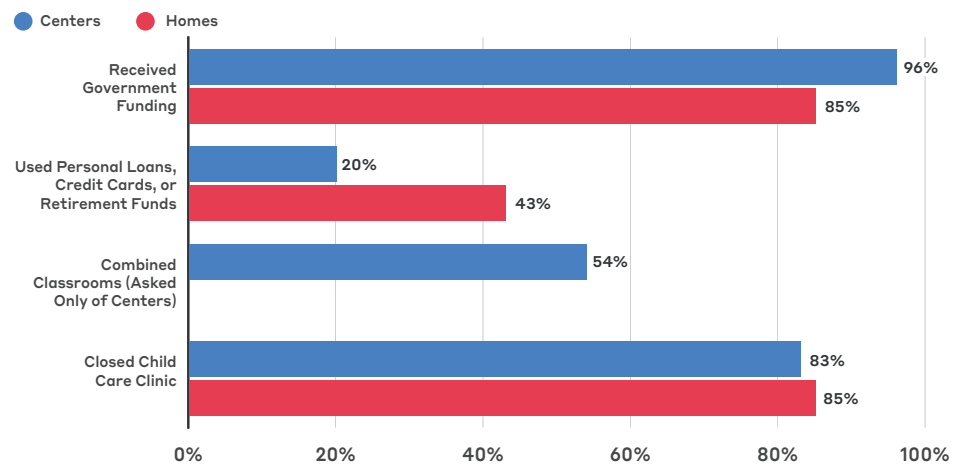


SURVIVING THE PANDEMIC

Child Care Programs in Washington, DC

A study conducted by the Bipartisan Policy Center finds that the COVID-19 relief packages passed by Congress were a lifeline for struggling U.S. child care programs. Nearly all child care providers in the 11-state survey reported using the funds to keep their businesses open during the pandemic. Key findings for the District of Columbia are highlighted below.

Strategies Used by Child Care Centers/Homes in Washington, DC During the Pandemic



Top 3 Reasons Centers Closed

- Government Requirement (48%)
- Other (20%)
- Loss of Enrollment (12%)

Top 3 Reasons Homes Closed

- Government Requirement (36%)
- Other (27%)
- Loss of Teachers, Unable to Hire Replacements (18%)

Top 3 Reasons Centers Combined Classrooms

- Loss of Enrollment (75%)
- Loss of Teachers, Unable to Hire Replacements (13%)
- Other (13%)

About eight in ten (83%) child care centers and 85% of family child care homes (FCC) in DC closed at some point during the pandemic with homes closing for longer, on average (175 days), compared to centers that closed (152 days). Both centers and homes cited government requirements (48% and 36% respectively), other reasons (20% and 27% respectively), and centers cited loss of enrollment (12%) while homes gave loss of teachers and being unable to replace them (18%) as the top three reasons for closing.

Additionally, 54% of centers reported combining classes due to loss of enrollment (75%) and loss of teachers and being unable to replace them (13%) as their main

reasons for doing so. About 20% of centers and 43% of homes reported the use of personal loans, credit cards, or retirement funds to stay afloat.

Most centers (96%) and homes (85%) reported receiving government relief funding during the pandemic. On average, centers received \$114,624 (median \$88,314) and homes received \$11,320 (median \$8,278) to help them to continue operating. Centers reported spending the money to pay teachers, pay the rent/mortgage, or to pay other essential support staff, while homes mainly spent the money to pay rent/mortgage, to pay assistants, and for facility maintenance or modification.

Uses of Government Relief Funding for Centers and Homes in Washington, DC

	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
Pay Teachers and Other Classroom Staff	62%	N/A
Pay Other Essential Support Staff (Centers)/ Assistants (Homes)	5%	19%
Pay Rent/Mortgage	20%	38%
Pay for Facility Maintenance or Modifications	3%	17%
Pay for Personal Protective Equipment	4%	13%
Create Socially Distanced Space for Children and Staff	4%	13%
Start/Resume Mental Health Services to Children and Staff	3%	<1%
Pay for Activities	0%	0%

THE PANDEMIC'S IMPACT

Enrollment: In the District of Columbia, between March 2020 and May 2022, enrollment declined in centers by 21.38% and by 26.03% in homes. Enrollment declined across all age groups among centers and homes.

Enrollment in Centers and Homes in Washington, DC

Centers				
	Mar - 20	May - 22	Change	% Change
Infants/Toddler (Birth-2)	19.62	15.12	-4.50	-22.95%
3 to 5 Years Old	17.91	14.53	-3.38	-18.87%
Before and After School (School-Age)	0.18	0.00	-0.18	-100.00%
Total Capacity	37.71	29.65	-8.06	-21.38%

Homes				
	Mar - 20	May - 22	Change	% Change
Infants/Toddler (Birth-2)	3.14	2.57	-0.6	-18.18%
3 to 5 Years Old	2.14	0.57	-1.6	-73.33%
Before and After School (School-Age)	1.29	1.71	0.4	33.33%
Total Capacity	6.57	4.86	-1.7	-26.03%

Staffing: In DC, between March 2020 and May 2022, there was a decline in the number of teaching and other staff. These declines were most pronounced among other staff and assistant teachers.

Average Number of Staff

	Mar - 20	May - 22	Change	% Change
Lead Teacher	4.24	3.85	-0.39	-9.26%
Assistant Teacher	5.20	4.53	-0.67	-12.80%
Center Director or Assistant Director	1.60	1.44	-0.17	-10.41%
Other staff	1.29	0.88	-0.41	-31.45%

Methodology of 11-State Survey:

The Bipartisan Policy Center worked with Well World Solutions to conduct a survey of child care centers and family child care homes in 11 states to better understand how child care programs weathered the COVID-19 pandemic and how they used the federal government's pandemic-related stimulus funding. The survey was fielded from June 14-30, 2022. The MOE was +/- 19% for centers and +/- 26% for homes in Washington DC. For more information on the methodology, see the full report.

In May 2022, the average number of openings in centers was 1.63 for lead teachers and 1.94 for assistant teachers. The table below provides more details.

Average Number of Openings in Centers in Washington, DC

Lead Teachers	
Total	1.63
Infant/Toddler	1.07
3- to 5- Year Olds	0.56
Before and After School	0.00

Assistant Teachers	
Total	1.94
Infant/Toddler	1.20
3- to 5- Year Olds	0.65
Before and After School	0.09

Total Openings	
Infant/Toddler	2.27
3- to 5- Year Olds	1.21
Before and After School	0.09

Strategies used by centers hiring new staff, offering included, child tuition discounts or waivers for staff, higher wages, and access to scholarships to obtain a higher education degree. For retaining staff, centers offered child tuition discounts or waivers for staff, part-time or flexible schedules and access to scholarships to obtain a higher education degree. Their biggest competitor for staff was public schools.

About seven in ten home-based providers (71%) have staff – and 17% said retaining staff was “very difficult”.

CONCLUSION

The pandemic exposed fundamental flaws in the child care market. COVID-19 relief funding kept the child care market afloat, but as we emerge from the pandemic, we must address the flaws in the business model so that child care can survive and our economy can fully recover. We need to examine the true costs of child care and determine how to ensure the country has a stable, high-quantity system that meets the needs of all concerned—parents, children, businesses, and our education system. Child care provides a public good. Congress and our nation needs to ensure every parent has access to safe, affordable, quality child care.