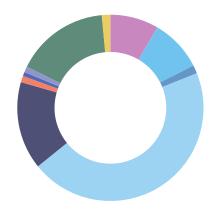


Early Childhood Education in Connecticut



State and federal funding enables more than 34,562 children and families in Connecticut to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Connecticut



\$69.2M • Head Start and Early Head Start²

\$74.4M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³

\$12.4M • CCDBG State Match⁴

\$370.2M • CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES⁵ | CRRSA⁶ | ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization)⁷

\$125.5M • State-Funded Pre-K⁸

\$9.3M • MIECHV⁹

\$6.0M • IDEA Part C10

\$7.6M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 61911

\$133.5M • TANF¹² Early Learning and Care Expenditures¹³

\$11.6M • Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five14

Connecticut Quick Facts

3,296

Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁹

10.89%

Eligible Children Served by Head Start²⁰

1 674

Children Enrolled in Early Head Start²¹

6 77%

Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start²²

7,980

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²³

13.2%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁴ 9,666

Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²⁵

1,105

Families Served by MIECHV²⁶

5,079

Children Served by IDEA Part C²⁷

5,762

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619²⁸

22.59%

Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE²⁹

Early Childhood Education Economic Impact

In addition to the benefits to young children, access to affordable, high-quality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. Child care problems, however, adversely affect both state and national economies. As a direct result of child care issues, the national economy loses upward of \$57 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue. 15

In Connecticut

8.4% of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues.¹⁶

Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 decreased from 73.2% in 2019 to 71.1% in 2021.¹⁷

Nationwide¹⁸

The percent of families that reported difficulty finding space in a home- or center-based program increased dramatically from 22% in December 2021 to 58% in January 2022.

71% of parents report that difficulty finding child care has impacted their ability to work.

Connecticut Early Learning and Care Snapshot



- Population Under Six: 219.063³⁰
- Under Six Living in Poverty: 14.10%³¹
- 71.21% of children under six have all available parents in the workforce³²



- 44% of Connecticut residents live in a "child care desert"³³
- For Hispanics/Latinos and families with low incomes, this percentage is even higher³⁴



- The average price of child care is \$12,909 per year³⁵
- The median household income is \$131,995³⁶



 Met 5.1/10 of NIEER's State Preschool Quality Standards³⁷

High Price of Care38

Too often, the care that is available costs more than families can afford.

Annual Price of Infant Care in Connecticut

Married Parents

Percent of Median Income

\$15,808 per year

Single Parent

47.2%

Home-Based ______ \$11,752 per year

Married Parents

Single Parent

Percent of Median Income





Low Compensation for Early Educators

Despite the critical nature of their work, early educators are among the most underpaid workers in the nation.³⁹

\$12.74 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Connecticut, 43,452 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds.⁴⁰

Of providers who received stabilization grants:41

92%

said funding helped them stay open.

75%

used funds for compensation but still struggle to provide competitive wages and benefits. 46%

used funds to pay debts taken on in the course of the pandemic, including

63%

of those in family child care homes.

1 This figure includes beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood, Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), state-funded Pre-K, and the Individual with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Parts B, Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program.]
2 Head Start Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Center [3 Office of Child Care (OCC) GY2021 CCDF Allocations (Based on, Appropriations) [4 Ibid [5 OCC CARES Act CCDBG Supplemental Funding Allocations for States and Territories [6 OCC Cornavirus, Ressonse and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRBSA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories [7 OCC American, Ressonse and Relief Supplemental Stabilization and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for Standard and Territories [8 National Institute for Early Education Research - State of Preschool 2021 (NIEER) [9 Health Resources and Services.
8 National Institute for Early Education Research - State of Preschool 2021 (NIEER) [9 Health Resources and Services.
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8 National Institute for Early Education Research - State of Preschool 2021 (NIEER) [10 Health Resources and Services.
9 National Institute for Early Education Research - State of Preschool 2021 (NIEER) [10 Health Resources and Services.
18 National Institute for Early Education (ED) [11 Ibid [12 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TAPF)]
19 Grant Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health 2019 [17 Committee for Economic Development (ECD)]
18 Register Survey, March 2022 [19 Office of Head State Preformance Indicator Report (PR)] [20 PR and Use Community (Center)]
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