



2023

Child Care and Early Education in Rhode Island



In Rhode Island, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 12,148 children and families,¹ or 18% 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 Rhode Island: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: \$342M.⁸

Families Lack Access to High-Quality ECE Options in Rhode Island

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

Unmet Need



67,314 Children Birth Through Age Five³



16% of Children Birth Through Age Five Living in Poverty⁴



72% of Children Birth Through Age Five With All Available Parents in the Workforce⁵



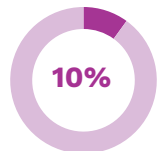
18% of Children Birth Through Age Five Served By Federal- and State-Funded Early Learning Opportunities⁶

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)

1,824 Children Birth Through Age Five Served⁹

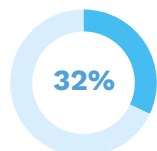


Eligible Children Birth Through Age Five Served¹⁰

Learn more about CCDBG in Rhode Island [here](#).

Early Head Start

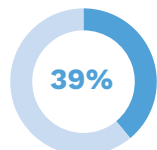
713 Children Enrolled¹¹



Eligible Children Served¹²

Head Start

1,567 Children Enrolled¹³



Eligible Children Served¹⁴

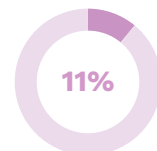
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)

1,487 Families Served¹⁵

Learn more about MIECHV in Rhode Island [here](#).

State-Funded Pre-K

2,364 Children Enrolled¹⁶



of three- and four-year-old children attend public ECE¹⁷

IDEA Part C

2,058 Children Served¹⁸

IDEA Part B, Sec. 619

2,135 Children Served¹⁹

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 Rhode Island Snapshot



Accessibility

Many families struggle to find the care they need.

- **47%** of Rhode Island residents live in a “child care desert.”²⁰
- **Hispanic/Latino families** are disproportionately represented among those who live in a “child care desert.”²¹
- **6%** 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 **\$15,028**, and home-based infant care is **\$13,000**.²³
- Families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay between **\$43** and **\$563** per month for one child in care.²⁴
- A two-parent household spends **12%** 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

- **\$32,300** child care worker annual salary (\$15.53 per hour).²⁷



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

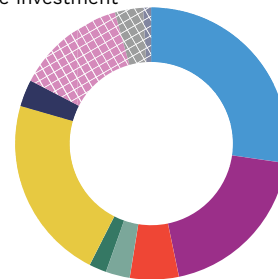
For full sourcing information, visit [here](#).

*CSCGE | **BUILD

Federal and State ECE Funding in Rhode Island

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.

state investment



\$34.3M • Head Start and Early Head Start³⁰

\$24.4M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³¹

\$7.3M • MIECHV³²

\$3.6M • IDEA Part C³³

\$2.6M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 619³⁴

\$27.6M • TANF Early Learning and Care Expenditures³⁵

\$4M • PDG B-5³⁶

\$16.4M • State-Funded Pre-K³⁷

\$4.2M • CCDBG State Match³⁸

\$1.2M • PDG B-5 State Match³⁹

Rhode Island received an additional \$125M through COVID-19 relief.⁴⁰

Spotlight: ECE Successes in Rhode Island

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, **1,015** child care programs in Rhode Island received support, impacting up to **51,700** 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 long-term or permanent increases in wages, hazard pay, temporary increase in wages, spot-bonuses, and one-time additional payments. Stipend amounts vary based on the number of classrooms and licensed capacity, ranging from \$4,500 to \$50,000 per classroom.*

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, Rhode Island noted that they would use funding to:

- **Develop a dedicated infant/toddler (I/T) strategic plan**, and explore the feasibility of strategies, such as pre-paid I/T slots, higher CCAP rates, workforce wage subsidies, I/T workforce credentials, tax incentives, and public and private partnerships.
- **Develop a model for Family Child Care to become part of the mixed-delivery system of RI Pre-K.****