Georgia's young children are educated and cared for in a variety of programs and settings, ranging from child care centers to family child care homes to relative-provided care to nannies or babysitters. The state's early care and education landscape is diverse and complex, with programs varying widely by type, funding source, nonprofit status, and oversight. Families sometimes combine different types of part-time and full-time care to meet their needs. Together, the child care options below support the early learning and healthy development of Georgia's youngest learners.

**GEORGIA'S EARLY CARE & EDUCATION LANDSCAPE**

Licensed programs are monitored at least twice a year by DECAL to measure whether they meet over 400 child health and safety rules. Eligible, licensed programs can elect to participate in Georgia's Quality Rated system that assesses program quality. Programs that are Quality Rated have demonstrated a commitment to go above and beyond licensure standards and receive a one-, two-, or three-star rating based on the demonstration of best practices (e.g., ratios, staff credentials, curriculum, etc.).

The **Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL)** is responsible for meeting the child care and early education needs of Georgia's children and their families, including licensing child care and administering key programs such as Georgia's Pre-K Program, Georgia's Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS) program, and Quality Rated.

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In many parts of the state, demand for child care, particularly for infants and toddlers, outpaces supply. Roughly 500,000 children under the age of six need child care in Georgia.
Childcare in Georgia is largely privately funded through parent fees, with the average yearly infant tuition exceeding in-state tuition at a four-year public college. Some local, state, and federal initiatives exist to support access to early learning programs, including:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Delivery Model</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia’s Pre-K</strong></td>
<td>Georgia’s four-year-olds regardless of parental income (subject to available seats)</td>
<td>Typically serves approximately 60% of the state’s four-year-olds (~80,500 at the end of the 2018-19 school year, with a wait list of 4,630)</td>
<td>Utilizes a mixed delivery system, with classrooms in both child care centers and public schools</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Childcare &amp; Parent Services (CAPS)</strong></td>
<td>Primarily federally funded through the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), which includes a required state match</td>
<td>Family eligibility is set at or below 50% of the state median income based on family size. Parents must also participate in approved work/education activities.</td>
<td>Families make their own decisions about what type of care is best for their child based on their needs and availability at participating programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head Start &amp; Early Head Start</strong></td>
<td>Head Start serves children ages four and five; Early Head Start serves infants and toddlers as well as pregnant women. Family eligibility is set at or below 100% of the federal poverty level.</td>
<td>~19,700 children are enrolled in Head Start and ~4,800 are enrolled in Early Head Start.</td>
<td>Services include education, health, mental health, and family supports through center-based or family child care programs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Georgia’s early care and education landscape provides essential services for Georgia’s youngest learners while allowing parents to advance their careers and provide for their families. Yet many families face barriers in affording and accessing care that meets their needs. Continuous and increased support for programs such as Georgia’s Pre-K, CAPS, and Head Start will help ensure Georgia’s youngest learners are prepared for school and future success.

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2. Economic Policy Institute, The Cost of Child Care in Georgia. (October 2020)
3. Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (September 2019)
4. Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (July 2020)
5. Center for Law and Social Policy, Inequitable Access to Child Care Subsidies (April 2019) 

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