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.²

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)
961,793
Children Birth Through Age Five Served⁹

Learn more about CCDBG here.

### Early Head Start
208,120
Children Enrolled¹¹

### Head Start
534,154
Children Enrolled¹³

### Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)
70,592
Families Served¹⁶

Learn more about MIECHV here.

### State-Funded Pre-K
1,504,079
Children Enrolled¹⁶

### IDEA Part C
403,567
Children Served¹⁸

### IDEA Part B, Sec. 619
472,622
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 the U.S. Snapshot

Accessibility

Many families struggle to find the care they need.
- 51% of U.S. residents live in a “child care desert.”
- Hispanics/Latinos and families with low incomes are disproportionately represented among those who live in a “child care desert.”
- 3% of children under age 3 receive early intervention services.

Affordability

The cost of ECE is too expensive for many families.
- The annual price of center-based infant care is $13,266, and home-based infant care is $9,559.
- Families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay between $33 and $401 per month for one child in care.
- A two-parent household spends 9% of their income on child care, while HHS defines spending over 7% to be a burden.

ECE Workforce

Early childhood educators have some of the lowest paying jobs in the United States, earning poverty-level wages.
- $29,010 child care worker annual salary ($13.95 per hour).

Program Quality

Program quality varies substantially across and within states.
- 5 states met all 10 of NIEER’s Quality Standards Benchmarks for state-funded pre-K program in 2022.
- 35% of children received developmental screenings at 9, 18, and 30 months in the past year.

Federal and State ECE Funding in the U.S.

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.

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, 221,445 child care programs in the U.S. received support, impacting up to 9,590,300 children.
- Providers are using awards to help with operational costs such as rent and utilities, program materials and supplies, and cleaning and sanitation, as well as support the workforce through improved wages and benefits.

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 2023, 42 states were awarded grants.
- The 21 planning grantees plan to conduct comprehensive needs assessments and strategic plans, and create strategies that focus on the ECE workforce, maximize family engagement, and support program quality improvement.
- The 21 renewal grantees plan to build on their strategic plan, such as by implementing compensation reforms, expanding professional development training, building the supply of child care, and streamlining administrative requirements.

For full sourcing information, visit here.

*The statistics in this fact sheet refer to the sum or average across 50 states and D.C.