



2024 STATE FACT SHEET

CHILD CARE & EARLY LEARNING IN ALASKA

In Alaska, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 6,310 children and families,1 or 11% of children ages 5 and under.2

High quality child care and early learning programs support child development and offer parents peace of mind while they work or attend school.

Unfortunately, the demand for quality care far outweighs the supply, so many families struggle to access and afford the care options they want or need. While there are several federally funded programs that provide working families with access to quality child care opportunities, limited funding leaves many eligible children unserved. The impacts of these challenges extend beyond families and carry over to the workplace. As a direct result, the national economy loses \$122 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue.3

Below is a list of existing child care and early learning programs which together form a mix delivery system that supports parental choice and aims to meet children's individual needs. These programs have unique eligibility requirements and service delivery models. However, at current funding levels, each only reaches a fraction of eligible families.

STATE OF CHILD CARE IN ALASKA

59,251

Children 5 & Under4

58%

Children 5 & Under with All Available Parents in the Workforce5

229

Licensed Child Care Centers in 2023 (-14 compared to 2022)6

222

Licensed Family Child Care Homes in 2023 (-26 compared to 2022)7

Coming soon

Gap in the Supply of Child Care vs. the Potential Need®

\$305M

Estimated Economic Impact of Infant-Toddler Child Care Challenges Each Year⁹

\$11.760

Annual Price of Center-**Based Infant Care** (\$980 per month)10

\$9,624

Annual Price of Home-**Based Infant Care** (\$802 per month)"

\$124,129

Median Income of Married-Couple Family¹²

9.5%

Portion of Income Spent by a Married-Couple Family on Center-Based Infant Care¹³

\$43,253

Median Income of Single-Parent Family¹⁴

27.2%

Portion of Income Spent by a Single-Parent Family on Center-Based Infant Care¹⁵

CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT **BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)**

13,290 CHILDREN 5 & UNDER ELIGIBLE¹⁶ 1,725 CHILDREN 5 & UNDER SERVED



ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 5 & UNDER SERVED¹⁸

HEAD START

4,720 CHILDREN ELIGIBLE® 1,035 CHILDREN ENROLLED20



ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED21

EARLY HEAD START

4,720 CHILDREN ELIGIBLE** 340 CHILDREN ENROLLED²³



ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED24

STATE-FUNDED PRE-K 1,040 CHILDREN ENROLLED²⁵



MIGRANT AND SEASONAL HEAD START

O CHILDREN ENROLLED27

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY **CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING (MIECHV)**

190 FAMILIES SERVED28

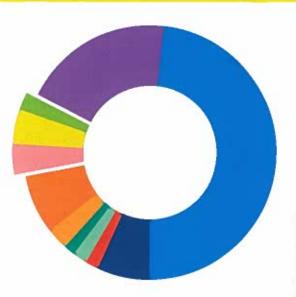
IDEA PART C

(EARLY INTERVENTION) 877 CHILDREN SERVED²⁹

IDEA PART B, SEC. 619 (PRESCHOOL SPECIAL EDUCATION)

1,103 CHILDREN SERVED30

ALASKA:
FEDERAL
AND STATE
CHILD CARE
AND EARLY
LEARNING
FUNDING



| ¢22 2M | CCDRG at | nd Mandator | Funde3 |
|--------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 343.3M | CCDBG at | iu ivianuatur | v Fullas |

\$58.1M Head Start and Early Head Start³² (includes AIAN HS/EHS when applicable)

\$8M PDG B-5³³

\$2M MIECHV34

\$2.6M IDEA Part C35

\$1.4M IDEA Part B. Sec. 61936

\$3.5M TANF Early Care and Education 17

\$8.9M TANF Transferred to CCDBG38

STATE INVESTMENT

\$5M State-Funded Pre-K39

\$5.3M CCDBG State Match⁴⁰

\$2.4M PDG B-5 State Match⁴¹

ELEMENTS OF PROGRAM QUALITY

Program quality varies substantially within and across states.

Quality child care and early learning programs rely on a strong workforce, but low pay makes it difficult to recruit and retain educators. In Alaska, child care workers earn \$17.29 per hour (\$35,950 annually).42

Teacher-child ratios are crucial for ensuring safety, quality, and individual attention. Licensed center-based care providers participating in CCDBG are required to have the following ratios:⁴³

• Infant 1:5

• Toddler 1:6

· Preschool 1:10

The state's pre-K program met 2/10 of NIEER's Quality Standards Benchmarks, which represent minimum standards to support quality preschool programs.⁴⁴

Preschool Development Grant Birth Through Five (PDG B-5) is a competitive federal grant designed to improve states' early childhood systems. **Alaska's PDG B-5 plans include:**⁴⁶

- Expand linguistically and culturally equitable leadership and advocacy training opportunities for parents and families.
- Use subgrants to develop new early learning programs and expand the quality and stability of existing programs in rural and isolated areas.

CHILD AND DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT (CDCTC)

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) directly helps working parents offset the cost of child care.

In its current form, the credit only reaches a small percentage of families and has been swiftly outpaced by the escalating cost of child care as it lacks any adjustment for inflation.

Last permanently updated in 2001, the current credit averages \$500-\$600 a year.⁴⁶

CDCTC IN ALASKA BY TAX YEAR

2020

- 9,860: Number of taxpayers claiming the CDCTC⁴⁷
- · \$609: Average credit

2021

The CDCTC was temporarily expanded and made refundable for one year in response to the pandemic.

- 10,280: Number of taxpayers claiming the CDCTC⁴⁸ (an additional 420 from 2020)
- \$2,138: Average Credit (an additional \$1,529 from 2020, on average)

TODAY

The temporary expansion expired; the CDCTC reverted back to 2001 levels.

· \$500-600: Average credit

NOTE: Major provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) expire at the end of 2025⁴⁹, giving Congress the opportunity to modernize the CDCTC and other tax provisions to better help working families offset the cost of quality child care.⁵⁰

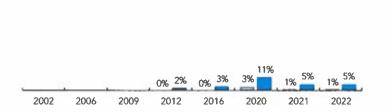


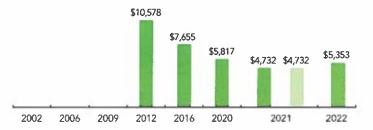
Scan or click the QR code for full references and links. For more information contact FFYF at mail@ffyf.org.

Alaska

PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION ENROLLED

STATE SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED (2022 DOLLARS)





OVERVIEW

During the 2021-2022 school year, Alaska preschool enrolled 605 children, a decrease of 31 from the prior year. State spending totaled \$3,238,823, up \$229,181 (8%), adjusted for inflation since last year. State spending per child equaled \$5,353 in 2021-2022, up \$621 from 2020-2021, adjusted for inflation. Alaska met 2 of 10 quality standards benchmarks.

WHAT'S NEW

In May 2022, the Alaska State Legislature passed the Alaska Reads Act which will provide more consistent and stable funding of early childhood programs starting on July 1, 2023. The Alaska Reads Act includes a total of \$3 million in grant money that will be available to districts to develop preschool programs or to expand and improve upon existing programs. Programs can apply for a portion of the \$3 million, to be spent over the course of three years. Districts that receive this competitive grant must work towards meeting the Alaska Early Education Program Standards, which include components that meet Head Start Standards and other high-quality federal standards. Once a district has adopted the Standards (and it is confirmed by the Alaska Department of Education and Early Development), the district can claim their 4- and 5-year-old students as part of their Average Daily Membership (the state funding formula) at a rate of .5, starting the following fall.

Additionally, in December 2022, the Alaska Department of Health was awarded a federal Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five (PDG B-5) 3-year renewal grant for \$8 million. Funds are planned to be used to update the Statewide Early Childhood Needs Assessment and Statewide Early Childhood Strategic Plan.

BACKGROUND

Since the 1980s, Alaska has supplemented federal funding for Head Start programs in an effort to enhance school readiness and professional development and expand opportunities for children and families. During the 2021-2022 program year, the state provided \$6.85 million to support Head Start and Early Head Start programs in Alaska. In 2009-2010, the state launched the Alaska Pre-Kindergarten pilot program for school districts, now known as the Alaska Pre-Elementary program.

In 2015, the state changed the way competitive grants were offered to include two types of grantees. Districts new to the program may apply for a 3-year Pre-Elementary Development Grant geared toward strategic planning to begin implementing or supporting existing Pre-Elementary goals. Previously funded grantees could apply for three-year renewal grants to support the program while the districts worked towards sustainability of the program once the state grant funding ended. Development grants were geared toward strategic planning to begin implementing or support existing Pre-Elementary goals until they could be switched to renewal grants.

Starting in the 2020-2021 school year, the department posted a request for applications for a three-year Pre-Elementary Grant. Any school district was eligible to apply for this competitive grant. Seventeen districts were awarded a Pre-Elementary Grant. The 2021-2022 school year was the second year of a three-year grant. The financial support is part of an effort to develop program quality through school readiness activities and professional improvement. The funds also offer admission to additional children and families whenever possible.

Budget reductions have continued to be a challenge, as insecure funding has affected program implementation and quality. Funding for the Alaska Pre-Elementary program goes directly to school districts. Participating programs may subcontract with public schools, Head Start programs, or private agencies.

| ACCESS RANKINGS | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--|--|
| 4-YEAR-OLDS | 3-YEAR-OLDS | | |
| 41 | 30 | | |

| RESOURCE RANKINGS | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| STATE SPENDING | ALL REPORTED SPENDING | | | |
| 25 | 33 | | | |

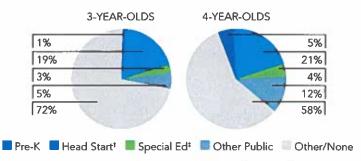


ALASKA PRE-ELEMENTARY PROGRAMS

ACCESS

School districts that offer state program......31% Income requirement No income requirement Minimum hours of operation...... Determined locally Federally funded Head Start enrollment, ages 3 and 4 2,258

PERCENT OF POPULATION ENROLLED IN PUBLIC ECE



¹ Some Head Start children may also be counted in state pre-K. ¹ Estimates children in special education not also enrolled in state pre-K or Head Start-

DECLUDEMENT

QUALITY STANDARDS CHECKLIST

| POLICY | AK PRE-K REQUIREMENT | BENCHMARK | REQUIREMENT MEETS BENCHMARK? |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Early learning & development standards | Comprehensive, aligned, supported, culturally sensitive | Comprehensive, aligned, supported, culturally sensitive | |
| Curriculum supports | Approval process | Approval process & supports | |
| Teacher degree | BA | ВА | |
| Teacher specialized training | Alaska Teaching Certificate | Specializing in pre-K | |
| Assistant teacher degree | HSD | CDA or equivalent | |
| Staff professional development | 6 credit hours/5 years (teachers only); PD plans (some teachers & assistants) | For teachers & assistants: At least 15 hours/year; individual PD plans; coaching | |
| Maximum class size | Determined locally | 20 or lower | |
| Staff-child ratio | Determined locally | 1:10 or better | |
| Screening & referral | None | Vision, hearing & health screenings; & referral | |
| Continuous quality improvement system | Structured classroom observations are required, but are determined locally | Structured classroom observations; data used for program improvement | |
| For more information about the b | enchmarks, see the Executive Summary and Ro | admap to State Profile Pages. | a |

* Indicates that while policy meets the benchmark, it is not being implemented fully.

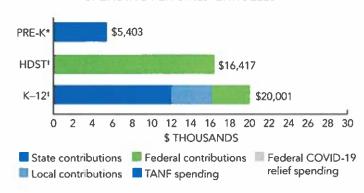
RESOURCES

| Total state pre-K spending | \$3,238,823 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Local match required? | No |
| State Head Start spending | \$6,853,000 |
| State spending per child enrolled | \$5,353 |
| All reported spending per child enrolled* | \$5,403 |

^{*} Pre-K programs may receive additional funds from federal or local sources that are not included

K-12 expenditures include capital spending as well as current operating expenditures.

SPENDING PER CHILD ENROLLED



[†] Head Start per-child spending includes funding only for 3- and 4-year-olds.