

Early Childhood Updates: State and Federal Funding



A Crisis Over Child Care Is Holding Back Companies and Blue-Collar Workers

Daycare at work, long a white-collar benefit, is proving tough to pull off with other employees

By <u>Te-Ping Chen</u> Follow | Photographs by Wes Frazer for The Wall Street Journal

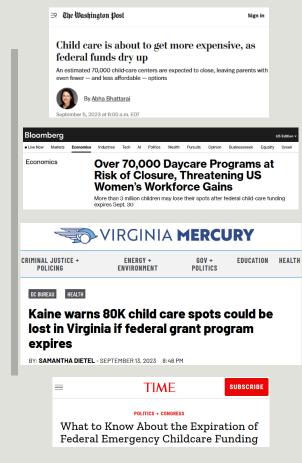
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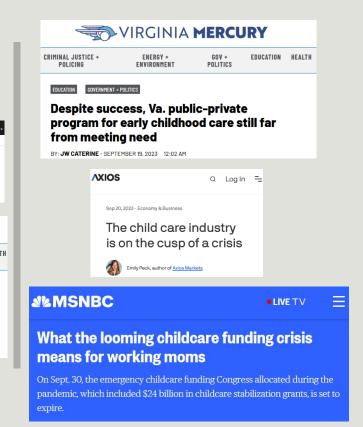
child care in U.S. history expires in September.



Child care costs are burdening Virginia parents Kaine, McClellan, Wexton call for continued federal aid in child care costs • Live Now Markets Economics Industries leich Al Politics Wealth Pursuits Opinion Businessweek Equality America Is About to Fall Off a Child Care Cliff Neither Congress nor the president seems adequately concerned about an impending labor-market calamity. npr **♥** DONATE As costs rise, parents may be facing what's called a child care cliff August 21, 2023 · 5:04 AM ET THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. U.S. U.S. EDUCATION NEWS As Pandemic Funds Expire, Child-Care Centers Struggle to Survive Providers seek state solutions and funding to avoid closures By Megan Tagami Follow Aug. 29, 2023 at 9:00 am ET

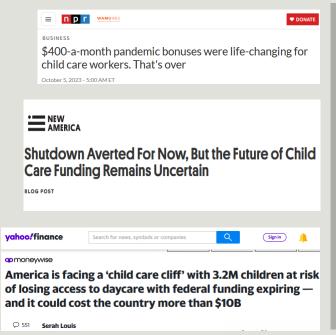
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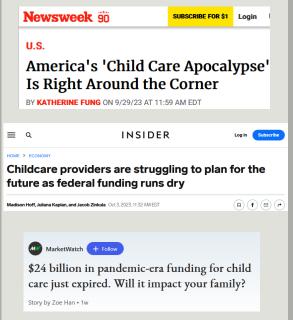


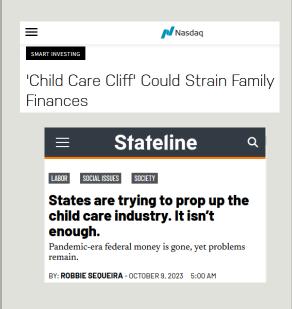


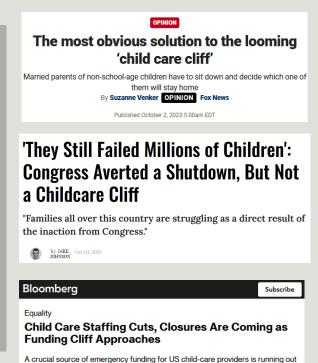
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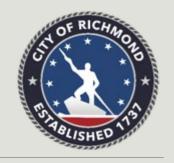
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Federal Funding Cliff

\$24 billion for child care expired on September 30

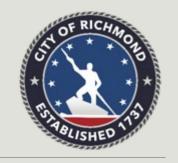
- Issued as part of the American Rescue Plan
- Largest investment in child care in US history



Impact on Virginia

Virginia invested additional ARPA funds beyond the federal grants

Virginia's cliff is June 30, 2024, at the end of FY24



Virginia's Investments, FY19-FY23

Year-over-year, Virginia has increased investments

- Expanded the <u>Mixed Delivery</u> program to serve more children
- Raised the income eligibility cap for <u>Child Care Subsidy</u>
 <u>Program</u> (up to 85% SMI)
- Eliminated the CCSP waitlist
- Increased investment in quality initiatives

Virginia's Early Childhood Funding Landscape and Impact – Produced for the Commission on Early Childhood September 2023

Table 1. Available Funding and Estimated Children Served, FY23-261

	Available Funding			Children Served				
	FY23	FY24*	FY25*	FY26*	FY23	FY24*	FY25*	FY26*
TOTAL ²	\$526,237,185	\$647,670,465	\$364,827,862	\$372,803,255	64,368	70,152	34,535	35,358
Child Care Subsidy Program (CCSP) ³	\$318,082,931	\$411,503,038	\$153,871,766	\$155,518,476	40,286	44,315	11,011	11,129
Mixed Delivery (MD)	\$26,340,900	\$41,091,699	\$10,028,095	\$10,328,938	2,060	2,500	631	650
Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI)	\$181,813,354	\$195,075,728	\$200,928,000	\$206,955,840	22,022	23,337	22,893	23,579

Table 2. Impact of Reduction in Children Served in FY25-264

Loss of Services			
Children that would lose care in FY25 from FY24		35,617	
Families that would lose care in	20,951		
Unmet Need			
TOTAL estimated wait list in FY25: 45,948	For children birth-to-five	26,414	
	For school-age children	17,760	
TOTAL estimated wait list in FY26: 54,700	For children birth-to-five	33,509	
	For school-age children	19,359	

Table 3. Impact of Child Care Disruptions on Working Parents and Employers⁴

Working Parents	
Estimated # of working parents who would experience a child care related job disruption	37,398
Employers	
Top sectors employing parents of children in publicly-funded programs:	# of Parents
Health care and social assistance, including child care	4,691
Education, including local school divisions	2,285
Retail	1,843
Hospitality and food services	1,376
Government and public administration	932

ADDITIONAL DATA NOTES:

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES AS OF SEPTEMBER 2023

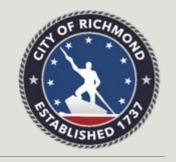
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 $[^]tFY23\ reflects\ actual\ counts;\ FY24-26\ reflect\ projections\ (indicated\ by\ ^*).\ Estimates\ only\ reflect\ programs\ for\ which\ the\ state\ has\ funding\ authority;\ does\ not\ include\ Early/Head\ Start\ or\ Early\ Childhood\ Special\ Education.$

² TOTAL line highlighted in orange assumes minimum funding available for the CCSP through CCDF and SGF.

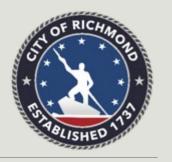
³ Historically, discretionary funding for CCDF rolls over from year to year and is spent within the 3-year liquidation window under federal law. Virginia is typically using the previous year's discretionary funds to cover costs associated with direct services (i.e., using FY19 funds to cover direct services in FY20). At the direction of the General Assembly, VDOE is now using all available funding to eliminate wait lists in the CCSP. VDOE projects that it will fully exhaust all rollover funds from previous fiscal years in March 2024 and will begin using FFY24 funds for direct services at that time. VDOE projects that little to no FFY24 funds will roll over to FFY25.

⁴ Estimates assume minimum funding available for the CCSP through CCDF and SGF.



In Richmond...

- In May 2021, 586 children accessed care with subsidy
- As of September 12, 2023, 1445 children access care with subsidy (147% increase!)
- Richmond DSS has not had a waitlist for CCSP since October 2020



Virginia's Investments, FY19-FY23

Prenatal-to-3 Policy Impact Center presented findings of their evaluation of these investments at the September meeting of the ECCE Commission

- The Commonwealth invested \$309 million more in ECCE in FY23 than in FY19
- 11,151 more children in Virginia under age 5 received affordable, quality ECCE







Estimating the impact of the SFY23 investment

To estimate the impact of Virginia's additional investment in ECCE, we looked at the *increase* in funding toward Mixed Delivery and CCSP in SFY23 (\$520 million) compared to SFY19 (\$211 million) to estimate:

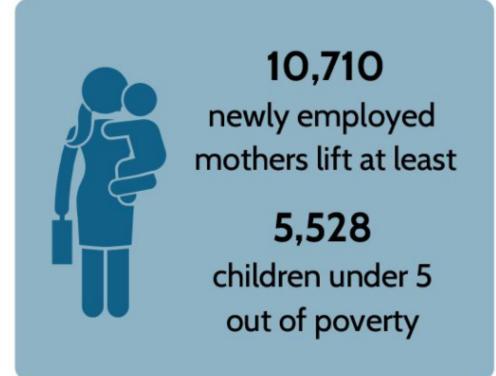
- The impact that new access to affordable child care has on families, children, and the economy.
- The impact that attending high-quality child care has on the additional 11,151 children under age 5 who received access to care because of this investment.
- We do not account for impact on children age 5 and older, or the impacts
 of better quality for all children in publicly funded care, therefore
 estimates shared here are underestimates.

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Affordable child care empowers parents to join the workforce

- In the next year alone, Virginia's investment will generate a return of at least \$364.3 million in increased family earnings and disposable income.
- At least \$30.4 million will go directly back to the state as tax revenue.



Improved child & family wellbeing

Reduced child maltreatment



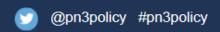
Virginia's investments lift children out of poverty

- When parents return to work, family earnings increase, which will lift at least 5,528 children under age 5 out of poverty.
- Childhood poverty affects lifelong health and development.
- The lifetime economic burden of childhood poverty is enormous. If these children remain out of poverty, it could result in estimated cost savings of up to \$1.8 million per child.



Virginia's investments reduce child maltreatment

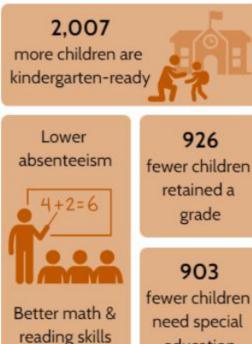
- Affordable, high-quality child care reduces child maltreatment in two ways:
 - Increased family economic resources limit family stress, which can reduce child maltreatment;
 - When parents can afford to send their children to safe, high-quality child care, they are less likely to rely on low-quality, informal, or unsafe alternatives.
- The estimated lifetime cost burden of maltreatment is \$830,928 per child.





High-quality ECCE provides nurturing and early learning opportunities that prepare children for success in school

- 11,151 more children under age 5 accessed high-quality ECCE, as a result of Virginia's additional SFY23 investment.
- Because those children have access to high-quality care, 2,007 more children will enter kindergarten ready to succeed.
- These 11,151 children will be better prepared to succeed throughout their education.



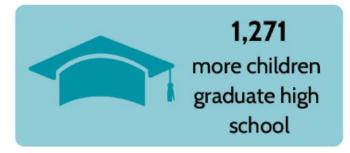
education

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Educational success sets children up for a lifetime of improved outcomes

 Healthy early childhood development paired with high-quality early learning opportunities sets children on a more positive trajectory that continues into adulthood.



Increased enrollment in & graduation from college







Improved educational outcomes yield economic benefits

903 fewer children receive special education

Cost savings of \$3.9 million *per year* (up to \$50.7 million across 13 years of school)

926 fewer children retained a grade

Cost savings of \$12.0 million

1,271 more children graduate high school

Economic benefit of \$397.8 million

For a lifetime total of \$413.7 - \$460.9 million in cost savings and economic benefits derived from this single year of investment.

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Other impacts to consider

- The 3,939 children age 5 and older who attended high-quality child care as a result of Virginia's new SFY23 investment will also positively benefit from the care provided, as will their families.
- The investments in quality child care will positively benefit all children in free or subsidized child care.
- The investments in cost of quality reimbursements and in early childhood educator and retention bonuses have the potential to support stabilization of the child care industry – and inadequate infant and toddler care currently costs the state of Virginia an estimated \$3.1 billion per year.

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Economic Impacts: Summary

- In the next year, we estimate that the Virginia economy will see a return on investment of at least \$364.3 million from increased earnings and disposable income, of which at least \$30.4 million will go directly back to the state in the form of new state tax revenue.
- Over the lifetime of the 11,151 children under 5 who received care in SFY23 because of this new investment, we estimate an additional return on investment of between \$413.7 - \$460.9 million in combined cost savings and economic benefits.



Total Return on Investment

- In total, we estimate that the additional \$309 million invested in SFY23 will generate at least \$778.0 million in combined cost savings and economic benefits across the lifetime of the 11,151 children under age 5 who received care in SFY23, as a result of this investment.
- We expect this is an **underestimate**, because it does not include the immense costs associated with reduction in child poverty (~1.8 million per child), child maltreatment (~830,000 per child), the economic benefits of a stable child care market, or the impact of the investment on children age 5 and older.



2023 Session Budget Priorities

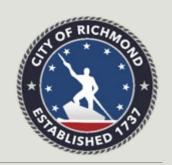
FY24 Proposed Additional Investments	Governor	House	Senate	Final Budget
Mixed Delivery Program (currently \$9.7 million)	\$20 million targeted to two planning districts	As proposed by Governor	\$40 million available statewide	No new funding
Child Care Subsidy Program			\$80 million, contingent on FY23 year-end balances	No new funding



What's Next?

Key Opportunities at the State Level	Dates
State agencies develop and submit budget requests	Now
ECCE Commission submits recommendations and report	Soon (deadline was 10/1)
JLARC produces report on child care and self-sufficiency	October 16
Elections	November 7
Governor presents biennial budget proposal	December 20
2024 General Assembly session	January 10-March 9

Role of Child Care and Education Trust Fund



On September 25, City Council unanimously approved RES. 2023-R048 to, should voters approve the referendum in November:

- Dedicate gaming tax revenue to the establishment and sustained funding of a Child Care and Education Trust Fund (estimated at \$19 million annually)
- Invest upfront payments of \$26.5 million to:
 - Constructing two new centers at TB Smith and Southside Community Centers
 - Improving PRCF parks and community facilities
 - Seeding the Trust Fund

Role of Child Care and Education Trust Fund



If the Commonwealth meets Virginians' demand for child care by investing an additional \$250-\$350 million to Mixed Delivery and Child Care Subsidy Programs, then the Trust Fund will allow us to increase local income eligibility and subsidy rates to align more closely with local costs of care

If the Commonwealth declines to appropriate additional revenue to ECCE, then the Trust Fund will be a local backstop against the FY24-FY25 cliff