

# Child Care and Early Education in Michigan



In Michigan, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 110,762 children and families,¹ or 16% 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. In Michigan: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: \$38.8

# Families Lack Access to High-Quality ECE Options in Michigan

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

#### **Unmet Need**



**682,352** Children Birth Through Age Five<sup>3</sup>



**20%** of Children Birth Through Age Five Living in Poverty<sup>4</sup>



65% of Children Birth Through Age Five With All Available Parents in the Workforce<sup>5</sup>



**16%** of Children Birth Through Age Five Served By Federal- and State-Funded Early Learning Opportunities<sup>6</sup>

Note: 1,2,6: These figures include 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.

There are several early learning programs that provide working families with access to high-quality, affordable ECE opportunities, but currently the demand for care far outweighs the supply, and funding constraints leave many eligible children unserved. 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)

#### 22,100

Children Birth Through Age Five Served<sup>9</sup>



Eligible Children Birth Through Age Five Served<sup>10</sup>

Learn more about CCDBG in Michigan here.

#### **Early Head Start**

### 8,139

Children Enrolled<sup>11</sup>

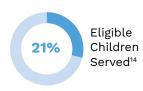


Eligible Children Served<sup>12</sup>

#### **Head Start**

### 20,704

Children Enrolled<sup>13</sup>



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

### 1.582

Families Served<sup>15</sup>

Learn more about MIECHV in Michigan here.

#### **State-Funded Pre-K**

#### 35,895

11,030

Children Enrolled<sup>16</sup>



of three- and four-yearold children attend public ECE<sup>17</sup>

#### **IDEA Part C**

11,312

Children Served<sup>18</sup>

Children Served<sup>19</sup>

IDEA Part B, Sec. 619

# 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 Michigan Snapshot



### **Accessibility**

Many families struggle to find the care they need.

- 44% of Michigan residents live in a "child care desert." 20
- Black families and families with low incomes are disproportionately represented among those who live in a "child care desert."<sup>21</sup>
- 3% of children under age 3 receive early intervention services.<sup>22</sup>



### **Affordability**

The cost of ECE is too expensive for many families.

- The annual price of center-based infant care is \$12,238, and home-based infant care is \$8,859.<sup>23</sup>
- On average, families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay \$65 per month for one child in care.<sup>24</sup>
- A two-parent household spends 9% of their income on child care, while HHS defines spending over 7% to be a burden.<sup>25</sup>



#### **ECE Workforce**

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

 \$27,980 child care worker annual salary (\$13.45 per hour).<sup>27</sup>



#### **Program Quality**

Program quality varies substantially across and within states.

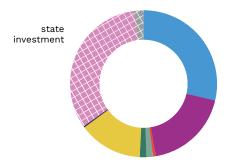
- Met 10/10 of NIEER's Quality Standards Benchmarks for state-funded pre-K programs. Only 5 states met all 10 benchmarks in 2022.<sup>26</sup>
- 31% of children received developmental screenings at 9, 18, and 30 months in the past year.<sup>29</sup>

For full sourcing information, visit here.

\*CSCCE | \*\*BUILD

#### Federal and State ECE Funding in Michigan

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.



\$375.5M • Head Start and Early Head Start<sup>30</sup>

\$244.8M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds<sup>31</sup>

\$7.5M ● MIECHV32

\$18.9M • IDEA Part C33

\$19.4M ● IDEA Part B, Sec. 619<sup>34</sup>

\$184M ● TANF Early Learning and Care Expenditures<sup>35</sup>

\$4M • PDG B-5<sup>36</sup>

\$428.1M • State-Funded Pre-K<sup>37</sup>

\$26.8M • CCDBG State Match<sup>38</sup>

\$1.2M • PDG B-5 State Match39

Michigan received an additional \$1.5B through COVID-19 relief.<sup>40</sup>

## **Spotlight: ECE Successes in Michigan**

#### **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, 6,465 child care programs in Michigan received support, impacting up to 290,500 children.<sup>41</sup>
- 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 wage
  bonuses. Providers received \$1,000 per fulltime staff member and \$500 per part-time staff
  member. Providers could also request additional
  funding for recruitment/hiring bonuses for new staff
  of the same amount as the retention bonuses.\*

# 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, Michigan noted that they would use funding to:

- Create a Rural Child Care Innovation Program,
  which provides facilitation to rural communities to
  create local solutions action plans to address child
  care deserts.
- Pilot a preschool program for three-year olds that aligns with the Great Start Readiness Program.\*\*