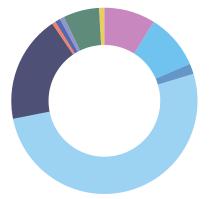
Early Childhood Education in Maryland



State and federal funding enables more than 63,944 children and families in Maryland to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Maryland



\$116.7M	Head Start and Early Head Start ²
\$126.1M	CCDBG and Mandatory Funds ³
\$23.6M	CCDBG State Match ^₄
\$676.6M	CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES ⁵
	CRRSA ⁶ ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization) ⁷
\$245.5M	State-Funded Pre-K ⁸
\$7.5M	MIECHV ⁹
\$12.1M	 IDEA Part C¹⁰
\$10.4M	 IDEA Part B, Sec. 619¹¹
\$82.0M	• TANF ¹² Early Learning and Care Expenditures ¹³

Early Childhood Education

In addition to the benefits to young

children, access to affordable, high-

parental labor force participation and family economic stability. Child care

problems, however, adversely affect

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.¹⁵

both state and national economies.

quality child care can increase

Economic Impact

\$11.6M 🗧 Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five14

Maryland Quick Facts

5.661 Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁹

11.40%

Eligible Children Served by Head Start²⁰

2,224 Children Enrolled in Early Head Start²¹

7.87% **Eligible Children Served** by Early Head Start²²

12,544

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²³

7.4%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁴

25.065 Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²⁵

1.137 **Families Served** by MIECHV²⁶

7,230

Children Served by **IDEA Part C²⁷**

10.083

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 61928

25.31%

Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE²⁹

In Maryland

of parents make career sacrifices 5.6% of parents make career sa due to child care issues.¹⁶

Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 increased from 73.1% in 2019 to 74.0% in 2021.17

Nationwide¹⁸

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.

Maryland Early Learning and Care Snapshot

\bigcirc	
Need	

- Population Under Six: 434,150³⁰
 Under Six Living in Poverty: 12.32%³¹
- 70.91% of children under six have all available parents in the workforce³²



- 51% of Maryland residents live in a "child care desert"³³
- For Hispanics/Latinos and families with low incomes, this percentage is even higher³⁴



- The average price of child care is \$11,653 per year³⁵
 The median household
- income is \$131,507³⁶

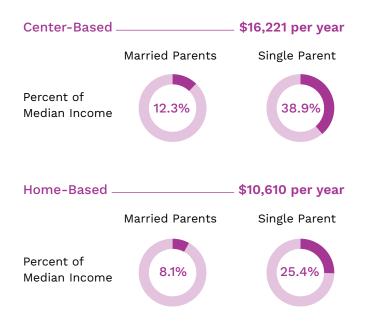


 Met 7/10 of NIEER's State Preschool Quality Standards³⁷

High Price of Care^a

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

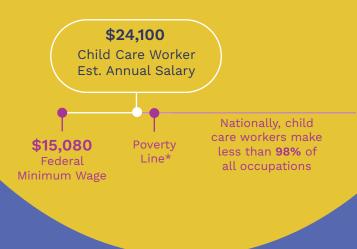
Annual Price of Infant Care in Maryland



Low Compensation for Early Educators

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

\$11.59 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Maryland, 59,151 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds. $^{\rm 40}$

Of providers who received stabilization grants:⁴¹

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

6**3%**

of those in family child care homes.

1 This figure includes beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood, Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), state-funded Pre-K, 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 Start Early Childhood Learning and Knowledge Centre [3 Office of Child Care (OCC) GY2021 CCDP Allocations (Based on Appropriation) [4 Hild] 5 OCC CARES Act CCDBG. Supplemental Euroling Allocations for States and Territories [6 OCC Coronavira. Resconse and Relief Supplemental Stabilization and CCDP Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for States and Territories [6 OCC Coronavira. Resconse Plan Act (ARBA) Supplemental Stabilization and CCDP Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for States and Territories [7 OCC American. Rescue Plan Act (ARBA) Supplemental Stabilization and CCDP Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for States and Territories [8 National Institute for Early Education Research – State of Preschool 2021 (NIEER)] 9 Health Resources and Services. Administration (HRSA) 10 U.S. Department of Education (ED) 11 Hibl [12 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)] 13 Office of Family Assistance TANE FY2019 Financial Data [14 QCC (includes non-Fideral match amount) [15 Cunnell for a Strong Marrica [18 Plata Resource Center for Child and Addescent Health 2018] 17 Committee for Economic Development (CED)] 18 Bandi-EC Survey, March 2022 [19 Office of Head Stat: Performance Indicator Report (PRR)] 20 PIR and U.S. Census Bureau (Census)] 21 PIR | 22 PIR and Census] 23 QCC CPU2020 CCDF. Preliminary Data Tables] 24 Center for American Progress (CAP) – Early Learning in the U.S.: 2021] 25 MIEER] 24 HESA | 27 ED] 24 ED] 24 MIEER (Includes preschool, Head Start, and Special Education)] 30 Census] 31 Census] 33 Census] 33 CAP defines 'Thild care desert' as any census tract with more than fi