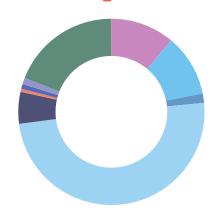


Early Childhood Education in Massachusetts



State and federal funding enables more than 104,414 children and families in Massachusetts to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in Massachusetts



\$154.3M • Head Start and Early Head Start²

\$148.8M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³

\$23.5M • CCDBG State Match⁴

\$687.3M • CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES⁵ | CRRSA⁶ | ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization)⁷

\$77.0M • State-Funded Pre-K⁸

\$6.9M • MIECHV⁹

\$12.0M • IDEA Part C10

\$15.3M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 61911

\$265.4M • TANF12 Early Learning and Care Expenditures13

Massachusetts Quick Facts

7.558

Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁸

27.25%

Eligible Children
Served by Head Start¹⁹

2,845

Children Enrolled in Early Head Start²⁰

5.80%

Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start²¹

18,368

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²²

12.8%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²³ 41,494

Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²⁴

1.793

Families Served by MIECHV²⁵

21,783

Children Served by IDEA Part C²⁶

10,573

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619²⁷

34.24%

Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE²⁸

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.¹⁴

In Massachusetts

6.6% of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues. 15

Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 decreased from 80.1% in 2019 to 68.7% in 2021.16

Nationwide¹⁷

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.

Massachusetts Early Learning and Care Snapshot



- Population Under Six: 427.507²⁹
- Under Six Living in Poverty: 13%30
- 71.39% of children under six have all available parents in the workforce³¹



- 53% of Massachusetts residents live in a "child care desert"³²
- For rural families and families with low incomes, this percentage is even higher³³



- The average price of child care is \$16,590 per year³⁴
- The median household income is \$139,726³⁵



 Met 5.5/10 of NIEER's State Preschool Quality Standards³⁶

High Price of Care³⁷

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

Annual Price of Infant Care in Massachusetts

Center-Based \$22,577 per year

Married Parents Single Parent

Percent of Median Income





Home-Based ______\$14,074 per year

Married Parents Single Parent

Percent of Median Income





Low Compensation for Early Educators

Despite the critical nature of their work, early educators are among the most underpaid workers in the nation.³⁸

\$14.11 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In Massachusetts, 56,203 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds.³⁹

Of providers who received stabilization grants:40

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.

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 (MECHV), state-funded Pre-K, and the individuals with Disabilities Education Act (DEA) 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 Center | 3 Office of Child Care (OCC) GY2021 CCDF Allocations (Based on, Appropriations) | 4 Heid | 5 OCC ABES Act CCDB Supplemental Funding Allocations for States and Territories | 7 OCC American, Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRBSA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories | 7 OCC American, Rescue Plan Act (ABPA) Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRBSA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories | 7 OCC American, Rescue Plan Act (ABPA) Supplemental Stabilization and CCDF Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for States and Territories | 8 National Institute for Early Education Research—1 State of Preschool 2021 (NEERE) | 9 Health Resources and Services | 8 National Institute for Early Education Research—1 State of Preschool 2021 (NEERE) | 9 Health Resources and Services | 3 National Institute for Early Education Research—1 State of Preschool 2021 (NEERE) | 9 Health Resources and Services | 3 National Institute for Early Education (ED) | 11 Ibid | 12 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TAMF) | 3 Office of Family Assistance Tables | 32 Genetar for Child and Adolescent Health 2019 | 16 Committee for Economic Development (ECD) | 17 Rapid=EC Survey, March 2022 | 18 Office of Head Start Performance Indicator Report (PR) | 19 PiR and U.S. Census Bruseus (Census) | 20 PiR | 21 PiR and Census | 20 CENTEDOCOCCOP. Perfolingingly Data Tables | 12 Genetar for American Progress (EAP) - Early Learning in the U.S. 2021 | 24 NIEER | 25 HISSA | 26 ED | 27 ED | 28 NIEER | Grindees preschool, Head Start, and Special Education | 29 Gensus | 30 Gensus | 31 Gensus | 32 CAD d