

# Child Care and Early Education in Nebraska



In Nebraska, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 30,082 children and families,¹ or 19% of children birth through age 5.²

High-quality early care and education (ECE) is proven to dramatically improve a child's opportunities for a better future while offering parents greater job stability and overall economic security.

### **The Economic Impact**

Access to affordable, high-quality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. However, widespread problems finding and paying for child care adversely affect both state and national economies. As a direct result of child care issues, the national economy loses \$122 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue. In Nebraska: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: \$781M.8

# Families Lack Access to High-Quality ECE Options in Nebraska

The high cost and limited supply of quality ECE have created serious challenges for many families.

#### **Unmet Need**



158,206 Children Birth Through Age Five<sup>3</sup>



**14%** of Children Birth Through Age Five Living in Poverty<sup>4</sup>



**72%** of Children Birth Through Age Five With All Available Parents in the Workforce<sup>5</sup>



19% of Children Birth Through Age Five Served By Federal- and State-Funded Early Learning Opportunities<sup>6</sup>

Note: 1,2,6: These figures include beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, CCDF, MIECHV, state-funded Pre-K, and IDEA Parts B, Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program.

There are several early learning programs that provide working families with access to high-quality, affordable ECE opportunities, but currently the demand for care far outweighs the supply, and funding constraints leave many eligible children unserved. Each of these programs has its own eligibility requirements, purpose, and service delivery model. Together they form a mixed-delivery system that supports parental choice and aims to meet children's individual needs.

# Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG)

#### 4.725

Children Birth Through Age Five Served<sup>9</sup>



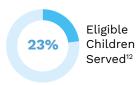
Eligible Children Birth Through Age Five Served<sup>10</sup>

Learn more about CCDBG in Nebraska here.

### **Early Head Start**

### 2,075

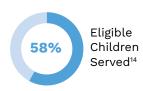
Children Enrolled<sup>11</sup>



#### **Head Start**

### 3,518

Children Enrolled<sup>13</sup>



# Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)

#### **529**

Families Served<sup>15</sup>

Learn more about MIECHV in Nebraska <u>here</u>.

#### **State-Funded Pre-K**

#### 12,795

Children Enrolled<sup>16</sup>



of three- and four-yearold children attend public ECE<sup>17</sup>

#### **IDEA Part C**

IDEA Part B, Sec. 619

2,222

4,218

Children Served<sup>18</sup>

Children Served<sup>19</sup>

# Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC)

Through the tax code, the CDCTC helps parents with the cost of work-related child care expenses.

Learn more about CDCTC here.

# Early Care and Education (ECE) in Nebraska Snapshot



#### **Accessibility**

Many families struggle to find the care they need.

- 28% of Nebraska residents live in a "child care desert."20
- Hispanics/Latinos and rural families are disproportionately represented among those who live in a "child care desert."<sup>21</sup>
- 3% of children under age 3 receive early intervention services.<sup>22</sup>



### **Affordability**

The cost of ECE is too expensive for many families.

- The annual price of center-based infant care is \$12,220, and home-based infant care is \$7,800.<sup>23</sup>
- Families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay between \$61 and \$73 per month for one child in care.<sup>24</sup>
- A two-parent household spends 9% of their income on child care, while HHS defines spending over 7% to be a burden.<sup>25</sup>



#### **ECE Workforce**

Early childhood educators have some of the lowest paying jobs in the United States, earning poverty-level wages.<sup>26</sup>

• \$28,000 child care worker annual salary (\$13.46 per hour).<sup>27</sup>



#### **Program Quality**

Program quality varies substantially across and within states.

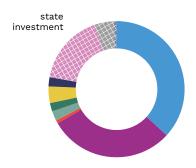
- Met 7/10 of NIEER's Quality Standards Benchmarks for state-funded pre-K programs. Only 5 states met all 10 benchmarks in 2022.<sup>28</sup>
- 27% of children received developmental screenings at 9, 18, and 30 months in the past year.<sup>29</sup>

For full sourcing information, visit here.

\*Nebraska Department of Labor | \*\*BUILD

### Federal and State ECE Funding in Nebraska

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.



\$67.2M ● Head Start and Early Head Start<sup>30</sup>

\$54.5M ● CCDBG and Mandatory Funds<sup>31</sup>

\$1.3M • MIECHV32

\$4.3M • IDEA Part C33

\$3.6M ● IDEA Part B, Sec. 61934

\$7.2M ● TANF Early Learning and Care Expenditures<sup>35</sup>

\$4M • PDG B-5<sup>36</sup>

\$30.9M • State-Funded Pre-K<sup>37</sup>

\$8.3M ● CCDBG State Match38

\$1.2M • PDG B-5 State Match<sup>39</sup>

Nebraska received an additional \$312M through COVID-19 relief.<sup>40</sup>

## **Spotlight: ECE Successes in Nebraska**

#### **COVID-19 Relief:**

Throughout the pandemic, there was strong bipartisan support for federal relief funding to keep the child care sector afloat.

- As a result, 2,270 child care programs in Nebraska received support, impacting up to 103,700 children.<sup>41</sup>
- These funds also allowed states to demonstrate what would be possible when equipped with additional resources. Funds have been used to support and stabilize the workforce through wage bonuses. The Teacher Recruitment and Retention Grant Awards made lump sum payments of premium pay wages between \$1,250 and \$2,500 (depending on the length of service) to eligible employees.\*

# Preschool Development Grant Birth Through Five (PDG B-5):

PDG B-5 is a competitive federal grant designed to improve states' early childhood systems. In their 2023 planning grant application, among other uses, Nebraska noted that they would use funding to:

- Expand the Getting Ready initiative, which provides training and virtual coaching to educators on specific strategies to use in their interactions with families.
- Support ECE providers in strengthening business practices, including offering training on the fundamentals of running a business and providing more technological support.\*\*