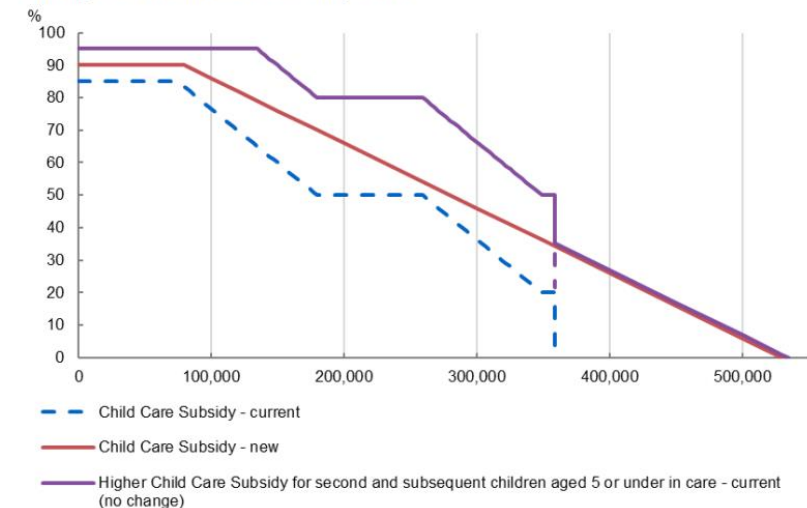
- \$33.7m for provide First Nations children access to minimum of 36hrs per fortnight of subsidised early childhood education and care.

Sector reform

- Australian Competition and Consumer Commission to conduct a 12 month inquiry into rising costs of childcare
- Inquiry to cost \$10.8m.

New Vs Old Child Care Subsidy

Changes in Child Care Subsidy rates



Source: Budget October 2022-23 Cheaper Child Care



Opportunities

- Additional CCS means more parents can access care
- Operators may have scope for increasing fees to cover costs, especially wage pressures.

Did the Budget open doors for you?

Opening more doors to early learning and care so parents can re-open the door to the workforce.



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Our review



4/5 – Some bits missing

No direct assistance for operators with staff shortages.

