High-quality early childhood education (ECE) is proven to dramatically improve a child’s opportunities for a better future - particularly children from low-income families - while offering parents improved job stability and overall economic security. Research has shown an annual 13% return on investment per child through better education, economic, health, and social outcomes. To ensure all children can access high-quality early learning and care, the federal government partners with states to support local efforts and innovations.

Over time, ECE programs have been created to meet the diverse needs of children and families. A 2017 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that these programs work in conjunction to benefit those they serve.

Much of the progress at the state and local level has been made possible by strong partnerships with the federal government aimed at expanding access and increasing quality for more children. Many state and community programs are funded exclusively with federal dollars, while others leverage federal funding to create and expand high-quality early learning and care opportunities beyond what is possible with state funding alone. This resource provides a snapshot of what ECE looks like in Montana.

To learn more about the specific programs referenced, read FFYF’s ABCs of Federal Early Learning and Care Funding Streams resource.

Note: The data and information in this resource relies on reporting from prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Montana

![Funding Pie Chart]

**Head Start and Early Head Start**
- $57.62 M

**CCDBG and Mandatory Funds**
- $22.93 M

**CCDBG State Match**
- $2.73 M

**State-Funded Pre-K**
- $2.89 M

**TANF Funds transferred to early learning and care**
- $9.41 M

**MIECHV**
- $4.50 M

**IDEA Part C**
- $2.30 M

**IDEA Part B, Sec. 619**
- $1.22 M

---

**Early Childhood Education and the Montana Economy**

In Montana, there are 46,667 children under age six with all available parents in the workforce. In addition to the significant impact of early childhood education on children and families in the short and long term, early learning and care can have an immediate impact on state economies. Access to affordable child care can increase labor force participation and support parents seeking additional educational training and employment, which contributes to higher earnings over an individual's lifetime.

**Lack of Supply and High Cost of Care Challenging for Working Families**

The cost of care in Montana remains a hurdle for many parents who wish to enter or remain in the workforce. Limited access to high-quality, affordable child care presents an additional challenge for working families. Simultaneously, the supply of home-based care, which is often the more affordable and flexible option, has decreased since 2010.

---

**In Montana, an estimated 5,969 JOBS are sustained by the child care sector.**

---

**24**

---

**Decline in availability of home-based care from 2010 to 2016.**

**29.7%**

---

**In Montana, the child care industry has an estimated ECONOMIC IMPACT OF $215 M including revenue generated by child care providers and spillover or related productivity in other sectors.**

**60%**

---

**27**

---

**60% of residents live in a “child care desert.”**

---

**26**

---

**25**

---