High-quality early childhood education (ECE) is proven to dramatically improve a child’s opportunities for a better future - particularly children from low-income families - while offering parents improved job stability and overall economic security. Research has shown an annual 13% return on investment per child through better education, economic, health, and social outcomes. To ensure all children can access high-quality early learning and care, the federal government partners with states to support local efforts and innovations.

Over time, ECE programs have been created to meet the diverse needs of children and families. A 2017 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that these programs work in conjunction to benefit those they serve.

Much of the progress at the state and local level has been made possible by strong partnerships with the federal government aimed at expanding access and increasing quality for more children. Many state and community programs are funded exclusively with federal dollars, while others leverage federal funding to create and expand high-quality early learning and care opportunities beyond what is possible with state funding alone. This resource provides a snapshot of what ECE looks like in West Virginia. To learn more about the specific programs referenced, read FFYF’s ABCs of Federal Early Learning and Care Funding Streams resource.

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1 This figure includes beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, CCDF, MIECHV, state-funded Pre-K, and IDEA Parts B Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program.

Note: The data and information in this resource relies on reporting from prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in West Virginia

- Head Start and Early Head Start: $72.41 M
- CCDBG and Mandatory Funds: $49.81 M
- CCDBG State Match: $2.84 M
- State-Funded Pre-K: $93.91 M
- TANF Funds transferred to early learning and care: $16.24 M
- MIECHV: $6.03 M
- IDEA Part C: $2.30 M
- IDEA Part B, Sec. 619: $3.57 M

Early Childhood Education and the West Virginia Economy

In West Virginia, there are 65,027 children under age six with all available parents in the workforce. In addition to the significant impact of early childhood education on children and families in the short and long term, early learning and care can have an immediate impact on state economies. Access to affordable child care can increase labor force participation and support parents seeking additional education and training, which contributes to higher earnings over an individual’s lifetime.

Lack of Supply and High Cost of Care Challenging for Working Families

The cost of care in West Virginia remains a hurdle for many parents who wish to enter or remain in the workforce. Limited access to high-quality, affordable child care presents an additional challenge for working families. Simultaneously, the supply of home-based care, which is often the more affordable and flexible option, has decreased since 2010.

In West Virginia, an estimated 7,432 JOBS are sustained by the child care sector.

$8,029 is the average annual cost of center-based infant care in West Virginia.

10.6% of the state median income is sustained by the child care sector.

$6,159 is the average annual cost of home-based infant care in West Virginia.

32% decline in availability of home-based care from 2010 to 2016.

In West Virginia, the child care industry has an estimated ECONOMIC IMPACT OF $283 M including revenue generated by child care providers and spillover or related productivity in other sectors.

In West Virginia, 64% of residents live in a “child care desert.”

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24 U.S. Census Bureau (Census) 23 Ibid. 4 Office of Head Start Performance Indicator Report (PIR) 7 PIR and Census 8 PIR 7 PIR and Census 9 Office of Child Care FY2018 CCDF Data Tables 6 Center for American Progress (CAP) Early Learning in the U.S. 2019 10 Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) 11 The National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) - State of Preschool 2019 12 U.S. Department of Education 13 Ibid. 14 Head Start Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center 15 Office of Child Care (OCC) FY2019 CCDF Allocations (Based on Appropriations) 16 Ibid. 17 NIEER - State of Preschool 2019 18 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) 19 Office of Family Assistance TANF FY2018 Financial Data 20 HRSA 21 ED 22 Ibid. 23 Census 24 Committee for Economic Development (CED) 25 Child Care Aware of America - The US and the High Price of Care 2019 26 Ibid. 27 Ibid. 28 CED 29 CAP defines “child care desert” as any census tract with more than 50 children under age 5 that contains either no child care providers OR more than three times as many children as licensed child care slots. 20 CED