Early Childhood Education
in Oregon

State and federal funding enables more than 40,029 children and families in Oregon to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Oregon

- **$111.4M** Head Start and Early Head Start²
- **$97.4M** CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³
- **$9.6M** CCDBG State Match⁴
- **$546.6M** CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES⁵ | CRSSA⁶ | ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization)⁷
- **$148.7M** State-Funded Pre-K⁸
- **$8.2M** MIECHV⁹
- **$7.5M** IDEA Part C¹⁰
- **$6.1M** IDEA Part B, Sec. 619¹¹
- **$22.7M** TANF¹² Early Learning and Care Expenditures¹³
- **$11.5M** Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five¹⁴

Oregon Quick Facts

- **8,386** Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁵
- **28.97%** Eligible Children Served by Head Start¹⁶
- **3,194** Children Enrolled in Early Head Start¹⁷
- **8.56%** Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start¹⁸
- **7,750** Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds¹⁹
- **9.3%** Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁰
- **8,995** Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²¹
- **1,135** Families Served by MIECHV²²
- **3,311** Children Served by IDEA Part C²³
- **7,258** Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619²⁴
- **20.41%** Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE²⁵

Early Childhood Education Economic Impact

In addition to the benefits to young children, access to affordable, high-quality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. Child care problems, however, adversely affect both state and national economies. 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.¹⁶

In Oregon

- **16.4%** of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues.¹⁶
- Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 decreased from 66.0% in 2019 to 63.0% 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.
Oregon Early Learning and Care Snapshot

High Price of Care

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

Annual Price of Infant Care in Oregon

Center-Based $10,983 per year

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of Median Income</th>
<th>Married Parents</th>
<th>Single Parent</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>11.4%</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
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Home-Based $10,705 per year

<table>
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<th>Percent of Median Income</th>
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<td>11.1%</td>
<td>36.8%</td>
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Low Compensation for Early Educators

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

$12.46 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate

$25,930 Child Care Worker Est. Annual Salary

Nationally, child care workers make less than 98% of all occupations

The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Oregon, 44,613 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds.

Of providers who received stabilization grants:

92% said funding helped them stay open.

46% used funds to pay debts taken on in the course of the pandemic, including:

75% used funds for compensation but still struggle to provide competitive wages and benefits.

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, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), state-funded Pre-K, and the individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Parts B, Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program.