Child Care and Early Education in Alabama



In Alabama, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 65,898 children and families,¹ or 19% of children birth through age 5.²

High-quality early care and education (ECE) is proven to dramatically improve a child's opportunities for a better future while offering parents greater job stability and overall economic security.

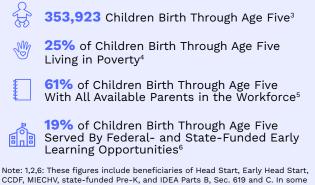
The Economic Impact

Access to affordable, high-quality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. However, widespread problems finding and paying for child care adversely affect both state and national economies. As a direct result of child care issues, the national economy loses \$122 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue.⁷ In Alabama: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: \$1.3B.⁸

Families Lack Access to High-Quality ECE Options in Alabama

The high cost and limited supply of quality ECE have created serious challenges for many families.

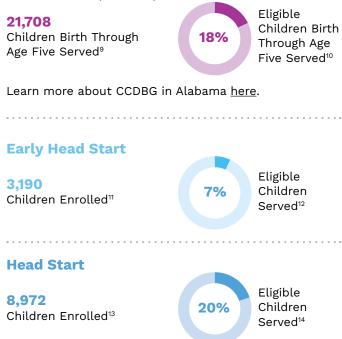
Unmet Need



cases, children and families are served by more than one program.

There are several early learning programs that provide working families with access to high-quality, affordable ECE opportunities, but currently <u>the demand for care far outweighs the supply</u>, <u>and funding constraints leave</u> <u>many eligible children unserved</u>. Each of these programs has its own eligibility requirements, purpose, and service delivery model. Together they form a mixed-delivery system that supports parental choice and aims to meet children's individual needs.

Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG)



Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)

	1,851 Families Served¹⁵	Learn more about MIECHV in Alabama <u>here</u> .
	State-Funded Pre-K	of three- and
•	21,939 Children Enrolled ¹⁶	18% four-year- old children attend public ECE ¹⁷
	IDEA Part C	IDEA Part B, Sec. 619
•	3,992 Children Served ¹⁸	4,246 Children Served ¹⁹
	Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) Through the tax code, the CDCTC helps parents with the cost of work-related child care expenses.	

Learn more about CDCTC here.

Early Care and Education (ECE) in Alabama Snapshot



Accessibility

Many families struggle to find the care they need.

- 60% of Alabama residents live in a "child care desert."20
- Hispanic/Latino families are disproportionately represented among those who live in a "child care desert."²¹
- 2% of children under age 3 receive early intervention services.²²

\$ Affordability

The cost of ECE is too expensive for many families.

- The annual price of center-based infant care is \$7,800, and home-based infant care is \$7,280.²³
- Families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay between \$144 and \$184 per month for one child in care.²⁴
- A two-parent household spends **8%** of their income on child care, while HHS defines spending over 7% to be a burden.²⁵

ECE Workforce

Early childhood educators have some of the lowest paying jobs in the United States, earning poverty-level wages.²⁶

• **\$22,770** child care worker annual salary (\$10.95 per hour).²⁷

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Program Quality

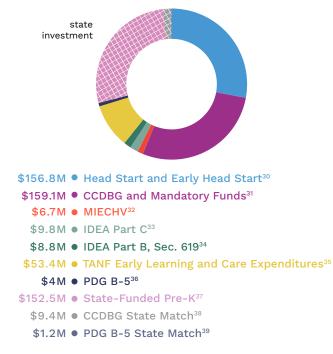
Program quality varies substantially across and within states.

- Met 10/10 of NIEER's Quality Standards Benchmarks for state-funded pre-K programs. Only 5 states met all 10 benchmarks in 2022.²⁸
- 35% of children received developmental screenings at 9, 18, and 30 months in the past year.²⁹

For full sourcing information, visit here.

Federal and State ECE Funding in Alabama

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.



Alabama received an additional \$986M through COVID-19 relief. $^{\rm 40}$

Spotlight: ECE Successes in Alabama

COVID-19 Relief:

Throughout the pandemic, there was strong bipartisan support for federal relief funding to keep the child care sector afloat.

- As a result, **1,565** child care programs in Alabama received support, impacting up to **91,200** children.⁴¹
- These funds also allowed states to demonstrate what would be possible when equipped with additional resources. Funds have been used to support and stabilize the workforce through quarterly bonus payments. As of July 2022, the Alabama Department of Human Resources increased quarterly payments to \$3,000 for full-time early childhood workers and \$1,500 for part-time employees. Employees could receive up to 8 bonus payments.*

Preschool Development Grant Birth Through Five (PDG B-5):

PDG B-5 is a competitive federal grant designed to improve states' early childhood systems. In their 2023 planning grant application, among other uses, Alabama noted that they would use funding to:

- Improve coordination among existing programs, including by providing opportunities for joint professional learning for teachers across elementary schools, Head Start, state-funded pre-K, and child care.
- Maximize parent knowledge by supporting Talk With Me Baby/Read Right From the Start programs across settings, and providing free developmental screenings for children.**

*<u>CSCCE</u> | **BUILD