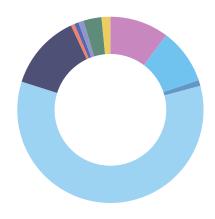


Early Childhood Education in Kansas



State and federal funding enables more than 48,514 children and families in Kansas to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Kansas



\$81.1M • Head Start and Early Head Start²

\$75.8M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³

\$8.2M • CCDBG State Match⁴

\$467.3M • CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES⁵ | CRRSA⁶ | ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization)⁷

\$103.7M • State-Funded Pre-K⁸

\$4.8M • MIECHV⁹

\$6.1M • IDEA Part C¹⁰

\$6.7M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 61911

\$25.0M • TANF¹² Early Learning and Care Expenditures¹³

\$11.6M • Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five14

Kansas Quick Facts

4.693

Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁹

23.07%

Eligible Children Served by Head Start²⁰

2 946

Children Enrolled in Early Head Start²¹

8.63%

Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start²²

7,722

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²³

8.5%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁴ 20,148

Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²⁵

544

Families Served by MIECHV²⁶

4,666

Children Served by IDEA Part C²⁷

7,795

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619²⁸

33.85%

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 Kansas

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

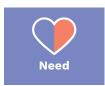
Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 increased from 69.2% in 2019 to 69.4% in 2021.¹⁷

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.

Kansas Early Learning and Care Snapshot



- Population Under Six: 228.442³⁰
- Under Six Living in Poverty: 15.17%³¹
- 66.62% of children under six have all available parents in the workforce³²



- 44% of Kansas 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 \$8,783 per year³⁵
- The median household income is \$92,698³⁶



Percent of

Median Income

 Met 5/10 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 Kansas

Percent of Median Income

Married Parents

Single Parent

44.6%

Home-Based

Married Parents

Single Parent

Single Parent

8.0%

Low Compensation for Early Educators

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

\$10.20 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



Nationally, child care workers make less than **98%** of all occupations

The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Kansas, 34,727 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds.⁴⁰

Of providers who received stabilization grants:41

92%

Minimum Wage

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, Indian, and Early Childhood, Home Visiting Program (MICECHY), state-funded Pre-K, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (DCA) 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 (DCC) G72021 CCDF Allocations (Based on Appropriations)] 4 Ibid [5 OCC CARES Act CCDBG Supplemental Funding Allocations for States and Territories [6 OCC Coronavirus, Ressonse and Relief Supplemental Abulgation and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for States and Territories [7 OCC American, Ressue Plan Act ARPAI Supplemental Stabilization and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for Stand and Territories [8 National Institute for Early Education, Research - State of Preschool 2021 (NIEER) [9 Health Resources and Services. Administration (HRSA) [10 U.S. Department of Education (ED) [11 Ibid [12 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)] 13 Office of Family Assistance TANE PYZOP Financial Data [14 OCC (includes non-Tederal match amount) [15 Council for a Strong, America] 16 Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health 2019 [17 Committee for Economic Development (CED)] 18 Ragid-EC. Survey, March 2022 [19 Office of Head Statt Performance Indicator Report (PR)] [20 PRI and U.S. Census Bureau (Census)] 21 PR [22 PRI and Census [3 CGCAP] 4 PRE 21 PRE [21 PRI [22 PRI [22 PRI [23 PRI [24 PR