

Child Care and Early Education in Virginia



In Virginia, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 70,686 children and families,¹ or 12% 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 Virginia: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: \$3.1B.8

Families Lack Access to High-Quality ECE Options in Virginia

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

Unmet Need



601,937 Children Birth Through Age Five³



14% of Children Birth Through Age Five Living in Poverty⁴



66% of Children Birth Through Age Five With All Available Parents in the Workforce⁵



12% 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)

12,222

Children Birth Through Age Five Served⁹



Eligible Children Birth Through Age Five Served¹⁰

Learn more about CCDBG in Virginia here.

Early Head Start

3,469

Children Enrolled¹¹

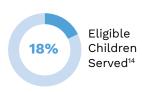


Eligible Children Served¹²

Head Start

9,716

Children Enrolled¹³



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

1,279

Families Served¹⁵

Learn more about MIECHV in Virginia <u>here</u>.

State-Funded Pre-K

22,276

Children Enrolled¹⁶



of three- and four-yearold children attend public ECE¹⁷

IDEA Part C

IDEA Part B, Sec. 619

11,133

Children Served¹⁸

10,591 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 Virginia Snapshot



Accessibility

Many families struggle to find the care they need.

- 47% of Virginia residents live in a "child care desert." 20
- Rural families and families with low incomes are disproportionately represented among those who live in a "child care desert."²¹
- 3% 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 \$15,450, and home-based infant care is \$11,945.23
- Families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay between \$0 and \$433 per month for one child in care.²⁴
- A two-parent household spends 10% 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

 \$30,160 child care worker annual salary (\$14.50 per hour).²⁷



Program Quality

Program quality varies substantially across and within states.

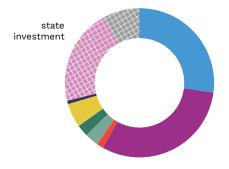
- Met 5.9/10 of NIEER's Quality Standards Benchmarks for state-funded pre-K programs. Only 5 states met all 10 benchmarks in 2022.²⁶
- 30% of children received developmental screenings at 9, 18, and 30 months in the past year.²⁹

For full sourcing information, visit here.

*Virginia Department of Education | **BUILD

Federal and State ECE Funding in Virginia

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.



\$152M • Head Start and Early Head Start³⁰

\$175.1M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³¹

\$7.8M ● MIECHV32

\$16.9M • IDEA Part C33

\$14.4M ● IDEA Part B, Sec. 61934

\$29.3M ● TANF Early Learning and Care Expenditures³⁵

\$4M ● PDG B-5³⁶

\$117.4M • State-Funded Pre-K³⁷

\$43.6M • CCDBG State Match³⁸

\$1.2M • PDG B-5 State Match³⁹

Virginia received an additional \$1.1B through COVID-19 relief.⁴⁰

Spotlight: ECE Successes in Virginia

COVID-19 Relief:

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

- As a result, 4,975 child care programs in Virginia received support, impacting up to 317,500 children.⁴¹
- These funds also allowed states to demonstrate
 what would be possible when equipped with
 additional resources. Funds have been used to
 stabilize and support the early childhood sector,
 including: increasing payroll/salaries; strengthening
 employee benefits; assisting with rent, utilities,
 facility maintenance or improvements; and providing
 mental health support for children/families and
 employees.*

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, Virginia noted that they would use funding to:

- Pilot a new Early Childhood Navigator role in two regions, which will help new family child care and small child care providers become part of the publicly-funded ECE system and serve more children.
- Expand the innovative FastTrack program, which recruits and prepares ECE educators from nontraditional backgrounds to teach in child care.**