

# Leveraging Existing Funding Sources to Support EHS-like Services



Christine Johnson-Staub  
Senior Policy Analyst,  
Child Care and Early Education

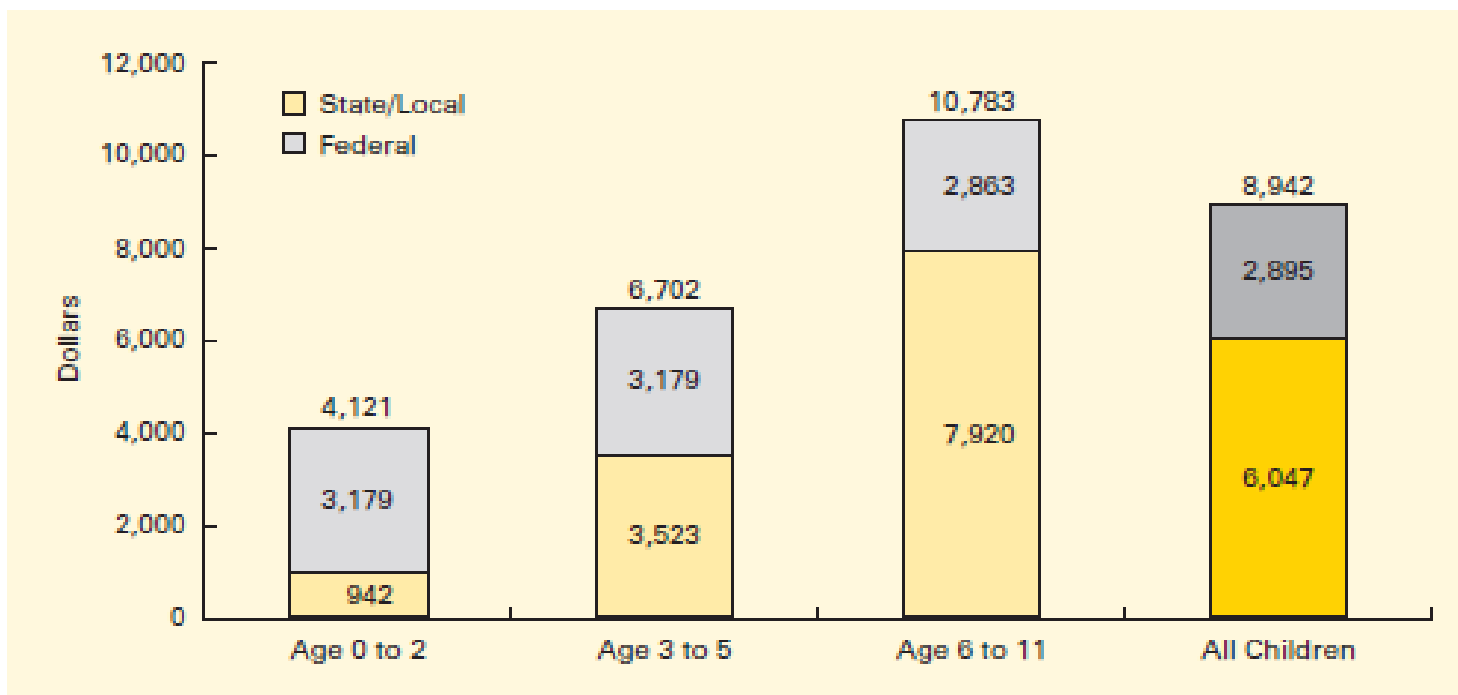
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# Today we will discuss...

- The conditions that make leveraging financing for infants and toddlers critical and timely
- Services and funding streams offering potential financing partnerships
- CLASP tool that can help identify opportunities
- Examples: Rhode Island's Watch Me Grow and Home Visiting initiatives
- Discussion

# Per Capita Public Spending for Children Under Three is Low

FIGURE 1. Per Capita Public Spending on Children by Age, 2004

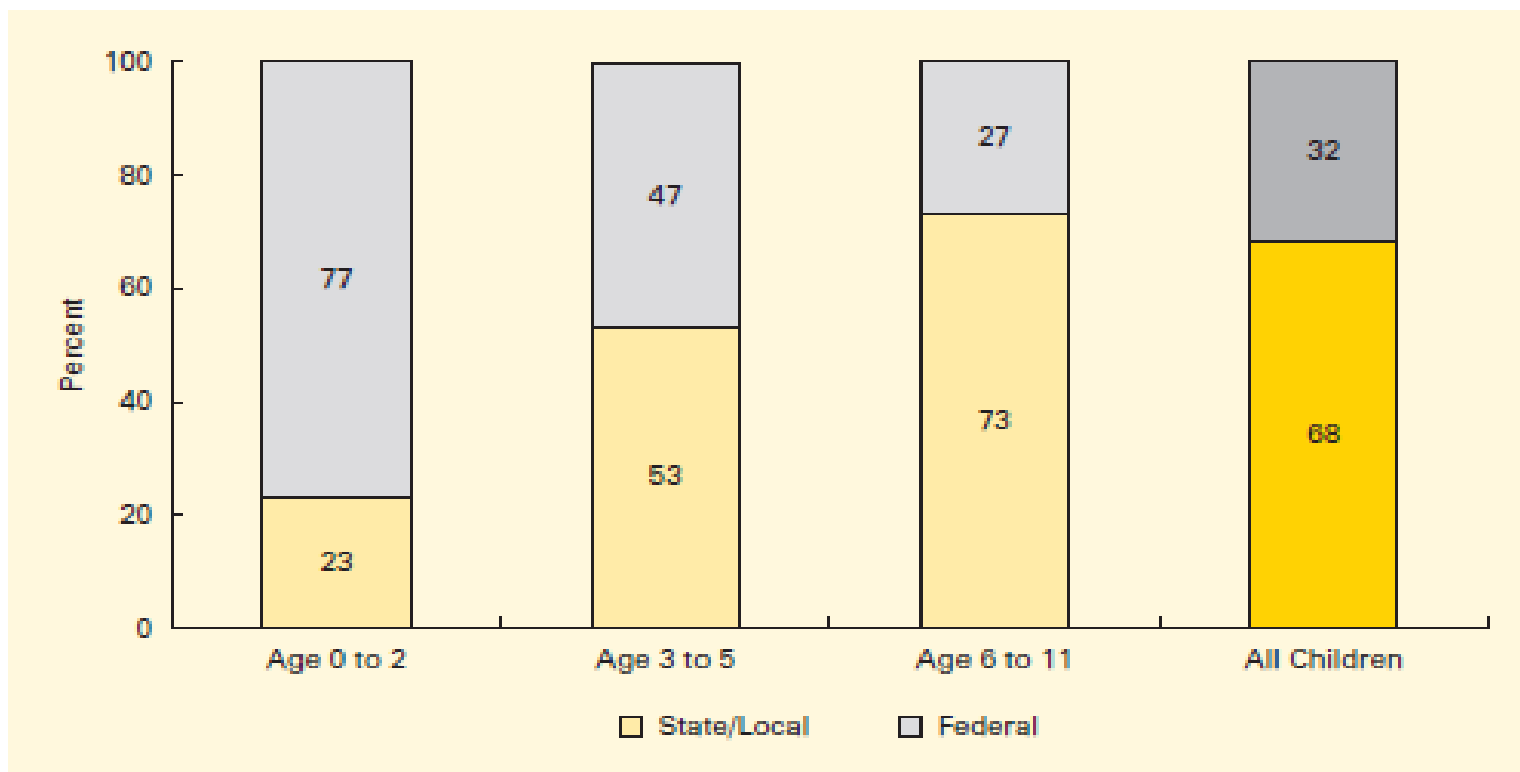


Source: Urban Institute and Brookings Institution 2010. Authors' estimates are based on the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* and Billen et al. 2007.

Note: Tax expenditures are not included at either the federal or the state and local level.

# Overall States Spend Less on Children Under Three than Older Children

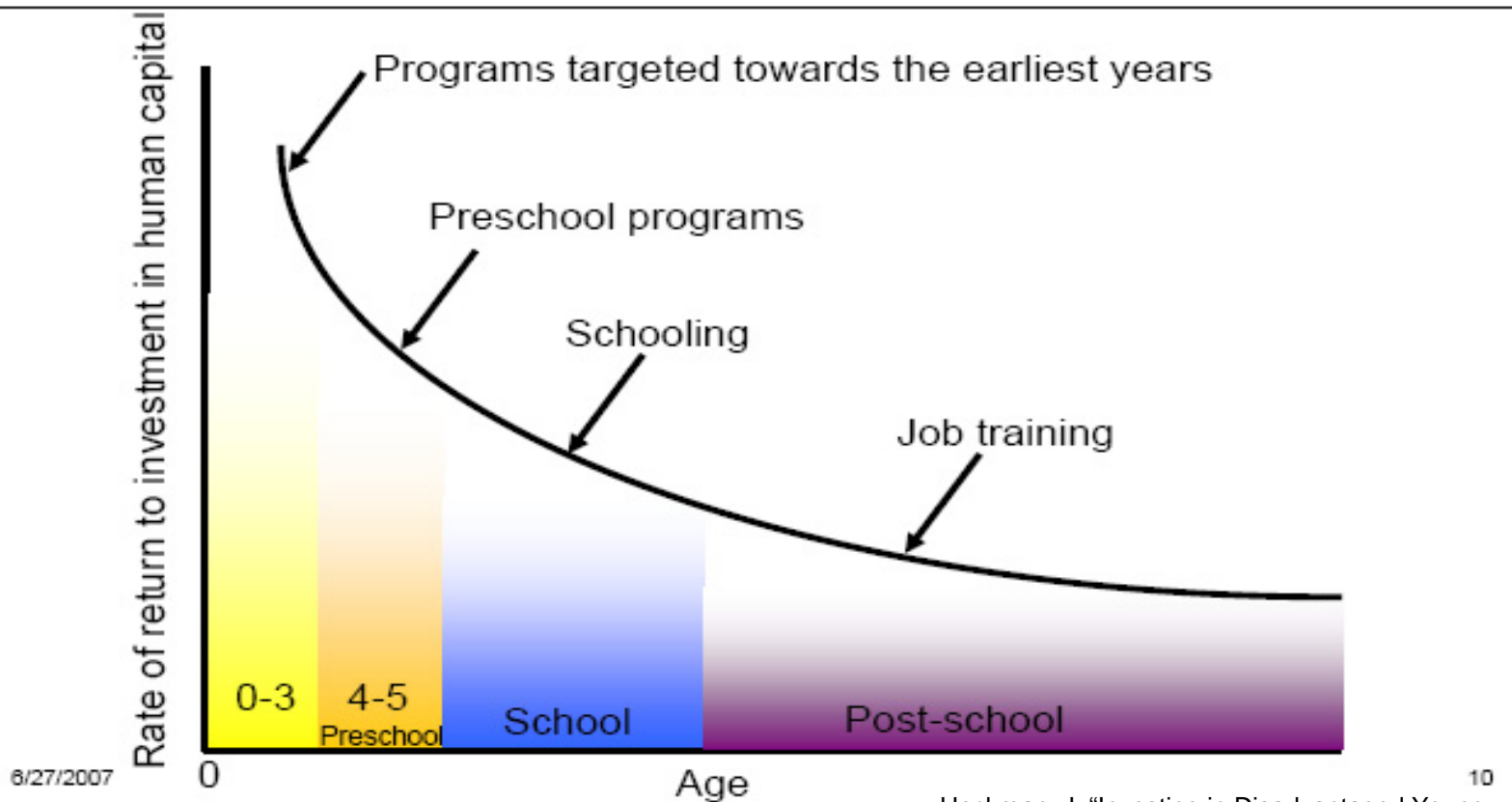
FIGURE 2. Portion of Federal and of State and Local Spending on Children by Age, 2004



Source: Urban Institute and Brookings Institution 2010. Authors' estimates are based on the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* and Billen et al. 2007.

Note: Tax expenditures are not included at either the federal or the state and local level.

Figure 9: Rates of Return to Human Capital Investment at Different Ages: Return to an Extra Dollar at Various Ages



For the full discussion, see:  
The Heckman Equation, [www.heckmanequation.org](http://www.heckmanequation.org)

10  
Heckman, J. "Investing in Disadvantaged Young Children Is Good Economics and Good Public Policy"  
Testimony before the Joint Economic Committee  
Washington D.C., June 27, 2007

# Why is now a good time to talk about financing?

- Funding for all types of services is restricted – but the need is greater than ever.
- Funding for child care is limited and specific.
- Stakeholders are seeking outcomes for young children that require high quality child care, and that means comprehensive services.
- States are focused on system building.
- Models are starting to emerge.

# Ways the EHS Model Can Inform State Systems and Services

Connect federal EHS to state and local early childhood systems

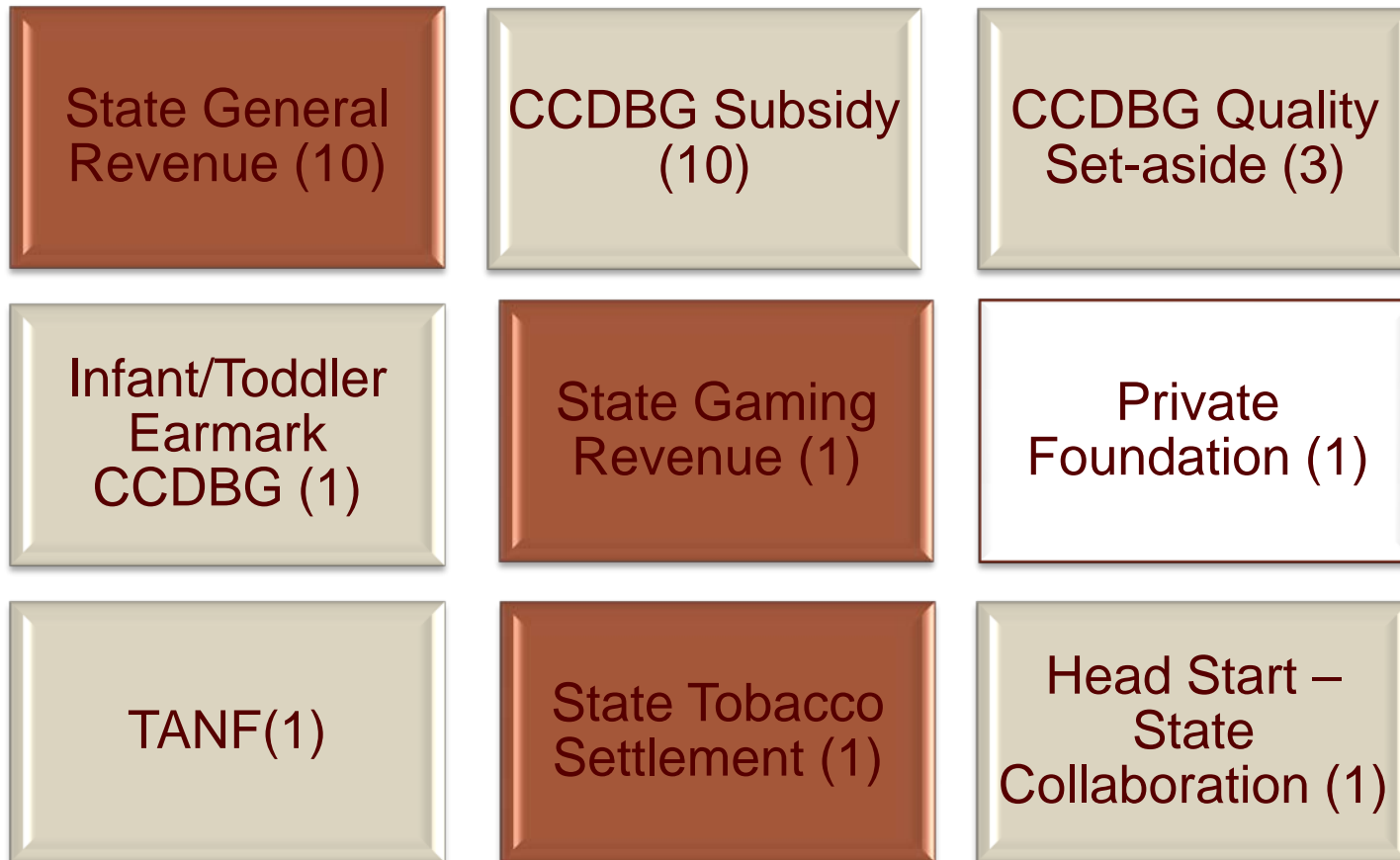
Coordinate state early childhood systems to offer EHS-like services to families

Support community partnerships between EHS and local programs, e.g. child care and home visiting

Expand access to programs that meet federal Program Performance Standards for EHS

# How 20 States Finance Initiatives to Build on EHS

States use multiple sources of State, private, and federal funding



Source: CLASP and ZERO TO THREE, *Building on the Promise*, 2008.



# How CLASP is Exploring Financing

- We've looked at specific funding sources, like Title I.
- We're now looking more broadly at the variety of funding sources out there, and how they interact within birth to three systems.
- We've developed a tool to help states explore these relationships and opportunities.

# What we've learned about Title I

**Districts or schools** can use Title I to:

- Serve children from birth through school entry
- Reach at-risk children in families with incomes above poverty
- Fund high-quality programs that meet Head Start educational standards
- Provide comprehensive services
- Serve children in community-based settings and home-based settings
- Fund teacher professional development



# Examples of Title I serving Birth to 3

- In **Appleton, WI**, the school district and its partners developed a Birth-Five program which includes a Books for Babies literacy program for parents delivering at local hospitals, community parent education workshops offered in partnership with local community agencies, Parents as Teachers home visitation, Early Childhood Special Education, Title I Preschool and Even Start Family Literacy
- Title I funded the Parent-Child Home Program in **Pittsfield, MA** for 2- and 3-year olds from 1970-2007. Currently, it is supported through local dollars.



# What we've learned about financing more broadly...

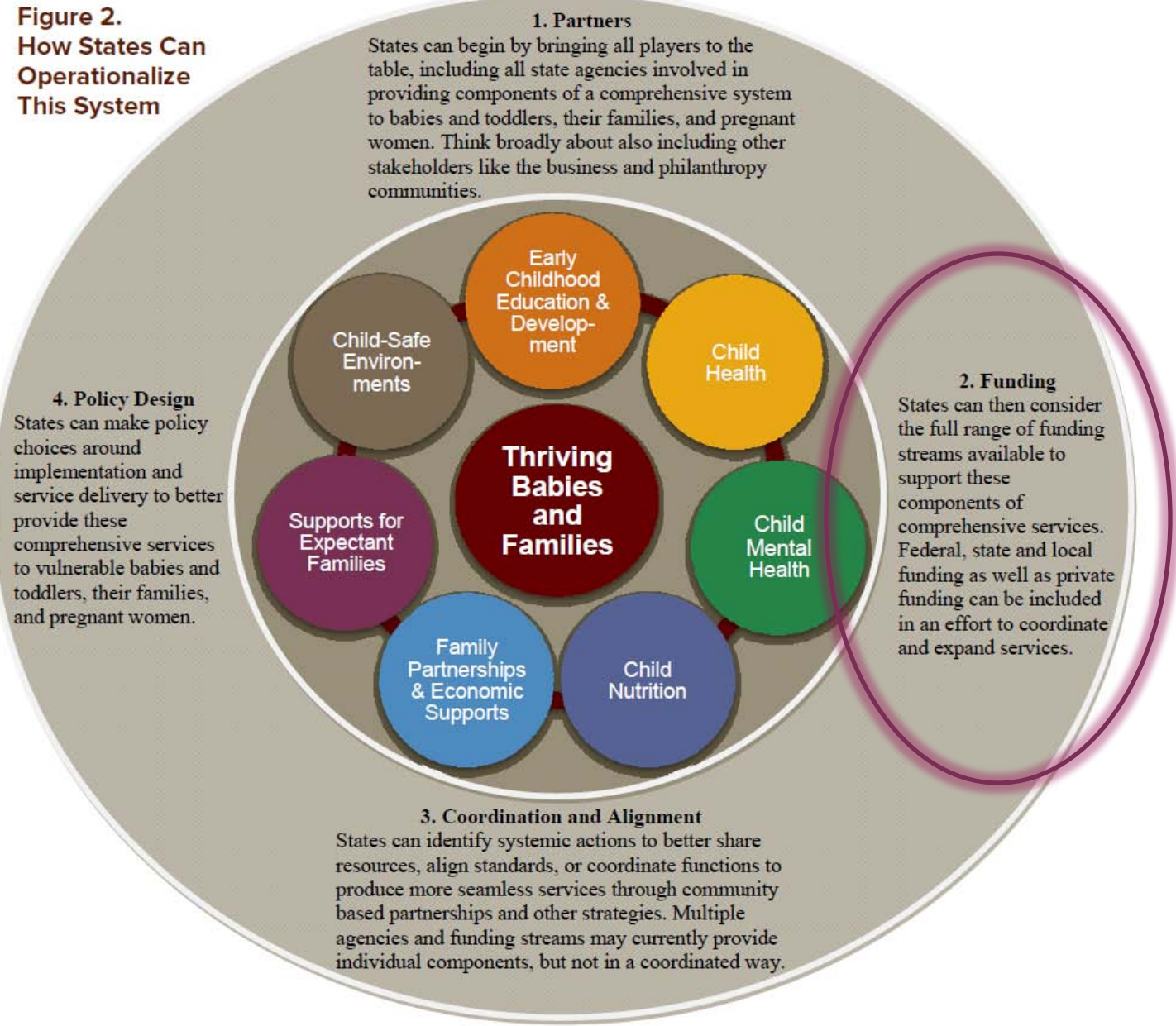
- There are a few major programs that appear to most often interact with child care, and support comprehensive services.
- To get started, pay attention to the parameters of the funding stream
- Learn the entry points for funding streams in your state, and what kinds of partnerships already exist. (The tool will help with those questions.)
- Intermediaries can play an important role – they can be the grease and glue.
- Pay attention to silos, and the targeted populations they serve as you explore creative financing solutions.

# System Components to Promote Thriving Babies and Families



# Action Steps to Design and Implement a Comprehensive System

**Figure 2.**  
**How States Can Operationalize This System**



# Steps to Comprehensive Infant/Toddler Development Policies

## Potential Funding Streams

- CCDBG
- ESEA
- Early Head Start
- IDEA Part C
- WIC
- CACFP
- SNAP
- EPSDT
- Medicaid/SCHIP
- Community Mental Health Services Block Grant
- Mental Health/Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems
- CAPTA
- Child Welfare Title IV- B and IV-E
- Even Start
- SSBG
- CSBG
- TANF
- Title V Maternal and Child Health
- Home Visiting (federal)
- SAMHSA/Project Launch
- Private Foundations
- Business
- Tax system

Early Childhood Education & Development

Child Health

Child Mental Health

Child Nutrition

Family Partnerships & Economic Supports

Supports for Expectant Families

Child Safe Environments

# Steps to Comprehensive Infant/Toddler Development Policies

Early Childhood Education & Development

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Child Nutrition

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Supports for Expectant Families

Child Safe Environments

## Agency Partners

- Child Care Subsidy
- Child Care Licensing
- Child Care Resource and Referral
- Education
- Head Start – State Collaboration Office
- Early Intervention
- Health
- Mental Health
- Maternal and Child Health
- Public Health
- Child Welfare/Child and Family Services
- Welfare/Workforce
- Substance Abuse Services
- Adult Education/Family Literacy
- Institutes of Higher Education/State and Community Colleges
- Immigrant/Refugee Assistance
- Home Visiting
- Liaison with business and philanthropy community

## Funding Sources

- CCDBG
- ESEA
- Early Head Start
- IDEA Part C
- WIC
- CACFP
- SNAP
- EPSDT
- Medicaid/SCHIP
- Community Mental Health Services Block Grant
- Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children Grants
- CAPTA
- Child Welfare Title IV-B and IV-E
- Even Start
- SSBG
- CSBG
- TANF
- Title V Maternal/Child Health Block Grant
- New Home Visiting
- Private Foundations
- Business
- Tax system

## System Actions

- Plan across agencies
- Set benchmarks across early childhood
- Leverage federal funds
- Mandate linkages across agencies
- Work with Region staff
- Create cross-agency mechanisms to share funding, staff expertise and functions, and decision-making
- Support local partnerships
- Allow flexibility to braid funds locally
- Align functions, e.g. shared intake, screening, training, technical assistance, professional development, and program support
- Establish cross-system competencies and standards
- Coordinate monitoring, reporting, and evaluation

## Example Policies

- **Fund state EHS or EHS/child care partnerships**
- **Make families eligible for child care subsidy as long as in EHS/HS**
- **Require health screenings for children in licensed or subsidized care**
- **Use Medicaid to pay for mental health therapy and home visits**
- **Make FFN eligible for CACFP and conduct outreach**
- **Put family support workers in subsidized child care centers or support community hubs**
- **Extend home visiting to low-income pregnant women, and include FFN**



# Lessons Learned About Financing

- Consider the full range of funding streams available – federal, state, and private - and especially those that support the components of comprehensive services.
- Build relationships with early childhood partners. Consider which agencies administer those funds, and what relationships and other collaborations already exist. Remember that intermediaries can help coordinate partnerships between agencies, and can help bring private funds into the mix.
- Use research, data, and models from other states to make your case and to not reinvent the wheel.
- Look for long-term sustainable funding and short-term funding to get started.
- To make your financing initiative more sustainable, invest in coordinated solutions, and align systems as you blend and braid funding.

# Contact Information

Christine Johnson-Staub  
Senior Policy Analyst,  
Child Care and Early Education  
CLASP

[cjohnsonstaub@clasp.org](mailto:cjohnsonstaub@clasp.org)

202-906-8005

[www.clasp.org](http://www.clasp.org)



