

Welcome

Restrooms: At the end of the hallway past the elevators and stairs

This meeting will be recorded and posted on the Commission website (www.vecf.org/eccecommission).



ADDITIONAL DATA ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

**Virginia Commission on Early
Childhood Care and Education**

November 1, 2024



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TODAY'S PRESENTATION

Objective:

Provide update on policy analysis on attendance, enrollment, and parental demand for state-funded early childhood care and education (ECCE).

Areas Covered:

- Attendance
- Parent Contributions on a Scale
- Parental Demand Update
 - Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI) Enrollment and Historical Trends
 - November 1 Wait List Update
 - Commission Requests
- Key Take-Aways from Data Analysis

Attendance

FOCUS ON ATTENDANCE

Improving attendance can help maximize existing slots. This is important now because:

1. Pre-pandemic data suggests better attendance rates for both CCSP and K-12.
2. VQB5 shows programs meet quality expectations and promote positive child outcomes.
3. Having a waitlist means there are other children who could more fully use that slot.

Attending a quality early childhood experience may reduce longer-term chronic absenteeism.

- Studies have found that children who attend licensed child care and center-based prekindergarten have lower rates of absenteeism in kindergarten as well as later grades:
 - A 2015 study using a nationally representative sample found that children who attend center-based care for prekindergarten had 20% lower odds of chronic absenteeism in kindergarten.
 - A study on child care subsidy recipients in Illinois found that children using subsidies to attend licensed child care had lower rates of absenteeism in seventh and eighth grades, demonstrating a lasting effect.

CCSP: ATTENDANCE

- CCSP is currently pay-based-on-attendance and families must swipe an electronic card daily.
 - Federal regulations require Virginia to shift to pay-by-enrollment by Summer 2026.
- **Families can receive up to 60 paid absent days per child per year.**
 - This flexibility was added in 2023 to address the need to shift to pay-by-enrollment and to ensure stability and consistency for private providers.
- Current attendance tracking system is antiquated and VDOE is procuring a new system (KinderSystems) that is used by other states. Project will kick off in December of 2024 with a 12-month implementation period. New features include:
 - An online portal that enables families and providers the ability to access and record information themselves.
 - Ability for families to enter attendance on a mobile device discreetly versus the current swipe card.
 - Ability to facilitate attendance tracking, either together with or separate from payment processing.

NEED TO RETURN TO PRE-PANDEMIC NORMS

Using a threshold of 10% or more of days, children participating in CCSP now are more chronically absent than they were pre-pandemic.

CCSP	2018-2019 (FY19)	2021-2022 (FY22)	2023-2024 (FY24)
# of Children Chronically Absent	2,910	9,297	8,805
% of Children Chronically Absent	13.6%	31.5%	20.5%
Median Number of Paid Absences (Among chronically absent children)	33	39	37
Median Number of Paid Absences (For all children with absences)	9	15	11

- In comparison, chart below includes chronic absenteeism for elementary school:

Chronic Absenteeism by Grade	2018-2019	2021-2022	2023-2024
Kindergarten	12.4	23.77	19.11
1	9.1	18.9	15.1
2	7.6	16.46	13.04
3	6.8	15.34	11.71
4	7.0	15.01	11.54
5	7.2	15.08	11.6

Note: Chronic absences is defined as missing more than 26 days in a year, based on 10% of potential child care days missed (52 weeks x 5 days = 260 potential days of child care in a year). Absences are independent of number of authorized days.

MD AND VPI: ATTENDANCE

Background on MD:

- MD is pay-by-enrollment with formal policies to encourage regular attendance and specific requirements for ensuring slots are not left vacant.
- After 15 explained absences, the site must notify their Ready Region and VECF.
- After 5 consecutive unexplained absence days, the site must contact the family and notify their regional coordinator. After 10 consecutive unexplained absence days, families are reminded of expectations and are notified of disenrollment after 15 consecutive unexplained absences.
- After 15 consecutive unexplained absences, the child is disenrolled and slot is filled within 30 days.

Background on VPI:

- VPI is pay-by-enrollment based on student record collection at 3 points during the year.
- All students must have a State Testing Identification (STI) number and be reported in 3 VDOE Student Record Collection (SRC) reporting cycles: Fall, Spring and End of Year.
- School divisions and partners are expected to collect VPI attendance data, develop strategies for improving attendance, and conduct outreach with VPI students and their families if there are concerns about regular attendance.

Parent Contributions – Additional Data

PARENTAL COPAYMENT: REMINDERS

- Virginia currently has a flat rate per-child with a 7% cap and copayments are waived for families at or below 100% FPL. **As a result, Virginia families are contributing an average of 2.6% of gross income** (3.3% for all families that actually have a copayment which excludes families below the poverty line).
- According to JLARC, the average copayment in 2018 was \$82/month. Current average copayment is \$77/month although household income limit is now federal max (85% of SMI).
- Federal regulations:
 - Require copayments and set a cap of 7% of gross income.
 - Encourage sliding scale to ensure affordability, noting that states can waive co-payments for families at or below 150% of FPL, families with children in foster/kinship care, families with children with disabilities, families experiencing homelessness, and children enrolled in Head Start or Early Head Start.
 - States may not increase co-payments during the 12-month eligibility period and must reduce co-payments if there is a reduction in earnings.
- Changing the current copayment policy for Child Care Subsidy, Mixed Delivery and/or VPI requires a change to Virginia's Biennial Budget.

CCSP OPTIONS: INCREASE COPAYS, SERVE MORE KIDS

Up to 3,030 birth-to-five slots could be funded with additional parental contributions.

Income Threshold	# of Families	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)			Additional \$ (Annual)			Additional CCSP Birth-to-Five Slots (Annual)		
		A) Baseline	b) Double Current Rate	C) 7% for All	A) Baseline	b) Double Current Rate	C) 7% for All	A) Baseline	B) Double Current Rate	C) 7% for All
0-100% FPL	19,592	\$2	\$5	\$47	NA	\$543,795	\$8,156,928	NA	720	1,315
101-150% FPL	8,432	\$93	\$163	\$183	NA	\$5,460,673	\$7,020,866	NA	310	566
151-200% FPL	7,607	\$90	\$180	\$239	NA	\$4,785,599	\$10,486,093	NA	280	510
201-250% FPL	4,804	\$163	\$286	\$303	NA	\$5,467,044	\$6,222,652	NA	177	322
251-300% FPL	2,903	\$167	\$336	\$382	NA	\$3,357,139	\$5,774,278	NA	107	195
301-350% FPL	1,707	\$241	\$421	\$453	NA	\$2,842,829	\$3,348,221	NA	63	115
350% FPL - 85% SMI	115	\$182	\$363	\$403	NA	\$144,407	\$234,660	NA	3	7
Total	45,159	\$77 \$123^	\$140	\$180	NA	\$22,601,486	\$41,243,697	NA	1,660	3,030
			Total Copayments		\$29,680,869	\$52,282,355	\$70,924,567			

^Overall average when 0-100% FPL is removed

REQUEST: 3% TO 6% ON A SCALE PLUS OPTIONS

Commission requested impact by % point on a scale. Details are in Appendix.

Copayment Structure	Additional CCSP Birth-to-Five Slots (Annual)
3% for All	55
4% for All	800
5% for All	1,545
6% for All	2,290

- **Commission expressed interest in combining options (7% for households above poverty line and \$5/month for households below poverty line) which would provide an additional 2,435 birth-to-five slots.**
- In comparison, the Double Current Rate + \$5 structure would result in copayments that are approximately 5% of household income on average. This is 775 fewer slots than the option above but also requires far less operational change.

QUESTIONS?

Member Table Discussions

VPI Enrollment

UPDATE ON VPI ENROLLMENT

Actual VPI enrollment for FY25 reflects only **79% of the formula**, **82% of the requested slots** and **93% of the budgeted slots**. This means *up to* \$9 million may be reallocated.

	Formula Slots	Budgeted Slots	Unmet Requests	As % of Demand (Slots+Unmet Requests)	Actual Enrollment	As a % of Budget Slots	Waitlists *
FY2023	27,797	26,181	0	0%	22,444	86%	NA
FY2024	27,578	26,923	0	0%	23,038	86%	NA
FY2025	29,400	24,842	3,397	12%	23,133	93%	8,975

Formula Slots is all slots based on initial allocation of formula and only includes 4 year olds.

Budgeted slots is all slots that were granted via reallocation each year as of July based on \$\$ available in the Biennial Budget.

Unmet requests is the difference between what divisions requested by May 15 and what they were reallocated.

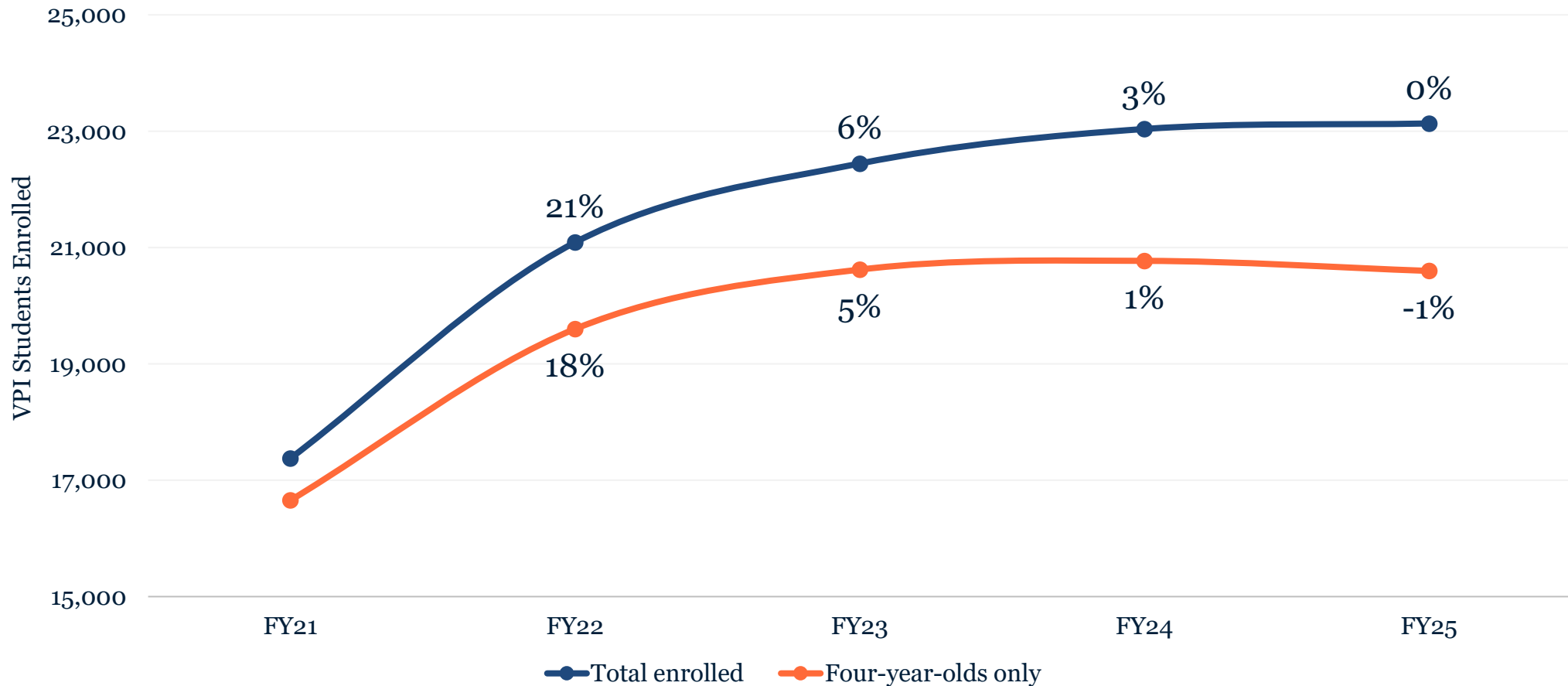
Actual enrollment for FY23 and FY24 is student enrollment as of September 30 + late enrollment.

For FY25, actual enrollment is as of October 30. FY25 numbers are not finalized, data under revision for some divisions.

**Waitlists are reported by divisions although they do NOT necessarily represent actual families/children that have been determined eligible.*

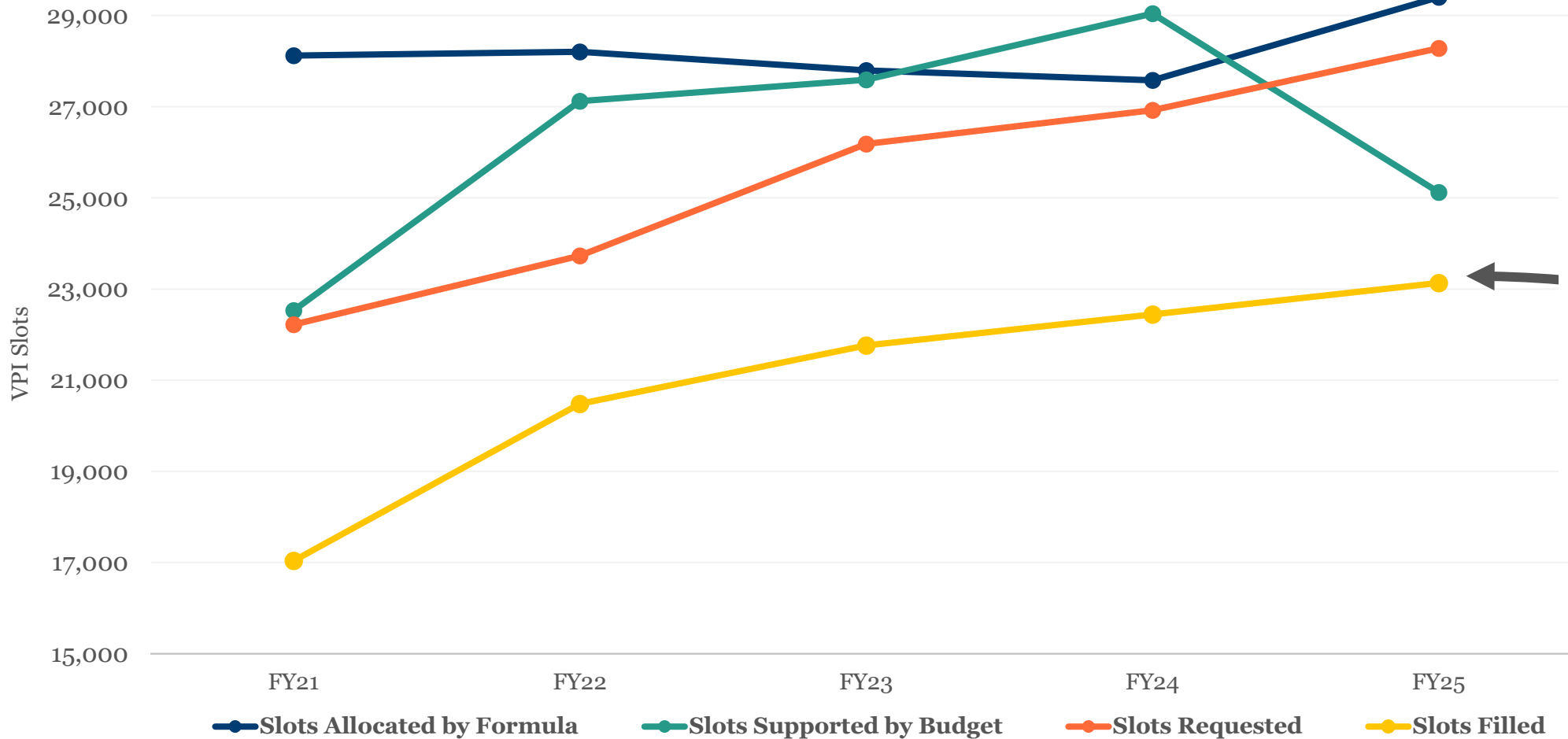
VPI ACTUAL GROWTH OVER TIME

VPI enrollment grew rapidly after pandemic drops but has flattened.



Note: FY25 numbers reflect enrollment as of September 31; all other years reflect enrollment as of December 31. FY25 data not finalized.

VPI FORMULA VS. ACTUAL ENROLLMENT



Yellow line suggests historical growth may better predict VPI demand than division requests.

Note: Formula-allocated slots are for four-year-olds only. Slots supported by budget, requested, and filled include both four- and three-year-old slots.

Update on Waitlists: Family Demand for ECCE

GREATER DEMAND FROM WORKING FAMILIES

As of end of October, the greatest unmet parental demand is for public-private options that serve working families. Chart below reflects updates for all 3 programs.

- Growth in CCSP waitlists suggests that growing demand from working families for full-day, full-year options in private ECCE settings such as child care or family child care.
- VPI number reflects actual enrollment with 1,709 slots currently unused. As a reminder, VPI waitlist numbers may not reflect actual families in need now.
- Based on preliminary analysis of duplicate waitlist cases, there appears to be very little overlap across CCSP and MD waitlists (<5%).

Program	CCSP	MD	VPI
Total Demand (Slots + Waitlists)	53,848	3,526	23,133
Setting	Private (Child Care or Family Child Care) 71%		Public (School)* 29%

CCSP – UPDATE ON WAITLISTS AS OF OCT. 27

CCSP waitlists have continued to increase, but rate of growth is slowing.

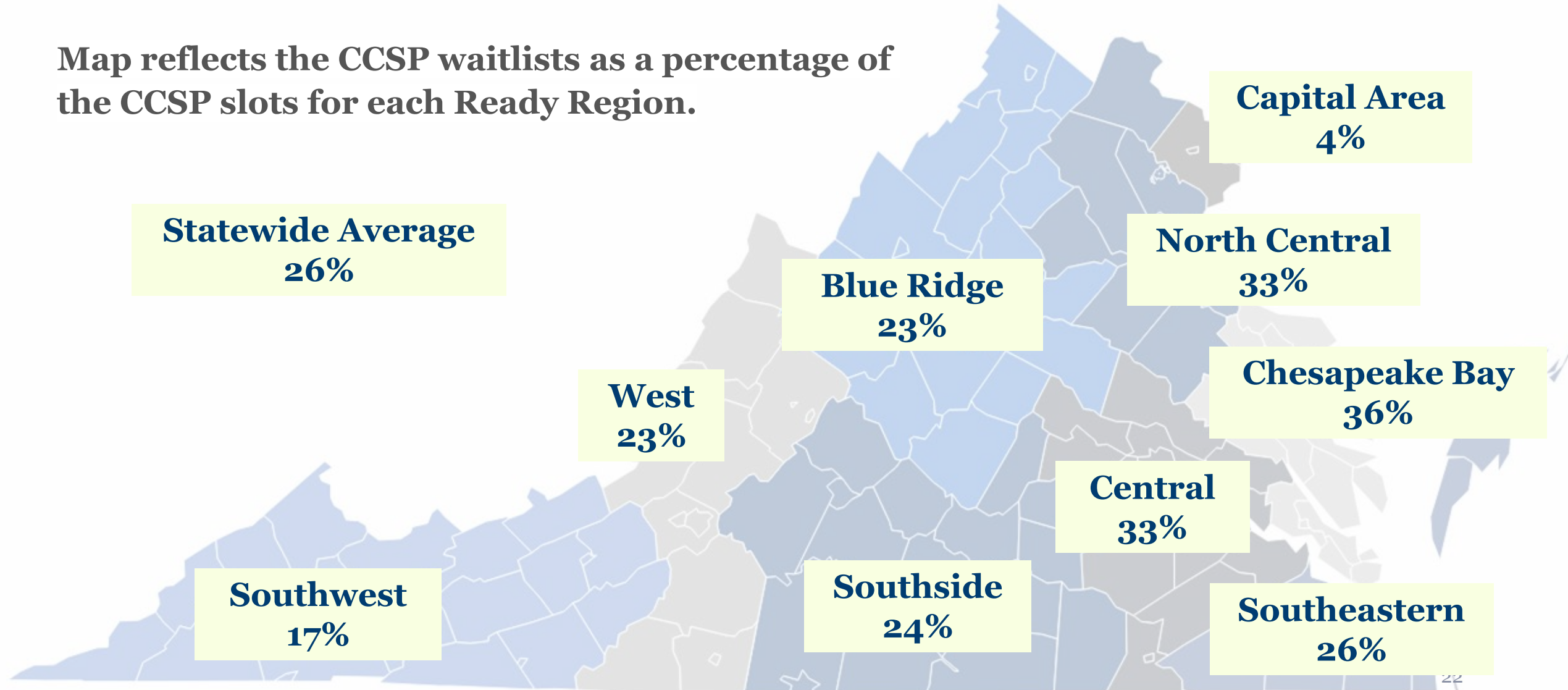
- Localities (Local Departments of Social Services) began establishing waitlists as of July 1.
- Data was not measured at statewide level until July 28.
- As of Oct. 27, there are 11,129 children on CCSP waitlists including school-age children. This represents 26% of total slots (42,719).

Age	# Children on Waitlists	As % of Waitlist
Infant/Toddler	4,653	42%
Preschool	3,254	29%
Birth – Five Subtotal	7,907	71%
School Age Subtotal (6-13)	3,222	29%

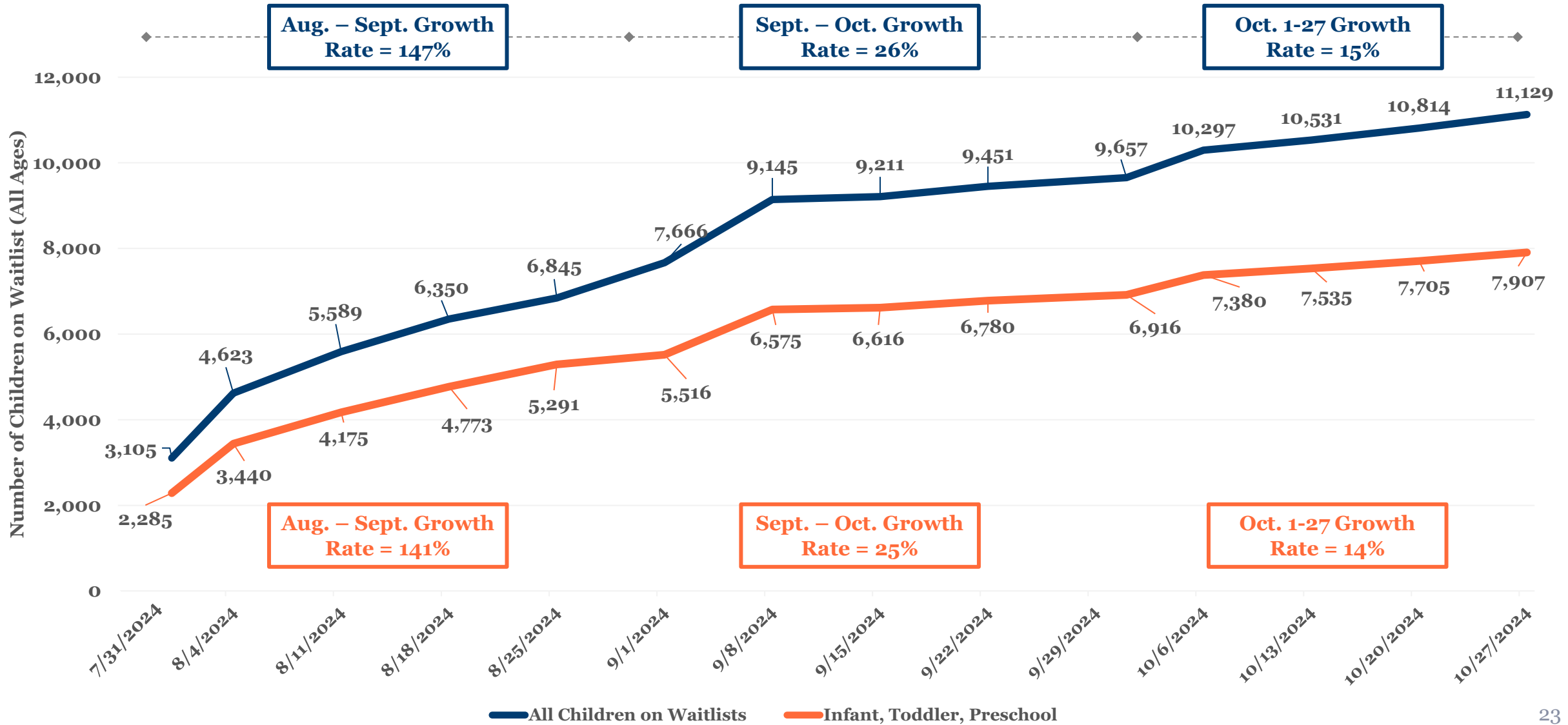
- Waitlists are maintained at the local level; 71% (94 of 133) localities have a waitlist.
- CCSP month-to-month waitlist growth rate has slowed to 15%. See chart on later slide.

CCSP WAITLIST IMPACT VARIES BY REGION

Map reflects the CCSP waitlists as a percentage of the CCSP slots for each Ready Region.



CCSP WAITLISTS GROW AT SLIGHTLY SLOWER RATE



REQUEST: WHERE CCSP FAMILIES WORK

Industry	% of Families	Top Employers*
Health	35%	Sentara Health, Care Advantage (in home care support), Bon Secours Health, Anthem Elevance Health, Riverside Health System, Maximus
Education including Child Care	17%	97 out of 131 School Divisions, KinderCare, The Goddard School, The Merit School, Mountain View Christian School, Hanover Academy, University of Richmond, University of Virginia
Other (e.g., Manufacturing, Construction, Agriculture, Utilities)	17%	Huntington Ingalls, Dominion Energy, Smithfield Foods, Wells Fargo, Capital One, Cornerstone Building Brands, Perdue Farms
Retail	14%	Amazon (largest single employer) , Walmart, Food Lion, CVS, Walgreens
Accommodation/Food Services	10%	McDonalds, Chick-Fil-A, Wawa, Wendy's
Government	7%	US Postal Service, US Dept. of Veteran Affairs, 98 Local Governments' Offices/Departments (Public Works, Emergency Communications, Circuit and District Court, Social Services, Health Department)

REQUEST: FAMILY COMPOSITION FOR CCSP

40% of school-age children who participate in CCSP are in households with birth-to-five children.

Type of Household	Number	Percent
Cases with Only Young Children (ages 0-5, not in kindergarten)	9,739	32.1%
Cases with Only School-Age Children	8,343	27.5%
Cases with Young Children and School-Age Children	12,269	40.4%
Total Cases (not children)	30,351	100%

MD – UPDATE ON WAITLISTS

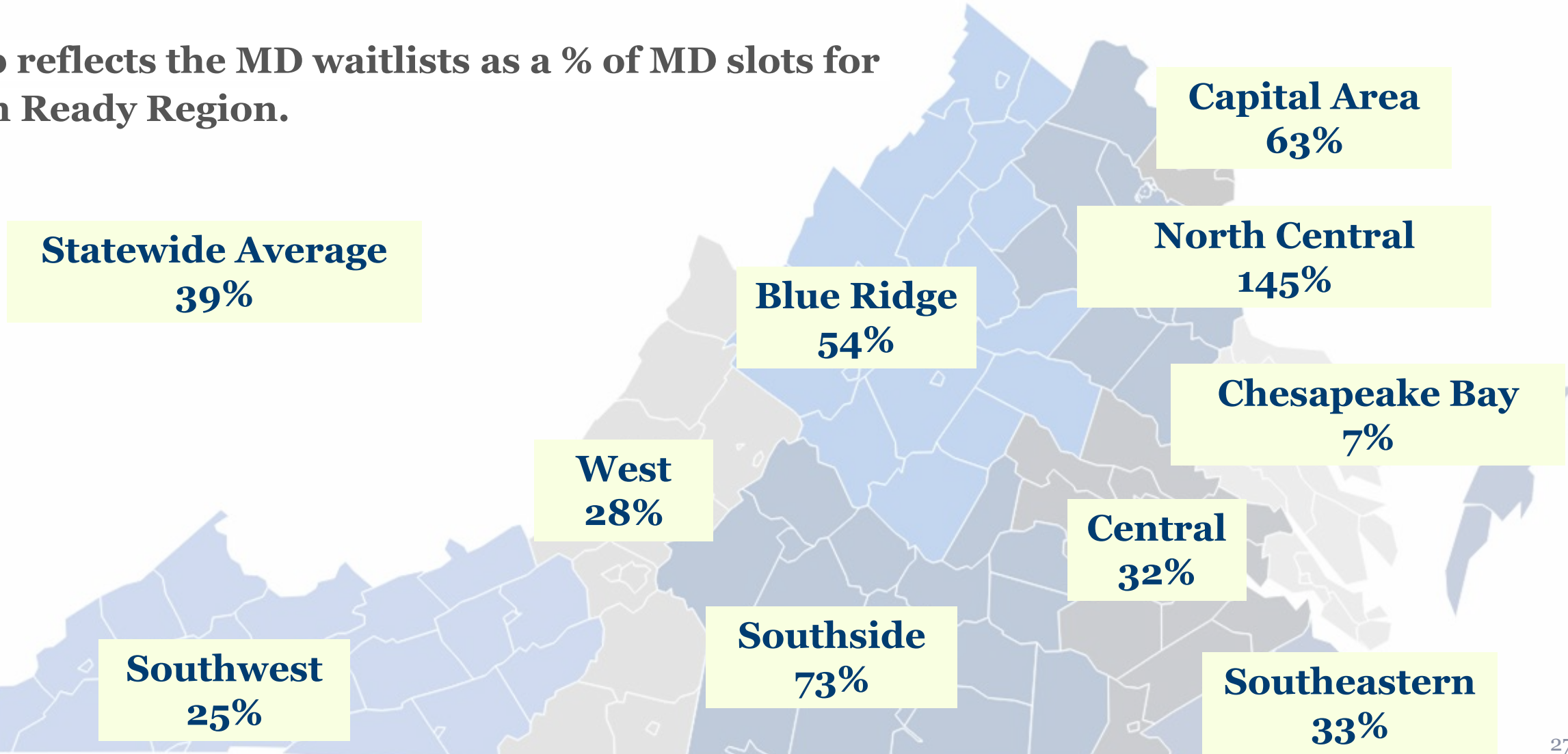
- Ready Regions began establishing waitlists as of July 1.
- As of October 30, all 9 Regions have waitlists with a total of 996 children on waitlists:

Age	Children on Waitlists	As % of Waitlists	As % of Demand (2,530+Waitlist)
Infant/Toddler	606	61%	17%
Preschool	390	39%	11%

- This represents 39% of total MD slots. Note that initial estimates indicated 2,100+ children on waitlist. Current number is dynamic and accounts for family eligibility as compared to interest.
- Ready Regions and Mixed Delivery Sites complete monthly reporting throughout year:
 - Vacancies are filled within 30 days, or they may be reallocated to another site.
 - Each family on the waitlist must complete screening to ensure eligibility.
 - Sites also report the current waitlist for all children at their site 3 times a year.
- Based on preliminary analysis of duplicate waitlist cases, there appears to be very little overlap across CCSP and MD waitlists (<5%).

PER-CAPITA IMPACT VARIES BY REGION

Map reflects the MD waitlists as a % of MD slots for each Ready Region.



SUMMARY OF RESPONSE TO DATA INSIGHTS

On Family Demand and Waitlists:

- Addressing waitlist(s) of actual, eligible working families with birth to five children is top priority.

On Family Copayments:

- To maximize limited ECCE funds, reasonable increases to family copayments should be considered while recognizing that federal regulations set a cap of 7% of household income.
- Different approaches can be used for different income levels; Virginia should consider setting a lower rate (less than 7%) for families that are in the most need (e.g., under 100% FPL).
- Slots that are made available as a result of higher copayments should be prioritized for birth-to-five children.

On Job Search:

- Reasonable limits (e.g., 90 days) on how long a parent can search for work (with flexibility for extraordinary circumstances) helps ensure that slots go to those families and children who need them most.

On Attendance:

- Children who attend ECCE regularly benefit more and limited slots should go to those families who ensure their children attend. At the same time, private providers need consistent and predictable revenue.

On Innovation:

- Government funding is limited. It is important to pursue innovative approaches to more sustainably fund ECCE with multiple sources (e.g., business, philanthropy, etc.).

QUESTIONS?

Member Table Discussions

APPENDIX

INCOME CHARTS

Persons in Family/ Household	Federal Poverty Guideline (Annual)	85% of State Median Income (Entry limit for families with young children; Exit Limit for all families)	
		Annual	Monthly
1	\$15,060	\$59,230	\$4,936
2	\$20,440	\$77,455	\$6,455
3	\$25,820	\$95,680	\$7,973
4	\$31,200	\$113,904	\$9,492
5	\$36,580	\$132,129	\$11,011
6	\$41,960	\$150,354	\$12,529
7	\$47,340	\$153,771	\$12,814
8	\$52,720	\$157,188	\$13,099
9	\$58,100	\$160,605	\$13,384
10	\$63,480	\$164,022	\$13,669
11	\$68,860	\$167,439	\$13,953
12	\$74,240	\$170,856	\$14,238
13	\$79,620	\$174,274	\$14,523
14	\$85,000	\$177,691	\$14,808
15	\$90,380	\$181,108	\$15,092

All guidelines effective 10/1/2024.

- FPL Guidelines from US ASPE: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines>;
- SMI Guidelines from US HHS – ACF: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocs/COMM_LIHEAP_IM%202024-02_Att4SMITable_o.pdf

CURRENT COPAYMENT SCALE

Income Threshold	Monthly Fee per Child
0-100% FPG	\$0
101-200% FPG	\$60
201-300% FPG	\$120
301% FPG-85% SMI	\$180

Monthly family copayments reflect the total of fees for each child participating in the CCSP up to three children, not to exceed 7% of family income.

Copayment scale has been in effect since January 1, 2023.

NO-CHANGE ESTIMATE FOR FY26

Baseline = FY26 CCSP estimates if there are no changes to copayment policy.

Income Threshold	Number of Families (Birth – Age 13)	Official Copay per Child (Monthly)	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**
0-100% FPL	19,592	\$0	\$2	\$470,208	\$362,530
101-150% FPL	8,432	\$60	\$93	\$9,409,720	\$7,254,894
151-200% FPL	7,607	\$60	\$90	\$8,215,152	\$6,333,882
201-250% FPL	4,804	\$90	\$163	\$9,396,815	\$7,244,944
251-300% FPL	2,903	\$90	\$167	\$5,817,298	\$4,485,137
301-350% FPL	1,707	\$180	\$241	\$4,936,747	\$3,806,232
350% FPL - 85% SMI	115	\$180	\$182	\$250,648	\$193,249
Grand Total	45,159	-	\$77 \$123[^]	\$38,496,588	\$29,680,869

Notes: Estimate uses actual copayment data on family size, copayment amount, etc. from FY2024 and prorates the number of children served up to the Biennial Budget slots (45,159). *Actual varies based on actual number of eligible children per household. **~\$8.8 million difference between what could be collected using point-in-time income estimates and what will be collected due to variation in income, usage and federal restrictions. [^]Overall average when 0-100% FPL is removed

DOUBLE COPAYMENTS TO SERVE MORE KIDS

Up to 1,660 birth-to-five CCSP slots could be supported if current copayments were doubled (up to 7%) and families under 100% FPL were charged a \$5/month.

Income Threshold	Number of Families (Birth – Age 13)	Copay per Child (Monthly)	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots***
0-100% FPL	19,592	\$5**	-	\$1,175,519	\$906,325	720
101-150% FPL*	8,432	\$120	\$163	\$16,492,305	\$12,715,567	310
151-200% FPL	7,607	\$120	\$158	\$14,422,155	\$11,119,481	280
201-250% FPL*	4,804	\$180	\$286	\$16,487,663	\$12,711,988	177
251-300% FPL	2,903	\$180	\$292	\$10,171,564	\$7,842,276	107
301-350% FPL*	1,707	\$360	\$421	\$8,623,944	\$6,649,061	63
350% FPL - 85% SMI	115	\$360	\$318	\$437,945	\$337,656	3
Grand Total	45,159	-	\$140	\$67,811,096	\$52,282,355	1,660

Notes: Estimate uses actual copayment data on family size, copayment amount, etc. from FY2024 and prorates the number of children served up to the Biennial Budget slots (45,159). *Actual varies based on actual number of eligible children per household. **~\$15.5 million difference between what could be collected using point-in-time income estimates and what will be collected due to variation in income, usage and federal restrictions. ***Birth-to-five slots are priority and first to come off waitlists.

INCREASE TO 7% FOR ALL TO SERVE MOST KIDS

Up to 3,030 birth-to-five CCSP slots could be funded if Virginia shifted to maximum 7% of income for all, including families in poverty, regardless of the number of kids.

- This shift would require technological and operational changes but would be possible as Virginia based copayments on household income prior to the pandemic.

Income Threshold	Number of Families (Birth – Age 13)	Avg. HH Income (Monthly)	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots***
0-100% FPL	19,592	\$676	\$47	\$11,049,881	\$8,519,458	1,315
101-150% FPL	8,432	\$2,620	\$183	\$18,515,901	\$14,275,760	566
151-200% FPL	7,607	\$3,408	\$239	\$21,815,791	\$16,819,975	510
201-250% FPL	4,804	\$4,334	\$303	\$17,467,699	\$13,467,596	322
251-300% FPL	2,903	\$5,460	\$382	\$13,306,635	\$10,259,415	195
301-350% FPL	1,707	\$6,468	\$453	\$9,279,446	\$7,154,453	115
350% FPL - 85% SMI	115	\$5,752	\$403	\$555,006	\$427,909	7
Grand Total	45,159	\$2,567	\$180	\$91,990,359	\$70,924,567	3,030

Notes: Estimate uses actual copayment data on family size, copayment amount, etc. from FY2024 and prorates the number of children served up to the Biennial Budget slots (45,159).
 *Actual varies based on actual number of eligible children per household. **~\$21 million difference between what could be collected using point-in-time income estimates and what will be collected due to variation in income, usage and federal restrictions. ***Birth-to-five slots are the priority and are first to come off the waitlists.

COMBINATION OF \$5/MONTH AND 7% FOR REST

Up to 2,435 birth-to-five CCSP slots could be funded if Virginia shifted to maximum 7% of income for all, except for families in poverty who would pay \$5/month.

- This shift would require technological and operational changes but would be possible as Virginia based copayments on household income prior to the pandemic.

Income Threshold	Number of Families (Birth – Age 13)	Avg. HH Income (Monthly)	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots***
0-100% FPL	19,592	\$676	\$5	\$1,175,519	\$906,325	720
101-150% FPL	8,432	\$2,620	\$183	\$18,515,901	\$14,275,760	566
151-200% FPL	7,607	\$3,408	\$239	\$21,815,791	\$16,819,975	510
201-250% FPL	4,804	\$4,334	\$303	\$17,467,699	\$13,467,596	322
251-300% FPL	2,903	\$5,460	\$382	\$13,306,635	\$10,259,415	195
301-350% FPL	1,707	\$6,468	\$453	\$9,279,446	\$7,154,453	115
350% FPL - 85% SMI	115	\$5,752	\$403	\$555,006	\$427,909	7
Grand Total	45,159	\$2,567	\$152	\$82,115,997	\$63,311,433	2,435

Notes: Estimate uses actual copayment data on family size, copayment amount, etc. from FY2024 and prorates the number of children served up to the Biennial Budget slots (45,159).

*Actual varies based on actual number of eligible children per household. **~\$21 million difference between what could be collected using point-in-time income estimates and what will be collected due to variation in income, usage and federal restrictions. ***Birth-to-five slots are the priority and are first to come off the waitlists.

DETAIL ON COPAYMENT SCALE

3% of Income					4% of Income				
Income Threshold	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount Based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots***	Income Threshold	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount Based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots***
0-100% FPL	20.3	\$4,772,611	\$3,679,683	24	0-100% FPL	27	\$6,347,808	\$4,894,160	347
101-150% FPL	78.6	\$7,953,062	\$6,131,811	10	101-150% FPL	104.8	\$10,604,083	\$8,175,748	149
151-200% FPL	102.2	\$9,329,225	\$7,192,832	9	151-200% FPL	136.3	\$12,442,009	\$9,592,789	135
201-250% FPL	130	\$7,494,240	\$5,778,059	6	201-250% FPL	173.4	\$9,996,163	\$7,707,042	85
251-300% FPL	163.8	\$5,706,137	\$4,399,431	4	251-300% FPL	218.4	\$7,608,182	\$5,865,909	51
301-350% FPL	194	\$3,973,896	\$3,063,874	2	301-350% FPL	258.7	\$5,299,211	\$4,085,692	30
350% FPL - 85% SMI	172.6	\$238,188	\$183,643	0	350% FPL - 85% SMI	230.1	\$317,538	\$244,822	2
Grand Total	77	\$39,467,359	\$30,429,334	55	Grand Total	102.7	\$52,614,995	\$40,566,161	800
5% of Income					6% of Income				
Income Threshold	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount Based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots***	Income Threshold	Actual Average Copay Charged per Family (Monthly)*	"Maximum" Amount Based on Income (Annual)	Actual Amount Expected (Annual)**	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots***
0-100% FPL	33.8	\$7,946,515	\$6,126,763	670	0-100% FPL	40.5	\$9,521,712	\$7,341,240	993
101-150% FPL	131	\$13,255,104	\$10,219,685	289	101-150% FPL	157.2	\$15,906,125	\$12,263,622	428
151-200% FPL	170.4	\$15,554,794	\$11,992,746	260	151-200% FPL	204.5	\$18,667,578	\$14,392,703	386
201-250% FPL	216.7	\$12,492,322	\$9,631,580	164	201-250% FPL	260	\$14,988,480	\$11,556,118	244
251-300% FPL	273	\$9,510,228	\$7,332,386	99	251-300% FPL	327.6	\$11,412,274	\$8,798,863	147
301-350% FPL	323.4	\$6,624,526	\$5,107,509	58	301-350% FPL	388.1	\$7,949,840	\$6,129,327	87
350% FPL - 85% SMI	287.6	\$396,888	\$306,001	4	350% FPL - 85% SMI	345.1	\$476,238	\$367,179	6
Grand Total	128.4	\$65,780,376	\$50,716,670	1,545	Grand Total	154	\$78,922,247	\$60,849,052	2,290

MD OPTIONS: INCREASE COPAYS, SERVE MORE KIDS

An additional 100 birth-to-five MD slots could be supported if current copayments were doubled and families in poverty are charged a \$5/month copayment.

- Collecting copayments is new for MD as of FY25. While income is verified, exact household income is not currently collected. As a result, it cannot yet be determined if doubled copayments would exceed 7% of household income in the table below.
- **Due to data limitations, it is not yet possible to estimate 7% of household income for MD families.** Policy shift is feasible but technical and operational changes would be needed.

Income Threshold	Number of Children	Avg. Copay per Child (Monthly)	Max. Family Copay per Child (Annual)	Maximum Amount (Annual)	Avg. Copay per Child (Monthly)	Maximum Amount (Annual)	Additional Birth-to-Five CCSP Slots
0-100% FPL	1,010	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5*	\$60,620	40
101-200% FPL	1,146	\$55	\$660	\$756,553	\$110	\$1,513,105	45
201-300% FPL	214	\$100	\$1,200	\$257,288	\$200	\$514,576	9
301% FPL - 85% SMI	159	\$150	\$1,800	\$286,155	\$300	\$572,309	6
Grand Total	2,530	\$43 \$72^	-	\$1,299,995	\$85 \$143^	\$2,660,610	100

^Overall average when 0-100% FPL is removed

CCSP WAITLISTS BY LOCALITY AS OF 10/27

(TOTAL = 11,129)

Locality	B-5	School-Age
Amherst County	24	7
Appomattox County	14	3
Arlington County	175	40
Augusta County	55	17
Bath County	4	0
Bedford County	30	18
Bland County	5	4
Botetourt County	2	6
Bristol City	17	4
Buchanan County	1	0
Buena Vista City	2	0
Campbell County	40	19
Carroll County	8	7
Charlotte County	1	0
Charlottesville City	9	3
Chesapeake City	251	142
Chesterfield County	314	121
Clarke County	1	0
Colonial Heights City	17	7
Culpeper County	79	34
Danville City	103	31
Dinwiddie County	23	8
Emporia City	8	5
Fauquier County	30	15
Fluvanna County	14	0
Franklin City	4	0
Franklin County	24	11
Frederick County	66	17
Fredericksburg City	29	21
Galax City	4	0
Gloucester County	19	9
Goochland County	3	1

Locality	B-5	School-Age
Greensville County	7	4
Hampton City	326	124
Hanover County	48	44
Harrisonburg City	6	0
Henrico County	843	416
Henry County	87	38
Hopewell City	65	23
James City County	46	17
King George County	2	0
King William County	23	3
Lancaster County	9	1
Lexington City	2	1
Loudoun County	388	173
Louisa County	49	7
Lynchburg City	188	49
Manassas City	54	14
Manassas Park City	32	5
Martinsville City	25	10
Mecklenburg County	43	8
Montgomery County	34	20
New Kent County	12	9
Newport News City	520	210
Norfolk City	449	256
Northampton County	4	1
Northumberland County	12	1
Norton City	2	0
Orange County	40	6
Page County	2	0
Patrick County	11	0
Petersburg City	28	9
Pittsylvania County	26	16

Locality	B-5	School-Age
Poquoson City	5	2
Portsmouth City	277	114
Prince Edward County	39	14
Prince George County	34	9
Prince William County	599	196
Pulaski County	15	6
Radford City	21	6
Richmond City	586	214
Roanoke City	190	63
Roanoke County	140	68
Rockbridge County	7	4
Rockingham County	61	27
Russell County	15	5
Scott County	1	1
Smyth County	12	10
Southampton County	25	4
Spotsylvania County	200	84
Stafford County	240	94
Staunton City	38	20
Suffolk City	178	78
Surry County	2	0
Sussex County	19	2
Virginia Beach City	184	81
Warren County	45	18
Washington County	53	8
Waynesboro City	33	19
Westmoreland County	26	11
Williamsburg City	11	3
Winchester City	36	11
Wise County	22	4
York County	33	29
TOTAL	7,907	3,222

We are experiencing technical difficulties.

The meeting will resume as soon as possible.

