



**Georgia Dept
of Early Care
and Learning**
BRIGHT FROM THE START

Georgia Child Care Market Rate Survey 2021



Prepared by Care Solutions, Inc.

January 2022

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Contents

Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Survey Method	5
Survey Response	6
Key Market Rate Findings	6
Background	9
Georgia Child Care.....	9
Child Care Reimbursement	10
Survey Method.....	11
Survey Database.....	11
Survey Development.....	12
Survey Distribution.....	12
Response Processing.....	13
Survey Response	13
Current Child Care Provision	16
Center and Exempt Program Characteristics	18
Family Provider Characteristics.....	19
Programs/Services	19
Market Rate Findings	22
Market Rate Zones	24
Historical Rate Comparison.....	25
Market Rate Statistical Data	28
Statewide Market Rate Statistics	29
Registration and Other Fees	39
Government Subsidies and Other Funding	40
Subsidized Care	40
Food Program.....	42
Other Funding	42
Enrollment.....	43
Classrooms and Staffing	46
Classrooms	46

Staffing 48
Teacher Qualifications and Pay Rates 48
Language Diversity 52
Summary of Key Findings 53

List of Appendices

- I. Definitions
- II. Response Summary Report
- III. Map of Current Market Rate Zones
- IV. Market Rate Percentiles by Zone
- V. Slot-Based Market Rate Percentiles
- VI. Georgia Licensed Child Care Provider Maps
- VII. Survey Letters and Forms (English*)
- VIII. Response Verification

*Copies of Spanish versions of survey forms available on request.

Executive Summary

Introduction

Care Solutions, Inc., a technology consulting firm under contract with the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL), conducted a survey of child care providers statewide from mid-March through mid-August 2021 to determine local child care market rates and other provider information. The survey, originally scheduled for 2020, was postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

DECAL subsidizes a portion of child care expenses incurred by some low-income families and families receiving protective services. The survey data are used, in part, to assist the state in compiling a snapshot of early care and education and preparing the state's Child Care and Development Fund State Plan for Georgia, including the setting of child care reimbursement rates.

Response and return rates were weaker in 2021 than in previous studies, most likely due to the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on providers, including temporary and permanent closures, and multiple national and state surveys during the same period attempting to assess the impact of the pandemic on providers.¹

The survey had a lower effective response rate (with bad addresses removed from the calculation) of 50% among licensed center and family child care providers, compared to the 2016-2017 survey rate for these two provider groups (67%). The overall survey response and return rate (including bad address returns and all surveyed provider types) was 45%. (See appendices for full response and return report.)

The federal Administration for Children and Families Office of Child Care has established the 75th percentile child care market rate as a benchmark for determining equal access to child care services for those receiving child care subsidies. Survey results indicated statewide 75th percentile site-based market rates for weekday weekly care among licensed providers increased by 8% to 20% from the 2016-2017 survey to the 2021 survey, depending on the facility type and age group category. For example:

- Licensed child care learning centers: 75th percentile rates for infants increased from \$180 to \$200 per week (11%); for three-year-olds, from \$160 to \$180 per week (13%); and for before- and after- school care (school age), from \$85 to \$95 per week (12%).
- Licensed family child care learning homes: 75th percentile rates for infants increased from \$149 to \$160 per week (8%); for three-year-olds, from \$135 to \$150 per week (11%); and for before- and after- school care (school age), from \$75 to \$85 per week (13%).

Survey Method

In Georgia, child care is provided in a variety of settings: licensed child care learning centers (and, previously, group day care homes), exempt providers (such as school-based or faith-based child care programs), licensed family child care learning homes, and informal child care providers. The 2021 Georgia child care market rate

¹ These included data collection conducted by the state (to support provider stimulus funding requests/awards) and surveys conducted by industry organizations, such as the National Association for the Education of Young Children, The Georgia Association for the Education of Young Children, the National Institute for Early Education Research, the Georgia Early Education Alliance for Ready Students, and Yale University School of Medication with the National Workforce Registry Alliance.

survey was made available to licensed providers and to exempt providers considered to be part of the paid child care market.² Survey forms were available on paper and online, in English and Spanish, in two versions: one for center-based and exempt programs and one for family child care home providers.

The survey distribution list was created from a list of providers with contact information and other licensing database information provided by DECAL. The survey protocol included multiple stages: an advance email, email distribution of the online survey link and multiple reminders to providers with valid email addresses, and two first-class mailings to non-respondents and providers without a valid email address. The first-class mailings included a cover letter on DECAL stationary signed by the commissioner, the printed survey form, and a postage-paid business reply envelope. Survey protocols included drawings for five \$100 gift cards. Additionally, the state distributed emails and created a social media post to encourage provider survey participation.

Survey Response

Despite the survey distribution protocol and gift card incentives, the survey response was lower than in previous surveys, again, most likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on providers as well as multiple national and state surveys during the same period.

During the survey period, a total of 3,290 respondents (40%) from the unduplicated provider list completed at least one survey record or called or emailed to report that they did not provide care. An additional 459 records included in the mailing list (6%) were identified as bad addresses due to undeliverable mailing addresses, for a total return rate of 45%. Removing bad addresses from the calculation, the overall effective response rate was 42%, with 47% for licensed centers, 56% for family child care homes, and 50% for exempt programs.

Overall, 73% of responding providers completed the online survey form, and 27% completed it on paper. Providers who completed the online form and returned a paper survey form were counted in the online completion category if they completed the survey online prior to submitting a paper survey form. This report presents the results for the 2,885 providers who reported they currently provide child care.³

Key Market Rate Findings

Historically, Georgia counties have been aggregated into three child care market rate zones based on county population and population growth as well as median income and income growth, median child care rates, and geographical location. These zones are useful in understanding rate differences across the state. Zones used for analysis in this report are those that were in place at the time the survey was conducted. In general, Zone 1 includes larger urban counties; Zone 2, counties with suburban areas and/or medium to large cities; and Zone 3, more rural counties with smaller cities and towns.

Rate responses were tabulated by state, by market rate zone, by Quality Rated participation and by participation in the state's Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) child care subsidy program. The 25th, 50th (median), 75th, and 100th percentile weekly rates, and additional statistical measures were calculated for each type of care, age group, and category of provider. For example, the 75th percentile weekly weekday reported

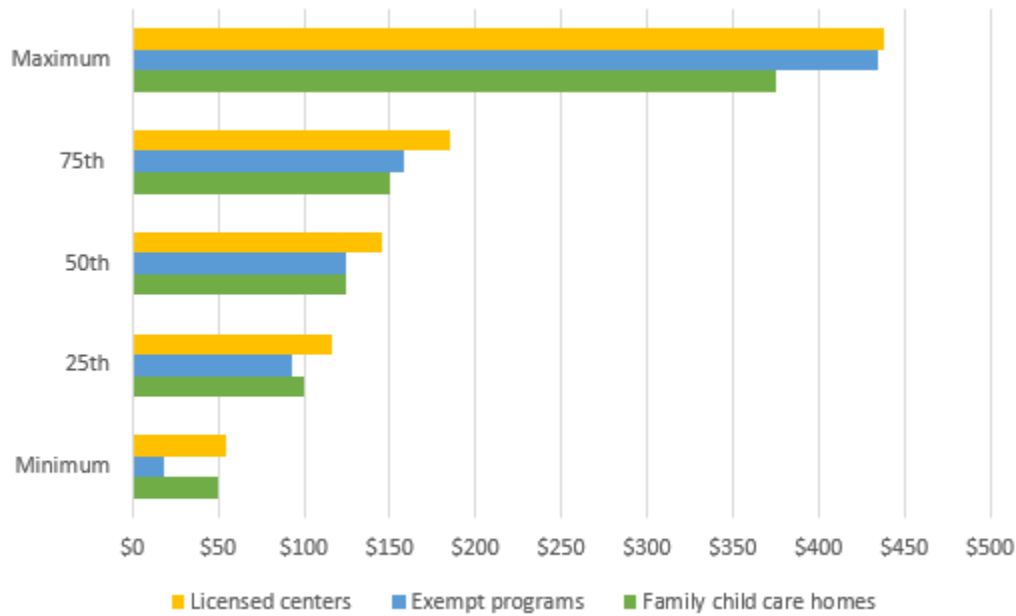
² Public schools were not included in the 2021 survey (a change from previous surveys); however, exempt after-school programs serving public schools were included.

³ 2,888 provider survey records minus three duplicate records.

rate for two-year-old (toddler) care statewide was \$190 per week (vs. \$170 in 2016-2017) for licensed child care learning centers and \$150 per week (vs. \$135 in 2016-2017) for licensed family child care providers.

The following graph shows the statewide weekly rate quartiles (75th, 50th and 25th percentiles) and minimum and maximum rates for the average (across age groups) of full-day weekday care by type of provider.

Figure 1. Average Weekday Weekly Rate Quartiles



Rate Comparisons

Analyses of the 2021 child care market rates included comparisons of rate percentiles over time, by market rate zone, by participation in the state’s Quality Rated program, and by participation in the state’s child care subsidy program.

- For licensed centers and family child care homes, 75th percentile rates have increased over time, with weekly weekday rates for infants and three-year-olds increasing 8% to 11% since the 2016-2017 survey and 25% to 30% since 2011.
- Historically, and again this year, Georgia child care reimbursement rates have fallen below the 75th percentile child care market rates, with 2021 rates falling below the 25th percentile rates based on the 2021 survey.
- The subsidy program participation comparison showed that, for full-day weekday care in licensed centers, the average weekly median rate was 23% higher and the 75th percentile rate 49% higher for non-participating programs than for participating programs. For licensed family homes, the average median rates were the same for participating and non-participating providers, while the 75th percentile rate was 3% higher for non-participating providers.
- Rate comparisons for licensed centers based on Quality Rated status showed that median and 75th percentile average weekly weekday rates generally increased from one-star rated to three-star

rated centers. However, rates for participating providers that were not rated or had a 0-star rating were higher than for the star-rated providers.

- Rate comparisons for family child care homes based on quality ratings showed that median and 75th percentile rates were highest for 3-star rated providers; differences were inconsistent for the other Quality Rated status categories.
- Rate comparisons by zone again show that, overall, rates are highest in Zone 1, followed by rates in Zone 2 and rates in Zone 3.

This report presents the results of the 2021 child care market rate survey for the 2,885 providers indicating they currently provided child care and completing the survey.

Background

The Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL) pays all or a portion of the child care expenses incurred by some low-income families and some families caring for children in protective services.

Child care subsidies allow low-income families to participate in a training program, attend school, conduct a job search, or maintain employment. Child care costs represent a substantial work-related expense for low-income families, and many cannot afford the full cost of child care. Child care subsidies are often the only assistance needed for families to support themselves. In Child Protective Services, child care is subsidized to enable children to stay in their homes. Families may also need child care to prevent family breakdown, such as when a family takes in a relative's child to prevent foster care placement.

Georgia Child Care

Child care in Georgia is provided in a variety of settings. **Licensed** child care includes licensed child care learning centers and licensed family child care learning homes. **Exempt** programs include certain school-based programs, faith-based programs, and others that are legally exempt from state licensing and regulation. **Informal** child care providers are typically a neighbor, friend or relative who takes care of children in the provider's or the child's home. Informal child care providers may participate in the state's subsidized child care program. If so, they have specific requirements they must meet.

Licensed Child Care

Child care centers (and, previously, group child care homes) are licensed to accept up to a certain number of children based on size and facilities; family child care learning homes are limited to six children.

A child care learning center is a program operated by a person, society, agency, corporation, institution, or group that receives pay for group child care. The child care learning center cares for seven or more children under the age of 18 for less than 24 hours per day.

A family child care learning home operates in a private residential home less than 24 hours per day. It provides care for three to six children under the age of 18 for pay at any one time, except that two additional children age three or older may be included for two designated one-hour periods per day upon approval.

Exempt Child Care

Some child care programs are exempt from state licensing, including those licensed by the Department of Defense and many faith-based programs. It is important to note that not all exempt providers could be contacted for this survey, since the state does not license or register these exempt providers; only those that had requested an exemption or those listed with the state for providing subsidized child care and considered part of the priced child care market were included in the study.

Many public schools offer before- and after-school programs as well as summer programs and special needs preschool programs. However, before-and-after school programs hosted within public schools are frequently provided by another exempt entity that charges families directly. For this reason, public schools themselves were not included in the current survey.

Informal Child Care

As is the case for exempt providers, the total in-home child care sector is much larger than the number of licensed family child care homes or informal providers participating in the subsidized child care program.

Because many informal providers do not charge for the child care they provide, such as family, friend and neighbor caregivers and foster parents, informal providers were not included in the current survey.

Child Care Reimbursement

Child care reimbursement rate scales are based, in part, on local market rates for child care as determined by regular market rate surveys. These surveys are used to obtain rate information as well as other information on the child care setting, other services offered (such as transportation or sick child care), center staffing and teacher education/credentials.

DECAL is responsible for the development of child care resources statewide and contracted with Care Solutions, Inc. again in 2021 to survey the local market costs of child care throughout the state of Georgia with the intention of using the results to assist the state in determining payment rates for subsidized child care.

DECAL sought rate information for various types of child care, care providers, and ages of children, as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Categories for Rate Information Collected

Types of child care	Full-time and part-time care, including weekday child care, before- and/or after-school care, summer care, and after-hours care
Types of child care providers	Licensed child care learning centers (and, previously, group day carehomes), school-based child care programs, licensed family child care learning homes, and informal child care providers ¹
Age groups	Infants, toddlers (13-35 months), 3-year-olds, 4- to 5-year-olds, and school-age (age 5 and older)

Providers were asked to report rates and rate periods (hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, etc.). Rates were determined for infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and school-age children. In addition to rate data, the questionnaires included questions about factors that may affect the cost and quality of care, e.g., special services offered, enrollments, staffing, subsidized child care participation, registration fees, and teacher/director credentials and wages.

Survey Method

Survey Database

The Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL) provided a single spreadsheet list with information from agency databases – including the Kids Online Administrative Licensing Application (KOALA) master licensing list and the Maximus child care subsidy database – for a total of 12,607 records. These lists included numerous duplicates (e.g., multiple rows for exempt providers with multiple exempt programs).

Exempt providers were considered part of the priced child care market based on specific exemption categories identified by DECAL, and many providers had multiple exemptions. If a provider had one or more exemptions considered to be part of the priced child care market, that provider was included in the survey database, even if that provider also had one or more exemptions not considered to be part of the priced market. Eliminating exempt providers not considered part of the priced child care market (e.g., short term babysitting, drop-in recreation) reduced the number of records to 9,354.

From these records, a master SPSS database (still including duplicate exempt records) was created, which was then converted to a database with a single record per provider to allow for unduplicated survey distributions and accurate response and return rates.

Through this process, a total of 8,268 unduplicated providers was identified. (Additional duplicates were identified later during response processing.) In the database, each record was identified as a center, exempt program, or family child care provider based on the provider's license type and assigned a survey ID number used to track their response.

Exemption categories not considered part of the priced child care market included:

- Private, non-public education programs with established curriculum for children ages five and older that operate during the school term for customary school day (not exceeding customary school day)
- Mother's morning out/parents' night out
- Short-term educational or recreational activities or classes for children in which the supervision and care of the children are incidental, including but not limited to music lessons, dance classes, swim lessons, etc. (limited to six hours per week)
- Any short-term child care service provided by an establishment, such as a religious facility, health club, retail setting (limited to 4 hours per day, 10 hours per week; parents on premises)
- Programs operated after the customary school day for children five years or older that are strictly instructional and skill-based in a single talent or ability such as art, cheerleading, dance, drama, gymnastics, martial arts, etc. (during the school year; no homework assistance)
- Tutoring (limited to six hours per week)
- Any program for school-age children operated by or in affiliation with a national membership non-profit organization, such as Boys and Girls Clubs of America (not YMCA)
- Any program providing care for children for no pay

Survey Development

Care Solutions worked with DECAL staff and DECAL's cost analysis study consultants on survey development. This resulted in some fairly significant changes to the survey questionnaires to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on providers' operational status and to collect data on classrooms as well as more detailed data on teacher education and wages.

The 2021 Georgia child care market rate survey was made available on paper and online in two versions: one for center-based and exempt programs and one for home-based providers. Both versions included questions about the types of programs/services provided, enrollment, and rates for all ages and types of care provided, CAPS participation, staffing, and provider/staff education.

The center/exempt program version also included questions on classrooms; staff counts and hourly wages by education level; annual budget; and other funding.

Survey Distribution

The survey protocol had multiple email and mailing stages.

First, an email announcement was sent to all providers with valid email addresses March 9, 2021, to alert them to the upcoming survey distribution, and the survey link was emailed to providers March 12, with an email reminder to non-respondents March 24.

Reminder emails were sent to non-respondents with valid email addresses April 6, 19 and 23. Three additional email reminders were sent in May, two in June, and the final email in July.

All paper survey mailings were first-class and included the survey form, cover letter signed by the commissioner, and a pre-paid business reply envelope. The first paper survey distribution on April 1 included only providers with no valid email address. A survey mailing to all non-respondents was completed May 12, and a final survey mailing to all non-respondents was completed June 15.

In survey communications, providers received instructions inviting them to complete their surveys in one of three ways: using the online survey form; printing a survey form from the website and returning it by mail or email or completing on the paper form provided with mailings. Providers could also call or email to report that they did not provide care and be marked off the list for further communications.

Center and exempt programs were also offered the option to request a customized Excel spreadsheet to simplify reporting of survey information by site for owners/directors of multiple sites. Twelve provider-specific custom forms were created and sent to requesting providers, of which four were completed and returned.

Communications advertised incentives for providers to complete the survey. Five \$100 gift card drawings were completed during the survey period among responding providers – one in April, two in May, and two in June.

The web-based forms were open from mid-March through mid-August 2021. Paper survey forms and returned mail received during the same period were included in the response and return counts. The survey was kept open longer than the typical/recommended three-month period due to a slower than expected initial response online and delays in mail delivery and business reply mail processing during the survey period and, based on

experience with the 2016-2017 survey, the need to allow more time between mail survey distributions for survey and mail returns. Longer intervals between mailings also reduce waste and duplication, as providers are able to complete and return survey forms before being mailed additional copies.

Response Processing

Throughout the survey period, responses returned by mail or email were marked as received in the survey database and then manually entered by administrative staff. Surveys completed by provider respondents were controlled for some errors by coded logic.

If participants completed both a paper and an online form, only the online form was counted as a response. If the paper form contained additional information, the online form was updated accordingly.

If participants completed most of the online form (through the question regarding whether they charge for care) and did not return a paper form, the online record was counted as a response and included in the analysis as well as the survey response count. If participants started the online form but stopped prior to that question, the online record was not counted as a response, included in the analysis, or included in the survey response count.

At the close of the survey period, all responses – whether online or on paper – were queried for anomalies, evaluated, and accepted, corrected, or discarded as necessary to ensure, to the extent possible, a complete and interpretable dataset. During this process, a few data storage issues were identified. As a result, all paper form responses were verified in the online survey system, and all providers completing the survey online were contacted by telephone for updates.⁴

Additionally, a few exceptionally high rates were verified by contacting the provider directly or consulting published rates on corporate websites. Where errors were identified – such as monthly rates incorrectly reported as weekly rates, the rate data were adjusted accordingly.

As a final step, 15% of responses were pulled for verification calls. Providers were contacted by "mystery shoppers" seeking rate information for two- and four-year-old children. These responses were not used to adjust reported rates and were for comparison purposes only.

Survey Response

Survey responses and returned mail were tracked by county and region based on the service areas of Georgia's child care resource and referral agencies and by provider type.

Response rates indicate the number of returned, completed surveys (either on paper or online) received during the survey period based on the number of providers included in the survey distribution.

The overall response rate was 40%, somewhat lower than in many previous surveys: 49% in 2016-2017, 48% in 2013, 44% in 2011, 47% in 2009, and 36% in 2007. Despite multiple email blasts, repeated survey mailings, and

⁴ Where the specific provider response may have been stored incorrectly and could not be confirmed, the response was set to missing, or the response was coded based on survey functionality, e.g., for the first survey question, certain responses allowed the provider to continue the survey, and other responses closed the survey and recorded the survey as completed. The survey functionality was not affected by the data storage issue.

incentives, the return rate, which also includes returned survey packets with undeliverable mailing addresses (and location addresses, if attempted) that were not completed online, was 45%, compared to 61% in 2016-2017, and 57% in 2013.

These comparisons cannot be direct because the specific provider groups included in each survey varied between survey periods. However, looking at categories with stable inclusion criteria, such as licensed centers, it seems clear that response and return rates for the 2021 survey were significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Statewide, many providers closed their programs, either temporarily or permanently. It may also be that providers were less likely to respond to this market rate survey while also receiving multiple, unrelated survey instruments designed to assess the impact of the pandemic on their operations.⁵ Over 300 providers began the survey but did not complete or mostly complete it; survey fatigue is a possible explanation. (A detailed response and return report by region and statewide is included in the appendices.)

The following table presents a summary of survey responses and returns and rates, including effective response rates, which are calculated by removing bad addresses from the denominator.

Table 2. Survey Response and Return Rates

	Number Sent	Valid Online and Paper responses*	Response Rate	Bad Addresses	Effective Response Rate	Total Returns	Total Return Rate
2021 Survey							
Licensed centers	3,203	1,465	46%	104	47%	1,569	49%
Licensed family child care homes	1,356	758	56%	8	56%	766	56%
Combined licensed providers	4,559	2,223	49%	112	50%	2,335	51%
2021 total surveyed	8,251	3,290	40%	459	42%	3,749	45%
2016-2017 Survey							
Licensed centers	3,070	2,122	69%	89	71%	2,211	72%
Licensed family child care homes	1,867	1,095	59%	15	59%	1,110	59%
Combined licensed providers	4,937	3,217	65%	104	67%	3,321	67%
2016-2017 total surveyed**	11,277	5,473	49%	1,363	55%	6,836	61%

*Includes completed and "mostly completed" responses; also includes unusable responses.

**Included informal home providers and exempt programs not considered to be part of the priced child care market.

See appendices for a detailed response and return summary report by region and statewide.

⁵ These included data collection conducted by the state (to support provider stimulus funding requests/awards) and surveys conducted by industry organizations, such as the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the Georgia Association for the Education of Young Children, the National Institute for Early Education Research, the Georgia Early Education Alliance for Ready Students, and Yale University School of Medication with the National Workforce Registry Alliance.

A total of 3,283 providers submitted completed or mostly completed responses online or on paper. Of those, 398 indicated they did not provide early learning or child care for children under age 13 at any time in 2020-2021. The majority of the “no” responses (359, or 90%) were from license-exempt programs. (Survey forms are included in the appendices.)

Table 3. Provision of Early Learning or Child Care During 2020-2021

	Centers	Exempt Programs	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Included in survey analysis:				
Yes, currently open with normal operations	944	379	461	1,787
Yes, currently open with reduced hours or capacity	289	44	194	527
Yes, but temporarily closed	82	28	22	132
Any of above (unable to confirm specific response)	155	230	57	442
Subtotal	1,470	681	734	2,885
Screened out of survey:				
Yes, but permanently closed	1	10	4	15
No	15	246	19	280
NA, single-purpose teaching program	0	93	0	93
Any of above (unable to confirm specific response)	0	10	0	10
Subtotal	16	359	23	398
Total	1,486	1,040	757	3,283

Note: The above table does not include 63 survey records that were created with no responses to the first question; three duplicates with responses to the first question; or 257 survey records that were started but neither completed nor considered to be “mostly completed.”

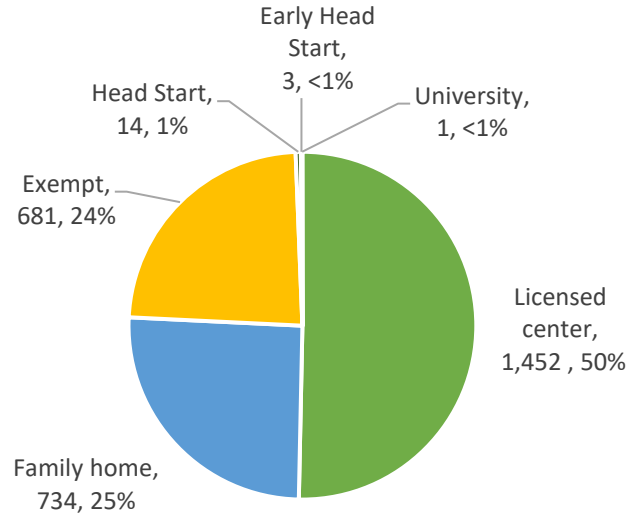
A total of 2,885 responses from providers reporting they currently provided early learning and child care and were in operation or only temporarily closed was included in the survey analysis.⁶ This report presents the results for those 2,885 providers.

⁶ This compares to 3,914 respondents in the comparable categories (licensed centers and homes, and exempt programs considered part of the priced child care market) for the 2016-2017 survey.

Current Child Care Provision

Responding providers providing care represented sites in 155 of the state’s 159 counties. Three-fourths of the respondents were center-based and exempt programs, and one-fourth were home-based child care providers. Figure 2 shows respondents counts and percentages by type of provider license for the 2021 survey.

Figure 2. Respondents by Provider License Type



Because the numbers of licensing-exempt Head Start, Early Head Start and University providers were so small, for the purposes of these analyses the Head Start and Early Head Start providers are combined, and the University provider, which charges for child care, is included with licensed centers. Note that many Head Start programs are licensed child care learning centers and therefore included in the “Licensed Centers” category.

For the 2021 survey, current providers were asked to indicate whether they were operating normally, operating with reduced capacity or hours, or temporarily closed (due to the pandemic). At the time of the survey, just over three in five providers reported normal operations.

Table 4. Current Operational Status

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Normal operations	64.1%	55.7%	76.5%	62.8%	61.8%
Reduced capacity or hours	19.9%	6.5%		26.4%	18.3%
Temporarily closed	5.5%	4.1%	11.8%	3.0%	4.6%
One of the above (unable to confirm which one)	10.5%	33.8%	11.8%	7.8%	15.3%
Total responses	1,453	681	17	734	2,885

Nearly three-fourths of the providers reported providing child care for 10 years or more, as indicated in Table 5.

Table 5. Years Providing Child Care

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Less than 1 year	3%	4%	0%	1%	3%
1-2 years	7%	5%	0%	5%	6%
3-5 years	12%	12%	12%	5%	10%
6-9 years	8%	9%	0%	5%	8%
10 years or more	70%	70%	88%	83%	73%
Total responses	1,447	660	17	673	2,797

Reported Weekday Hours

The most frequent weekday opening and closing times were between 6 and 8 a.m. and between 5:30 and 6:30 p.m., with Head Start and Early Head Start providers typically opening somewhat later and closing much earlier, as indicated in the following table.

Table 6. Most Common Opening and Closing Times, Monday through Friday

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Opening Times					
6:00 AM	22.1%	2.1%		18.1%	16.3%
6:30 AM	33.9%	7.7%		15.4%	22.9%
7:00 AM	18.5%	10.6%	5.9%	30.3%	19.5%
7:30 AM	8.4%	8.9%	41.2%	8.7%	8.8%
8:00 AM	4.8%	9.7%	41.2%	4.2%	6.0%
Total responses	1,446	663	17	713	2,839
Closing Times					
2:30 PM	2.1%	1.2%	58.8%	0.1%	1.7%
3:00 PM	1.2%	3.2%	17.6%	0.6%	1.6%
5:30 PM	11.4%	3.0%		25.2%	12.8%
6:00 PM	39.6%	28.8%		32.2%	35.0%
6:30 PM	25.4%	14.8%		5.4%	17.8%
Total responses	1,443	663	17	707	2,830

Family providers were also asked whether they provided care on other days. About three in five family providers responded. Of those, 63% indicated they were open on holidays, 10% indicated they were open on Saturday, and 6% indicated they were open on Sunday.

Center and Exempt Program Characteristics

Table 7. Reported Program Type

Type of Provider	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Total
A privately owned and operated for-profit child care center/program/preschool	64.9%	11.7%		47.8%
A private non-profit child care center/program/preschool	20.2%	15.0%	47.1%	18.8%
A faith-based child care center/program/preschool	8.3%	34.3%		16.4%
A public school-based child care center or program	1.0%	22.8%		7.8%
A community or parks/recreation center/program	0.2%	10.8%		3.5%
A college or university-based center/program/preschool	0.9%	0.6%	23.5%	1.0%
A company-sponsored child care center serving only company employees	0.4%	0.1%		0.3%
A center/program/preschool approved by the Department of Defense (DOD)	0.3%		5.9%	0.2%
Other	3.7%	4.7%	23.5%	4.2%
Total responses	1,452	666	17	2,135

Table 8. Single vs. Multiple Sites

Locations	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Total
One site	71.1%	73.8%	11.8%	71.5%
Multiple sites	28.9%	26.2%	88.2%	28.5%
Total responses	1,439	661	17	2,117

More than a third (39%) of 609 responding licensed centers and 24% of 187 responding exempt programs indicated they provide instruction in a home language other than English. Of those, most (89% and 86%, respectively) indicated they provide that instruction in Spanish.

Family Provider Characteristics

Family providers were asked to indicate a single care location. Nearly all reported providing care for children in the provider’s own home (96%); four (less than 1%) indicated they provided care at another location; none reported providing care at the child’s home or at various locations. Other locations reported included a specific other address, a rental home, and another daycare location.

Family providers were also asked about their relationship to the children in their care. Most (94%) reported providing care for at least some children not related to themselves, but many also care for their own children, their grandchildren, or other related children.

Table 9. Relationship to Children in Care

Children in Care	Family Child Care Homes
Own children	14%
Own grandchildren	42%
Other related children	33%
Unrelated children	96%
Total responses	721

Technology Access

Most family providers (94% or more) indicated they have Internet access on their cell phones or in their homes; 59% indicated they had access at another location. Most (95%) also indicated they have an email address for parents to contact them.

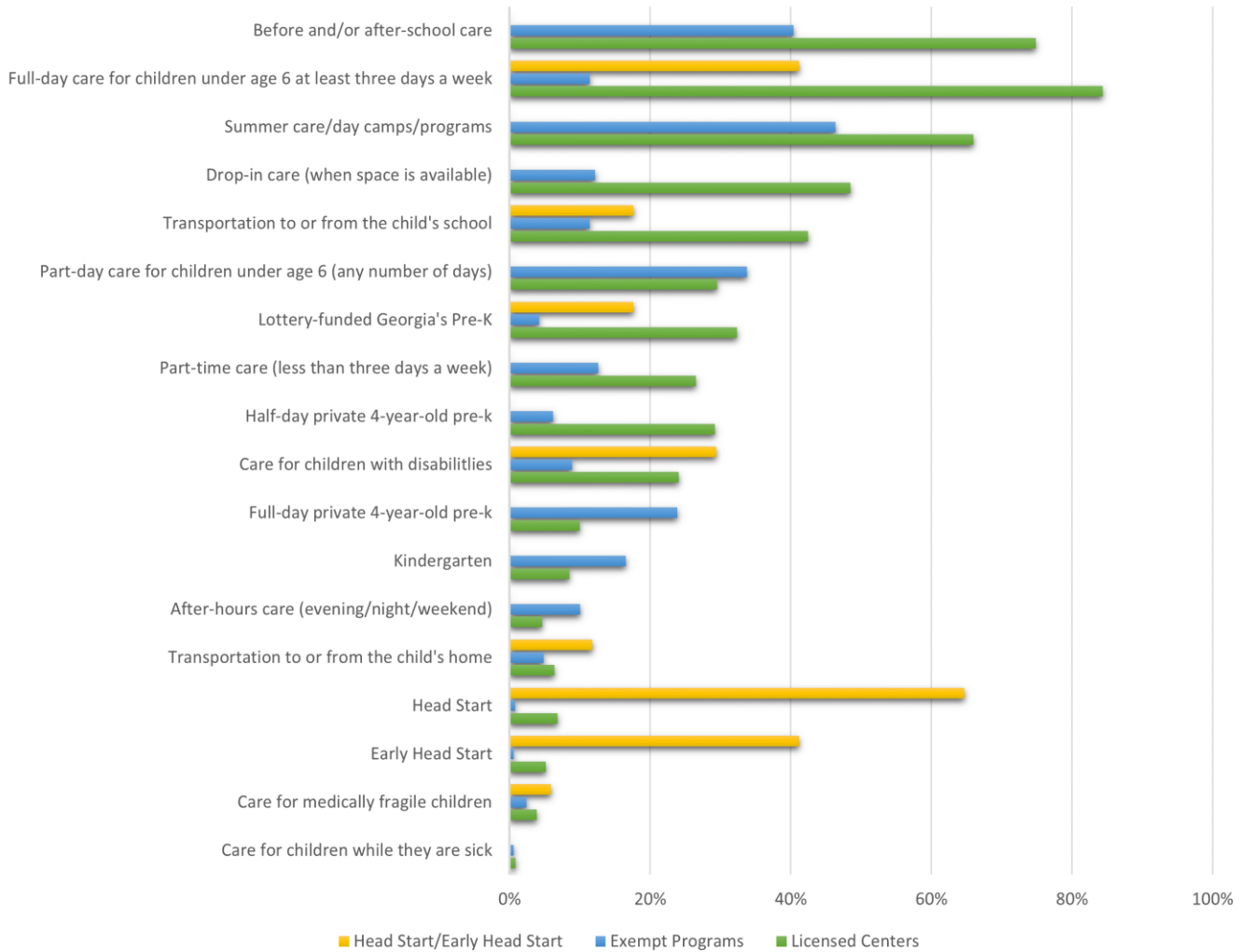
Table 10. Technology Access

Internet Access	Number of Responses	Family Child Care Homes
Cell phone	659	94%
Home	718	96%
Other	243	59%
Email address for parents to use	719	95%

Programs/Services

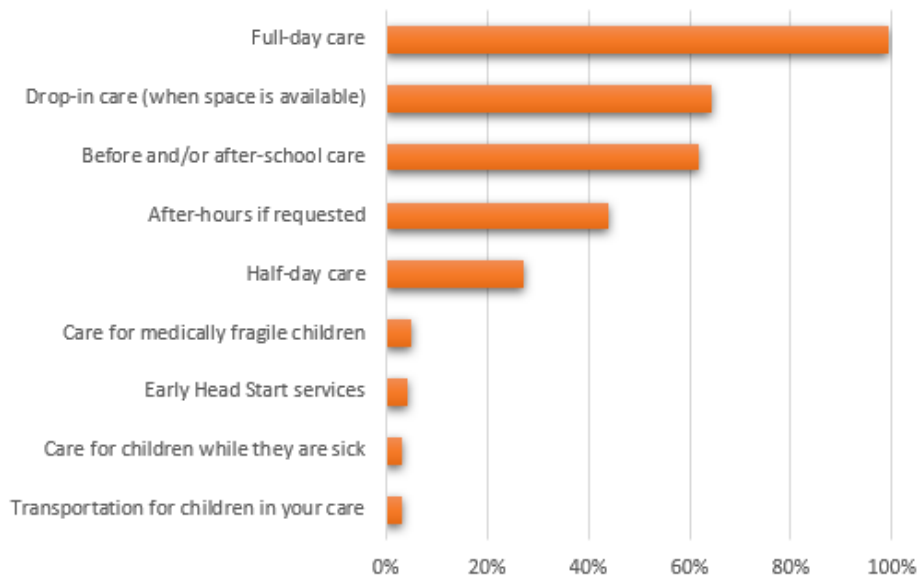
Providers were asked whether they provided specifically listed programs or services. Most licensed centers indicated they provide full-day care (86%), before- and/or after-school care (75%), and summer care (66%). Nearly a third (32%) indicated they provided Georgia’s lottery-funded Pre-K program. The following graph presents results by type of provider.

Figure 3: Reported Programs and Services for Licensed Centers and Exempt Programs



Family child care homes are not eligible to offer Georgia’s Pre-K program or the Head Start program but were asked about some of the same services. Their primary service is full-day care, followed by drop-in care and before and/or after-school care, as indicated in the following graph.

Figure 4. Reported Programs and Services for Family Child Care Homes



Market Rate Findings

More than three-fourths of the responding providers (77%) indicated they charge for the care they provide, with licensed centers and homes most likely to indicate they charge for child care.

Programs that reported not charging parents for the care they provide included Early Head Start and Head Start programs and some faith-based programs, for-profit programs, and non-profit programs.

Table 11. Whether Charge Parents or Guardians for Child Care

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Yes	81.5%	68.0%	75.7%	76.8%
No	18.4%	28.8%	23.8%	22.3%
No response	0.1%	3.2%	0.4%	0.9%
Total*	1453	681	734	2868

*Excluding 17 Head Start and Early Head Start providers, which do not charge for care.

Providers who reported charging parents for care were asked to provide their rates for weekday, weeknight, weekend, and out-of-school-time care; most providers (88%) provided at least one such rate.

Table 12. Reporting of Any Monthly, Weekly or Daily Weekday Rates if Reported Charging for Care

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Reported any rate	95%	61%	97%	88%
Did not report rates	5%	39%	3%	12%
Total	1,184	463	556	2,203

The 25th, 50th (median), 75th and 100th (maximum) percentile weekly or daily rates and additional statistics were calculated for each type of care, age group and category of provider. For example, the 75th percentile weekly rate for two-year-old care statewide was reported at \$190 per week for licensed child care learning centers and \$150 per week for licensed family child care providers.

Overall, rates increased since the previous survey conducted in 2016-2017, with 75th percentile rate increases ranging from 8%-20% and 50th percentile rate increases ranging from 8% to 25%. The average weekday weekly rate increase was 11% at the 75th percentile and 14% at the 50th percentile (median). Median rate increases were greatest (25%) for 3- and 4-year-olds at the 50th percentile.

The following table presents 75th and 50th percentile weekly weekday rates for both surveys.

Table 13. Comparison of 75th and 50th Weekly Weekday Percentile Rates, 2016-2017 vs. 2021

Weekly weekday rate category	Licensed Centers			Family Child Care Homes		
	2016-17	2021	Percent increase	2016-2017	2021	Percent increase
75th Percentile Rates						
Infants	\$180.00	\$200.00	11%	\$148.75	\$160.00	8%
1-year-olds	\$175.00	\$195.00	11%	\$140.00	\$156.25	12%
2-year-olds	\$170.00	\$190.00	12%	\$135.00	\$150.00	11%
3-year-olds	\$160.35	\$180.00	12%	\$135.00	\$150.00	11%
4-year-olds	\$155.00	\$175.00	13%	\$130.00	\$150.00	15%
5-year-olds not in school	\$140.00	\$160.12	14%	\$125.00	\$150.00	20%
Average weekly weekday rate	\$165.00	\$184.58	12%	\$135.00	\$150.00	11%
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	\$175.00	\$195.00	11%	\$140.00	\$156.25	12%
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	\$153.33	\$173.33	13%	\$130.00	\$150.00	15%
50th Percentile Rates						
Infants	\$145.00	\$160.00	10%	\$120.00	\$130.00	8%
1-year-olds	\$140.00	\$154.00	10%	\$115.00	\$125.00	9%
2-year-olds	\$135.00	\$150.00	11%	\$110.00	\$125.00	14%
3-year-olds	\$130.00	\$140.00	8%	\$100.00	\$125.00	25%
4-year-olds	\$124.00	\$138.02	11%	\$100.00	\$125.00	25%
5-year-olds not in school	\$115.00	\$125.00	9%	\$100.00	\$118.14	18%
Average weekly weekday rate	\$131.99	\$146.00	11%	\$110.00	\$125.00	14%
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	\$140.00	\$154.83	11%	\$113.33	\$125.83	11%
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	\$123.33	\$138.33	12%	\$100.00	\$120.00	20%

Some providers reported rates for care as half-day rates or as hourly rates. Rates reported as hourly and drop-in care rates (daily or hourly) are not included in weekly market rate statistics, regardless of the type of care. Half-day rates are included in the rate statistics section of this report but are reported separately.

- Of 1,307 center and exempt programs reporting they charge for care and providing any rates, 15% reported half-day weekday rates. Providers were more likely to report such rates for children 2-4 years of age.
- Very few providers (25) reported any weekday, weekend, night/overnight, or out-of-school-time care rates as hourly.
- Among 1,132 providers reporting drop-in care rates, 93% reported those rates as daily.
 - Daily drop-in rates ranged from \$7 to \$100 per day, with a median of \$35.00 per day.
 - Hourly drop-in rates ranged from \$3 to \$45 per hour, with a median of \$8.00 per hour.

In Georgia, prior to 2016, reported market rate statistics had been site-based rather than slot-based (weighted based on provider capacity or enrollment). For 2016-2017 and 2021, in response to federal guidance, analyses included both site-based and slot-based rate calculations. Statistics included in this report are site-based, and slot-based rate information is included in the appendices.

Market Rate Zones

Rather than calculate 159 discrete rate scales based on a small number of providers in each county, Georgia counties have been grouped into child care market rate zones. These market rate zones were initially established in the 1990s and have been adjusted as needed based on reported child care rates and other data. The zones were developed to allow the state to take into account significantly higher child care rates in metropolitan Atlanta and other metropolitan markets, recognizing the impact higher rates in these counties may have on rates in neighboring, non-metro counties.

Currently, Georgia counties are grouped into three child care market rate zones, with 14 counties in Zone 1, 46 in Zone 2, and 99 in Zone 3.

- Zone 1 – includes counties in the greater metro Atlanta area and, beginning in 2005, Camden County, which is affected by the adjacent Jacksonville, Florida market
- Zone 2 – includes counties with other urban and suburban areas
- Zone 3 – includes counties with rural areas, smaller cities, and towns

The zone analysis included an examination of county median rates, population and economic indicators, current zone assignment, geographic proximity to metropolitan areas and market rate zones, and the number of responses on which county median rates were based.

Results of the 2016-2017 zone analysis suggested changing the zone assignments of two counties (Barrow and Oconee) from Zone 2 to Zone 1 and moving 11 counties from Zone 2 to Zone 3.

The 2021 data also provide some support for moving Oconee to Zone 1 based on a median rate well above the statewide median, a three-year population increase of 9%, and a median household income that is the second highest in the state. While its population is well below current metro Atlanta Zone 1 county populations, it exceeds the state's median county population.

A map of Georgia counties by child care market rate zones as assigned at the time of the survey is included in the appendices.

Historical Rate Comparison

Market rate studies are conducted regularly to determine local market rates. Care Solutions completed the Georgia child care market rate studies prior to 2005 as well as the 2013 and the 2016-2017 studies. The 2005 through 2011 market rate studies were conducted by the School of Social Work at Georgia State University and the A.L. Burrus's Institute of Public Service and Research at Kennesaw State University. Data in this section are drawn from reports by Care Solutions and by Georgia State University and Kennesaw State University, as applicable.

Through 2007, all providers received paper survey forms. Beginning in 2009, licensed child care centers with email addresses were encouraged first to report online; centers that did not complete the online survey were included in later mailings. The same two-step process was used in 2011. In 2013, 2016 and 2021, all providers on DECAL-provided mailing lists (after removal of duplicates) were offered the opportunity to complete a survey online, and those without email addresses and nonrespondents subsequently received paper mailings.

Over the years, paper surveys (and online screens, as available) were developed for two main categories of providers: (1) centers, group homes, and other/exempt programs (including schools); and (2) family and informal child care providers. Each survey cycle used updated instruments, with changes to the survey greater in some years than in others. In 2013, 2016, and 2021, survey forms were available in English and in Spanish. In 2016, a shorter version of the center survey form was created for public school-based child care programs. Public schools were not included in the 2021 survey; however, exempt after-school care programs were included.

The following comparison of site-based rate data across multiple years of market rate surveys can be helpful in identifying trends but must be read with caution due to shifts in calculations or categorizations over time. For instance, informal providers have been added to or excluded from the set of survey participants; most group homes were converted to centers in 2016 and therefore were no longer a separate category; schools and exempt programs have been separated from center-based programs in rate calculations; the age ranges included in each survey instrument have varied; response rates have varied; and the project teams have changed.

Perhaps for these reasons, in addition to economic and recent pandemic factors, the rates of increase at the statewide 75th percentile for weekday care, have been inconsistent. Both the percent increase and the price increase between consecutive surveys differ among provider types and child ages. However, rates in all categories and for all provider types have generally increased over time. Weekly weekday 75th percentile child care rates for infants and three-year-olds have increased 25% to 30% since 2011 for licensed centers and family child care homes.

Table 14 shows historical and current 75th percentile weekday weekly rates for care for three age groups/care types by provider type.

Table 14. Statewide 75th and 50th Percentile Weekly Weekday Care Rates by Year

Care and Provider Types	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2016-2017	2021	Percent increase since 2011
75th Percentile Weekly Weekday Rates										
Infant care										
Center-based providers	\$110.00	\$125.00	\$135.00	\$145.00	\$155.00	\$160.00	\$172.75	\$180.00	\$200.00	25%
Group homes ¹	-	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$105.00	\$120.00	-	-	-
Family child care homes	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$110.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	\$135.00	\$148.75	\$160.00	28%
Informal Providers ²	-	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$120.00	\$125.00	\$125.00	-	-
Three-year-old care³										
Center-based providers	\$95.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$125.00	\$137.00	\$143.75	\$150.00	\$160.35	\$180.00	25%
Group homes	-	\$85.00	\$82.25	\$86.25	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	-	-	-
Family child care homes	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$110.00	\$115.00	\$125.00	\$135.00	\$150.00	30%
Informal providers	-	\$70.00	\$65.00	\$74.75	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	-	-
Before- and after-school care (school-age)⁴										
Center-based providers	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$75.50	\$85.00	\$95.00	27%
Group homes	-	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$53.75	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	-	-	-
Family child care homes	\$50.00	\$57.35	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$75.00	\$85.00	31%
Informal providers	-	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$80.00	-	-
50th Percentile Weekly Weekday Rates										
Infant care										
Center-based providers	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$101.50	\$115.00	\$130.00	\$135.00	\$140.00	\$145.00	\$145.00	7%
Group homes ¹	-	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$90.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$96.50	-	-	-
Family child care homes	\$75.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$110.00	\$120.00	\$130.00	30%
Informal providers ²	-	\$60.00	\$55.00	\$70.00	\$90.00	\$97.50	\$90.00	\$100.00	-	-
Three-year-old care³										
Center-based providers	\$80.00	\$86.00	\$90.00	\$100.00	\$114.00	\$115.00	\$120.00	\$130.00	\$140.00	22%

Care and Provider Types	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2016-2017	2021	Percent increase since 2011
Group homes	-	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$81.00	\$85.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	-	-	-
Family child care homes	\$70.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	\$90.00	\$95.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	\$125.00	32%
Informal providers	-	\$52.50	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$85.00	-	-
<i>Before- and after-school care (school-age)⁴</i>										
Center-based providers	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$55.00	\$60.00	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$65.00	\$70.00	\$80.00	23%
Group homes	-	\$42.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	-	-	-
Family child care homes	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$55.00	\$65.00	\$72.50	45%
Informal providers	-	\$40.00	\$34.50	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$57.50	\$60.00	-	-

Table notes:

1. Group day care homes (GDCH) were included with center-based providers in 2001. Beginning in 2016-2017, group homes were included with center-based providers as the state no longer licenses group homes separately; there were five respondents that still had a GDCH license on the survey provider listing that year and none in 2021.
2. Informal providers were not surveyed in 2001 or 2021.
3. For the 2007 survey, there was a single age group for children 3-5; that rate is shown as the three-year-old rate.
4. For the 2007-2011 surveys, the collection of before- and after-school care data changed from collecting three rates (before-school, after-school, and before- and after-school) to a single rate for “before/after school” for the 2007-2011 surveys. (Data for pre-2007 surveys were updated from after-school only rates reported previously to before- and after-school rates.)
5. All data for the years 2005-2011 were taken from the respective market rate survey reports compiled by Kennesaw State University.

Market Rate Statistical Data

The next set of tables presents statewide market rate results for each type of provider, category of care and child age group. This is followed by comparisons of full-time weekday rates and out-of-school-time rates for licensed centers and family child care homes based on participation in the state's subsidy program, Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS), and in the state's Quality Rated program as well as a comparison of current assistance rates to current market rate percentiles by zone.

Detailed statistics for rates by zone and slot-based rate statistics are included in the appendices.

Statewide Market Rate Statistics

Table 15. Statewide Market Rate Statistics by Provider Type

Licensed Centers (n=1,453)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	943	177.45	2.32	71.24	70.00	452.33	125.00	160.00	200.00
1-year-olds	1,000	170.90	2.19	69.24	13.00	452.33	125.00	154.00	195.00
2-year-olds	1,014	165.33	2.08	66.10	23.26	439.07	120.00	150.00	190.00
3-year-olds	1,042	158.06	1.98	63.92	55.00	437.21	115.00	140.00	180.00
4-year-olds	986	151.91	2.00	62.73	15.00	437.21	110.00	138.02	175.00
5-year-olds	806	140.98	2.11	59.93	27.91	535.00	100.00	125.00	160.12
Average weekly weekday rate	1,057	161.75	2.02	65.55	55.00	438.37	116.67	146.00	184.58
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	1,018	170.70	2.16	68.80	23.26	444.57	121.67	154.83	195.00
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	1,052	152.86	1.92	62.18	55.00	437.21	110.00	138.33	173.33
Weekly Night/Overnight Rate									
Infants	39	182.95	27.23	170.03	50.00	875.00	110.00	125.00	160.00
1-year-olds	40	173.88	23.97	151.61	50.00	800.00	110.00	125.00	163.75
2-year-olds	40	171.00	23.21	146.80	50.00	750.00	105.00	125.00	163.75
3-year-olds	40	160.58	20.91	132.22	50.00	625.00	96.25	115.00	161.25
4-year-olds	39	159.69	20.76	129.65	50.00	625.00	95.00	120.00	165.00
5-year-olds	39	154.87	18.78	117.25	50.00	525.00	90.00	120.00	165.00
School-age (5-12-year-olds)	41	150.43	18.02	115.41	50.00	525.00	87.50	120.00	147.50
Weekly Weekend Rate									
Infants	18	123.61	8.02	34.03	70.00	180.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
1-year-olds	18	118.33	8.56	36.30	65.00	180.00	83.75	120.00	150.00
2-year-olds	18	114.72	8.14	34.53	65.00	170.00	83.75	105.00	150.00
3-year-olds	18	112.78	7.90	33.53	65.00	170.00	83.75	100.00	150.00
4-year-olds	18	110.28	7.71	32.70	65.00	170.00	80.00	100.00	138.75
5-year-olds	18	111.00	7.49	31.79	65.00	170.00	83.75	100.00	135.00
School-age (5-12-year-olds)	18	108.50	7.36	31.23	65.00	170.00	78.75	100.00	130.00
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	676	83.43	1.19	30.93	15.00	450.00	66.25	80.00	95.00
Before school	537	58.84	1.33	30.73	5.00	350.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
After school	719	71.98	1.19	31.93	20.00	375.00	55.00	70.00	80.00
Summer	790	136.27	1.72	48.28	40.00	385.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
Weekday virtual learning	388	131.59	2.74	53.99	39.53	580.00	100.00	120.00	150.00

Georgia Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2021

Exempt Programs (n=681)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	29	175.26	18.35	98.81	18.78	425.00	120.00	155.00	185.52
1-year-olds	34	153.11	15.74	91.79	18.78	416.51	100.00	147.50	170.00
2-year-olds	37	144.28	13.73	83.53	18.78	386.05	97.50	130.00	164.30
3-year-olds	51	135.40	11.39	81.32	18.78	446.51	93.02	123.26	160.00
4-year-olds	54	131.51	10.88	79.96	18.78	446.51	89.30	115.93	153.94
5-year-olds	47	135.19	11.72	80.32	18.78	493.02	93.02	125.00	150.00
Average weekly weekday rate	81	133.86	7.86	70.76	18.78	434.19	93.02	125.00	157.96
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	39	151.01	13.96	87.21	18.78	406.36	100.00	143.33	171.67
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	80	130.26	8.03	71.85	18.78	462.02	90.76	123.29	150.00
Weekly Night/Overnight Rate									
Infants	3	138.33	4.41	7.64	130.00	145.00	130.00	140.00	
1-year-olds	4	117.50	15.07	30.14	75.00	145.00	86.25	125.00	141.25
2-year-olds	4	110.00	12.42	24.83	75.00	130.00	83.75	117.50	128.75
3-year-olds	4	107.50	12.67	25.33	75.00	130.00	81.25	112.50	128.75
4-year-olds	4	101.25	11.25	22.50	75.00	130.00	81.25	100.00	122.50
5-year-olds	7	120.71	20.63	54.58	65.00	225.00	75.00	100.00	150.00
School-age (5-12-year-olds)	18	80.11	12.95	54.96	10.00	225.00	35.00	70.00	125.00
Weekly Weekend Rate									
Infants	2	72.50	2.50	3.54	70.00	75.00	70.00	72.50	
1-year-olds	3	58.33	14.24	24.66	30.00	75.00	30.00	70.00	
2-year-olds	3	58.33	14.24	24.66	30.00	75.00	30.00	70.00	
3-year-olds	6	60.67	12.21	29.91	30.00	109.00	33.75	57.50	83.50
4-year-olds	6	60.67	12.21	29.91	30.00	109.00	33.75	57.50	83.50
5-year-olds	6	65.67	11.95	29.27	30.00	109.00	33.75	72.50	83.50
School-age (5-12-year-olds)	6	64.00	12.88	31.56	25.00	109.00	28.75	72.50	83.50
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	51	80.22	4.55	32.50	22.09	225.00	70.00	75.00	80.00
Before school	41	41.09	4.25	27.23	5.00	125.00	25.00	40.00	50.00
After school	148	54.94	2.16	26.26	10.47	250.00	40.00	50.00	61.88
Summer	153	142.93	5.40	66.80	5.00	405.00	112.50	125.00	165.00
Weekday virtual learning	27	111.98	7.95	41.31	25.00	200.00	95.00	115.00	135.00

Georgia Child Care Market Rate Survey, 2021

Family Child Care Homes (n=734)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	467	140.08	2.28	49.29	50.00	475.00	100.00	130.00	160.00
1-year-olds	490	135.02	2.07	45.74	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	156.25
2-year-olds	504	132.24	2.01	45.06	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
3-year-olds	500	130.00	2.01	45.01	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
4-year-olds	471	126.80	2.05	44.47	50.00	375.00	95.00	125.00	150.00
5-year-olds	400	124.42	2.31	46.12	50.00	375.00	90.00	118.14	150.00
Average weekly weekday rate	526	131.70	1.94	44.51	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	516	135.31	2.00	45.51	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.83	156.25
Average weekly preschool/3- 5-year-old rate	511	127.80	1.98	44.65	50.00	375.00	95.00	120.00	150.00
Weekly Night/Overnight Rate									
Infants	71	209.44	14.49	122.13	70.00	550.00	125.00	175.00	250.00
1-year-olds	74	200.47	13.54	116.44	70.00	500.00	122.50	157.50	250.00
2-year-olds	75	198.31	13.17	114.05	70.00	500.00	120.00	150.00	250.00
3-year-olds	76	196.42	13.26	115.60	70.00	500.00	110.00	152.50	250.00
4-year-olds	76	194.54	12.99	113.25	70.00	500.00	102.50	152.50	250.00
5-year-olds	73	193.63	13.31	113.69	70.00	500.00	100.00	150.00	250.00
School-age (5-12-year-olds)	74	183.81	13.20	113.52	50.00	500.00	100.00	150.00	250.00
Weekly Weekend Rate									
Infants	47	122.02	8.26	56.64	40.00	300.00	80.00	100.00	160.00
1-year-olds	50	114.70	7.86	55.54	30.00	300.00	70.00	100.00	153.75
2-year-olds	53	114.36	7.74	56.34	30.00	300.00	70.00	100.00	150.00
3-year-olds	50	108.62	7.90	55.87	20.00	300.00	70.00	92.50	140.00
4-year-olds	53	109.64	7.56	55.04	30.00	300.00	70.00	95.00	140.00
5-year-olds	49	107.45	7.63	53.42	40.00	300.00	70.00	95.00	127.50
School-age (5-12-year-olds)	50	103.12	7.83	55.34	30.00	300.00	65.00	82.50	132.50
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	266	79.41	2.60	42.33	25.00	350.00	55.00	72.50	85.00
Before school	199	63.15	2.95	41.68	10.00	300.00	40.00	50.00	70.00
After school	246	62.66	2.38	37.38	15.00	300.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
Summer	244	116.75	2.75	43.01	50.00	325.00	85.00	105.00	130.00
Weekday virtual learning	213	112.32	3.24	47.24	25.00	312.00	80.00	100.00	132.50

Table 16. Weekly Weekday Half-Day Rates

	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Licensed Centers (n=27)									
Infants	1	150.00			150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00
1-year-olds	9	100.14	22.75	68.24	32.56	204.19	41.86	69.77	166.28
2-year-olds	13	104.28	16.14	58.21	43.02	204.19	52.91	85.00	146.51
3-year-olds	14	108.47	15.46	57.84	43.02	214.42	56.69	96.00	157.56
4-year-olds	18	97.77	13.96	59.21	33.72	239.53	51.74	71.05	154.59
5-year-olds	12	97.98	18.35	63.56	33.72	239.53	53.49	74.55	145.84
Exempt Programs (n=173)									
Infants	29	75.13	16.46	88.63	13.95	400.00	33.14	43.02	71.63
1-year-olds	107	56.94	4.97	51.44	11.63	400.00	36.05	43.02	52.33
2-year-olds	147	66.05	4.17	50.55	16.28	400.00	40.70	48.84	68.60
3-year-olds	151	67.77	3.57	43.91	8.72	247.22	41.86	52.33	73.26
4-year-olds	153	74.16	3.89	48.10	17.44	275.00	46.51	57.44	80.12
5-year-olds	71	102.56	7.65	64.48	17.44	275.00	54.65	75.58	138.37

Table 17. Market Rate Statistics – CAPS Providers

Licensed Centers (n=1,052)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	833	170.05	2.16	62.34	70.00	429.07	125.00	160.00	196.00
1-year-olds	866	163.36	2.06	60.55	13.00	429.07	120.00	150.00	186.01
2-year-olds	875	157.90	1.95	57.68	23.26	400.00	115.00	145.00	180.00
3-year-olds	893	151.01	1.87	55.74	55.00	400.00	112.00	140.00	172.50
4-year-olds	846	144.76	1.85	53.79	15.00	400.00	107.56	135.00	165.25
5-year-olds	713	135.22	1.92	51.20	27.91	400.00	100.00	125.00	155.00
Average weekly weekday rate	902	154.24	1.89	56.69	55.00	400.00	115.00	141.75	176.75
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	878	163.03	2.03	60.01	23.26	417.05	120.00	150.00	186.67
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	899	145.45	1.78	53.37	55.00	400.00	108.33	135.00	166.67
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	633	82.72	1.13	28.47	15.00	450.00	67.50	80.00	95.00
Before school	504	59.16	1.37	30.75	5.00	350.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
After school	640	71.55	1.23	31.21	25.00	375.00	55.00	70.00	80.00
Summer	719	132.97	1.63	43.70	40.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
Weekday virtual learning	356	126.47	2.28	43.05	39.53	375.00	100.00	120.00	150.00
Family Child Care Homes (n=304)									
Licensed Centers (n=304)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	221	138.31	2.78	41.38	65.00	350.00	110.00	135.00	160.00
1-year-olds	233	131.71	2.66	40.58	65.00	350.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
2-year-olds	238	128.50	2.62	40.41	60.00	325.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
3-year-olds	238	125.92	2.60	40.09	60.00	325.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
4-year-olds	236	122.46	2.55	39.21	60.00	325.00	95.00	120.00	145.00
5-year-olds	203	119.70	2.78	39.55	50.00	325.00	90.00	115.00	140.00
Average weekly weekday rate	243	127.65	2.52	39.24	62.00	333.33	100.00	125.00	150.00
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	240	132.56	2.60	40.33	63.33	341.67	102.08	126.67	153.33
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	242	122.69	2.52	39.18	60.00	325.00	94.58	120.00	143.75
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	175	82.55	3.27	43.23	30.00	350.00	60.00	75.00	90.00
Before school	136	64.90	3.60	42.00	15.00	300.00	41.25	52.00	73.75
After school	150	66.33	3.33	40.76	15.00	300.00	45.00	55.00	75.00
Summer	144	114.90	3.51	42.17	50.00	300.00	85.00	100.00	130.00
Weekday virtual learning	128	114.34	3.90	44.11	50.00	312.00	85.00	100.00	135.00

Table 18. Market Rate Statistics – CAPS Non-Participating Providers

Licensed Centers (n=401)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	110	233.54	9.82	103.00	70.00	452.33	156.99	200.00	310.99
1-year-olds	134	219.66	8.38	96.99	70.00	452.33	148.13	187.44	281.25
2-year-olds	139	212.11	7.80	91.91	70.00	439.07	140.00	186.05	275.00
3-year-olds	149	200.35	7.28	88.91	70.00	437.21	130.00	174.42	258.00
4-year-olds	140	195.11	7.61	90.03	55.00	437.21	125.00	163.90	250.87
5-year-olds	93	185.11	9.79	94.39	68.60	535.00	120.00	150.00	244.19
Average weekly weekday rate	155	205.50	7.36	91.69	70.00	438.37	135.00	175.00	262.64
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	140	218.80	8.11	95.96	70.00	444.57	144.00	189.01	283.50
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	153	196.40	7.08	87.61	70.00	437.21	125.00	165.00	250.58
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	43	93.86	8.43	55.28	45.00	385.00	60.47	80.00	110.00
Before school	33	53.89	5.30	30.47	15.00	175.00	32.50	50.00	68.50
After school	79	75.47	4.20	37.34	20.00	230.00	50.00	65.00	94.00
Summer	71	169.68	8.76	73.79	68.00	385.00	110.00	150.00	225.00
Weekday virtual learning	32	188.50	18.98	107.35	65.00	580.00	102.50	165.00	218.75
Family Child Care Homes (n=430)									
Family Child Care Homes (n=430)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	246	141.66	3.54	55.48	50.00	475.00	100.00	130.00	163.09
1-year-olds	257	138.02	3.11	49.84	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	160.00
2-year-olds	266	135.59	2.98	48.68	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	155.00
3-year-olds	262	133.71	3.02	48.83	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	151.13
4-year-olds	235	131.17	3.19	48.89	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
5-year-olds	197	129.27	3.68	51.68	50.00	375.00	95.00	120.00	150.00
Average weekly weekday rate	283	135.17	2.88	48.38	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	155.00
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	276	137.70	2.98	49.52	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	160.00
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	269	132.39	2.97	48.66	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	91	73.38	4.20	40.07	25.00	250.00	50.00	65.00	85.00
Before school	63	59.37	5.17	41.04	10.00	250.00	40.00	50.00	70.00
After school	96	56.93	3.13	30.70	25.00	250.00	40.00	50.00	68.75
Summer	100	119.40	4.43	44.27	50.00	325.00	95.00	110.00	130.00
Weekday virtual learning	85	109.29	5.61	51.73	25.00	300.00	77.50	100.00	125.00

Table 19. Providers with a 3-Star Quality Rating

Licensed Centers (n=153)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	84	173.57	7.10	65.10	80.00	368.14	124.25	161.00	214.00
1-year-olds	94	166.57	6.45	62.55	75.00	368.14	115.00	155.50	200.00
2-year-olds	94	161.66	5.95	57.66	75.00	330.00	113.75	150.00	195.00
3-year-olds	97	154.80	5.67	55.85	70.00	320.00	110.00	142.00	190.00
4-year-olds	85	146.21	5.97	55.01	50.00	320.00	100.00	135.00	182.50
5-year-olds	66	131.15	5.83	47.33	50.00	286.05	95.00	125.00	166.25
Average weekly weekday rate	98	156.81	5.88	58.21	71.71	332.00	109.13	146.68	190.00
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	94	166.57	6.32	61.30	76.67	347.67	117.50	155.69	200.00
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	98	148.96	5.50	54.49	70.00	320.00	105.00	140.00	180.00
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	62	80.69	3.53	27.77	32.00	200.00	65.00	75.50	95.00
Before school	42	62.98	4.84	31.39	7.00	200.00	42.13	60.00	77.00
After school	64	75.42	5.72	45.73	25.00	375.00	55.00	74.00	82.25
Summer	68	132.46	4.94	40.76	40.00	260.00	100.75	125.00	158.75
Weekday virtual learning	31	130.78	12.15	67.64	69.00	375.00	98.00	115.00	145.00
Family Child Care Homes (n=99)									
							Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	68	161.33	6.24	51.47	90.00	350.00	125.00	150.00	189.01
1-year-olds	74	154.43	6.01	51.67	65.00	350.00	120.00	140.00	185.00
2-year-olds	76	149.90	5.82	50.71	65.00	325.00	110.00	132.50	178.75
3-year-olds	75	146.90	5.89	50.99	65.00	325.00	110.00	130.00	165.00
4-year-olds	72	142.26	5.92	50.23	65.00	325.00	101.25	128.50	165.00
5-year-olds	58	139.45	6.65	50.62	65.00	325.00	100.00	125.00	160.00
Average weekly weekday rate	78	149.14	5.70	50.30	65.00	333.33	111.25	131.67	175.00
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	77	153.24	5.82	51.03	65.00	341.67	116.67	136.67	181.67
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	76	144.47	5.79	50.45	65.00	325.00	105.00	130.00	165.00
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	42	95.67	10.04	65.04	30.00	350.00	60.00	85.00	100.00
Before school	31	76.13	11.94	66.50	25.00	300.00	45.00	50.00	80.00
After school	37	76.35	9.22	56.08	25.00	300.00	45.00	60.00	85.00
Summer	38	139.39	8.09	49.87	85.00	300.00	100.00	125.00	152.50
Weekday virtual learning	33	130.45	10.46	60.06	25.00	312.00	100.00	125.00	150.00

Table 20. Providers with a 2-Star Quality Rating

Licensed Centers (n=453)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	321	167.28	3.33	59.65	75.00	420.93	125.00	155.00	195.00
1-year-olds	330	160.71	3.16	57.46	13.00	397.91	115.96	150.00	185.00
2-year-olds	336	154.91	2.96	54.26	23.26	374.42	115.00	145.00	180.00
3-year-olds	340	148.96	2.88	53.08	75.00	400.00	110.00	140.00	175.00
4-year-olds	319	141.13	2.70	48.19	65.00	360.47	105.00	131.00	165.00
5-year-olds	265	130.46	2.89	47.02	27.91	400.00	96.50	125.00	150.00
Average weekly weekday rate	345	151.91	2.92	54.20	59.13	400.00	112.50	141.16	176.25
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	337	160.02	3.10	56.86	23.26	397.67	116.67	151.00	185.83
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	342	143.08	2.73	50.48	66.67	400.00	108.33	132.25	165.16
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	256	81.79	1.45	23.19	35.00	185.00	65.00	79.50	95.00
Before school	210	56.60	1.81	26.27	5.00	185.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
After school	258	70.60	1.66	26.65	25.00	275.00	53.31	68.50	80.00
Summer	284	129.21	2.29	38.52	50.00	315.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
Weekday virtual learning	124	122.84	2.89	32.19	60.00	200.00	100.00	120.00	150.00
Family Child Care Homes (n=136)									
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	94	135.56	4.69	45.47	70.00	300.00	100.00	130.00	151.25
1-year-olds	97	129.66	4.41	43.40	65.00	300.00	100.00	130.00	147.50
2-year-olds	102	127.15	4.13	41.75	65.00	280.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
3-year-olds	101	124.20	4.10	41.20	65.00	280.00	92.50	120.00	145.00
4-year-olds	100	121.39	4.08	40.76	60.00	280.00	90.00	112.50	140.00
5-year-olds	87	119.30	4.51	42.08	50.00	280.00	90.00	110.00	140.00
Average weekly weekday rate	103	126.35	4.02	40.81	66.00	286.67	100.00	125.00	142.50
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	102	130.99	4.20	42.37	66.67	293.33	100.00	127.08	150.00
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	103	121.66	3.98	40.39	63.33	280.00	90.00	115.00	140.00
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	67	75.13	3.28	26.87	35.00	150.00	54.00	70.00	90.00
Before school	55	59.85	4.16	30.82	20.00	175.00	40.00	50.00	75.00
After school	60	60.45	3.69	28.57	20.00	175.00	41.25	52.00	75.00
Summer	57	111.82	5.10	38.51	50.00	200.00	80.00	100.00	130.00
Weekday virtual learning	43	108.49	6.33	41.50	40.00	225.00	80.00	100.00	125.00

Table 21. Providers with a 1-Star Quality Rating

Licensed Centers (n=302)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	245	165.16	3.50	54.77	80.00	429.07	125.00	160.00	186.00
1-year-olds	255	158.68	3.33	53.21	70.00	429.07	125.00	150.00	180.00
2-year-olds	256	153.93	3.18	50.89	75.00	393.02	120.00	145.00	175.00
3-year-olds	265	145.85	2.98	48.46	70.00	375.00	115.00	140.00	165.00
4-year-olds	251	139.59	2.96	46.88	15.00	375.00	110.00	134.00	160.00
5-year-olds	212	131.64	3.00	43.69	50.00	375.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
Average weekly weekday rate	265	149.56	2.99	48.65	75.00	375.00	116.73	140.83	171.58
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	258	158.77	3.26	52.44	78.33	417.05	124.38	150.00	180.00
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	265	140.67	2.80	45.58	70.00	375.00	109.17	135.00	163.33
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	185	82.70	2.50	34.04	40.00	450.00	70.00	80.00	90.00
Before school	145	61.39	3.07	37.02	15.00	350.00	40.00	55.00	75.00
After school	179	71.32	2.49	33.38	25.00	350.00	55.00	70.00	80.00
Summer	202	128.71	2.82	40.09	65.00	375.00	103.75	125.00	145.00
Weekday virtual learning	113	125.99	3.95	41.95	45.00	300.00	100.00	120.00	140.00
Family Child Care Homes (n=78)									
Licensed Centers (n=78)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	61	133.61	4.75	37.10	65.00	250.00	100.00	130.00	160.00
1-year-olds	63	129.78	4.74	37.63	65.00	250.00	100.00	125.00	160.00
2-year-olds	64	126.97	4.69	37.53	60.00	250.00	96.25	125.00	153.75
3-year-olds	64	124.86	4.61	36.91	60.00	250.00	96.25	122.50	150.00
4-year-olds	63	121.53	4.56	36.23	60.00	250.00	90.00	120.00	145.00
5-year-olds	53	119.65	5.22	37.99	50.00	250.00	88.00	115.00	145.00
Average weekly weekday rate	65	126.05	4.49	36.22	62.00	250.00	97.08	125.00	150.00
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	64	130.38	4.60	36.83	63.33	250.00	100.00	127.50	159.58
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	64	122.17	4.61	36.90	60.00	250.00	93.33	120.00	149.17
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	41	85.49	7.35	47.06	35.00	250.00	55.00	75.00	90.00
Before school	31	73.55	10.07	56.07	10.00	250.00	35.00	60.00	85.00
After school	38	73.82	8.75	53.92	25.00	250.00	45.00	60.00	77.50
Summer	39	111.15	6.08	37.95	60.00	250.00	85.00	100.00	130.00
Weekday virtual learning	32	112.34	7.66	43.33	50.00	250.00	85.00	100.00	133.75

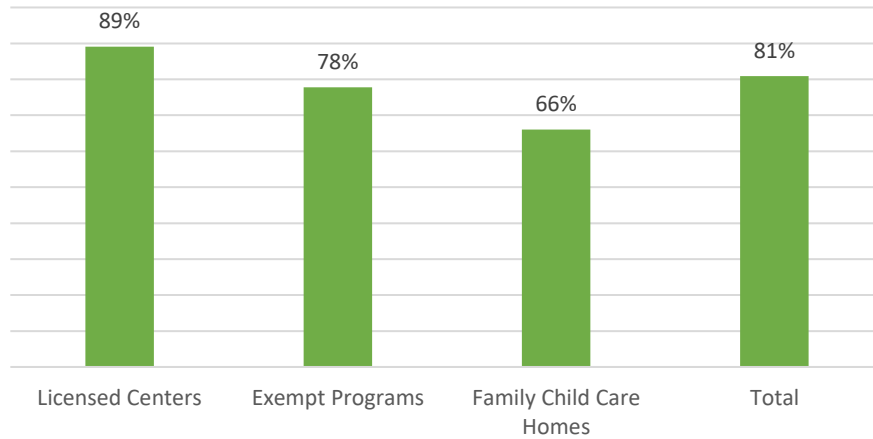
Table 22. Providers Not Rated or Having a 0-Star Rating

Licensed Centers (n=367)	Responses	Mean	Std. Error of Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	Percentiles		
							25th	50th	75th
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	219	192.85	5.71	84.56	70.00	447.44	125.00	173.00	250.00
1-year-olds	237	185.56	5.31	81.71	70.00	441.86	122.71	165.00	237.50
2-year-olds	240	179.67	5.08	78.67	55.00	430.23	120.00	157.07	230.00
3-year-olds	247	171.24	4.77	74.91	55.00	430.23	115.00	150.00	215.00
4-year-olds	241	165.85	4.77	73.99	30.00	430.23	112.00	145.00	205.00
5-year-olds	195	155.59	5.38	75.15	32.56	535.00	100.00	135.00	175.00
Average weekly weekday rate	253	175.85	4.86	77.32	55.00	434.11	116.83	153.33	222.08
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	241	186.20	5.28	81.96	55.00	437.98	122.17	165.00	240.83
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	251	166.16	4.63	73.36	55.00	430.23	110.00	145.00	205.00
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	131	84.15	2.54	29.02	15.00	225.00	65.00	80.00	99.00
Before school	110	57.96	2.64	27.71	15.00	225.00	35.00	60.00	75.00
After school	158	69.84	2.44	30.63	20.00	230.00	50.00	65.00	85.00
Summer	173	146.45	4.42	58.18	70.00	385.00	100.00	130.00	175.00
Weekday virtual learning	86	136.50	5.87	54.42	39.53	325.00	98.75	127.50	165.00
Family Child Care Homes (n=221)									
Weekly Weekday Rate									
Infants	127	143.44	4.60	51.82	70.00	475.00	110.00	130.23	165.00
1-year-olds	136	134.24	3.55	41.34	70.00	250.00	100.00	125.00	158.63
2-year-olds	141	131.04	3.44	40.88	70.00	250.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
3-year-olds	141	129.52	3.48	41.37	70.00	250.00	100.00	125.00	150.00
4-year-olds	128	125.54	3.50	39.65	65.00	250.00	95.00	125.00	145.00
5-year-olds	115	125.86	3.92	42.05	65.00	250.00	95.00	120.00	150.00
Average weekly weekday rate	146	132.53	3.42	41.27	70.00	250.00	100.00	125.00	151.38
Average weekly infant/toddler rate	144	135.93	3.50	42.02	70.00	250.00	102.50	125.00	159.17
Average weekly preschool/3-5-year-old rate	143	127.47	3.46	41.33	68.33	250.00	95.00	125.00	150.00
Out-of-School-Time Rates (ages 5-12)									
Before and after school	84	77.17	3.77	34.57	35.00	300.00	60.00	75.00	85.00
Before school	61	58.03	3.28	25.58	15.00	150.00	42.50	50.00	65.00
After school	74	57.93	2.66	22.90	15.00	150.00	43.75	52.50	65.00
Summer	69	114.78	4.73	39.25	50.00	225.00	85.00	100.00	130.00
Weekday virtual learning	74	110.47	5.03	43.31	35.00	275.00	78.75	100.00	131.25

Registration and Other Fees

Providers that indicated they charge for care were also asked whether they charge additional fees, including registration fees. Most of these providers reported charging a registration fee (81%), with licensed centers most likely to do so (89%).

Figure 5. Reported Charging Registration Fee



If a registration fee was charged, providers were also asked for the rate and how it was charged. Rates ranged from \$10 to \$1,500.

Table 23. Registration Rates

Rate Schedule	Licensed Centers			Exempt Programs			Family Child Care Homes		
	Responses	Mean	Median	Responses	Mean	Median	Responses	Mean	Median
One-time fee per family	149	99.36	75.00	41	77.93	40.00	68	74.04	50.00
One-time fee per child	231	77.90	65.00	130	109.67	87.50	128	67.38	50.00
Yearly fee per family	184	105.15	100.00	20	129.25	112.50	31	70.48	65.00
Yearly fee per child	452	96.44	75.00	151	89.07	50.00	140	68.31	65.00

Many providers (excluding family child care homes, which were not asked about other fees) charge additional fees, including application, materials, and other fees. For other fees, the most common write-in response was late fees (31 of 53 other responses); also reported were fees for books, field trips, insurance, camps, t-shirts, meal plans, technology, transportation, and tuition deposits.

Table 24. Additional Fees Charged

Type of Fee	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Total
Activity fee	15%	16%	15%
Application fee	12%	11%	12%
Materials fee	15%	14%	15%
Other fee	4%	11%	6%
Total charging for care	1,184	463	1,647

Government Subsidies and Other Funding

Subsidized Care

All provider types were asked whether they currently provide or would provide care to children receiving child care subsidies from the state’s Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) program. Most licensed centers and family child care learning homes reported that they do or would participate in the CAPS subsidy program, as indicated in the following table.

Table 25. Accept or Would Accept Children in Subsidized Care

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Yes	81.0%	37.2%	23.5%	68.9%	67.4%
No	19.0%	62.8%	76.5%	31.1%	32.6%
Total	1,452	656	17	621	2,746

The primary reasons providers indicated they would not accept children in subsidized care were that the provider was not eligible to participate or the families they served would not qualify for the program. (Head Start programs do not charge for the care they provide and are therefore not eligible.)

Table 26. Reasons Would Not Accept Children in Subsidized Care

Reason(s) selected	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Not eligible to participate in CAPS	25%	46%	16%	33%
Families we serve would not qualify	35%	21%	35%	28%
Too much paperwork involved	19%	16%	31%	20%
Have full enrollment without families that would qualify	23%	19%	14%	19%
Families living in the area would not qualify	19%	10%	10%	12%
Payment rates are too low	10%	1%	13%	7%
Takes too long to get payments	8%	1%	13%	6%
Other reason reported	29%	30%	45%	33%
Total responses	269	395	200	876

Of those reporting CAPS participation, only 4% reported that they limit the number of children receiving subsidies that they serve.

Table 27. Limiting the Number of Subsidized Children in Care

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Does not limit the number served	98.6%	97.0%	90.2%	96.2%
Limits the number served	1.4%	3.0%	9.8%	3.8%
Total responses	1,170	236	521	1,927

Table 28. Reasons for Limiting the Number of Subsidized Children in Care

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Takes too long to get payments	46%	29%	24%	29%
Too much paperwork involved	38%	29%	16%	22%
Payment rates are too low	38%	14%	18%	22%
Other reason reported	31%	57%	76%	65%
Total	13	7	49	69

Family child care home providers were asked to report enrollment of subsidized children in their care. The number ranged from 0 to 12, with 45% of the 552 responding providers indicating they had no subsidized children in care. Among family providers having at least one subsidized child in care, most typical was having one to three such children (38%).

Providers reporting CAPS participation were also asked whether they charged families all or part of the difference between the total CAPS rate (reimbursement plus family's copay) and the provider's stated rate. More than two-thirds of responding providers (69%) indicated they charge families the full difference.

Table 29. Reported CAPS Differential Charge

	Licensed Centers		Exempt Programs		Family Child Care Homes		Total	
	Percent	Adj. %*	Percent	Valid %	Percent	Valid %	Percent	Valid %
Charges the full difference	74.2%	76.9%	51.7%	67.4%	63.2%	63.2%	68.5%	72.1%
Charges part of the difference	13.3%	13.7%	7.5%	9.8%	16.0%	16.0%	13.3%	14.0%
Charges none of the difference	9.1%	9.4%	17.5%	22.8%	20.8%	20.8%	13.2%	13.9%
NA, not currently serving CAPS-subsidized children	3.4%		23.3%				5.0%	
Total responses	1,168	1,128	240	184	505	505	1,913	1,817

*Excluding N/A responses

Food Program

Half of providers (50%) reported they receive funding from the US Department of Agriculture Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) for feeding children in their care. Licensed family child care homes (76%) and centers (56%) were most likely to report food program participation. The numbers of children for which providers reported receiving food program funding ranged from one to 783, with a mean of 66 and a median of 54.

Table 30. Receipt of Food Program Funding

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Family Child Care Homes	Total
Reported receiving money from the CACFP	56.4%	5.2%	76.5%	76.1%	49.7%
Total responses	1,419	640	17	699	2775

Other Funding

Centers and exempt programs were asked whether they receive funding from private foundations or other grants. Ten percent of responding providers indicated receipt of such funds.

Table 31. Receipt of Additional Funding

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Total
Reported receiving additional funding from private foundations or other grants	9.8%	11.7%	25.0%	10.5%
Total responses	1,376	639	16	2031

Additional funding amounts ranged from less than \$10 to more than \$2 million, with an average of \$212,906, a median of \$20,000, and a mode of \$5,000.

Enrollment

All providers were asked to report enrollment by age group and in total. The online form required that a total enrollment be entered but did not require enrollment counts for each age group. Nor did it enforce that counts by age group, when reported, add up to the reported total enrollment.

During response analysis, the total enrollment was calculated from the enrollments by age group for infant through kindergarten and school-age children through age 12. These calculated totals differed from reported totals for 322 providers. In most cases (75%), differences were 20 or fewer; the average difference was 16.5.

Center and exempt providers were also asked to report:

- Desired enrollment by age group
- The numbers of school-age children served before school, after school, and with virtual learning support
- Typical summer enrollments for children ages 5 and under and school-age children ages 6-12
- The numbers of children transported to and from school and home during the school year and during the summer

The following chart presents statistics for enrollment and the calculated sum of enrollments as reported by age group, including preschool and school-age children. Unsurprisingly, on average, the desired enrollments for centers and exempt programs exceeded reported enrollments. Exempt providers more typically served school-age children and those ages 2-4.

Table 32. Reported Enrollment and Desired Enrollment

	Reported Enrollment			Desired Enrollment		
	Responses	Mean	Median	Responses	Mean	Median
Licensed Centers						
Infant	1,154	7.3	6	979	10.4	10
1-year-old	1,218	10.0	8	1012	13.6	12
2-year-old	1,251	13.0	10	1041	17.7	16
3-year-old	1,282	16.9	14	1076	22.7	18
4-year-old	1,218	20.0	15	1012	27.7	21
5-year-old	698	4.9	0	541	8.6	1
School-age (5-12)	1,090	20.8	15	857	29.7	24
Reported total	1,387	73.4	65	848	106.6	100
Calculated total	1,416	76.8	66	1164	110.9	99
Exempt Programs						
Infant	305	2.1	0	233	3.0	0
1-year-old	350	6.2	4	282	8.3	8
2-year-old	384	12.2	9	315	15.9	12
3-year-old	400	17.3	12	331	23.3	20

4-year-old	412	19.5	11	333	25.9	18
5-year-old	287	4.6	0	204	5.6	0
School-age (5-12)	466	58.6	15	307	61.7	24
Reported total	639	80.5	41	351	102.0	75
Calculated total	573	83.3	47	425	105.8	74
Head Start/Early Head Start						
Infant	5	8.0	8	5	8.4	8
1-year-old	7	22.4	8	7	23.4	8
2-year-old	8	17.6	13	8	18.4	15
3-year-old	16	36.6	17	14	58.5	59
4-year-old	10	47.1	25	7	62.4	40
5-year-old	3	1.0	0	2	0.0	0
School-age (5-12)	2	0.0	0	2	0.0	0
Reported total	15	62.4	45	2	37.0	56
Calculated total	17	70.7	45	15	55.5	73
Family Child Care Homes						
Infant	403	1.0	1			
1-year-old	500	1.5	1			
2-year-old	541	1.8	2			
3-year-old	524	1.7	1			
4-year-old	419	1.5	1			
5-year-old	246	0.9	1			
School-age (5-12)	379	2.0	2			
Reported total	0					
Calculated total	717	6.4	6			

The following chart presents statistics for the number of children receiving other services from centers and exempt programs, children served with an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or Individualized Family Services Plan (IFSP), and children whose primary home language is not English.

Table 33. Children Receiving Additional Services

	Licensed Centers			Exempt Programs		
	Responses	Mean	Median	Responses	Mean	Median
Before-school care (school-age)	150	6.9	5	32	7.5	0
After-school care (school-age)	151	15.5	12	32	18.5	7
Virtual learning support (school-age)	147	5.0	1	31	8.8	0
Summer care (ages 5 and under)	153	43.2	35	29	32.0	10
Summer care (ages 6-12)	150	18.7	15	28	51.0	14
Transportation to/from home during school year	146	2.7	0	26	16.2	0
Transportation to/from home in summer	144	1.4	0	26	10.2	0
Transportation to/from school during school year	148	12.9	7	27	23.5	0
Transportation to/from school in summer	142	2.6	0	26	15.9	0
Children with an IEP	154	2.4	0	30	4.6	0
Children with an IFSP	140	0.6	0	29	0.6	0
Children whose primary home language is not English	155	3.9	0	31	8.9	1

Classrooms and Staffing

Classrooms

Centers and exempt programs were asked to report the number of classrooms by age group; the online form required that a total number of classrooms be entered but did not check the sum of classrooms by age group vs. that total. They were also asked whether any of those classrooms were used for before/after-school care for school-age children, for virtual learning or were unused. Separately, they were asked about the numbers of Head Start and Georgia’s Pre-K (lottery-funded) classrooms.

During response analysis, the total number of classrooms was calculated from the classrooms by age group for infant through kindergarten. These totals differed from reported totals for 624 providers. In most of these cases (87%), differences were five or fewer; the average difference was 3.5.

The following chart presents classroom statistics as reported and the calculated sum of Infant-K classrooms as reported by age group.

Table 34. Reported Classrooms

	Responses	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Licensed Centers (n=1,452)					
Infant	1,177	1.3	1	0	12
1-year-old	1,200	1.4	1	0	24
2-year-old	1,243	1.6	1	0	30
3-year-old	1,294	1.7	1	0	30
4-year-old	1,174	1.9	1	0	66
5-year-old	661	1.0	1	0	60
Kindergarten	532	0.4	0	0	24
Reported total	1,366	6.1	5	1	121
Calculated total based on age-group classrooms	1,362	7.6	6	0	123
Used for school-age before/after-school care	973	1.3	1	0	45
Head Start	1,207	0.5	0	0	18
Georgia’s Pre-K (lottery-funded)	1,225	0.8	0	0	66
Used to support school-age virtual learning	761	0.7	1	0	18
Unused	788	0.9	0	0	13
Additional classrooms used only for before/after-school care for school-age children	767	0.8	1	0	27
Exempt Programs (n=681)					
Infant	290	0.3	0	0	3
1-year-old	337	0.8	1	0	7
2-year-old	371	1.3	1	0	14

3-year-old	384	1.7	1	0	24
4-year-old	397	1.6	1	0	15
5-year-old	257	0.6	0	0	50
Kindergarten	277	1.0	0	0	18
Reported total	451	5.8	5	1	37
Calculated total based on age-group enrollments	426	5.8	5	0	50
Used for school-age before/after-school care	335	0.8	0	0	9
Head Start	537	0.1	0	0	10
Georgia's Pre-K (lottery-funded)	544	0.2	0	0	15
Used to support school-age virtual learning	309	0.8	0	0	22
Unused	305	0.8	0	0	25
Additional classrooms used only for before/after-school care for school-age children	322	0.9	0	0	48
Head Start/Early Head Start (n=17)					
Infant	5	1.0	1	0	2
1-year-old	7	2.1	2	1	4
2-year-old	9	2.4	2	1	5
3-year-old	17	4.2	3	0	17
4-year-old	9	4.9	4	0	17
5-year-old	3	0.0	0	0	0
Kindergarten	3	0.0	0	0	0
Reported total	17	7.2	6	1	23
Calculated total based on age-group enrollments	17	9.2	6	1	34
Used for school-age before/after-school care	3	0.0	0	0	0
Head Start	17	6.0	4	1	22
Georgia's Pre-K (lottery-funded)	14	0.9	0	0	2
Used to support school-age virtual learning	3	0.0	0	0	0
Unused	4	0.0	0	0	0
Additional classrooms used only for before/after-school care for school-age children	3	0.0	0	0	0

Staffing

Centers and exempt programs were asked to report the numbers of staff by type of position for both full-time and part-time staff. Head Start and Early Head Start had the highest average and median full-time staffing counts, and exempt programs had the highest average and median part-time staffing counts.

Table 35. Staffing Statistics

Staff Position	Licensed Centers			Exempt Programs			Head Start/Early Head Start		
	Responses	Mean	Median	Responses	Mean	Median	Responses	Mean	Median
Director, full-time	1,350	2.1	2	413	1.9	1	12	1.6	1
Director, part-time	546	1.0	0	339	1.8	1	2	0.0	0
Lead teacher, full-time	1,287	6.0	5	272	5.1	2	17	7.6	6
Lead teacher, part-time	561	1.7	0	452	5.3	4	2	0.0	0
Assistant teacher, full-time	1,111	5.1	4	218	3.0	1	17	6.6	5
Assistant teacher, part-time	780	2.7	1	372	4.8	3	2	0.0	0
Aids/floaters, full-time	755	1.5	1	174	1.0	0	9	0.9	0
Aids/floaters, part-time	682	1.7	1	271	1.7	1	4	1.0	1
Social work/family services staff, full-time	563	0.5	0	144	0.2	0	15	2.3	2
Social work/family services staff, part-time	369	0.0	0	169	0.1	0	3	0.3	0
Cafeteria/maintenance/other support staff, full-time	934	1.4	1	182	1.7	0	15	3.1	3
Cafeteria/maintenance/other support staff, part-time	536	0.9	0	252	1.0	0	5	0.8	1
Total staff, full-time	1,431	13.1	11	645	5.2	1	17	20.6	19
Total staff, part-time	1,431	3.6	2	645	8.6	5	17	0.5	0

Teacher Qualifications and Pay Rates

For the 2021 survey, providers were asked for the first time to report numbers of lead and assistant teachers and their average hourly wages by the teacher's education level, and to report these separately for lottery-funded Georgia's Pre-K teachers and other classroom teachers.⁷

It is clear from the results that some exempt providers reported teacher information on the lottery education and wage questions incorrectly; no exempt provider respondent had a Georgia's Pre-K provider id in the administrative data, yet many reported data in these categories. These responses are nevertheless included in the following table, which presents staffing statistics for lead and assistant teachers by education level and type of classroom.

⁷ In previous surveys, providers were asked to provide (a) staffing counts by education level and (b) average wages for full-time and part-time lead and assistant teachers. The more complex 2021 questions were requested by the state to support a quality cost analysis.

Table 36. Staffing by Education Level and Type of Classroom

Education Level	Type of Classroom	Lead Teachers			Assistant Teachers		
		Responses	Mean	Median	Responses	Mean	Median
Licensed Centers							
Master's, specialist, or higher degree in early childhood/child development (EC/CD)	Georgia's Pre-K	379	1.0	1.0	248	0.1	0.0
	Other classrooms	869	0.6	0.0	661	0.1	0.0
Master's, specialist, or higher degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	279	0.3	0.0	220	0.1	0.0
	Other classrooms	761	0.4	0.0	592	0.1	0.0
Bachelor's degree in EC/CD	Georgia's Pre-K	382	1.5	1.0	251	0.4	0.0
	Other classrooms	925	1.3	1.0	669	0.3	0.0
Bachelor's degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	267	0.6	0.0	225	0.3	0.0
	Other classrooms	806	0.9	0.0	614	0.3	0.0
Associate degree in EC/CD	Georgia's Pre-K	252	0.6	0.0	271	0.8	1.0
	Other classrooms	904	1.3	1.0	668	0.6	0.0
Associate degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	223	0.2	0.0	210	0.2	0.0
	Other classrooms	683	0.4	0.0	562	0.2	0.0
Specialized EC/CD training such as CDA or technical certificate of credit	Georgia's Pre-K	249	1.0	0.0	333	1.4	1.0
	Other classrooms	1,036	2.7	2.0	720	1.5	1.0
High school education or less	Georgia's Pre-K	N/A			236	1.6	0.0
	Other classrooms	914	3.0	2.0	947	4.1	3.0
Exempt Programs							
Master's, specialist, or higher degree in early childhood/child development (EC/CD)	Georgia's Pre-K	24	1.1	1.0	17	0.4	0.0
	Other classrooms	372	1.3	0.0	244	0.2	0.0
Master's, specialist, or higher degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	18	0.2	0.0	13	0.5	0.0
	Other classrooms	332	0.9	0.0	237	0.2	0.0
Bachelor's degree in EC/CD	Georgia's Pre-K	23	2.9	2.0	15	0.6	0.0
	Other classrooms	385	2.6	1.0	257	0.8	0.0
Bachelor's degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	16	0.4	0.0	17	0.6	0.0
	Other classrooms	362	2.2	1.0	267	1.3	0.0
Associate degree in EC/CD	Georgia's Pre-K	15	0.1	0.0	16	0.4	0.0
	Other classrooms	306	0.8	0.0	234	0.5	0.0
Associate degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	12	0.0	0.0	13	0.1	0.0
	Other classrooms	281	0.6	0.0	226	0.5	0.0
Specialized EC/CD training such as CDA or technical certificate of credit	Georgia's Pre-K	14	0.4	0.0	18	1.7	0.0
	Other classrooms	303	0.8	0.0	245	0.5	0.0
High school education or less	Georgia's Pre-K	N/A			18	3.4	2.5
	Other classrooms	350	2.2	1.0	311	2.5	1.0
Head Start/Early Head Start							
Master's, specialist, or higher degree in early childhood/child development (EC/CD)	Georgia's Pre-K	6	0.3	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
	Other classrooms	10	0.4	0.0	7	0.0	0.0

Master's, specialist, or higher degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	6	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
	Other classrooms	6	0.0	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
Bachelor's degree in EC/CD	Georgia's Pre-K	4	2.3	1.5	3	0.3	0.0
	Other classrooms	12	3.1	3.0	7	0.0	0.0
Bachelor's degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	5	1.0	1.0	3	0.0	0.0
	Other classrooms	7	0.3	0.0	5	0.0	0.0
Associate degree in EC/CD	Georgia's Pre-K	3	3.0	2.0	4	1.0	1.0
	Other classrooms	10	1.6	1.0	10	2.5	2.5
Associate degree in unrelated field	Georgia's Pre-K	2	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
	Other classrooms	5	0.4	0.0	4	0.0	0.0
Specialized EC/CD training such as CDA or technical certificate of credit	Georgia's Pre-K	3	0.0	0.0	4	3.5	1.5
	Other classrooms	9	1.0	0.0	13	3.2	2.0
High school education or less	Georgia's Pre-K	N/A			3	0.0	0.0
	Other classrooms	6	0.3	0.0	7	0.1	0.0

Additionally, centers and exempt programs reported average wage categories for teachers and assistant teachers by education level and type of classroom.

Table 37. Average Wages by Education Level and Type of Classroom – Licensed Centers

Licensed Centers			Wage Category (row %)						
Education Level	Type of Classroom	Responses	\$7.25 - \$9.24	\$9.25 - \$11.24	\$11.25 - \$13.24	\$13.25 - \$15.24	\$15.25 - \$17.24	\$17.25 or more	
Lead Teachers									
Master's, specialist, or higher degree	Georgia's Pre-K	292	0.3	1.4	0.7	1.4	7.9	88.4	
	Other classrooms	531	13.7	18.8	13.0	14.7	13.2	26.6	
Bachelor's degree	Georgia's Pre-K	344	0.3	1.5	1.7	5.8	22.1	68.6	
	Other classrooms	676	8.4	17.0	21.0	23.5	16.7	13.3	
Associate degree	Georgia's Pre-K	82	4.9	17.1	22.0	25.6	15.9	14.6	
	Other classrooms	667	13.8	25.5	28.8	19.9	8.7	3.3	
Specialized EC/CD training such as CDA or technical certificate of credit	Georgia's Pre-K	88	5.7	27.3	27.3	20.5	10.2	9.1	
	Other classrooms	867	18.3	31.9	29.0	14.8	3.3	2.7	
High school education or less	Georgia's Pre-K	N/A							
	Other classrooms	689	44.7	38.0	11.5	3.5	1.7	0.6	
Assistant Teachers									
Master's, specialist, or higher degree	Georgia's Pre-K	71	1.4	22.5	38.0	11.3	9.9	16.9	
	Other classroom	213	39.9	16.9	14.1	9.9	10.8	8.5	
Bachelor's degree	Georgia's Pre-K	110	1.8	28.2	33.6	15.5	10.0	10.9	
	Other classrooms	284	18.3	22.5	26.8	15.1	9.9	7.4	
Associate degree	Georgia's Pre-K	157	1.9	36.3	33.8	19.1	7.6	1.3	

	Other classrooms	297	22.9	25.9	24.9	18.5	6.1	1.7
Specialized EC/CD training such as CDA or technical certificate of credit	Georgia's Pre-K	264	3.8	45.5	37.1	9.1	3.4	1.1
	Other classrooms	411	26.8	31.6	26.3	11.4	1.9	1.9
High school education or less	Georgia's Pre-K	85	21.2	42.4	27.1	7.1	2.4	0.0
	Other classrooms	713	46.8	38.3	10.9	2.8	1.0	0.1

Table 38. Average Wages by Education Level and Type of Classroom – Exempt Programs

Exempt Programs			Wage Category (row %)					
Ed Level	Type of Classroom	Responses	\$7.25 - \$9.24	\$9.25 - \$11.24	\$11.25 - \$13.24	\$13.25 - \$15.24	\$15.25 - \$17.24	\$17.25 or more
Lead Teachers								
Master's, specialist, or higher degree	Georgia's Pre-K	18		5.6	5.6	11.1		77.8
	Other classrooms	277	5.8	18.1	13.7	11.6	13.4	37.5
Bachelor's degree	Georgia's Pre-K	16		6.3		12.5	12.5	68.8
	Other classrooms	354	9.9	15.8	18.4	18.4	12.1	25.4
Associate degree	Georgia's Pre-K	4	25.0	50.0	25.0			
	Other classrooms	211	22.7	22.3	20.4	16.6	5.7	12.3
Specialized EC/CD training such as CDA or technical certificate of credit	Georgia's Pre-K	6	33.3	33.3		16.7	16.7	
	Other classrooms	146	24.7	22.6	18.5	13.7	11.0	9.6
High school education or less	Georgia's Pre-K	N/A						
	Other classrooms	226	31.4	32.7	18.1	12.4	2.7	2.7
Assistant Teachers								
Master's, specialist, or higher degree	Georgia's Pre-K	9	11.1	33.3	22.2	11.1		22.2
	Other classrooms	105	32.4	18.1	21.0	12.4	9.5	6.7
Bachelor's degree	Georgia's Pre-K	10	20.0		30.0	20.0	10.0	20.0
	Other classrooms	183	23.0	23.0	24.6	16.4	6.6	6.6
Associate degree	Georgia's Pre-K	9	11.1	11.1	22.2	22.2	22.2	11.1
	Other classrooms	127	26.0	23.6	24.4	15.0	3.9	7.1
Specialized EC/CD training such as CDA or technical certificate of credit	Georgia's Pre-K	11	18.2	27.3	18.2	27.3		9.1
	Other classrooms	97	36.1	26.8	21.6	4.1	5.2	6.2
High school education or less	Georgia's Pre-K	14	28.6	28.6	7.1	21.4	14.3	
	Other classrooms	205	40.0	37.1	15.6	7.3		

Language Diversity

The survey requested centers and exempt programs report on the number of enrolled children whose primary language was not English. Most indicated they had no such children enrolled. For providers who did have such children enrolled, the numbers ranged from 1 to 300. Centers and exempt programs were also asked whether any of those children received any care or instruction in their home language.

Table 39. Children Served Whose Primary Language Was Not English

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Family Child Care Homes
Reported serving one or more children	613	201	3	98
Mean	4.87	4.34	4.53	0.59
Median	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Range	0-158	0-300	0-56	0-11
Responses	1,317	529	15	667
No response	135	152	2	67
Total survey respondents	1,452	681	17	734

Table 40. Instruction in Home Language

	Licensed Centers	Exempt Programs	Head Start/Early Head Start	Total
Care or instruction provided in home language	39.2%	23.5%	100.0%	35.8%
Total responses	609	187	3	799
Home language care or instruction in Spanish	88.5%	85.7%	100.0%	88.2%
Home language care or instruction in other language	16%	18%	0%	16%
Total responses	244	49	3	296

Family Child Care Home Provider Languages

Most family providers (96%) reported they speak English; 6% reported they speak Spanish, and 4% reported they speak another language. Other languages included:

- American Sign Language
- Arabic
- Creole (mix of languages)
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Igbo (Nigeria)
- Italian,
- Korean
- Krobo, Twi, and Ga (Ghana)
- Portuguese
- Punjabi (Pakistan/India)
- Tagalog (Phillipines)
- Urdu (South Asia)

Summary of Key Findings

For the 2021 survey, response and return rates were weaker in 2021 than in previous studies, most likely due to the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on providers, including temporary and permanent closures, and multiple national and state surveys during the same period attempting to assess the impact of the pandemic on providers.

Analyses of the 2021 child care market rates included comparisons of rate percentiles over time, by participation in the state's Quality Rated program, by participation in the state's child care subsidy program, and by market rate zone.

- For licensed centers and family child care homes, 75th percentile rates have increased over time, with weekly weekday rates for infants and three-year-olds increasing 8% to 11% since the 2016-2017 survey and 25% to 30% since 2011.
- Historically, and again this year, Georgia child care reimbursement rates have fallen below the 75th percentile child care market rates, with 2021 rates falling below the 25th percentile rates based on the 2021 survey.
- The subsidy program participation comparison showed that, for full-day weekday care in licensed centers, the average weekly median rate was 23% higher and the 75th percentile rate 49% higher for non-participating programs than for participating programs. For licensed family homes, the average median rates were the same for participating and non-participating providers, while the 75th percentile rate was 3% higher for non-participating providers.
- Rate comparisons for licensed centers based on Quality Rated status showed that median and 75th percentile average weekly weekday rates generally increased from one-star rated to three-star rated centers. However, rates for participating providers that were not rated or had a 0-star rating were higher than for the star-rated providers.
- Rate comparisons for family child care homes based on quality ratings showed that median and 75th percentile rates were highest for 3-star rated providers; differences were inconsistent for the other Quality Rated status categories.
- Rate comparisons by zone again show that, overall, rates are highest in Zone 1, followed by rates in Zone 2 and rates in Zone 3.