

Child Care and Early Education in Maine



In Maine, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than 16,242 children and families,1 or 21% 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.7 In Maine: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: \$403M.8

Families Lack Access to High-Quality ECE Options in Maine

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

Unmet Need



77,655 Children Birth Through Age Five³



15% of Children Birth Through Age Five Living in Poverty⁴



67% of Children Birth Through Age Five With All Available Parents in the Workforce5



21% of Children Birth Through Age Five Served By Federal- and State-Funded Early Learning Opportunities⁶

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.

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home

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)

Children Birth Through Age Five Served9



Eligible Children Birth Through Age Five Served¹⁰

Learn more about CCDBG in Maine here.

Visiting (MIECHV)

Families Served¹⁵

5.315

1.036

1.665

Children Enrolled¹⁶

IDEA Part C



in Maine here.

of three- and four-yearold children attend public ECE¹⁷

Early Head Start

Children Enrolled¹¹



Eligible Children Served¹²

Head Start

1.776

Children Enrolled¹³



State-Funded Pre-K

IDEA Part B, Sec. 619

Learn more about MIECHV

2,243

Children Served¹⁸ Children Served¹⁹

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 Maine Snapshot



Accessibility

Many families struggle to find the care they need.

- 22% of Maine residents live in a "child care desert."20
- Hispanics/Latinos and families with low incomes are disproportionately represented among those who live in a "child care desert."²¹
- 2% of children under age 3 receive early intervention services.²²



Affordability

The cost of ECE is too expensive for many families.

- The annual price of center-based infant care is \$11,960, and home-based infant care is \$8,580.²³
- Families receiving a CCDBG subsidy pay between \$4 and \$471 per month for one child in care.²⁴
- A two-parent household spends 9% of their income on child care, while HHS defines spending over 7% to be a burden.²⁵



ECE Workforce

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

 \$32,080 child care worker annual salary (\$15.42 per hour).²⁷



Program Quality

Program quality varies substantially across and within states.

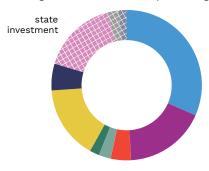
- Met 9/10 of NIEER's Quality Standards Benchmarks for state-funded pre-K programs. Only 5 states met all 10 benchmarks in 2022.²⁸
- 37% of children received developmental screenings at 9, 18, and 30 months in the past year.²⁹

For full sourcing information, visit here.

*Maine Department of Health and Human Services | **BUILD

Federal and State ECE Funding in Maine

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.



\$44M • Head Start and Early Head Start³⁰

\$24.4M ● CCDBG and Mandatory Funds³¹

\$6.1M ● MIECHV32

\$3.6M • IDEA Part C33

\$2.9M ● IDEA Part B, Sec. 61934

\$22M ● TANF Early Learning and Care Expenditures³⁵

\$8M • PDG B-5³⁶

\$22.7M • State-Funded Pre-K³⁷

\$3.3M ● CCDBG State Match³⁸

\$2.4M • PDG B-5 State Match39

Maine received an additional \$160M through COVID-19 relief.⁴⁰

Spotlight: ECE Successes in Maine

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, 1,530 child care programs in Maine received support, impacting up to 47,200 children.⁴¹
- 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 Maine Department of Health and Human Services dedicated funds to the early childhood workforce by distributing \$200 per staff member per month (starting for one year).*

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 renewal grant application, among other uses, Maine noted that they would use funding to:

- Restart and more fully implement a First 10 Schools and Communities (F10SC) pilot in six sites across Maine.
- Establish a representative stakeholder group to study the current funding model for public pre-K, and recommend pilot projects to test new designs that will increase access to public pre-K through partnership models.**