In August, Maine was invited as one of 13 states to participate in an Aspen Institute convening on Early Childhood Education. Key stakeholders from the State participated in the convening focused on improving access to high-quality child care.

One of the Aspen partners at the convening was Linda Smith with the Bipartisan Policy Center who discussed their current Gap Analysis Project and invited Maine to participate.
BPC’s ECE gap analysis includes:

- An estimate of potential demand, based on Census data about the population under age six with parents in labor force
- An estimate of supply, based on data on child care facilities provided by state agencies
- An estimate of the gap, or the difference between these two numbers
- Maps showing how supply and demand are distributed across the state, with breakdown by county and Congressional District
Method 1: Simplistic Gap Calculation

Gap = Supply - Need
Maine’s Need:
Children under 6 with Parents in Labor Force

- Living with both parents, both parents in labor force
- Living with one parent, parent in labor force

Need: 52,535

*Slide provided by BPC*
Maine Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Child Care Providers

**CAPACITY: 49,651 (10/2019)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Approved Capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCSP LE Resource</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Facility</td>
<td>795</td>
<td>37,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Child Care Provider</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>10,078</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Pre-K</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,117</strong></td>
<td><strong>49,651</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Slide provided by BPC*
Method 2: Distance Based Gap Calculation

This method matches the need with the supply based on a distance search and provides a more realistic analysis of the child care gap.
Variable Distance Gap

5,459

Access distance to child care facilities

- 3.5 miles in urban areas
- 7.5 miles in rural areas

*Slide provided by BPC
Variable Distance Method: Gap by Congressional District

*Slide provided by BPC
Variable Distance Method: Gap by State Senate District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District 17</td>
<td>33.8%, 459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 3</td>
<td>30.5%, 403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 8</td>
<td>21.6%, 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 5</td>
<td>28.9%, 373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 10</td>
<td>26.4%, 352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 1</td>
<td>34.7%, 342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 2</td>
<td>24.6%, 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 6</td>
<td>30.3%, 341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 18</td>
<td>26.3%, 324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 4</td>
<td>31.2%, 308</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Slide provided by BPC
Variable Distance Method: Gap by State House District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Gap Percentage</th>
<th>Gap Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District 142</td>
<td>54.6%</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 117</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 114</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 141</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 150</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 118</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 145</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 99</td>
<td>31.6%</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 143</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District 137</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Slide provided by BPC*
Maine Rural v. Urban Gap

Child Care Gap
*Variable Distance Method*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>4,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Slide provided by BPC*
Variable Distance Method: Gap by Opportunity Zone

*Slide provided by BPC
Twelve states were involved in the initial BPC project:

- Alabama
- Arizona
- Maine
- Massachusetts
- Montana
- Nebraska
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- Pennsylvania
- Utah
- Washington
- Wyoming
These states now make up the BPC’s State Advisory Committee. The committee participants will continue to send data to the BPC and work on defining terms. BPC will work closely with the states to finalize the analysis and there may be opportunities to include additional datasets after the initial analysis is completed.

In 2020 BPC will bring recommendations to Congress based on the work of this group.
State Participants’ Gap Comparison Totals

- Maine: 10%
- Arizona: 18%
- Nebraska: 22%
- North Dakota: 23%
- Wyoming: 34%
- Pennsylvania: 34%
- Massachusetts: 42%
- North Carolina: 48%
- Washington: 51%
- Montana: 54%
- Alabama: 57%
- Utah: 66%
BPC used a unique spatial analysis and mapping technique to model the need for child care by state, region, and Congressional District.

The analysis focuses on a more refined and detailed need for Early Childhood Education at a local level, relative to the availability and quality of care, and provides comparative data across the country.
Limitations

• Gap calculation solely based on distance:
  – No consideration of quality, affordability, or other factors

• Distance assumptions:
  – From center of block group – does not account for street network or physical barriers

• Known Data gaps:
  – License–Exempt Providers
  – Tribal/Native American CCDF not known
  – Private Care (nanny or relative care)
  – Recreational Program enrollment unknown

• Multiple State Regions:
  – Able to include adjoining States in Phase 2 when data for all States is available

• Assumptions:
  – Program at full capacity
  – Both parents working day shifts
OCFS continues to work with BPC to add data points needed to reduce areas of limitations (ex. License-exempt providers, capacity, recreational programs enrollment, facility real-time enrollment, etc.)

OCFS will use this as one data point for the spend plan for new CCDBG funds.
Questions?

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