

Policy Domain Framework

Policy Domain Framework
Domain V: Adequate ECE Financing

**A Product of the Policy Matters Project
National Center for Children and Families
Teachers College, Columbia University**

**Developed by: Sharon Lynn Kagan, Elizabeth Rigby,
and Kristie Kauerz**

Revised: June 2009

POLICY FEATURES AND LEVELS FOR DOMAIN V:

ADEQUATE ECE FINANCING

SUB-DOMAIN V.A: STATE-FUNDED PROGRAMS

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Current Policy Level	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.A.1 Overall Investment in ECE Programs for 3- & 4- year olds: Per-capita investment of state funds invested in provision of ECE programs for 3- and 4- year-olds	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State invests at least \$1000 per 3 or 4 year old child 2. State invests between \$900 and \$1000 per 3- or 4-year-old 3. State invests between \$800 and \$900 per 3- or 4-year-old 4. State invests between \$700 and \$800 per 3- or 4-year-old 5. State invests between \$600 and \$700 per 3- or 4-year-old 6. State invests between \$500 and \$600 per 3- or 4-year-old 7. State invests between \$400 and \$500 per 3- or 4-year-old 	<p>ECAP investment: \$5,727,800 (FY10) for 4 year olds living at or below 100% of FPL; rate to programs directly is \$6,600 per child (flat since FY08). ECAP served 843 children in FY09.</p> <p>The child care subsidy program spent a total of \$3,512,908 in state funds child care for 3 and 4 year olds.</p> <p>According to the latest KIDS COUNT Delaware (2009) there are 11,455 three year olds and 11,557 four year olds in Delaware. A total of 23,012 children.</p> <p>Pre K = 5,727,800</p>	<p>#</p> <p>Notes: Early Childhood Assistance Program outlined in Title 14 Section 30 Delaware Code and allocation of page 56 of the FY10 budget act. http://delcode.delaware.gov/title14/c030/index.shtml</p> <p>Source: Data extracted from the Delaware Child and Information System and the Delaware Financial Management System.</p>	<p># 7</p> <p>Notes: Based on the math, DE invests \$401.56 per child.</p>	<p># 5</p>

	<p>8. State invests between \$300 and \$400 per 3- or 4-year-old</p> <p>9. State invests between \$200 and \$300 per 3 or 4 year old</p> <p>10. State invests between \$100 and \$200 per 3- or 4-year-old</p> <p>11. State invests between \$1 and \$100 per 3- or 4-year-old</p> <p>12. State does not invest in programs for 3- or 4-year-olds</p> <p>FORMULA: (State investment in PreK program + State supplement to HS+ State child care investments for 3 and 4 year old children)/State population of 3 and 4 year old children</p>	<p>HS supplement = 0</p> <p>Child Care = 3,512,908</p> <p>TOTAL = \$9,240,708</p> <p><u>Investment:</u></p> <p><u>9240708/23012 = \$401.56</u></p>	Notes		
--	---	--	-------	--	--

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
<p>V.A.2 Preschool Eligibility allows access for all 3- and 4-year-old children to state-funded or state-supplemented programs</p> <p>This is the work group # 3 priority</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State ensures eligibility and funds PreK and/or state-supplemented Head Start for all 3- and 4-year old children 2. State ensures eligibility and funds PreK and/or state-supplemented Head Start for all 3- and 4-year old children with identified child/family risk factors 3. State ensures eligibility and funds PreK and/or state-supplemented Head Start for all 4-year-old children, and only those 3-year olds with identified child/family risk factors 4. State ensures eligibility funds PreK and/or state-supplemented Head Start for all 4-year old children 5. State ensures eligibility and funds PreK and/or state-supplemented Head Start for only 4-year-olds with identified child/family risk factors 6. State does not provide PreK program or supplement Head Start 	<p>Early Childhood Assistance Program outlined in Title 14 Section 3001 as follows:</p> <p>The Department of Education shall be authorized to provide early childhood educational services to eligible children, which shall include preschool age children who live <u>in poverty</u>, using such funds as are appropriated by the General Assembly for that purpose.</p> <p>The implemented definition is four year old children living at or below 100% of FPL.</p>	<p>Delaware Code http://delcode.delaware.gov/title14/index.shtml#TopOfPage</p> <p>Title 14 Education, Chapter 30</p> <p>Only four year olds living at or below the Federal Poverty Level are served in the state pre-K program.</p>	<p># 5</p>	<p># 3</p>

Notes:			
--------	--	--	--

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Current Policy Level	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.A.3 Overall Investment in Programs for Infants and Toddlers: Per-capita investment in provision of child development programs for infants and toddlers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State invests at least \$1000 per 0-3-year-old 2. State invests between \$900 and \$1000 per 0-3-year-old 3. State invests between \$800 and \$900 per 0-3-year-old 4. State invests between \$700 and \$800 per 0-3-year-old 5. State invests between \$600 and \$700 per 0-3-year-old 6. State invests between \$500 and \$600 per 0-3-year-old 7. State invests between \$400 and \$500 per 0-3-year-old 8. State invests between \$300 and \$400 per 0-3-year-old 	<p>Parents As Teachers: \$1,121,600 for Home Visiting Parent Education; 85% of families served are to be at-risk (poverty, English language learners, single parent families, teen parents, children with special needs, and families receiving child protective services).</p> <p>The child care subsidy program spent a total of \$7,028,311 for the child care for infants and toddlers.</p> <p>According to the latest KIDS COUNT Delaware (2009) there are 12,048 children birth to one, 11,875 one year olds and 11,505 two year olds in Delaware. A total of 35,428 children.</p>	<p>#</p> <p>Notes: State Budget Act of FY 10. (page 54 of the budget act) http://budget.delaware.gov/fy2010/budget2010.shtml</p> <p>Child Care = \$7,028,311 Early Head Start = 0 Parents As Teachers = 1,121,600</p> <p>TOTAL = \$8,149,911/ 35,428 = \$230.04 per child ages birth to three.</p>	<p># 9</p> <p>Notes: Based on the math, DE invests \$230.04 per infant and toddler.</p>	<p># 4</p> <p>The birth to 3 developmental period is very important and should be funded more substantially</p>

	<p>9. State invests between \$200 and \$300 per 0-3-year-old</p> <p>10. State invests between \$100 and \$200 per 0-3-year-old</p> <p>11. State invests between \$1 and \$100 per 0-3-year-old</p> <p>12. State does not invest in programs for children 0-3</p> <p>FORMULA: (State investment in provision of infant and toddler care + State supplement to EHS + State child care investments for children 0-3-year olds/State population of 0-3-year-old)</p>		Notes:		
--	--	--	--------	--	--

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level

<p>V.A.4 Eligibility for Programs for Infants and Toddlers: Eligibility for child development programs (e.g., Early Head Start)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State funds early intervention and state-funded child development programs for all 0-3-year-olds 2. State funds early intervention and state-funded child development programs 0-3-year-olds with identified child/family risk factors 3. State only funds early intervention program 4. State does not fund any child development program for infants 	<p>No state funded Early Head Start look alike</p> <p>DSS provides child care services to eligible families with a child(ren) who resides in the home and who is under the age of 13, or children 13 to 18, who are physically or mentally incapable of caring for themselves or active with the Division of Family Services. In addition to having an eligible child and a child care need, certain DSS Child Care programs require parents/caretakers to meet income limits. Under certain other Child Care programs, DSS guarantees child care. These financial requirements along with other technical requirements help determine the</p>	<p>#</p> <p>Notes: Source: Division of Social Services Policy Manual Policy/11003 Eligibility Requirements</p> <hr/> <p>Notes:</p>	<p># 2</p> <p>Notes: Services are available to children with identified risks.</p>	<p># 2</p>
--	--	--	--	---	------------

	and toddlers	caretaker's child care category. Categories relate to the funding sources used by DSS to pay for Child Care services. The following sections discuss the technical requirements for child care services based on category and need. Parents As Teachers: see V. A. 3			
V.A.5 Mixed-Delivery System: Publicly supported early care and education programs include mixed delivery system to utilize existing community resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State encourages provision of PreK and child development programs in public schools, center-based programs of all types, and family child care homes 2. State only encourages provision of pre-kindergarten and child development programs in public schools and center-based programs (e.g., child care centers, Head Start, nursery schools, private schools, regardless of corporate type). 3. State only encourages provision of PreK and child development programs in public schools 	ECAP maybe provided in both public and private programs. Currently, school districts, Head Start programs, community non-profits and one for-profit child care programs offer ECAP services by contract with the Department of Education. This is provided for by Delaware Code.	# Delaware Code http://delcode.delaware.gov/title14/c030/index.shtml Notes:	# 2 Notes: Family child care homes are not eligible to participate in ECAP.	# 2
			Notes: We would consider including family child care homes in the QRIS; family child care requires more resources for monitoring compliance.		

SUB-DOMAIN V.B: SUBSIDY POLICIES

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Current Policy Level	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
B.1 Subsidy Eligibility: Subsidy eligibility criteria for child care assistance enable families who need help to receive it	1. State legally guarantees child care assistance for families up to 100% of State Median Income (SMI) 2. State legally guarantees child care assistance for families up to 85 % of SMI 3. State legally guarantees child care assistance for families up to 75 % of SMI 4. All families are eligible for child care assistance up to 100% SMI 5. All families are eligible for child care assistance up to 85% SMI 6. State sets eligibility level between 75% and 85% of SMI 7. State sets eligibility level at less than 75% of SMI	State's median income is \$54,310. Source: Ed Ratledge - Center for Applied Demographics - University of Delaware Estimated State median income for a family of 4 = \$78,321. Source: FY 09 Federal Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program Eligibility is determined by the Division of Social Services by using the FPL rather than the SMI. To qualify for early care and education services funded through DSS, a family is to have gross income equal to or less than 200 percent of the current federal poverty level for a family of equal size. FPL for a family of four is \$22,050, 200% of FPL is \$44,100. <u>Eligibility is at 56% of SMI.</u>	# Notes: Source: Division of Social Services Policy Manual Policy /11003.6 Income Limits	# 7 Notes: The eligibility is 56%.	# 7 The eligibility should not be increased until the rates paid to providers is improved
			Notes:		

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
<p>V.B.2 Payment Rate: Subsidy payment rate to ECE providers is adequate</p> <p>This is the work group # 2 priority</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum payment rate set at or above the 100th percentile of the market rate based on a market rate survey that is determined no less than every two years and indexed each year. Rates reflect ages of children 2. Maximum payment rate set between the 75th and 99th percentile of the market rate based on a market rate survey that is determined no less than every two years and indexed each year. Rates reflect ages of children 3. Maximum payment rate set at the 75th percentile of the market rate based on a market rate survey that is determined no less than every two years and indexed each year. Rates reflect ages of children 4. Maximum payment rate set below the 75th percentile of the market rate based on a market rate survey that is determined no less than every two years and indexed each year. Rates reflect ages of children 	<p>DSS conducts a market rate survey every two years, with the last survey ending in May 2009. Payment rates are determined by the age of the child, type of care being provided and county where services are provided. The maximum payment rate for all rates is below the 75th percentile.</p>	<p>#</p> <p>Notes: Source: Market Rate Survey can be reviewed at: http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dss/files/de09sum_mrsrpt.pdf</p> <hr/> <p>Notes:</p>	<p># 4</p> <p>Notes: Payments are less than the 75th percentile.</p>	<p>#4</p> <p>We are actually lower than #4; the first step to improve the situation would be to index the rates</p>

<p>V.B.3 Differential Payments: Additional payments are used to promote both high quality care and care for special populations</p> <p>This is the work group # 1 priority</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional payments are provided due to the higher cost of providing the following types of care: (1) higher quality care; (2) care for children with special needs; (3) care for children at risk/in low -income communities; and (4) children in rural and/or resort areas; (5) odd-hour care. 2. Additional payments are provided for at least three of the above types of care 3. Additional payments are provided for one or two of the above types of care 4. No additional payments are provided 	<p>Delaware does not pay a differential rate for high quality care.</p>	<p># Notes:</p> <hr/> <p>Notes:</p>	<p># 4 Notes: No differential rates paid.</p>	<p># 3 Using criteria 1 and 2 to develop the differential payment rates</p>
<p>V.B.4 Co-Payments: Family co-payments are reasonable for families of various income levels</p> <p><i>Note: This is irrespective of</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No family's co-pay is more than 6% of family income for all children in their family and no co-pay is charged to families below the poverty line 2. No family's co-pay is more than 10% of family income for all children in their family and no co-pay is charged to families below the poverty line 	<p>A family's co-pay can be more than 20% of the family income. Families are required to contribute to the cost of child care services based upon their ability to pay. The fees may be waived under certain conditions or if the fee creates an excessive financial burden. Excessive financial burden is defined as a situation where the family's disposable income prior to deductions or after deductions, result in the family having income below 75% of the FPL. A family's co-pay can range from 0% to 80%.</p>	<p># Notes: Source: Division of Social Services Policy Manual Policy /11004.7 Determination of the Child Care Parent Fee and Fee Waiving Situations and 11004.7.1 Child Care Fee Scale and Determination of Fee</p>	<p># 6 Notes:</p>	<p># 5</p>

<i>the number of children in care</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. No family's co-pay is more than 6% of family income, but a co-pay is charged to families below the poverty line 4. No family's co-pay is more than 10% of family income, but a co-pay is charged to families below the poverty line 5. No family's co-pay is more than 20% of family income 6. Family's co-pay can be more than 20% of family income 		Notes:		
---------------------------------------	--	--	--------	--	--

SUB-DOMAIN V.C: CHILD CARE TAX PROVISIONS

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.C.1 Value: Value of the child and dependent tax provision is adequate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum value of provision exceeds 200% of the federal credit (more than \$4,200 for 2+ dependents) 2. Maximum value of provision equals 100-200% of the federal credit (\$2,100-4,200 for 2+ dependents) 3. Maximum value of provision 	<p>There are two separate tax credits that are often confused with one another so information on both has been included but the source of the data is the same.</p> <p>Delaware would score a 4 on this scale for the child and dependent care credit but 7 for the child tax credit. Below is an excerpt from the 2008 Resident Individual Income Tax Return General Instructions:</p>	# Notes: Source: http://revenue.delaware.gov/services/current_pit/TY08_200-01Instructs.pdf	# 4 Notes: see evidence	# 4

	<p>equals 75% - 99% of the federal credit (\$1,575 - \$2,099 for 2+ dependents)</p> <p>4. Maximum value of provision equals 50% - 74% of the federal credit (\$1,050 - \$1,574 for 2+ dependents)</p> <p>5. Maximum value of provision equals 25% - 49% of the federal credit (\$525 - \$1,049 for 2+ dependents)</p> <p>6. Maximum value of provision equals less than 25% of the federal credit (less than \$525 for 2+ dependents)</p> <p>7. State does not provide a child and dependent tax credit provision</p>	<p>We are talking about the child care and dependent tax credit here, not the child tax credit, which is not designated to finance child care.</p> <p>Child Care Credit A resident individual is allowed a credit against his/her individual tax in the amount of fifty percent (50%) of the child and dependent care credit allowable for federal income tax purposes. Use the worksheet provided below to compute the amount of the deduction.</p> <p>The Child Care Credit should not be confused with the Child Tax Credit, which is not an allowable credit on the Delaware return.</p>	Notes:		
--	---	--	--------	--	--

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level

<p>V.C.2 Benefit to Low-income families: Size of child and dependent tax provision is larger for lower-income families</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision has a sliding scale which is better than the federal sliding scale: the lowest income families can receive over 75% more than the highest income families eligible for the provision 2. Provision has a sliding scale which is equivalent to the federal sliding scale: the lowest income families can receive 75% more than the highest income families eligible for the provision 3. Provision has a sliding scale which is worse than the federal sliding scale: the lowest income families can receive less than 75% more than the highest income families eligible for the provision 4. Provision has no sliding scale: the lowest income families receive the same as or less than the highest income families eligible for the provision 5. State does not provide a child and dependent tax credit provision 	<p>If the credit in question is the child and dependent care credit, Delaware would score a 2 since the sliding scale for Delaware mirrors the Federal scale but is at 50%.</p> <p>If referring to the child tax credit, Delaware would score a 5 since it does not allow that credit.</p>	<p># Notes: Source: http://revenue.delaware.gov/services/current_pit/TY08_200-01Instructs.pdf</p> <hr/> <p>Notes:</p>	<p># 2 Notes: see evidence</p>	<p># 2</p>
<p>V.C.3 Availability for Low-income Families: Provision is</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision is refundable to families without regard to federal or state tax liability 2. Provision is partially refundable to families 	<p>Delaware would be a 3 for the child and dependent care credit and a 4 for the child tax credit.</p>	<p># 3 Notes: Not Refundable</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Desired level: # 3</p>		

refundable and therefore actually available to the lowest-income families	3. Provision is not refundable to families without tax liability 4. State does not provide a child and dependent tax credit provision		Without tax liability Notes: same source as above.
	5.		

SUB-DOMAIN V.D: FAMILY LEAVE

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.D.1 Duration: State guarantees parental leave to parents in connection with the birth or adoption of a child under the age of 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State guarantees at least one year (12 months) of parental leave to every parent 2. State guarantees at least one year (12 months) of parental leave to mothers 3. State guarantees at least six months (26 weeks) of parental leave to every parent 4. State guarantees at least six months (26 weeks) of parental leave to mothers 5. State guarantees at least 12 weeks, but no more than 26 weeks, of parental leave to every parent 6. State guarantees less than 12 weeks of parental leave to every parent 	Delaware follows FMLA and does not expand beyond federal law.	# Department of Labor website http://www.delawareworks.com/ The website does not reference the issue. Notes:	# 6 Notes:	# 6
			Notes: Given the state’s history of involvement in this policy it is unlikely that the Legislature would have any interest in expanding on FMLA or other state or federal law in this area (all of V. D.)		

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.D.2 Paid: State guarantees income-related payment to parents on leave	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employee receives 100% of average individual earnings over the entire leave period 2. Employee receives at least 75% of average individual earnings over the entire leave period 3. Employee receives at least 50% of average individual earnings over the entire leave period 4. Employee receives at least 25% of average individual earnings over the entire leave period 5. Employee receives less than 25% of average individual earnings over the entire leave period 6. Parental leave is unpaid 	Delaware does not guarantee income.	# See V.D.1. Notes:	# 6 Notes:	# 6
			Notes:		
V.D.3 Job-Protected: State guarantees that, upon return from parental leave, employees will be reinstated in their old or equivalent position (one with similar pay	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job-protection extends for the entire period of leave 2. Job-protection is for at least 75% of the period of leave 3. Job-protection is for at least 50% of the period of leave 4. No job-protection beyond federal mandate of 12 weeks 	Delaware follows FMLA and does not expand beyond federal law.	# See V.D.1. Notes:	# 4 Notes:	# 4
			Notes:		

and responsibility)					
V.D.4 Operated Flexibly: State guarantees employees flexibility to use their parental leave to meet individual family circumstances	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Employee may take a flexible leave (leave can be taken in days or weeks; leave can be taken by establishing a reduced working schedule; leave period can be stretched across the first 3 years of child's life) Employee may take a flexible leave with at least two of the above strategies Employee may take a flexible leave with one of above strategies No flexibility to parental leave policies 	Delaware follows FMLA and does not expand beyond federal law.	# See V.D.1. Notes:	# 4 Notes:	# 4
			Notes:		
V.D.5 Exemptions from TANF Work Requirements: State exempts mothers with very young children from TANF work requirements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> State exempts mothers with children under age 2 from TANF work requirements State exempts mothers with children under age 1 from TANF work requirements State exempts mothers with children under six months from TANF work requirements State exempts mothers with children under three months from TANF work 	<p>Single custodial parents with a child under 12 months of age are able to receive an exemption from Employment and Training requirements for a total of 12 months in their lifetime. These 12 months can be used any time the parent has a child less than 12 months of age. Once the youngest child reaches 12 months of age, the parents are required to participate in Employment and Training. If they are already working the equivalent of their required Employment and Training hours (20, 30, 35, 55), the DCIS II system will code them as volunteers for Employment and Training</p> <p>Single parent/caretaker TANF recipients with a child in the TANF household under six are deemed to be engaged in work for a month if the recipient is engaged in federally</p>	# Division of Social Services Policy Manual Policy /3006.2 Notes:	# 5 Notes: Delaware's policy does not match the policy features clearly, the amount of time that a mother is exempt depends upon how	# 5

	<p>requirements</p> <p>5. State does not exempt mothers with children under three months from TANF work requirements</p>	<p>defined core work activities for an average of at least 20 hours per week during the month.</p>		<p>many children she has while receiving assistance</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--

SUB-DOMAIN V.E: REVENUE GENERATION

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
<p>V.E.1 General Public Revenue: State generates public revenue that is dedicated to early care and education through a statewide taxation structure</p>	<p>1. State generates public revenue dedicated to early care and education through at least two of the following: statewide property tax, sales tax, income tax, capital gains tax, excise tax, or motor vehicle tax</p> <p>2. State generates public revenue dedicated to early care and education through one of the following: statewide property tax, sales tax, income tax, capital gains tax, excise tax, or motor vehicle tax</p> <p>3. State does not generate public revenue dedicated to early care and education through statewide taxation structure</p>	<p>Even though Delaware has consistently funded early care and education programs through the appropriation process, there is no source of state revenue dedicated solely to early care and education. Delaware would qualify as a 3.</p> <p>Traditionally, Delaware limits the use of dedicated funding streams.</p>	<p>#</p> <p>Notes:</p>	<p># 3</p> <p>Notes: See evidence</p>	<p># 3</p>
			<p>Notes: Generally, DE uses dedicated revenue to fund things not considered core services – accommodations tax for tourism, etc.</p>		

<p>V.E.2 Alternative Revenue Sources: State generates public revenue for early care and education through user-fees or other special sources</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State generates public revenues to support early care and education through at least two of the following: lottery, impact fees, service fees, or income tax check-off 2. State generates public revenues to support early care and education through one of the following: lottery, impact fees, service fees, or income tax check-off 3. State does not generate public revenue to support early care and education through alternative revenue sources 	<p>Delaware does have an income tax check off for the Children's Trust fund found on individual tax return forms but that revenue specifically supports the prevention of child abuse and would likely not fall under the definition of early care and education.</p> <p>Delaware does not generate public revenue to support ECE.</p>	<p>#</p> <p>Notes: source: http://revenue.delaware.gov/services/current_pit/TY08_200-01Instructs.pdf</p> <p>Notes:</p>	# 3	# 3

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.E.3 Use of TANF: State's TANF allocation invested in provision of child care for low and moderate income families	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State invests at least \$500 per 0-5-year-old 2. State invests between \$400 and \$500 per 0-5-year-old 3. State invests between \$300 and \$400 per 0-5-year-old 4. State invests between \$200 and \$300 per 0-5-year-old 5. State invests between \$100 and \$200 per 0-5-year-old 6. State invests between \$50 and \$100 per 0-5-year-old 7. State invests between \$25 and \$50 per 0-5-year-old 8. State invests less than \$25 per 0-5-year-old <p>FORMULA: [(% of TANF funds transferred to CCDF x Total TANF allocation) + TANF dollars spent directly on child care – TANF dollars spent on school age child care]/State population of 0-5-year-olds]</p>	<p>\$19,149,322 for SFY 09</p> <p>Total population of children birth to five (KIDS COUNT 2009) = 69,573 (includes five year olds). The total without five year olds is 58,440 children birth to five.</p> <p>19,149,322/69,573 = \$275.24 per child (birth through five)</p> <p>19,149,322/58,440 = \$327.67 per child (birth to five)</p>	<p>#</p> <p>Notes:</p> <p>Source:</p> <p>Data extracted from the Delaware Child and Information System and the Delaware Financial Management System.</p> <p>Notes:</p>	# 4	# 4

Notes: The calculation differs based on the inclusion of five year old children.

4
Need more information from DSS to determine the impact of changing this policy

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.E.4 Drawing Down Federal Funding: State invests enough to draw down the full federal funding available for CCDBG and TANF	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State invests enough money to draw down the full federal allotment of both the Child Care Development Fund and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Block Grants 2. State invests enough money to draw down the full federal allotment of either the Child Care Development Fund OR the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Block Grant 3. State does NOT invest enough money to drawn down the full federal allotment of either the Child Care Development Fund or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Block Grants 	Delaware invests enough money to draw down the full federal allotment of about the CCDF and TANF Block grants. There is no policy requiring that Delaware draws down the full amount.	#	# 1 Notes: The investment allows the full allotment to be drawn down.	# 1
			Notes:		Notes:

<p>V.E.6 Sustainability in Funding: ECE services are provided through consistent, dependable, sustained funding mechanisms</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None of the state's ECE revenue sources are dependent on annual appropriations or consumer behaviors 2. Less than 50% of the state's ECE revenue sources are dependent on annual appropriations or consumer behaviors 3. Less than 25% of the state's ECE revenue sources are dependent on annual appropriations or consumer behaviors 4. Less than 10% of the state's ECE revenue sources are dependent on annual appropriations or consumer behaviors 5. All of the state's ECE revenue sources are dependent on annual appropriations or consumer behaviors 6. State's ECE revenue sources are only dependent on consumer behaviors, not annual appropriations 	<p>All state funded programs are dependent on annual appropriations in the state budget. This is true for most state appropriations. Philosophically, this is not a funding approach used in Delaware.</p>	<p># Notes:</p>	<p># 5</p>	<p># 5</p>
			<p>Notes:</p>		

<p>V.E.7 Public-Private Partnerships: State has on-going partnerships with the private sector to generate revenues dedicated to early care and education</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State, along with the private sector, generates revenues by investing in at least two of the following capital investment strategies: facilities funds, other loan funds, contributing to an intermediary organization 2. State, along with the private sector, generates revenues by investing in one of the following formal capital investment strategies: facilities funds, other loan funds, contributing to an intermediary organization 3. State partners with the private sector to generate revenues for early care and education 4. State does not partner with the private sector to generate revenues for early care and education 	<p>Delaware has created public/ private partnerships to support TEACH and Delaware Stars for Early Success (QRIS). Other initiatives jointly or privately funded by Policy Matters and Fiscal Mapping.</p> <p>Delaware does not have a joint early childhood fund to generate revenue like some other states.</p>	<p># DE ECC Annual Report http://www.doe.k12.de.us/infosuites/students_family/earlychildhood/files/DECC2008.pdf Notes:</p> <hr/> <p>Notes:</p>	<p># 4 Notes: While there are private contributions, the state and private sectors have not created a fund to generate revenue for early childhood.</p>	<p># 3</p>
---	--	---	--	---	-------------------

NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS		STATE POLICY PLANNING			
Policy Feature	Policy Levels	Evidence	Sources of Policy	Current Policy Level	Desired Policy Level
V.E.8 Use of ARRA Stimulus Funding: State maximizes stimulus funding to support early care and education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State (1) draws available funding for CCDBG and IDEA; (2) has a plan for allocating and spending available funding for ECE in FY 09 and FY10; (3) assures Title 1 funding is used for ECE; (4) assures Education Stabilization funding is used for ECE; and (5) collects data to discern impact of funding for ECE. 2. State does (1), (2), and (3) above 3. State does (1) and (2) above 4. State does not accept stimulus funding 	<p>CCDBG: I was not sure if I should put in the family benefit, which is refunding parents their parent fee (\$1,700,000) or not. Feel free to edit.</p> <p>Delaware will receive \$4,545,736 in CCDF ARRA funding. The Division of Social Services will spend \$2,618,104 to provide direct funding for child care providers and quality expansion services. \$1,710,000 will be allocated for financial benefits for families; \$1,700 refund to parents of their parent fee. DOE will receive \$217,632 to fund infant and toddler initiatives.</p> <p>Department of Education did provide guidance to school districts informing them that Title I funds could be used for early childhood services, but did not assure funding for ECE.</p>	#	# 3	# 3
			Notes:		