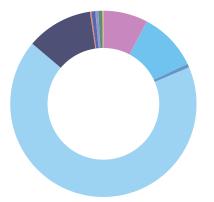
Early Childhood Education in Georgia



State and federal funding enables more than 144,967 children and families in Georgia to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Georgia



\$243.4M	•	Head Start and Early Head Start ²
\$319.7M		CCDBG and Mandatory Funds ³
\$20.5M		CCDBG State Match⁴
\$2.1B		CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES ⁵
		CRRSA ⁶ ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization) ⁷
\$361.5M		State-Funded Pre-K ⁸
\$6.7M	•	MIECHV ⁹
\$21 . 9M		IDEA Part C ¹⁰
\$15.7M		IDEA Part B, Sec. 619 ¹¹
\$22.2M		$\rm TANF^{12}$ Early Learning and Care Expenditures $^{\rm 13}$

Early Childhood Education

In addition to the benefits to young

children, access to affordable, high-

parental labor force participation and family economic stability. Child care

problems, however, adversely affect

As a direct result of child care issues,

the national economy loses upward of \$57 billion annually in the form of lost

earnings, productivity, and revenue.¹⁵

both state and national economies.

quality child care can increase

Economic Impact

\$4.8M • Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five14

Georgia Quick Facts

14,662 Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁹

11.60%

Eligible Children Served by Head Start²⁰

4,848 Children Enrolled in Early Head Start²¹

3.75% Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start²²

39,312

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²³

6.7%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁴ **66,554** Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²⁵

1,461

Families Served by MIECHV²⁶

8,782

Children Served by IDEA Part C²⁷

9,348

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619²⁸

31.91%

Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE²⁹

In Georgia

11.0%

of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues.¹⁶

Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 increased from 63.9% in 2019 to 64.3% in 2021.¹⁷

Nationwide¹⁸

The percent of families that reported difficulty finding space in a home- or center-based program increased dramatically from 22% in December 2021 to 58% in January 2022.

71% of parents report that difficulty finding child care has impacted their ability to work.

Georgia Early Learning and Care Snapshot

\bigcirc	
Need	

- Population Under Six: 781,159³⁰
 Under Six Living in Poverty: 21.61%³¹
- 63.80% of children under six have all available parents in the workforce³²



- 44% of Georgia residents live in a "child care desert"³³
 For Hispanics (Latinos and rural)
- For Hispanics/Latinos and rural families, this percentage is even higher³⁴



- The average price of child care is \$7,538 per year³⁵
 The median household
- income is \$93,267³⁶

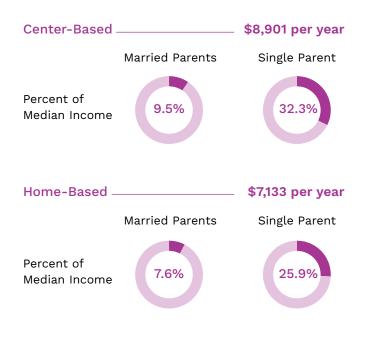


 Met 8/10 of NIEER's State Preschool Quality Standards³⁷

High Price of Care³⁸

Too often, the care that is available costs more than families can afford.

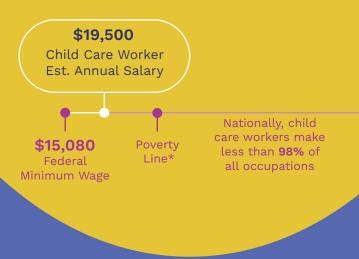
Annual Price of Infant Care in Georgia



Low Compensation for Early Educators

Despite the critical nature of their work, early educators are among the most underpaid workers in the nation.³⁹

\$9.37 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Georgia, 142,621 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds. $^{\rm 40}$

Of providers who received stabilization grants:⁴¹

92%

said funding helped them stay open.

75%

used funds for compensation but still struggle to provide competitive wages and benefits. 46%

used funds to pay debts taken on in the course of the pandemic, including

↓ 63%

of those in family child care homes.

1 This figure includes beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), the Maternal, Infat, and Early Childhood, Henry Visiting Program (MIECHV), start-funded Pre-X, and the Individuals with Diabilities Education Act (IDEA) Parts B, Sec. 618 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program. J 2 Head Start Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Centre J 3 Office of Child Care (OX2021 CDEA) Locations (Based on Appropriations) 14 bibl 15 OCC CARES Act CCDBG Supplemental English (CRESA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories I 6 OCC Coronavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Staphization and CCDC Discretionary Unding Allocations for States and Territories I 7 OCC Coronavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Staphization and CCDC Discretionary Unding Allocation Tables for States and Territories I 7 OCC Coronavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Stabilization and CCDC Discretionary Unding Allocation Tables for States and Territories I 7 OCC Arters and Territories I 7 OCC Coronavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Stabilization and CCDC Discretionary Unding Allocation Tables for States and Territories I 7 OCC Arters and Territories I 7 OCC Arters and Territories I 7 OCC Coronavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Stabilization and CCDC Discretionary Unding Allocation Tables for States and Territories I 8 National Institute for Early Education Research - States of Preschool 2021 (NIEER) I 9 Health Resources and Services. Administration (REGA) I 10 List Discretionary Unding Allocation Tables for States and Territories I 7 OCC Arters States and Territories I 13 Office of Early Assistance TANE F2V3015 Financial Data I 14 OCC (includes non-federal match amount) I 15 <u>Council for a Strong</u> America I 16 Data Resource Center for Child and Addescent Health 2018 I 11 Committee for Early and U.S. Census Bureau (Census) I 21 PLR I 22 PLR and Census I 23 OCC P2 F2020 CCDE Preliminary Data Tables I 24 Center for Ametican Progras