Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Economic Impact Briefing and Public Policy Forum

October 2015

Introduction to Study

Commissioner Amy Jacobs
Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning
Overview

• In 2014, DECAL commissioned an economic impact study similar to the one finalized in 2008.
• Study results quantify the economic impact of early education in Georgia.
  – Benefits providers, teachers, and other businesses that support the industry by demonstrating that early education is a viable economic engine in the state.
  – Study results can also be used to garner additional resources for children and families.

Study Includes:

• Economic impact analysis
  – Revenue and taxes generated by industry
  – Jobs created
  – Revenue created by the industry enabling parents to work
  – Indirect effects of child care businesses stimulating other industries
• Statewide survey of early education programs
  – Financial data
  – Workforce data
Why Redux?

- Impact of Great Recession
- Increased focus on early care and education
- Need for workforce data
- Better understand the questions to ask

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Economic Impact Findings

Dr. Sally Wallace
Georgia State University
What do we mean by Impact?

Early care and learning provides benefits to:

• Benefits to children:
  – Improving outcomes in education
  – Increased labor market opportunities
  – Health security

• Benefits to parents:
  – Wages via employment options
  – Job security

• Benefits to society and the economy:
  – Economic development
  – Reduced long term costs associated with better education and labor outcomes

The Economic Impact

More economic effects from the fact that early care and education is a large industry

• Direct impacts: expenditures made on the industry itself
• Indirect impacts: expenditures of the industry on other industries (e.g. transportation, janitorial services)
• Induced impacts: household spending impacts: employees purchase other goods, etc.
• “The Whole is Greater than the Sum of the Parts”
Economic Impact Analysis

Methodology:

– Measure the size of the industry
  • Number of providers from DECAL licensing database
  • Number of people employed in the industry based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey
  • Number of children served based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey
  • Total industry annual gross receipts
    – Tuition and Fees based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey and DECAL licensing data
    – Government payments to providers based on data provided by DECAL
    – Government funded programs based on data provided by DECAL
    – Donations based on data collected from non-profit IRS tax return data

Economic Impact Analysis

• Gross receipts reflect the direct spending in the industry and its direct economic effect.
  – This measure can be used as an industry’s total economic impact but ignores how one industry’s activity supports the activity of other industries.
• This analysis also includes an estimate of the indirect economic impact.
  – Effect related to inter-industry trade and consists of goods and services purchased by the firms that supply inputs to the early care and education industry.
• It also includes an estimate of the induced economic impact.
  – Effect that consists of increased household purchases of goods and services in the state by persons employed by early care and education centers and family child care homes and by those businesses and individuals who do business with the industry.
Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

Calculation of Tuition and Fees based on data collected from the Early Care and Education Provider Survey

By Age Group:

\[ \text{Count of Providers} \times \text{Average Enrollment} \times \text{Annual Tuition} = \text{Total Tuition and Fees} \]

---

### Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Parent Tuition</th>
<th>$1.58 Billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Learning Centers</td>
<td>$1.52 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Child Care Homes</td>
<td>$58 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia
### Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

#### Total State and Federal Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCDF - Child Care Subsidies</td>
<td>$218.1 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCDF - Quality Initiatives</td>
<td>$12.8 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start and Early Head Start</td>
<td>$191.2 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia's Pre-K Program</td>
<td>$293.8 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Adult Care Food Program</td>
<td>$111.3 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summer Food Service Program</td>
<td>$13 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF funds for DFCS Afterschool Care Program</td>
<td>$15.4 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Total Gross Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parent Tuition</td>
<td>$1.58 Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal and State Funding</td>
<td>$856 Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable Contributions</td>
<td>$17 Million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total gross receipts is the sum of tuition and fees, federal and state funding, and charitable contributions.
Economic Impact Analysis: Direct Effects

- Early Care and Education: $2.45 billion
- Retail Stores: $2.40 billion
- Building and Garden Supply: $2.97 billion
- Printing: $2.43 billion
- Hotels and Motels: $2.85 billion
- Pharmaceutical Preparation Manufacturing: $2.55 billion

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Economic Impact Analysis

Gross receipts compared to other high demand industries

- Architectural, engineering, and related services
- Management, scientific, and technical consulting services
- Services to buildings and dwellings
- Early care and education
- Home health care services
- Individual and family services

ECE based on survey data. The other industries are baseline IMPLAN Output data.

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia
Economic Impact Analysis: Total Economic Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Effect Gross Receipts</th>
<th>Indirect Effect</th>
<th>Induced Effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2.5 Billion</td>
<td>$.91 Billion</td>
<td>$1.3 Billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dollars of Total Economic Activity Supported Annually in Georgia:

$4,700,000,000

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia
### Economic Impact Analysis

Other measures of the economic impact:

- Serves an estimated 337,024 children and provides child care for approximately 551,941 working parents
- Provides 67,507 jobs in the industry itself and supports an additional 17,454 jobs in other market segments
- Supports approximately $24 billion in parents’ annual earnings through the availability of child care
- Generates $374 million annually in federal tax revenue and $161.7 million in state and local tax revenues

### Economic Impact Analysis

#### Employment Compared to Other Industries in Georgia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Employment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supermarkets and Other Grocery (except Convenience) Stores</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offices of Physicians</td>
<td>63,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance Carriers and Related Activities</td>
<td>67,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Care and Education (IMPLAN Estimate)</td>
<td>69,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other General Merchandise Stores</td>
<td>71,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and Residential Care Facilities</td>
<td>73,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Assistance</td>
<td>75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Manufacturing</td>
<td>77,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ECE number of jobs based on IMPLAN Estimate. The others job counts are based on 2013 U.S. Census County Business Patterns.
Economic Impact Analysis

Conclusions:

– Economic impact is substantial-- \( \$4.7 \) billion total effect
  • \( \$2.45B \) Direct Effect
  • \( \$0.91B \) Indirect Effect
  • \( \$1.33B \) Induced Effect
– Over 337,000 children are served
– More than 551,000 parents are able to engage in the workforce due to the availability of early care and learning centers and family child care homes
– 67,000 people employed in the industry and supports 17,454 more in other industries
– \$374 million in federal tax revenue and \$161.7 million in state and local tax revenues
Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

1. Examine the Data for Education in Georgia
2. Economic Impact of Georgia Non-Graduates
3. Strengthening the Birth to Work Pipeline
4. What Can We Do?
Examine the Data for Education in Georgia

Academic Achievement Milestones

- School Readiness
- Literacy by 3rd Grade
- Numeracy by 8th Grade
- High School Graduation

Workforce and/or College Ready
**School Readiness**

Percent of Children with School Readiness Skills

![Graph showing school readiness skills for different states](image)

**NAEP 4th Grade Reading**

Percent At or Above Proficient

![Graph showing NAEP 4th grade reading proficiency for different years and states](image)

NAEP 8th Grade Math
Percent At or Above Proficient

Georgia High School Graduation Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State High School Graduation Rate</th>
<th>Statewide High School Drop-Outs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>19,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>19,692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>19,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>19,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>77,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Governor’s Office of Student Achievement, State Report Cards.
Percent of ACT Tested High School Graduates Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks - Reading

Source: ACT, National -- The Condition of College and Career Readiness 2015

Percent of ACT Tested High School Graduates Meeting College Readiness Benchmarks - Math

Source: ACT, National -- The Condition of College and Career Readiness 2015
## Economic Impact of Georgia Non-Graduates

### Education Pays

**EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT & EMPLOYMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment Rate*</th>
<th>August 2015</th>
<th>Median Wkly Earnings** (approx. annual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Bachelor’s Degree &amp; Higher</td>
<td>$1,189 ($61,828)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Some college/Associate Degree</td>
<td>$741 ($38,523)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>HS Graduates, No College</td>
<td>$651 ($33,852)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>Less than a High School Diploma</td>
<td>$457 ($23,764)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Table 5. Quartiles of usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers.
**Compounded Impacts of High School Non-Completion**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDIVIDUALS</th>
<th>THE COMMUNITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Lifetime Earnings</td>
<td>Reduced buying power &amp; tax revenues; less economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decreased health status; Higher mortality rates; More criminal activity</td>
<td>Higher health care &amp; criminal justice costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher teen pregnancy rates; Single motherhood</td>
<td>Higher public services costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less voting; Less volunteering</td>
<td>Low rate of community involvement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


---

**Strengthening the Birth to Work Pipeline**
Strengthening the Birth to Work Pipeline

**KEY ISSUE #1**
Early Life Experiences

**KEY ISSUE #2**
Academic Achievement K-12

**KEY ISSUE #3**
Transitions to Work or College

Economic Benefits of Early Education: Perry Preschool Study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No-Program group</th>
<th>Program group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earn $2,000+ monthly</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated HS on time</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never on welfare as adult</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Essential Building Blocks of High Performing States

- Higher Standards
- Rigorous Curriculum
- Clear Accountability System
- Statewide Student Information System
- Leadership Training

The Changing Face of Georgia

2001-2010: Percent Population Increase

- Hispanic: 49%
- Asian: 45%
- Living in poverty: 38%
- African-American: 20%
- All: 16%
- White: 8%
### 4-Year Graduation Rate, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Georgia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Students</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low-Income</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Language Learners</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: The Governor’s Office of Student Achievement, State Report Cards.*

### Georgia Needs:
The Economic Development Pipeline

- **60%** of jobs in 2020 will require some higher education
- **42%** of Georgians currently have a post-secondary degree
- **250,000 new post-secondary graduates by 2025**
The Missing 62%

100 Georgia 9th Graders Enter High School!

73 graduate HS

54 enroll in higher education

38 make it to their sophomore year

Source: Ga DOE 2012-2013 school year, calculations by Atlanta Regional Commission estimates

Georgia’s Future Workforce

1. Increasing demand for highly skilled labor force

2. Changing demographics

3. Increasing academic rigor and expectations

Perfect Storm? Positive Collective Impact?
What Can We Do?

How Will You Insulate the Birth to Work Pipeline?

ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY SERVICES
- Transportation
- Health
- Housing
- Financial

Early Childhood
- Childcare Providers

K – 12 System
- Afterschool Programs
- Civic Opportunities

Post Secondary
- Academic Supports

Work & Career
- Job Training

LEARNING & SOCIAL SUPPORTS

Source: The Forum for Youth Investment
Help Insulate the Pipeline

**Early Childhood**
- Read to children every day: “Talk to Me Baby”
- Encourage participation of your early learning centers: “Quality Rated”

**K – 12 System**
- Leverage partnerships with business and post-secondary — internships and mentoring
- Consider dual enrollment HS/college: “Move on When Ready”
- Pay for Advanced Placement (AP) exams

**Post Secondary**
- Provide internships/apprenticeships
- Participate and support: “Go Back. Move Ahead.”

Aligning Educational Strategies for Collective Impact

**Random Acts of Improvement**

**Partially Aligned Acts of Improvement**

**Aligned Acts of Improvement**
Connect with us

Twitter: @GAPartnership

Facebook: Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education

Instagram: @GAPARTNERSHIP

LinkedIn: Georgia Partnership for Excellence in Education

Website: www.gpee.org

---

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

Business and Advocacy Response: Call to Action

Mindy Binderman and Hanah Goldberg, GEEARS
Local Chamber of Commerce Representative
Introduction of Industry-Level Findings

Kristie Lewis
Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning

Early Education Industry

• In Georgia, the industry generally refers to the following:
  – Child care learning centers
  – Family child care homes
  – Group child care homes
  – Early Head Start and Head Start
  – Georgia’s Pre-K Program
  – Exempt care
  – Family, Friend, and Neighbor care
Early Education Industry

- Industry is a mixture of private business, not-for-profits, and public education.
- Many programs rely on public funds, charitable contributions, and tuition.
- Industry cannot be viewed from a K-12 lens:
  - Varying Regulations
  - Parent Choice
  - Public and philanthropic support

Industry-Level Findings

Dr. Theresa Wright
University of Georgia
Presentation Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Our role in the study</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Methods and response rates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact of the Recession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Rated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key findings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Surveyed providers across Georgia to supply important data not available elsewhere for the economic impact analysis.

Provided an industry profile highlighting its complex contributions to the economy.
Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Methodology:

- Reviewed 2008 survey instruments
- Designed separate survey instruments (center, family, and school system)
- Surveyed licensed/regulated providers:
  - Early care and education centers
  - Group child care homes
  - Early Head Start and Head Start sites
  - Military early care and education centers
  - Family child care homes
  - Local school systems with Georgia’s Pre-K programs

Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Survey Response Rates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provider Type</th>
<th>Surveys Sent</th>
<th>No Response</th>
<th>Surveys Returned</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center-based Care</td>
<td>3,254</td>
<td>1,758</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Child Care Homes</td>
<td>2,308</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-based Care</td>
<td>170 (771)</td>
<td>46 (172)</td>
<td>124 (599)</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,333</td>
<td>3,065</td>
<td>3,268</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Timeline

Survey first mailed October 24, 2014
Survey collection closed April 30, 2015
## Study Overview and Results: The Survey

### Children Served:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Enrollments</th>
<th>Percent Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 weeks – 12 months</td>
<td>129,104</td>
<td>20,218</td>
<td>15.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year old</td>
<td>129,915</td>
<td>32,168</td>
<td>24.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years old</td>
<td>132,990</td>
<td>33,166</td>
<td>24.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years old</td>
<td>133,811</td>
<td>58,367</td>
<td>43.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years old</td>
<td>136,855</td>
<td>118,497</td>
<td>86.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5–13 (school age)</td>
<td>1,269,071</td>
<td>74,608</td>
<td>5.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

### Study Overview and Results: The Survey

### Survey Respondents:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Center-based Programs</th>
<th>Family Child Care Homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average current enrollment</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% offering weekend care</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% offering evening care</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual infant tuition &amp; fees</td>
<td>$7,280</td>
<td>$5,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia
### Study Overview and Results: The Survey

#### Median Weekly Tuition and Fees: Center-based Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Other Urban</th>
<th>Metro Atlanta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 weeks – 12 months</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$119*</td>
<td>$178*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year old</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$113</td>
<td>$167*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years old</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$110</td>
<td>$160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years old</td>
<td>$90</td>
<td>$108</td>
<td>$150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years old</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years old</td>
<td>$60</td>
<td>$73</td>
<td>$89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–13 years old</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$65</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average median value

#### Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia

---

### Study Overview and Results: The Survey

#### Median Weekly Tuition and Fees: FCCH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Other Urban</th>
<th>Metro Atlanta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 weeks – 12 months</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$100</td>
<td>$133*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year old</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$98*</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 years old</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$95</td>
<td>$125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 years old</td>
<td>$80</td>
<td>$93</td>
<td>$120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years old</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$85</td>
<td>$110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 years old</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6–13 years old</td>
<td>$65</td>
<td>$70</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average median value

---

#### Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia
Study Overview and Results: The Survey

The Workforce:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Center-based Programs</th>
<th>Family Child Care Homes</th>
<th>School-based Programs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median number of employees</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of lead teachers (bachelor’s degree or higher)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of lead teachers (associate's degree)</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>&lt; 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of female lead infant teachers</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of female lead Georgia Pre-K teachers</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Hourly Wage: Centers

- Center Administrators/Directors: $15.40
- Lead Teachers: $12.30
- Assistant Teachers: $8.85

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia
Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Impact of Recession:

- Decreased enrollment
- Put off some maintenance and repairs
- Often waived late fees
- Put off replacing materials
- Put off facility improvements
- Problems with staff morale
- Offered more discounts to families

Recession Recovery:

- Enrollment has improved
- Able to improve facilities
- Able to replace materials
- Staff morale has improved
- Better able to maintain facilities
- Staff turnover has increased
- Offered fewer discounts to families
Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Benefits of Quality Rated:

- Improves teaching practices
- Helps in replacing materials/equipment
- Self/staff feel more professional
- Improves family engagement
- Tiered reimbursement helps us serve families
- Helps recruit families

Quality Rated Benefit/Cost Comparison:

- Benefits exceed costs
- Benefits and costs are approximately equal
- Costs exceed benefits
- Too early in the program to say

Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Georgia
Study Overview and Results: The Survey

Key Survey Findings:

- Family child care homes much more likely than centers to offer evening, holiday, or weekend care.
- Median weekly fees for infants range between $85 and $133 (family settings) and $90 and $178 (centers).
- Greatest recession challenge for providers was decreased enrollment (for some, enrollment has improved).
- Almost half of participating Quality Rated centers report the benefits of Quality Rated exceed the costs.

Closing

Further information can be found at:

www.decal.ga.gov