

FEBRUARY 2020 | FACT SHEET

CHILD CARE & EARLY LEARNING

State Child Care Assistance Policies: Maine

- Income eligibility limit: In 2019, a family of three in Maine could qualify for child care assistance with an annual income up to \$58,000 (272 percent of poverty, 85 percent of state median income).
- Waiting list: Maine had no waiting list for child care assistance as of February 2019.
- Parent copayments: In 2019, a family of three with an income at 100 percent of poverty (\$21,330 a year) receiving child care assistance in Maine paid \$107 per month, or 6 percent of its income, in copayments. A family of three with an income at 150 percent of poverty (\$31,995 a year) receiving child care assistance paid \$240 per month, or 9 percent of its income, in copayments.1
- Payment rates: In 2019, Maine's payment rates for child care providers serving families receiving child care assistance were at the federally recommended level—the 75th percentile of current market rates, which is the level designed to give families access to 75 percent of the providers in their community.
- Maine's monthly payment rate for center care for a four-year-old in Cumberland County was \$1,121,2 which was equal to the 75th percentile of current market rates for this type of
- Maine's monthly payment rate for center care for a one-year-old in Cumberland County was \$1,312,3 which was equal to the 75th percentile of current market rates for this type of care.
- Tiered payment rates: In 2019, Maine had higher payment rates for higher-quality care.
- The payment rate for center care for a four-year-old in Cumberland County at the highest quality tier was 10 percent higher than the rate at the lowest quality tier.
- The payment rate for center care for a four-year-old in Cumberland County at the highest quality tier was above the 75th percentile of current market rates.
- Eligibility for parents searching for a job: In 2019, Maine allowed parents already receiving child care assistance to continue receiving it for up to 12 weeks while searching for a job.⁴ However, the state did not allow parents to initially qualify for and begin receiving child care assistance while searching for a job.

Source: Karen Schulman, Early Progress: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2019 (Washington, DC: National Women's Law Center, 2019). These data reflect policies as of February 2019, unless otherwise indicated.

- 1 Copayments for foster children and children living with a legal guardian are based on the child's income only.
- 2 The state has higher rates for higher-quality care; this is the base (lowest) rate, which is the most common rate level.
- 3 This is the base (lowest) rate, which is the most common rate level.
- 4 Parents can continue receiving child care assistance while searching for a job for up to 12 weeks even if they reach the end of their eligibility period for child care assistance before the end of that 12-week period.