Early Childhood Education
in Minnesota

State and federal funding enables more than 51,706 children and families in Minnesota to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.1

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Minnesota

- **$143.3M** Head Start and Early Head Start2
- **$129.0M** CCDBG and Mandatory Funds3
- **$23.1M** CCDBG State Match4
- **$709.8M** CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES5 | CRRSA6 | ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization)7
- **$48.6M** State-Funded Pre-K8
- **$8.8M** MIECHV9
- **$11.7M** IDEA Part C10
- **$11.5M** IDEA Part B, Sec. 61911
- **$164.8M** TANF12 Early Learning and Care Expenditures13
- **$11.6M** Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five14

Minnesota Quick Facts

- **7,696** Children Enrolled in Head Start15
- **17.44%** Eligible Children Served by Head Start16
- **3,494** Children Enrolled in Early Head Start17
- **6.21%** Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start18
- **13,824** Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds19
- **7.4%** Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds20
- **8,137** Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K21
- **1,744** Families Served by MIECHV22
- **4,890** Children Served by IDEA Part C23
- **11,921** Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 61924
- **17.19%** Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE25

In Minnesota

- **4.8%** of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues.26

Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 decreased from 76.5% in 2019 to 68.8% in 2021.27

Nationwide28

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.

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.29
High Price of Care

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

Annual Price of Infant Care in Minnesota

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Median Income Percentage</th>
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| Center-Based  | $16,973 per year | Married Parents: 14.8%  
                                        Single Parent: 50.7% |
| Home-Based    | $8,898 per year  | Married Parents: 7.8%  
                                        Single Parent: 26.6% |

The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Minnesota, 78,971 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds.40

92% used funds to pay debts taken on in the course of the pandemic, including

75% used funds for compensation but still struggle to provide competitive wages and benefits.

63% of those in family child care homes.

The Cost of Child Care

Child Care Workers Hourly Rate:

- 10.06

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

Low Compensation for Early Educators

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