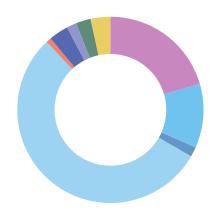


# Early Childhood Education in Wyoming



State and federal funding enables more than 7,338 children and families in Wyoming to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.<sup>1</sup>

## Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Wyoming



\$24.3M • Head Start and Early Head Start<sup>2</sup>

\$12.7M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds<sup>3</sup>

\$2.4M • CCDBG State Match<sup>4</sup>

\$64.0M • CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES<sup>5</sup> | CRRSA<sup>6</sup> | ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization)<sup>7</sup>

\$1.2M • MIECHV<sup>8</sup>

\$3.6M • IDEA Part C9

\$1.7M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 61910

\$3.3M • TANF<sup>11</sup> Early Learning and Care Expenditures<sup>12</sup>

\$4.3M • Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five13

#### **Wyoming Quick Facts**

1.295

Children Enrolled in Head Start<sup>18</sup>

17.64%

Eligible Children Served by Head Start<sup>19</sup>

574

Children Enrolled in Early Head Start<sup>20</sup>

10.48%

Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start<sup>21</sup>

1,924

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds<sup>22</sup>

16.0%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds<sup>23</sup> 258

Families Served by MIECHV<sup>24</sup>

1,141

Children Served by IDEA Part C<sup>25</sup>

2,146

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619<sup>26</sup>

19.65%

Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE<sup>27</sup>

# 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.<sup>14</sup>

#### **In Wyoming**

8.9% of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues.<sup>15</sup>

Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 increased from 57.1% in 2019 to 57.3% in 2021.<sup>16</sup>

#### Nationwide<sup>17</sup>

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.

# Wyoming Early Learning and Care Snapshot



- Population Under Six: 42,64128
- Under Six Living in Poverty: 15.35%29
- 59.38% of children under six have all available parents in the workforce<sup>30</sup>



- 34% of Wyoming residents live in a "child care desert"<sup>31</sup>
- For rural families and families with low incomes, this percentage is even higher<sup>32</sup>

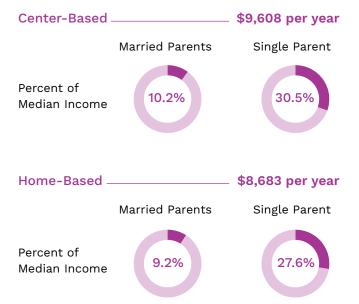


- The average price of child care is \$8,663 per year<sup>33</sup>
- The median household income is \$94,600<sup>34</sup>

### High Price of Care<sup>35</sup>

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

#### **Annual Price of Infant Care in Wyoming**



### Low Compensation for Early Educators

Despite the critical nature of their work, early educators are among the most underpaid workers in the nation.<sup>36</sup>

\$11.46 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



## The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Wyoming, 8,054 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds.<sup>37</sup>

Of providers who received stabilization grants:38

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.

Into signs includes beneficiaries of read Staft, carry read Staft, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CLOSA), the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood, Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), state-funded Pre-4, and the Individuals 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 Staft Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Centre 13 Office of Child Care (OCC) GV201 CCDE Allocations (Based on Appropriations) | 4 Ibid | 5 OCC CARES Act CCDBG Supplemental Funding Allocations for States and Territories | 6 OCC Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Stabilityation and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocations for States and Territories | 7 OCC American. Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Supplemental Stabilityation and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for States and Territories | 8 Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) | 9 U.S. Department of Education (ED) | 10 bid | 11 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) | 12 Office of Family Assistance TANF FY2019 Financial Data | 13 OCC (Includes non-federal match amount) | 14 Council for a Strong America | 15 Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health 2018 | 16 Committee for Economic Development (ED) | 17 Rapid-EC Survey, March 2022 | 18 Office of Head Start Performance Indicator Report (PIR) | 19 PIR and U.S. Census Bureau (Census) | 20 CEC FY2020 CCDP Freliminary Data Tables | 23 Center. For American Progress (CAP) - Early Learning in the U.S. 2021 | 24 HRSA | 25 ED | 26 ED | 27 National Institute for Early Education Research - State of Preschool 2021 (Includes preschool, Head Start, and Special Education) | 28 Census | 30 Census | 30 Census | 31 CAP defines "child care desert" as any census tract with more than fifty children under age five that contains either no child care providers OR more than three times as many children as licensed child care stots. | 32 CAP | 33 Child Care Aware of America (CCAA) (Average of center-based and home-ba