In 2018, the Bipartisan Policy Center examined how states oversee federal and state funding dedicated to early childhood education, or ECE, programs. Now in 2021, we revisit each state system to understand enacted improvements and emerging challenges in state governance.

As the country adjusts to a new reality of work and home life amid the pandemic, American families are faced with the challenge of finding and affording quality child care, now more than ever. Early learning operates within a fragile business model, in which services cost more than most families can afford to pay. For this reason, states must administer funding with efficiency and effectiveness to ensure families are able to access programs and to maximize the reach of federal and state investments.

States are now responsible to distributing recent COVID-19 relief funding for child care—allocated through three successive relief packages by Congress in 2020—in addition to established funding streams that support multiple early childhood programs. The relief packages are intended to stabilize the fragile system that challenged access to affordable, reliable care. State governments are tasked with coordinating and combining the many different ECE funding streams allocated to them.

For all but one federal program, governors have wide discretion with regard to the administration and coordination of early childhood funding. The Bipartisan Policy Center set out to re-examine the issues of state governance, coordination, and integration by reviewing how states are meeting requirements set by federal statutes and agencies, as well as how states are capitalizing on the opportunity to create efficiency through their governance structures.

With this in mind, BPC is making recommendations at the federal and state level with an eye towards further reducing duplication and improving results for families. These recommendations are summarized in the full report. The following summarizes the findings for Georgia.

More state data, including funding levels and demographic information, can be found at https://bipartisanpolicy.org/report/national-child-care/.

Creating a Coordinated, Integrated Early Care and Education System: State Early Childhood Administration

In 2018, the Bipartisan Policy Center examined how states oversee federal and state funding dedicated to early childhood education, or ECE, programs. Now in 2021, we revisit each state system to understand enacted improvements and emerging challenges in state governance.

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STRENGTHS OF GEORGIA’S EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

- Georgia administers four programs - the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP); the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF); Head Start Collaboration Office; and state Pre-K - under one agency, which improves efficiency and cost-effectiveness of monitoring and oversight.
- Georgia was awarded an Early Head Start - Child Care Partnership grant, which integrates Early Head Start services and resources into child care settings, aligns child care standards with Early Head Start Performance Standards, and creates opportunities for improving outcomes for children and families.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GEORGIA’S EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION SYSTEM

- Facilitate cross-agency communication to ensure seamless coordination and transition for IDEA Part C (infants/toddlers) and Part B, Section 619 (3-5 year olds).
- Ensure the State Advisory Council for Early Education and Care, mandated by the Improving Head Start for School Readiness Act of 2007, is fulfilling its required activities, including conducting a statewide needs assessment on the quality and availability of early care and learning programs.
Flow of Federal Early Childhood Funds: Georgia

**KEY:**
- Funding mandated for State Departments of Education
- Funding provided directly to local organizations
- State does not receive funding

### Georgia Office of the Governor

#### Department of Health and Human Services
- Office of Head Start
- Office of Child Care
- Office of Family Assistance

#### Department of Agriculture
- Food & Nutrition Service
- Child Care Services
- Quality Innovations and Partnerships

#### Department of Education
- Office of Postsecondary Education
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services

#### Department of Early Care and Learning
- SAC
- Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS)
- CCDF-Subsidy
- Head Start Collaboration Office
- Child Care Services
  - Licensing
  - CCDF
- Quality Innovations and Partnerships
  - Quality Rated
  - Early Head Start- Child Care Partnership
  - CCDF
- Pre-K and Instructional Supports
- State Pre-K
- Finance and Administration
  - CCDF

#### State Advisory Council (SAC)
The Children’s Cabinet consists of all state agency heads that work with children as well as select community, philanthropic, education, and business stakeholders. The Cabinet coordinates policies and resources to improve outcomes for children and families. It provides unique leadership on child welfare and juvenile justice issues in Georgia by identifying state strategic priorities, then developing initiatives in response.

#### Local Institutions
- Early Head Start-Child Care Partnership
  - Grants to local organizations
- Local Head Start Programs

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**Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS)**
Quality Rated has three levels with higher levels indicating higher levels of quality. The QRIS is statewide and participation is required for providers who accept subsidy and voluntary for others.
### ECE Funding in Georgia

#### Funding from Nine GAO-Identified Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2019 Funding</th>
<th>FY 2020 Funding</th>
<th>FY 2021 Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCDF Expenditure</td>
<td>$363,673,325</td>
<td>$470,750,313.76</td>
<td>$2,314,430,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from TANF</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head Start Allocation</td>
<td>$241,459,177</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part C, Allocation (infant/toddler)</td>
<td>$14,714,893</td>
<td>$14,932,168</td>
<td>$21,887,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part B, Section 619 Allocation (3–5 years)</td>
<td>$10,213,058</td>
<td>$10,283,561</td>
<td>$15,495,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCAMPIS Grants</td>
<td>$628,200</td>
<td>$628,200</td>
<td>$798,239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Additional ECE Funding Streams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2019 Funding</th>
<th>FY 2020 Funding</th>
<th>FY 2021 Funding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TANF Child Care Expenditure (Direct)</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$22,182,651</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANF Pre-K / Head Start Expenditure</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CACFP Allocation</td>
<td>$123,202,811</td>
<td>$95,416,416</td>
<td>$97,508,286</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BPC Reviewed

BPC reviewed the following federally-funded programs to assess the efficiency and integration of Georgia’s early care and education system.

- Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)
- Head Start
- Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS)
- Early Intervention Program for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities (IDEA Part C)
- Preschool Development Grants (PDG)
- Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities (IDEA Part B, Section 619)
- Promise Neighborhoods
- Striving Readers Comprehensive Literacy
- Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- Early Head Start – Child Care Partnership (EHS-CCP)
- Race to the Top, Early Learning Challenge

### Number of Children Under Age 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 3</td>
<td>353,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3–4 YEARS OLD</td>
<td>272,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 YEARS OLD</td>
<td>137,746</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percentage of Children in Poverty

20.2%