

# Child Care Stabilization Snapshot for OREGON

The COVID-19 pandemic created significant hardships for working families and for child care providers caring for young children. In response, historic federal investments were made to help prevent an already fragile early care and education (ECE) system from collapsing. Since March 2020, Congress has allocated over \$52 billion to states to help stabilize child care and support families with young children. Specific funding mechanisms have included:

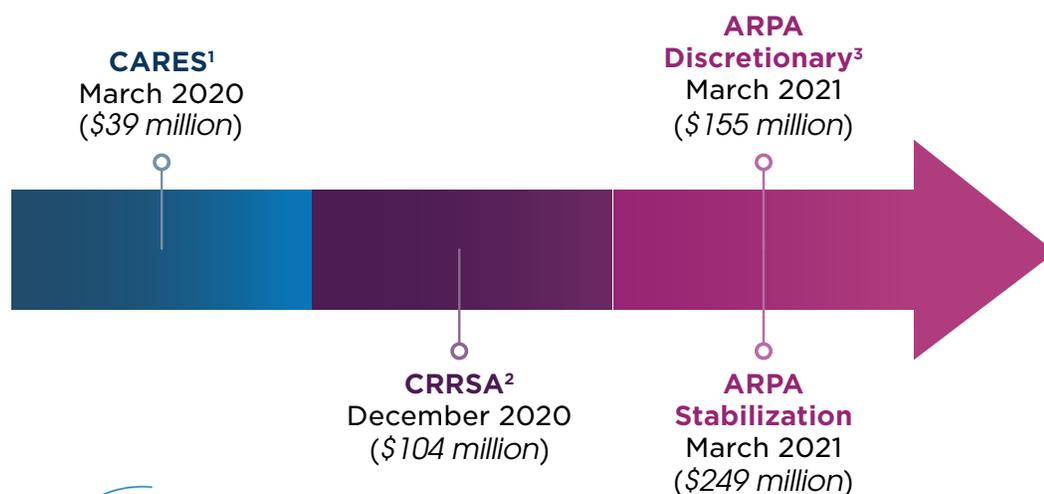
- The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act
- The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act
- The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)

Funding was intended to support a range of activities—including expanded access to child care assistance for working families and support for child care providers to avoid closure—to prevent the loss of essential child care infrastructure needed to support families returning to work and children’s learning. As states and territories approach the end of these funds, it is important to track whether families and child care systems are returning to pre-pandemic levels of child care access and supply and what additional investments state leaders may need to avoid future collapse.

This data profile for Oregon provides a snapshot of the amount of COVID-19 funding received, how it was used, and trends in parental workforce participation, income levels, work disruptions due to child care needs, child care subsidy receipt, child care supply, and wages for child care workers.

Total federal funding for Oregon: **\$547 million**

## Timeline



Child Trends conducted a national scan of how states used COVID-19 relief funds to support families and child care programs during the pandemic. The scan included policy changes to expand financial support to child care programs, serve more families, provide mental health supports, and improve the referral systems needed to connect families with services. This section highlights these uses, the number of direct grants to child care programs, and the allocation of state funding to supplement federal funding or continue child care stabilization policies.

## How Oregon uses COVID Funds<sup>4</sup>

- Reduce/Waive family co-payments/fees
- Increase reimbursement rates
- Expand eligibility criteria
- Payment based on enrollment not attendance
- Improve information systems and/or enhanced referrals to help families identify care
- Payments continued during closures
- Provide mental health consultation services
- Financial support to workforce members

## Stabilization Grants Received by Child Care Providers by Type of Care<sup>5</sup>

Number of providers that received a grant	
Total programs	3,235
Center-based programs	920
Home-based programs	2,185
Other	130
Average grant amount received	
Center-based programs	\$174,800
Home-based programs	\$33,200

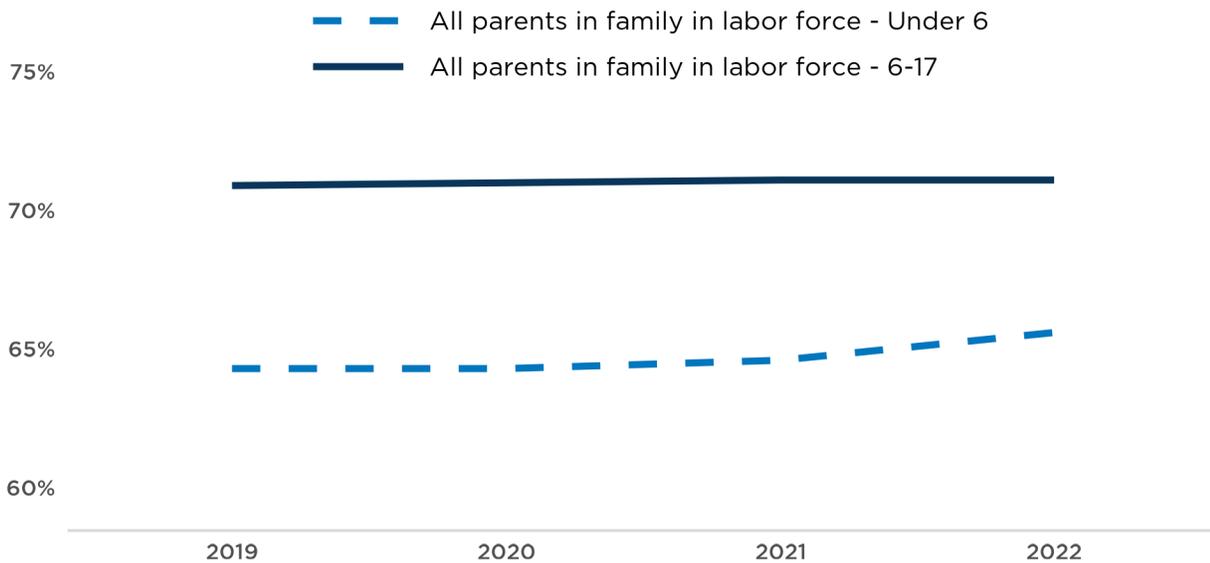
### Increase Funding to Supplement or Continue Child Care Stabilization Policies<sup>6</sup>

- Yes     No

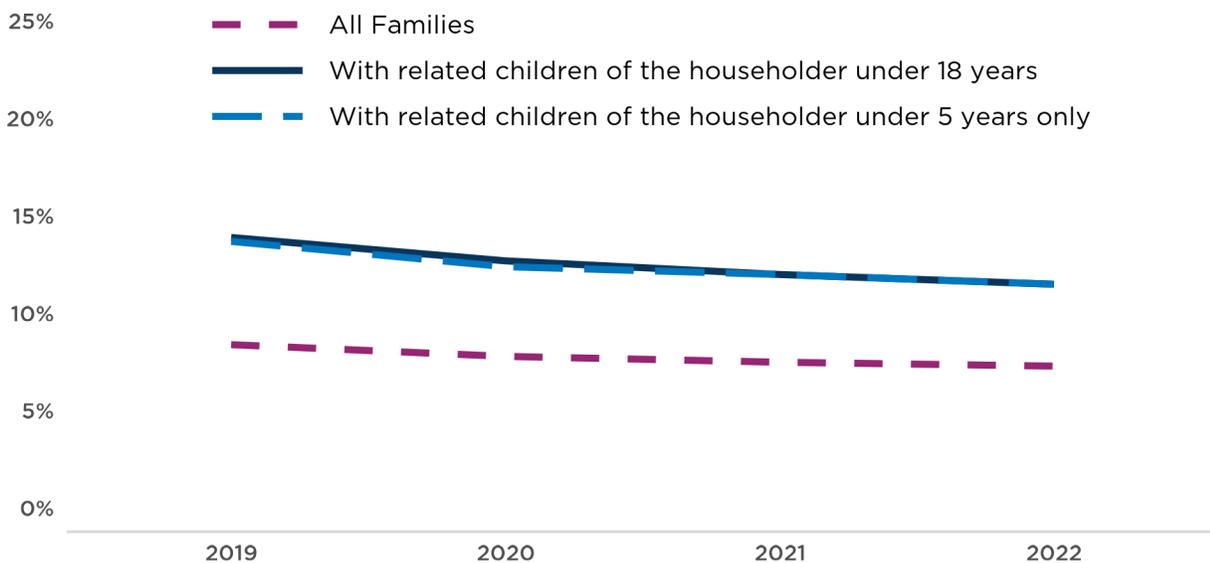
# Children and Families<sup>7</sup>

A key goal of pandemic-era COVID-19 funds was to stabilize the child care industry. Stabilization is defined as the process of reaching a level of child care access and supply that does not fall below pre-pandemic levels. The following charts and tables show changes in families' workforce participation, income levels, work disruptions due to child care, receipt of child care subsidies, child care supply, and workforce wages from 2019 to 2022.

## Percentage of children with working parents



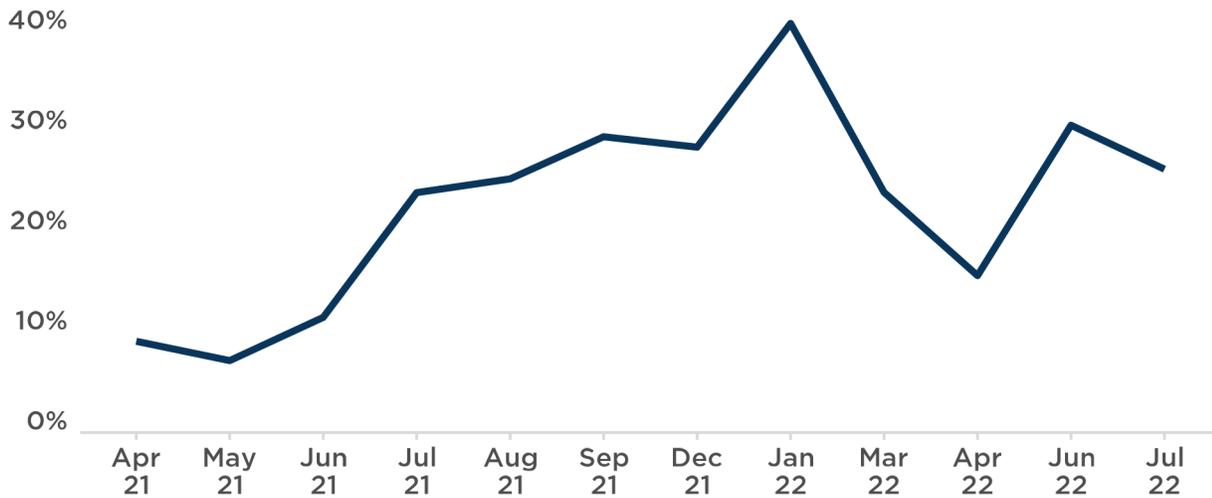
## Percentage of families living in poverty



# Percentage of Parents Experiencing Child Care Disruptions During COVID-19<sup>8</sup>

Not all months and years had data available. Only changes between available dates are shown.

## Percentage of parents that experienced child care disruptions

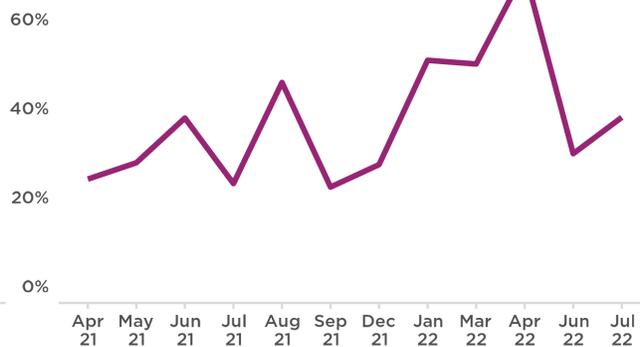


## How parents responded to child care disruptions

Took unpaid leave



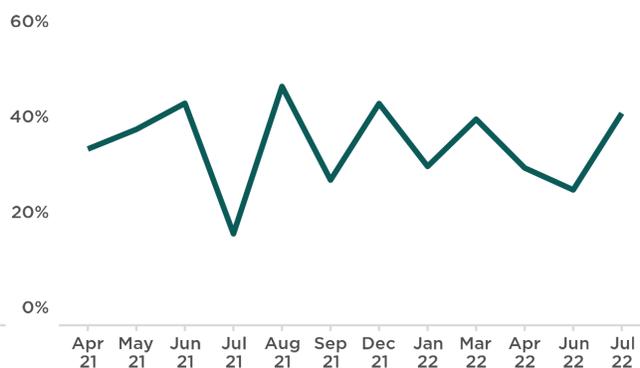
Cut works hours



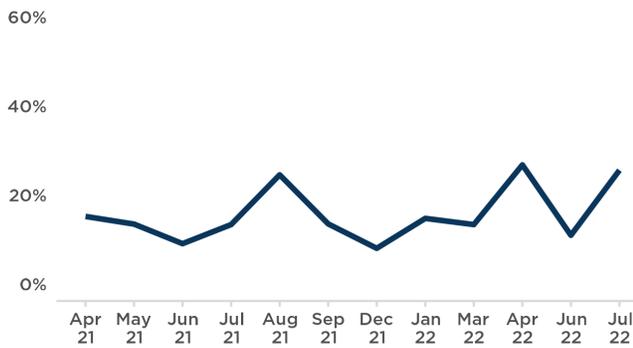
Took paid leave



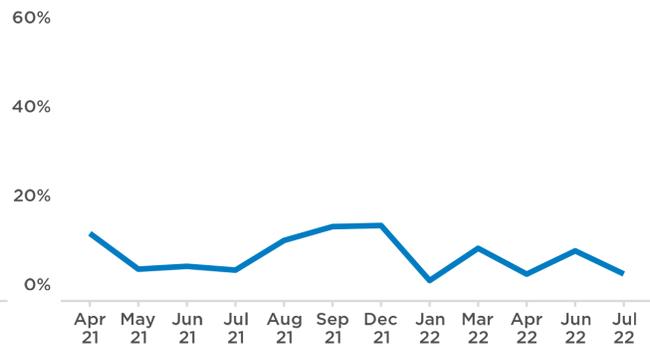
Supervised child(ren) while working



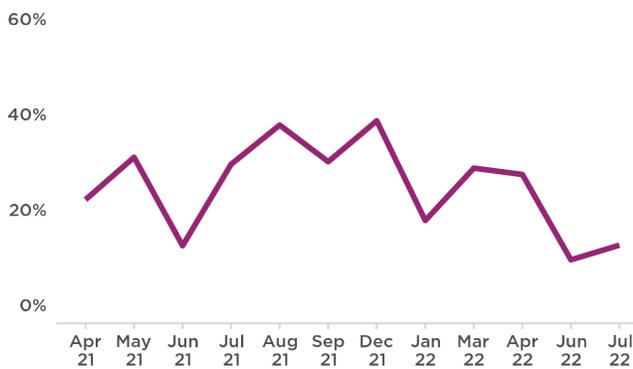
Left job



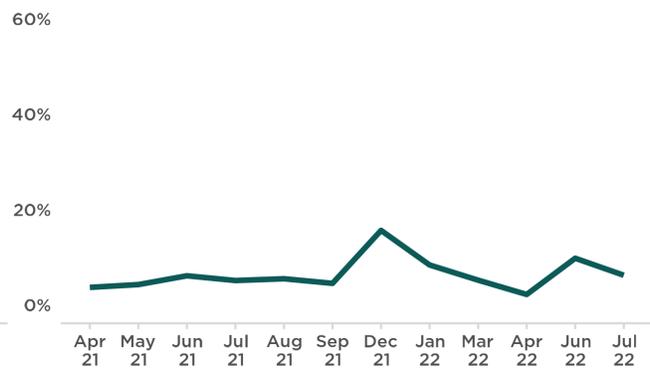
Lost job



Did not look for work



Other responses



## Children and Families Served Through CCDBG Child Care Subsidies in Oregon<sup>9</sup>

	FY2019 (final)	FY2020 (prelim)	FY2021 (prelim)	Difference
Estimated Families	7,300	7,500	7,500	▲ 200
Estimated Children	13,000	12,500	13,000	NA 0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Latino	28%	28%	28%	0%
Non-Latino	72%	72%	72%	0%
Native American/ Alaska Native	2%	2%	2%	0%
Asian	1%	1%	1%	0%
Black/African American	12%	11%	10%	▼ -2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	1%	1%	1%	0%
White	79%	80%	83%	▲ 4%
Multi-Racial	5%	5%	5%	0%

	FY2019 (final)	FY2020 (prelim)	FY2021 (prelim)	Difference
<b>Age of Child</b>				
0 to < 1 yr	5%	4%	3%	▼ -2%
1 yr to < 2 yrs	10%	9%	7%	▼ -3%
2 yrs to < 3 yrs	12%	12%	10%	▼ -2%
3 yrs to < 4 yrs	13%	13%	13%	0%
4 yrs to < 5 yrs	13%	13%	13%	0%
5 yrs to < 6 yrs	11%	11%	12%	▲ 1%
6 yrs+	36%	37%	41%	▲ 5%
<b>Copayments</b>				
Families with a Copay	41%	11%	0%	▼ -41%
Mean Copay as Percentage of Income	13%	6%	11%	▼ -2%

## Child Care Supply & Workforce Wage Changes<sup>10</sup>

	2019	2020	2021	2022	Difference
<b>Supply</b>					
Center Based - Licensed	1,313	1,217	1,278	1,328	▲ 15
Center Based - License Exempt	501	565	535	160	▼ -341
Family Child Care - Licensed	2,487	2,332	2,122	2,137	▼ -350
Family Child Care - License Exempt	1,555	1,691	1,374	1,487	▼ -68
In-Home Care	802	968	739	830	▲ 28
Total Programs	6,658	6,773	6,048	5,942	▼ -716
<b>Wages<sup>11,12,13,14</sup></b>					
Annual Mean Wage	\$27,990	\$29,750	\$32,880	\$34,610	▲ \$6620

## References

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