

# Why Quality Child Care Matters to Employers in Virginia

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## Why should employers care about child care?

- Employees with safe, reliable, quality child care are less likely to miss days of work due to child care related challenges.
- Employees with safe, reliable, quality child care are more likely to be able to focus on their work without the anxiety of worrying about their children while they are at work.
- Parents with quality child care know that their children are in a safe setting that promotes their children's healthy development.
- Children who are in a quality child care setting are more likely to start school ready to succeed. And, children who start school ready to learn are more likely to perform at grade level, less likely to drop out of school, and more likely to become part of a strong workforce in the future.

## Quality Child Care and Low-Income Families

- Quality child care matters for the healthy development of *all* children with working parents. However, studies show that low-income children benefit the most from quality child care settings.
- Research shows that low-income mothers who are provided state and federal child care subsidies are more likely to work (and work 40 hours per week) than their peers who do not receive assistance.<sup>1</sup>
- In Virginia, more than 16% of children under age 5 are living in poverty. More than 33% of single mothers raising children under age 5 are living in poverty.<sup>2</sup>

## Average Price of Child Care in Virginia

In Virginia, the average annual price of child care in 2015 was:

- \$12,220 for center-based infant care
- \$9,256 for center-based preschool care
- \$10,088 for family child care home based infant care
- \$8,164 for family child care home based preschool-age care

Source: Child Care Aware of America (2016)

More than 402,000 children under age 6 in Virginia have working parents.<sup>3</sup> The cost of care is a struggle for many families, particularly for those with more than one young child.

## Employers Can Help

Employers can help families by letting them know about:

**The Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC)**, a federal credit for working parents worth up to \$1,050 for one child and \$2,100 for two children based on family income and expenses for child care.<sup>4</sup>

### **Income Exclusion for Dependent Care.**

Employers may offer employees a Dependent Care Assistance Plan (DCAP), which allows employees to exclude from income up to \$5,000 annually to be used for child care purposes (i.e., for children under age 13 or for the care of a disabled child).<sup>5</sup>

Families can take the dependent care tax credit or use the income exclusion but may not combine these benefits.

## Employer Sponsored Child Care:

Employers can receive a tax credit equal to 25% of qualified expenses for employee child care and 10% of expenses for child care resource and referral services for employees.<sup>6</sup>

Qualified child care expenses include: (1) costs paid or incurred: to acquire, construct, rehabilitate or expand property that is used for an employer's child care facility; (2) for the operation of an employer's child care program, including the costs of training and compensation for employees working in the child care program (and scholarship programs); or (3) contracts with a child care program to provide child care services for employees of the employer. Programs must meet applicable state and local laws and regulations. Such programs must have open enrollment to employees of

the employer, not discriminate in favor of highly paid employees, and at least 30% of the children enrolled must be dependents of the employer's employees.

Qualified child care resource and referral services are amounts paid or incurred under a contract to provide child care resource and referral services to employees of the employer.

**For employers, child care is a two generation strategy. Employers can help their employees access quality child care to promote workforce stability. Employers can help children, leading to a more skilled workforce in the future.**

## Fast Facts About Quality Child Care and Early Childhood Development:

- [Early language and literacy development](#)
- [Early Brain Development](#)
- [Preschool Programs Can Boost School Readiness](#)
- [The 30 Million Word Gap](#)
- [Research by the Harvard Center on the Developing Child](#)

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<sup>1</sup> Marshall, N.L., Robeson, W.W., Roberts, J.R. & Dennehy, J. (2013). *Child Care for Low-Income Families*. Wellesley Centers for Women. <http://www.wcwoonline.org/pdf/SubsidyStudyOverview.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Demographic Profile Data, Table DP03. Selected Economic Characteristics. 2015 ACS 1 Year Estimates. [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_15\\_1YR\\_DP03&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_1YR_DP03&prodType=table)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau. Table B23008. Age of Own Children Under 18 Years in Families and Subfamilies by Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents Universe, 2015 ACS 1 Year Estimates. [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_15\\_1YR\\_B23008&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_1YR_B23008&prodType=table)

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Publication 503, "Child and Dependent Care Expenses," 2016, <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p503.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Publication 15-B, "Employer's Tax Guide to Fringe Benefits," 2016, <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p15b.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, Form 8882, Credit for Employer-Provided Child Care Facilities and Services. <https://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/f8882.pdf>