



# Investing in America's Youngest Citizens When it Matters Most—Prenatal to Age 3

Final Report to the Rauch Foundation  
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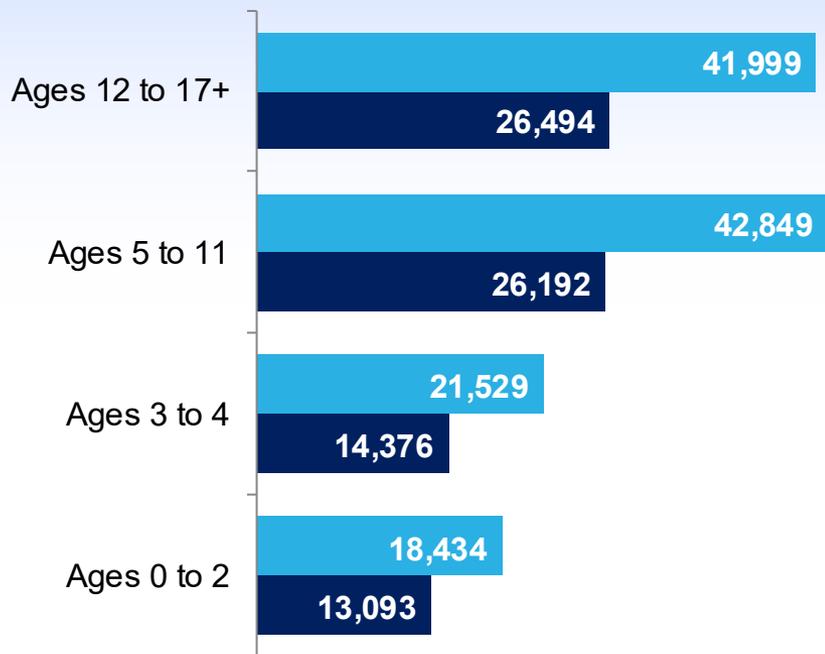
# Executive Summary

- Current scientific research demonstrates that the first three years of a child's life are the most important in terms of brain development—when children learn language, emotional controls and establish the basis for healthy growth throughout their lifetime.
- If we want children to start school prepared to learn, and to succeed, then we must support young children and their parents from the mother's pregnancy on, especially those children and families living in poverty, whose life chances are threatened by deprivation. ***Waiting until the child is ready for school is too late to close achievement gaps and prevents too many children from even beginning to meet their full potential.***
- Perversely, public spending has not caught up with what we know about child development and the explosive brain growth that takes place in the earliest years of a child's life. Governments at all levels in the U.S. spend more than twice as much on a per child basis for children ages 5–17 as on children 0–5, which is almost the opposite of the support given children and families in every other wealthy nation in the world. The lack of investment in our youngest citizens profoundly impacts children born into families with low incomes and severely limits their life choices.



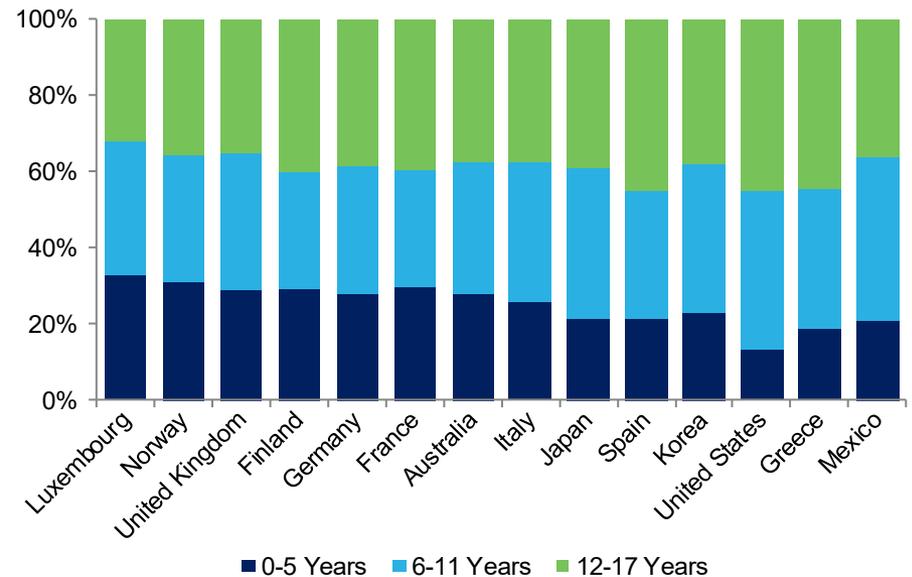
# U.S. Spending on Young Children Compared to Other Wealthy Nations

## U.S. Per Capita Spending for Children



■ New York ■ Nation

U.S. Public Spending on Family Benefits and Education for Our Youngest Children Is Drastically Lower Than Other Wealthy Nations as a Percentage of Total Public Spending.



OECD Social Expenditure Database and OECD Education Database, Chart PF1.6.B (2011 data).

[http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1\\_6\\_Public\\_spending\\_by\\_age\\_of\\_children.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1_6_Public_spending_by_age_of_children.pdf)

See Appendices 1 & 2 for complete data set based on 2012 expenditures.



# Executive Summary, cont.

- To effectively close the achievement gaps, the United States and the individual states need to invest more in our youngest citizens.
- We therefore propose a two-pronged solution:
  - The creation of a Targeted Family Cash Allowance program for young families with children up to the age of 3; **AND**
  - An expansion of current evidence based home visiting programs for first time parents and children up to age 2.
- Both should be available to all families living in poverty, and ideally for all families with incomes up to 200% of the poverty line.

## Here's an Estimate of What Our Proposal Would Cost, Based on the Number of Families With Low Incomes and the Number of Children Born Into Poverty Each Year

|   | U.S.             | NYS             |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| For all families with incomes at or below 100% of poverty | \$18,906,618,700 | \$1,236,644,062 |
| For all families with incomes up to 200% of poverty       | \$36,448,162,828 | \$2,319,116,034 |

See pp. 29-40 for more details and basis of estimates.



# Executive Summary, cont.

- Costs of the proposal could be recouped, in part, through
  - Stronger school performance
  - Better employment prospects
  - Savings in special education and remedial programs
  - Savings from reduction in juvenile justice and criminal justice expenditures
- Reaffirming the American Dream





## **2. The Importance of Early Childhood to Life Long Achievement and Health**

# Identifying the Need: The Importance of Early Childhood in Developing Healthy, Smart Citizens

- The early years of a child's life are the most important in her development and significantly impact her future life chances and well being.
- The brain develops more rapidly between birth and age five than at any other subsequent period of life. Between birth and age three, children develop more than 1,000 trillion synaptic connections, which the brain trims on a 'use it or lose it' basis—meaning that the brain is most plastic, and most able to make new connections, in these first three years of life.

Noble, Kimberly. "Rich Man, Poor Man: Socioeconomic Diversity and Brain Development," *Cerebrum*, May 2014;  
Field, Frank. "The Foundation Years: Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults." The report of the Independent Review on Poverty and Life Chances for Her Majesty's Government, December 2014. <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110120090128/http://povertyreview.independent.gov.uk/media/20254/poverty-report.pdf>



# The Critical Importance of the First 3 Years

- The quality of relationship between parents and their young children is key to a child's social, emotional, physical and intellectual development. The home environment is the most significant aspect of a child's early life in shaping future outcomes.
- Chronic exposure to stress—whether hunger or homelessness or abusive or neglectful parenting—directly impacts the development of language, memory and self-regulatory functions in a child's brain.
- 60–70% of the achievement gap between rich and poor children is already evident by kindergarten.
  - For example, children growing up in professional families hear an average of 2,153 words per hour; children in working class families hear 1,251 words per hour; children in welfare-recipient families hear an average of 616 per hour. This vastly divergent experience translates into huge differences in school readiness by the age of 4.
- “[T]he first 1,000 days of life ... set [the stage] for fulfilling individual potential. If we really want to shape the future, to truly improve the world, we have 1,000 days to do it, mother by mother, child by child.”

*Ibid*; Heckman, James. *Giving Kids a Fair Chance*. Chpt.1. Cambridge: MIT Press, 2013; Noble, Kimberly. “Rich Man, Poor Man: Socioeconomic Diversity and Brain Development,” *Cerebrum*, May 2014; Bradbury, Bruce, et al. *Too Many Children Left Behind: The U.S. Achievement gap in Comparative Perspective*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2015; Thurow, Roger. *The First 1,000 Days*. New York: PublicAffairs, 2016.



## THE GOOD NEWS

**EARLY INTERVENTION CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.  
SMART PUBLIC POLICY MATTERS.**

But in the U.S., public policy and public spending have not caught up with the science or with the needs of young families in a rapidly changing economic world. Most public spending on children in the U.S. takes place once children start kindergarten.

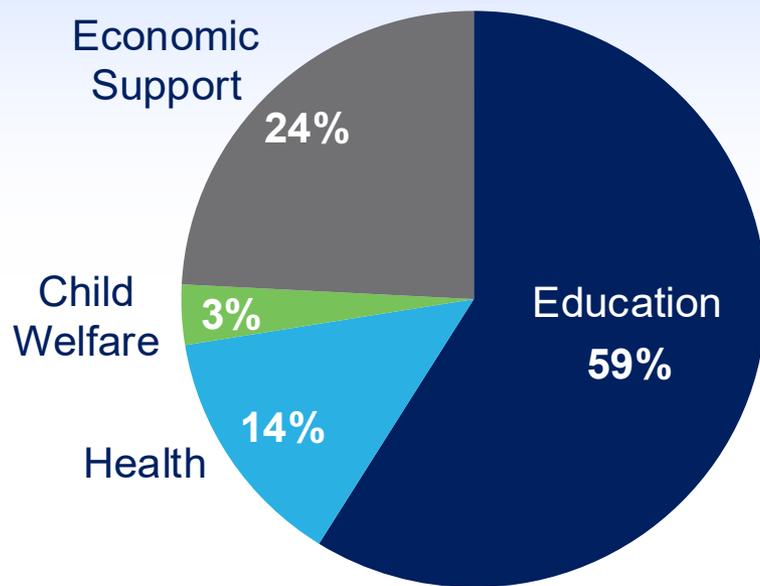




### **3. Current U.S. Support for Children**

# The U.S. Spends \$980 Billion Annually for Children 0–17 and Their Families

## Spending by Program Type



- Public spending on children and families totaled \$980 billion for 2012
- Elementary and secondary education and tax credits together represent 70% of overall spending on children
- The national average of public spending on children of all ages is \$20,787 per capita
- The states with the highest per capita spending tend to be those with both smaller populations and a lower portion of children in poverty, and those with a wide geographic spread

See Appendix 2 for complete data set.



# Major Programmatic Spending on Children

| Education                                    | Health  | Child Welfare  | Economic Support                                 |
|--|---|--|--|
| Elementary and Secondary Education (\$562 b) | Medicaid (\$103.8 b)                            | Foster Care, Adoption, Guardianship – Title IV-E (\$6.4 b)                       | Earned Income Tax Credit (\$67.2 b)              |
| Preschool (\$5.3 b)                          | CHIP (\$11.9 b)                                 | Child Welfare Services Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Title IV-B (\$0.6 b) | Other Tax Credits (\$59.1 b)                     |
| Head Start (\$6.8 b)                         | Mental Health (\$10.8 b)                        | Child Welfare – Title XX (\$1.7 b)   | TANF (\$28.2 b)                                  |
| Early Intervention (\$2.6 b)                 | Immunizations (\$4.0 b)                         | Juvenile Justice – (\$9.2 b)   | Nutrition Programs – SNAP, WIC (\$64.6 b)        |
|  | Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (\$2.9 b) | State and Local Shares of Child Welfare (\$15.2 b)                               | Child Care and Development Fund (\$8.6 b)        |
|  |   |  | Child Support Enforcement – Title IV-D (\$9.5 b) |
| <b>\$577 b</b>                               | <b>\$133 b</b>                                  | <b>\$33 b</b>  | <b>\$237 b</b>                                   |

See Appendix 2 for complete data set



# We Invest Billions in Our Children—But Are We Investing in the Best Way Possible?

- According to James Heckman, Nobel prize winning economist at the University of Chicago, “the road to college attainment, higher wages and social mobility in the U.S. starts at birth. The greatest barrier to college education is not high tuitions or the risk of student debt; it’s in the skills children have when they first enter kindergarten.”

**The investments we make in all of our children will reap larger benefits if we also invested wisely in our very youngest children.**





*The real question is how to use these available funds wisely. The best evidence supports the policy prescription:*

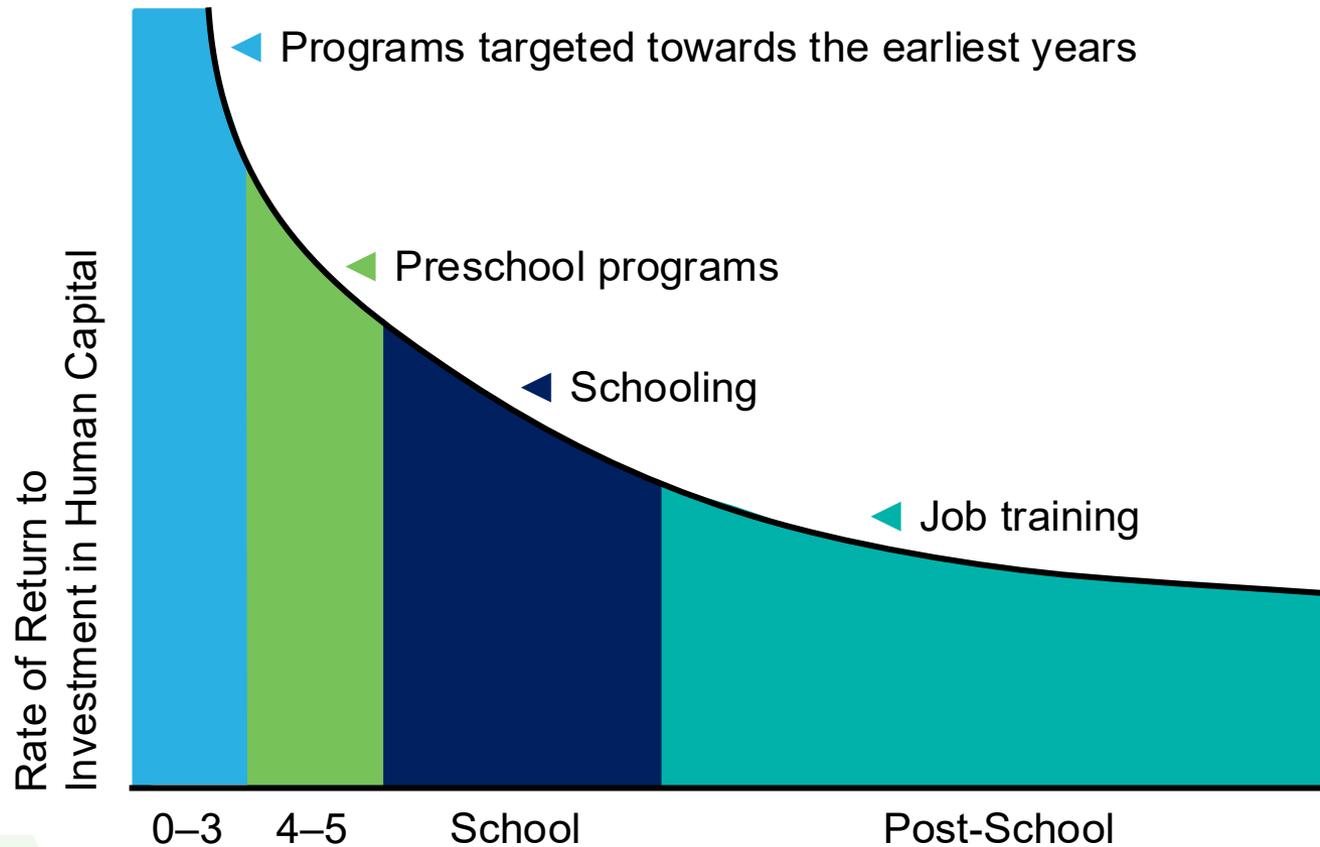
***Invest in the Very Young***



—James J. Heckman, Ph.D.  
Nobel Laureate in Economic Sciences  
2000



# The Heckman Equation

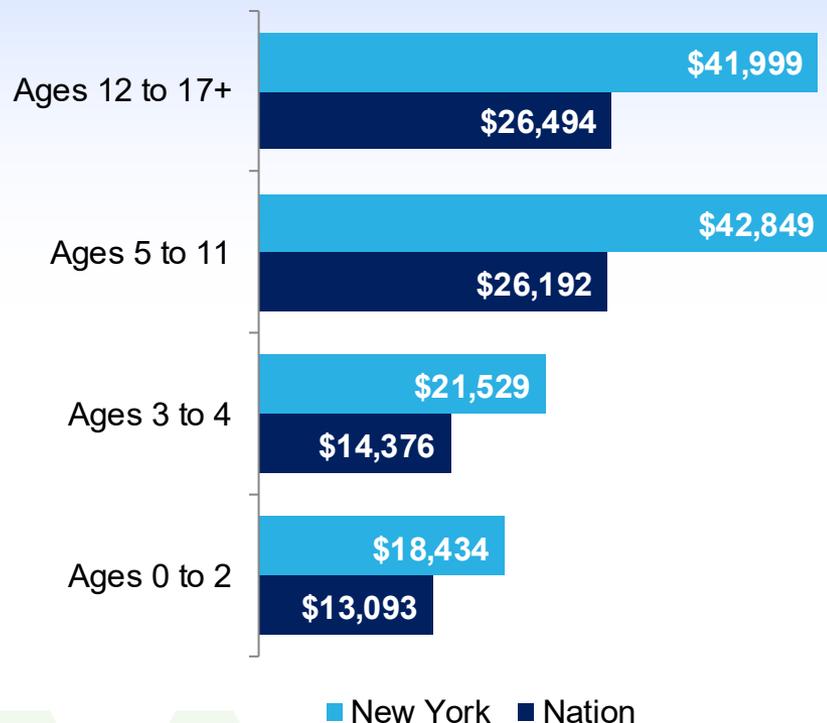


Heckman, James. "Schools, Skills, and Synapses," *Economic Inquiry*, 46(3), 289-324,



# Yet Across the U.S., Youngest Children Receive the Lowest Investment!

## Per Capita Spending for Children

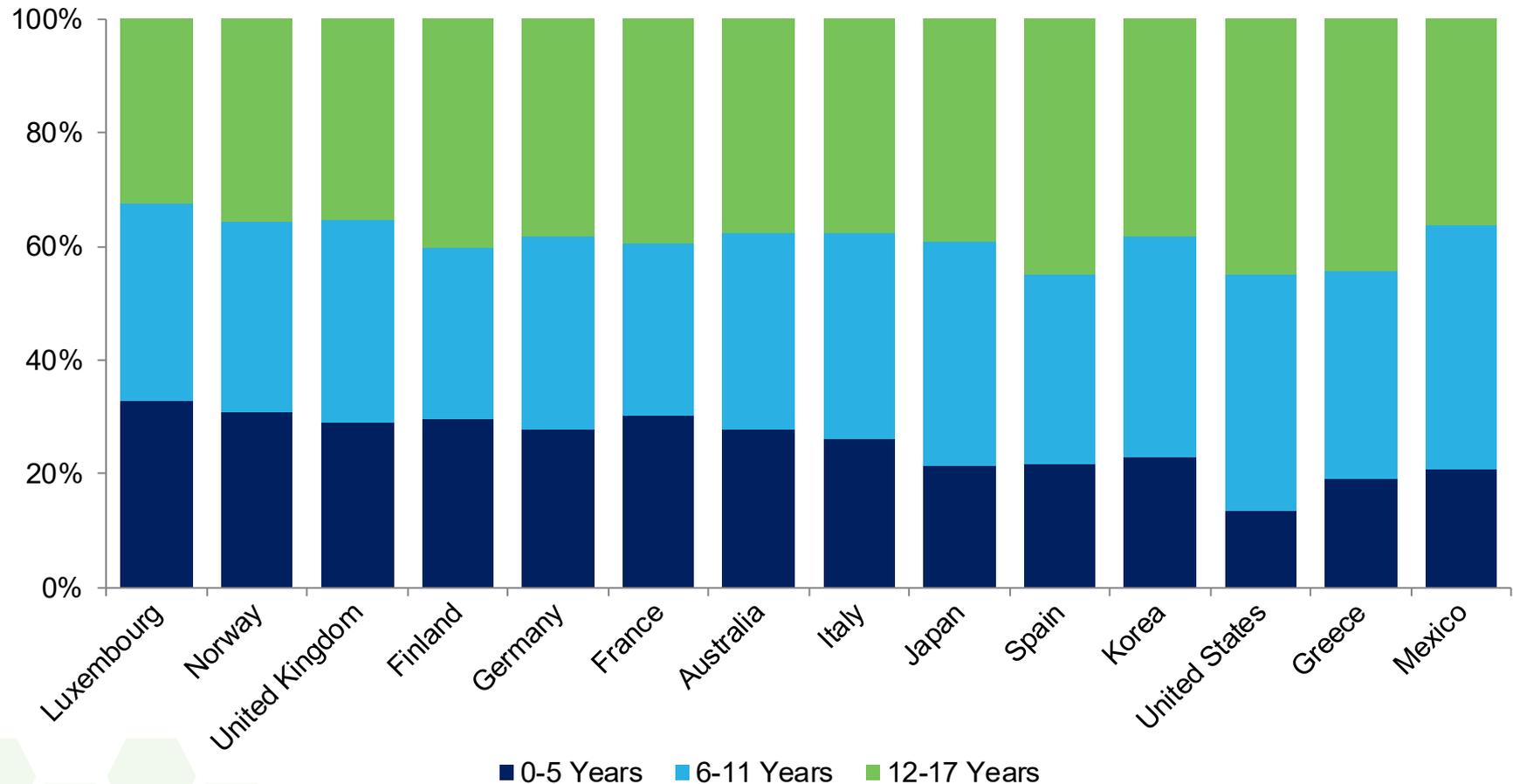


- As a nation, governments at all levels spend more than twice as much on older children as on those under age 3
- New York follows the national trend, spending 2.3 times as much on older children
- Science says we should spend more on the very young; we do the opposite

See Appendix 2 for complete data set.



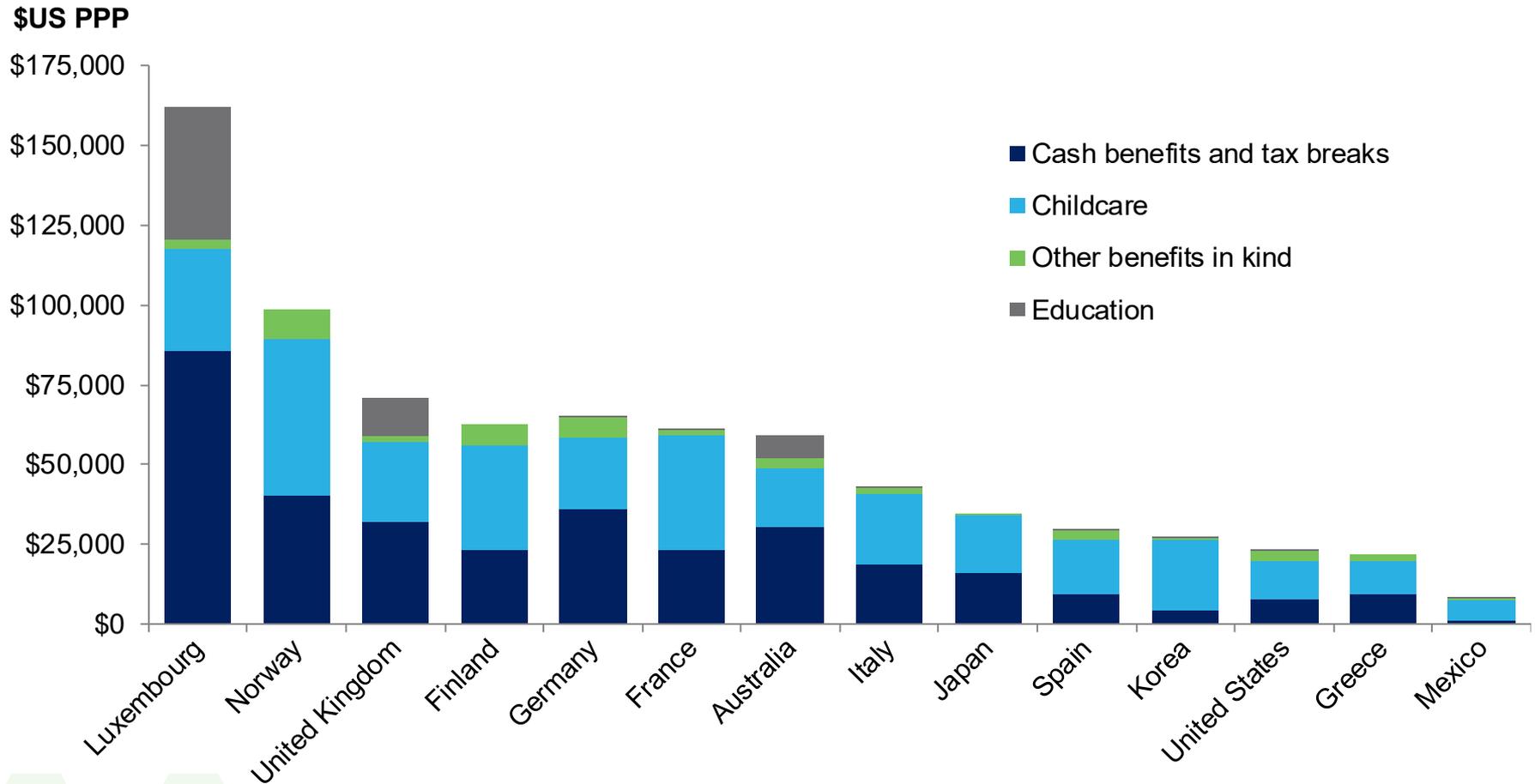
# U.S. Public Spending on Family Benefits and Education for Our Youngest Children Is Drastically Lower Than Other Wealthy Nations as a Percentage of Total Public Spending



OECD Social Expenditure Database and OECD Education Database, Chart PF1.6.B (2011 data).  
[http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1\\_6\\_Public\\_spending\\_by\\_age\\_of\\_children.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1_6_Public_spending_by_age_of_children.pdf)



# Other Wealthy Nations Provide Many More Cash Benefits and Spend More on Child Care for Children Ages 0–5 Than the U.S.

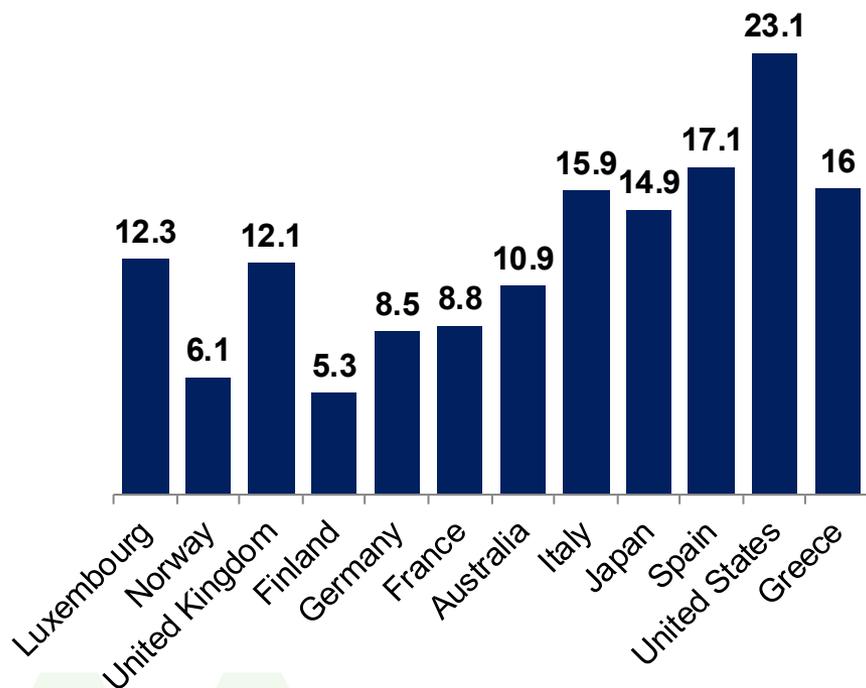


Calculated for Purchasing Power Parity in U.S. \$ for per capita social expenditures on children age 0-5 (2011), from OECD Social Expenditure Database and OECD Education Database, Chart PF1.6.C (2011 data).  
[http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1\\_6\\_Public\\_spending\\_by\\_age\\_of\\_children.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1_6_Public_spending_by_age_of_children.pdf)

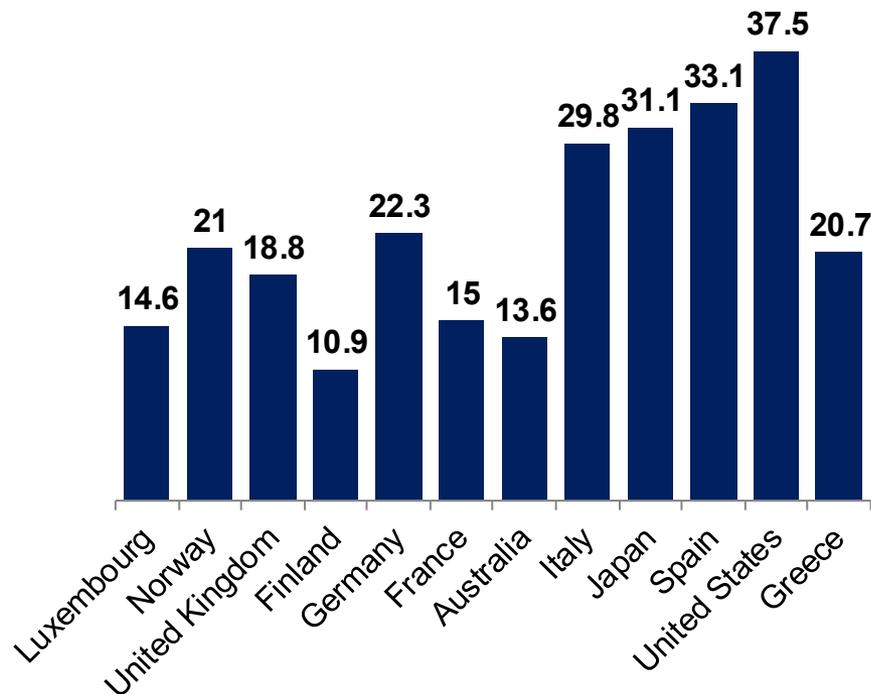


# Both the Child Poverty Rate and the Depth of Child Poverty, as Evidenced By the Child Poverty Gap, Are Significantly Greater in the U.S. Than in Other Wealthy Nations

**Child Poverty Rate** in Selected Developed Countries Based on the % of Children Living in Households With Incomes Below Half of Household Size Adjusted Median Income (2009)



**Child Poverty Gap** in Selected Developed Countries Based on the Gap Between the Poverty Line and the Median Income of Children Below the Poverty Line: In the U.S. , the Median Income for Children Living in Poverty Is 38% Below the Poverty Line (2009)



Adamson, Peter. "Measuring Child Poverty: New League Tables of Child Poverty in the World's Rich Countries," UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre Report Card 10, 2012. <http://www.unicef.org.uk/Documents/Publications/RC10-measuring-child-poverty.pdf>; Gould, Elise and Hilary Wething. "U.S. poverty rates higher, safety net weaker than in peer countries," Economic Policy Institute, July 24, 2012. <http://www.epi.org/publication/ib3339-us-poverty-higher-safety-net-weaker/>



# In the U.S., Twice as Many Children Live in Poverty as Adults

**Children from poor families lag far behind their peers when they start school and never catch up. Their parents tend to be younger and they live in less stable families. Unlike their peers in other countries, poor families in the United States do not have paid parental leave, universal preschool or reliable income supports.**

- Only 1 out of 8 adults is poor, compared to one out of four children.
- In 2014, 25% of all U.S. children lived in poverty—1 out of 4 U.S. children—compared to 21% in 2008. In 2015, the poverty line was set at \$24,250 for a family of 4, or \$15,930 for a family of 2.
- Children living in the poorest families, with incomes 50% BELOW the poverty line, grew nationally from 9% to 12 % between 2008 and 2014. These families lived on less than \$9,895 a year for a family of 3.
- In 2014, 48% of all U. S. children lived in families with incomes below 200% of poverty, up from 43% in 2008.

Bradbury, Bruce, et al. *Too Many Children Left Behind: The U.S. Achievement gap in Comparative Perspective*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2015; Annie E. Casey Foundation. *Kids Count 2015 Data Book*. <http://www.aecf.org/resources/the-2015-kids-count-data-book/>; Ratcliff, Caroline. "Child Poverty and Adult Success." *The Urban Institute*, 2015. <http://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/alfresco/publication-pdfs/2000369-Child-Poverty-and-Adult-Success.pdf>; Ratcliff, Caroline and Signe-Mary McKernan. "Child Poverty and Its Lasting Consequences." *The Urban Institute*, 2012. <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/child-poverty-and-its-lasting-consequence>; Children's Defense Fund. *Ending Child Poverty*, 2016. <http://www.childrensdefense.org/policy/endingchildpoverty/>; US Federal Poverty Guidelines, 2015.



# Closing the Opportunity and Achievement Gaps for Our Children

- Compared to the U.S., young children in the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia born into the lowest socio-economic groups start school with **less** of an achievement gap than in the U.S., due in large part to greater availability of government supports such as:
  - Family allowances
  - Paid maternity leave of at least 6 months;
  - Subsidized, quality child care and quality universal pre-K.
- Reducing the achievement gap based on socio-economic status in the early years would make it easier to reduce inequality during the school years: the gap is large but it is not intractable—if other countries can begin to close it, the U.S. can as well.



# Without Comprehensive New Investments, the Achievement and Opportunity Gaps Our Children Face Will Continue to Grow

- Socioeconomic-status inequalities in children's cognitive skills at age 5 are **significantly larger** in the US than they are in the U.K., Canada or Australia—children of the least educated and poorest parents lag at least 1 standard deviation behind those with high status parents.
- **This gap leads to less intergenerational mobility in the U.S. than in these other countries.**
- Skills gaps parallel income gaps, which are more pronounced in the U.S. and are linked with disparities in resources for young children, like access to lessons and activities, books, healthy nutrition, and parental discipline styles.
- These gaps often continue to grow as children work their way through U.S. schools. **However, a significant portion of low test scores of low socioeconomic-status students can be explained by the large disadvantage they face when they enter school at 4 or 5.**
- The low to mediocre international PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) test scores earned by U.S. students can be attributed, in part, to the lack of resources invested in low income children from the time they are born to when they start school.

Bradbury, Bruce, et al. *Too Many Children Left Behind: The U.S. Achievement gap in Comparative Perspective*. pp 85-86, 129-134. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2015. The PISA tests are coordinated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development and are conducted in the U.S. by the National Center for Education Statistics.



# Investing in Early Childhood Programs Will Have Enormous Benefits for Children, Families, Society and the U.S. Economy as a Whole

New evidence demonstrates that investing in early childhood programs will provide tremendous benefits to the U.S. economy across the board.

**Children with better early childhood care and educational opportunities grow up to be more likely to work and less likely to interact with the criminal justice system. They grow up in better health and earn higher wages. They pay more taxes and draw on fewer government resources.**



# Investments in Quality Early Childhood Programs Will:

- Decrease the debilitating achievement gaps between low-income children and other children. Estimated benefits from eliminating these achievement gaps range from \$10 billion to \$70 billion;
- Help to close the achievement gap between American students and those of other higher performing OECD countries, boosting US GDP by roughly \$180 billion annually; and
- Likely enable more women to participate in the workforce; if women's workforce participation rates equaled those of Canada or Germany, for example, another 5.5 million women would join the workforce, adding at least 3.5% to GDP or an annual \$600 Billion in economic activity and meaning larger incomes for more U.S. families.





**4. What Public Investments Can We Make Now That Will Most Improve Childhood Outcomes and Provide the Greatest Economic Return on Investment?**

## To Support the Healthy and Positive Development of Young Children So That They Are Better Prepared for School and Life, and to Work to Close the Growing Achievement and Opportunity Gaps, We Propose:

- A Targeted Family Cash Allowance for all low income families to help pay for food, housing, clothing, child care and all the additional and unforeseen costs of a new child **until that child turns 3**
  - Targeted Family Cash Allowance would be available for 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> children as well but at decreasing rates with a life-time cap for 3 children
  - The Targeted Family Cash Allowance should be available for families up to 100% of poverty, and ideally, we would allow all families up to 200% of the poverty line to be eligible so that the working poor get needed assistance as well

### AND

- A voluntary, evidence based home visiting support program for all low income **first time** parents from pregnancy up until their child turns 2



# The U.S. Could Significantly Improve Childhood Outcomes, Improve Academic and Economic Performance, and Reduce Child Poverty By Making a Significant Investment in Children and Families

## Annual\* Investment Needed for Comprehensive Child and Family Support Program—U.S. and NYS

|   | U.S.             | NYS             |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| For all families with incomes at or below 100% of poverty | \$18,906,618,700 | \$1,236,644,062 |
| For all families with incomes up to 200% of poverty       | \$36,448,162,828 | \$2,319,116,034 |

\*Annualized snapshot--includes all babies born during program year and all young children enrolled in the program during that year. Calculations based on population figures from U.S. Census American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2010-2014. Includes 3 months prenatal care as part of home-visiting and 4 months cash allowance during pregnancy; assumes all children are first born and there is a 60% participation rate for home visiting program and 75% participation rate for the Family Cash Allowance.



# First:

## Provide a Targeted Family Cash Allowance to Low Income Families From the 2<sup>nd</sup> Trimester of Pregnancy to Age 3

- Recent research shows that the accumulation of stress caused by poverty significantly reduces brain growth in young children.
  - Large studies have shown that the more stress factors imposed on children when young (abuse, neglect, hunger, homelessness, dysfunction), the more likely that disease and mental health problems will emerge as the child grows into adulthood.
- Based on evaluations of the Earned Income Tax Credit, a **\$4000 annual increase in parental earnings beginning in the infancy of a low-income child's life leads to greatly improved long term prospects, including higher adult earnings and better health outcomes in adulthood**—but the poorest families are often not eligible for this credit.

A major clinical trial is underway to provide strong evidence of whether and how poverty reduction promotes cognitive and brain development during the first 36 months of life, with preliminary trials showing marked improvement in the growth of young children 0-2. Noble, Kimberly. "How Poverty Affects Children's Brains" Washington Post, Oct.2, 2015; Noble, Kimberly. "Rich Man, Poor Man: Socioeconomic Diversity and Brain Development," *Cerebrum*, May 2014; Marr, Chuck, et al. "EITC and Child Tax Credit Promote Work, Reduce Poverty, and Support Children's Development," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Oct. 1, 2015. <http://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-tax/eitc-and-child-tax-credit-promote-work-reduce-poverty-and-support-childrens> .



# A Targeted Family Cash Allowance Would Combat Poverty, a Direct Cause of Stress

**Family allowances—directed at families with children below a certain age—serve as a mainstay of programs that support families in wealthy nations around the world.**

- A Targeted Family Cash Allowance to low-income families can be spent on diapers or child care or healthy food or dental care, thereby reducing stress to young parents and their children, better enabling young children to grow into healthy adults. Parents would no longer have to choose between food or diapers.
  - Cash transferred on weekly or monthly basis to cash card or bank account, with considerable savings in administrative costs
  - Modeled after long-standing programs in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and European countries



# Targeted Family Cash Allowance Program Design

- \$333 monthly for last 3–4 months of pregnancy and first 36 months of child's life
- Monthly allowance decreases for 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> child to \$233 and \$116, respectively
- Lifetime cap on funds after 3<sup>rd</sup> child
- Could be administered through the Treasury Department or the Social Security Administration, which already sends out monthly checks

**As the purpose of a targeted family cash allowance program is to increase available income to poor families, it should be integrated with current benefits from Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (food stamps) and other various income-based anti-poverty programs.**



# What Would a Targeted Family Cash Allowance Cost in the U.S. and NYS?

If all families with incomes below 100% of the poverty line were to receive a cash allowance of \$333 monthly until their child's 3rd birthday, it would cost the U.S. approximately \$11 Billion annually; NYS could do so at a cost of an estimated \$730 Million annually. If eligibility were increased to 200% of poverty so as to give a needed boost to the working poor, it would cost \$21.4 Billion nationally and \$1.36 Billion for NYS.

|  | U.S.                    | NYS                    |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Total pregnant women and children to be served--100% of poverty or below         | 4,449,095               | 285,234                |
| <b>TOTAL COST: Prenatal to age 3 family cash allowance 100% poverty or below</b> | <b>\$11,117,671,100</b> | <b>\$729,108,102</b>   |
| Total pregnant women and children to be served--200% of poverty                  | 8,548,236               | 544,117                |
| <b>TOTAL COST: Prenatal to age 3 family cash allowance 200% poverty</b>          | <b>\$21,442,208,628</b> | <b>\$1,364,249,974</b> |

Figures are based on U.S. Census American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2010-2014 and include figures for all 3 year olds + 4 months allowance for all women who gave birth in 2014 as a prenatal allowance. A 75% participation rate is assumed, which can also account for decreasing allowance for each additional child, to \$233 and \$116 respectively.



# Potential Funding Mechanisms for Targeted Family Cash Allowance

- Payment could be made through existing federal mechanisms, including the Direct Express card provided by the Department of the Treasury and currently used to deliver federal payments including social security and federal tax refunds.\*
- Targeted Family Cash Allowance should be integrated with Food Stamp, Medicaid and other poverty programs so that the net effect is a \$4000 increase in annual income.

\*U.S. Department of the Treasury Bureau of the Fiscal Service, "Direct Express." July 2016.  
<https://www.usdirectexpress.com/edcfdtclient/index.html#>



## Second:

### Provide a Targeted Intervention That Supports First Time Mothers and Their Children Through Evidence-Based Home Visiting Programs

- Voluntary, evidence-based home-visiting programs for at risk families that support first time mothers and their children will:
  - Address lack of knowledge about what activities are most beneficial to young children and how to help young children learn
  - Provide critical nutritional advice about healthiest foods for growing brains and bodies
  - Alleviate harsh or abusive parenting styles
  - Change parenting behavior, improve children’s vocabulary, early literacy and other aspects of cognitive development to reduce socio-economic status gaps between children by the start of school
- The costs of providing comprehensive home-visiting services to all first time families with young children living on incomes less than 100% of poverty is not cheap—we estimate approximately \$7.8 Billion annually at a cost of \$5000 per family—but worth the investment in our nation’s well being and future growth and security.



# Home Visiting Program Design

## Core Components

- *Voluntary* home visits to *first time low-income parents* by trained community-based professionals as follow up to initial screening: weekly and then monthly **until the baby turns 2**
    - healthy mother/baby counseling
    - nutrition and health support
    - language and literacy development
    - referral and connections to local community services and early supports
  - Coordination and streamlining of all existing early childhood services in order to maximize all current funding
  - Partner with education and child care providers to connect to quality child care and Pre-K programs
- Support and screening services should be available at anytime from the pre-natal stage through age 2
  - Bilingual care providers essential
  - Must be culturally sensitive
  - Partnerships with local community-based programs and entities



# What Would a Home Visiting Program Cost in the U.S. and NYS?

If all families with incomes below 100% of the poverty line were eligible for a voluntary home visiting program at a cost of approximately \$5000 annually, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester of pregnancy until the child turned 2, it would cost the U.S. approximately \$7.8 Billion annually. If NYS were to provide such a service, it would cost approximately \$507 Million annually. If families up to 200% of the poverty line were served, the cost would be slightly less than double that figure. At the very least, all families below the poverty level should be eligible.

|  | U.S.                    | NYS                  |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Total pregnant women and children to be served--100% of poverty or below         | 3,335,811               | 211,133              |
| <b>TOTAL COST: Prenatal to age 2 home visiting program 100% poverty or below</b> | <b>\$7,788,947,600</b>  | <b>\$507,535,960</b> |
| Total pregnant women and children to be served--200% of poverty                  | 6,395,663               | 407,200              |
| <b>TOTAL COST: Prenatal to age 2 home visiting program 200% poverty</b>          | <b>\$15,005,954,200</b> | <b>\$954,866,060</b> |

Figures based on U.S. Census American Community Survey 5 year estimates 2010-2014 and include figures for all children below the age of 2 + all women who gave birth in 2014. A 60% participation rate is assumed. **These figures are likely over-estimated as (i) they assume all children are first born and therefore eligible for the home visiting program and (ii) do not account for children already enrolled in such programs.**



# Potential Funding Sources—Home Visiting Program

## Medicaid

- Develop as health related Program and fund through Medicaid
  - In 2010, Medicaid financed 45% of all births nationally and 46% of all live births in NYS
  - Advantage: Medicaid, once service is established, is deemed an entitlement, so all who are eligible should receive services
  - Disadvantage: harder to include more comprehensive early childhood education aspects not directly related to healthy development and life styles

## Education/Early Childhood Programs

- Develop as an education program or stand alone early childhood program
  - Advantage: perhaps more comprehensive and easier linkage to Pre-K and other programs for older children
  - Disadvantage: program availability dependent on funding allocations and not all who are eligible may receive service
  - Governance and funding often split between departments within a state and great variation across states



# Medicaid Funded Early Childhood Programs

- 15 states already use Medicaid to finance portions of home visiting programs: Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.
- Under The Affordable Care Act, with its expanded coverage categories, more states are expected to submit amendments to include comprehensive home visiting programs, such as the Nurse Family Partnership, within their Medicaid plans.
- 4 of the 25 Performing Provider Systems selected to participate in the NYS Medicaid overhaul known as Delivery System Reform Incentive Payment (DSRIP) program included the Nurse Family Partnership program in their plans.
- Medicaid can fund home visiting programs— a comprehensive set of services including medical care, behavioral health care, social services and health education.
- **Unless home visiting programs are explicitly included in the DSRIP Medicaid waiver**, only specific aspects of the home visiting program can be paid for by Medicaid, leaving approximately 90% of the cost to be borne by the local government or philanthropic sources.



# Conclusion

**New Families and Young Children need cash support and they need parenting support. The U.S. can afford to make the investments needed to provide both a Targeted Family Cash Allowance and Home-Visiting Support to all low income families, if it decides that children are the most important investment that we as a society can make to secure our future. The cost of doing so would approximate \$36.5 Billion but the gains from this investment would be immeasurable in creating a brighter future for millions of children, for our economic well-being as a nation, and for preserving the American Dream.**

|  | U.S.             | NYS             |
|--|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>For all families with incomes at or below 100% of poverty</b> | \$18,906,618,700 | \$1,236,644,062 |
| <b>For all families with incomes up to 200% of poverty</b>       | \$36,448,162,828 | \$2,319,116,034 |



# As Nobel Laureate James Heckman Wrote:



*The accident of birth is a principal source of inequality in America today. American society is dividing into skilled and unskilled, and the roots of this division lie in early childhood experiences. Kids born into disadvantaged environments are at much greater risk of being unskilled, having low lifetime earnings, and facing a range of personal and social troubles, including poor health, teen pregnancy, and crime. **WHILE WE CELEBRATE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY, WE LIVE IN A SOCIETY IN WHICH BIRTH IS FATE.***

**THIS POWERFUL IMPACT OF BIRTH ON LIFE CHANCES IS BAD FOR INDIVIDUALS BORN INTO DISADVANTAGE. AND IT IS BAD FOR AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE ARE LOSING OUT ON THE POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF LARGE NUMBERS OF OUR CITIZENS. IT DOES NOT HAVE TO BE THIS WAY.”**



# Robert Solow, Nobel Prize Winning Economist, Stated:



*The evidence...indicates that ending child poverty is, at the very least, highly affordable. More likely it is a gain to the economy, and to the businesses, taxpayers, and citizens within it...As an economist I believe that good things are worth paying for; and that even if curing children's poverty were expensive, it would be hard to think of a better use in the world for the money. If society cares about children, it should be willing to spend money on them.*

**AT THE VERY LEAST, WE SHOULD START WITH OUR YOUNGEST AND POOREST CHILDREN.**



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# **Investing in America's Youngest Citizens When it Matters Most— Prenatal to Age 3**

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### ***Interviews:***

Abe Lackman and Martha Olson with Roberta Holder-Mosely, Director of the New York City Department Of Health Nurse Family Partnership Program, at NYCDOH, 160 West 100<sup>th</sup> Street, February 24, 2016.

Martha Olson with Marci Rosa, Public Health Solutions, Senior Director for Maternal Child Health, by telephone, February 24, 2016.





# Appendix 1

Benchmarking New York State and The United States

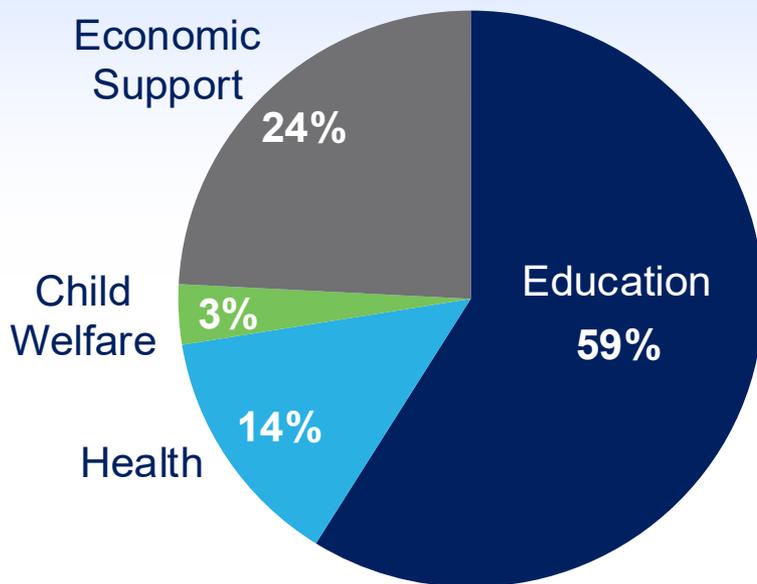
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- Overview of U.S. Public Spending for Children and Families & Benchmarking of NYS, pp 3–4
- Summary of Analytic Approach: Methodology, p 5
- Highlights re spending by age groups, pp 6–17
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- Spending compared with outcomes, pp 23–25
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# Overview of U.S. Public Spending for Children and Their Families

## Spending by Program Type



- Public spending on children and families totaled \$980 billion for 2012
- Elementary and secondary education and tax credits together represent 70% of overall spending
- The national average of public spending on children of all ages is \$20,787 per capita
- The states with the highest per capita spending tend to be those with both smaller populations and a lower portion of children in poverty, and those with a wide geographic spread



# Components of Major Program Types

| Education                                    | Health  | Child Welfare  | Economic Support                                 |
|--|---|--|--|
| Elementary and Secondary Education (\$562 b) | Medicaid (\$103.8 b)                            | Foster Care, Adoption, Guardianship – Title IV-E (\$6.4 b)                       | Earned Income Tax Credit (\$67.2 b)              |
| Preschool (\$5.3 b)                          | CHIP (\$11.9 b)                                 | Child Welfare Services Promoting Safe and Stable Families – Title IV-B (\$0.6 b) | Other Tax Credits (\$59.1 b)                     |
| Head Start (\$6.8 b)                         | Mental Health (\$10.8 b)                        | Child Welfare – Title XX (\$1.7 b)   | TANF (\$28.2 b)                                  |
| Early Intervention (\$2.6 b)                 | Immunizations (\$4.0 b)                         | Juvenile Justice – (\$9.2 b)   | Nutrition Programs – SNAP, WIC (\$64.6 b)        |
|  | Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (\$2.9 b) | State and Local Shares of Child Welfare (\$15.2 b)                               | Child Care and Development Fund (\$8.6 b)        |
|  |   |  | Child Support Enforcement – Title IV-D (\$9.5 b) |
| <b>\$577 b</b>                               | <b>\$133 b</b>                                  | <b>\$33 b</b>  | <b>\$237 b</b>                                   |



# Summary of Analytic Approach

- Spending analysis encompassed all programs – funded by federal, state, or local governments – which support children or the family as a whole.
- Data for the analysis was drawn from federal data sources, congressional reports, or well-recognized not-for-profit organizations. In each case, data for all states was drawn from the same source.
- The target year was federal fiscal year 2012 (October 2011 to September 2012) and school year 2012 (September 2011 to June 2012). In some cases, i.e. tax credits, calendar year 2012 was used.

## Guide to Per Capita Calculations

| Methodology  | Where Used   |
|--|--|
| <b>General population, all children ages 0 to 17</b>                       | Used for calculations of education programs  |
| <b>Children in families with incomes below 185% of poverty</b>             | Used for calculations of health, child welfare, and economic support programs. Also used to calculate per capita on total spending for ages 0 to 2 and 3 to 4.   |
| <b>Blend of 60% general population and 40% children in 185% of poverty</b> | Used for calculations of total spending for age groups 5 to 11 and 12 to 17+, which includes children only through graduation from high school or aging out of other social welfare programs. (The education expenditures do not include any spending on college.) |



# Top 10 Highest Spending States Children Ages 0–17

|                 | Per Capita –<br>Total<br>Spending on<br>Education | Per Capita –<br>Total<br>Spending on<br>Health | Per Capita –<br>Total<br>Spending on<br>Child Welfare | Per Capita –<br>Total Spending<br>on Economic<br>Support | Per Capita<br>Ranking –<br>Total<br>Spending |
|-----------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| Vermont         | 5   | 1  | 12  | 5  | 1  |
| Connecticut     | 3   | 10   | 3   | 6  | 2  |
| New Jersey      | 4   | 7  | 10  | 8  | 3  |
| Alaska          | 1   | 2  | 1   | 13   | 4  |
| Massachusetts   | 7   | 5  | 6   | 2  | 5  |
| <b>New York</b> | <b>2</b>  | <b>12</b>                                      | <b>9</b>  | <b>3</b>   | <b>6</b>                                     |
| Maryland        | 10  | 8  | 7   | 7  | 7  |
| Rhode Island    | 8   | 4  | 2   | 4  | 8  |
| Wyoming         | 6   | 40   | 16  | 44   | 9  |
| North Dakota    | 17  | 15   | 4   | 10   | 10   |



# Top 10 Highest Spending States By Age

|                 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 12 to 17+ | Per Capita Ranking – Total Spending |
|-----------------|--|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Vermont         | 2  | 1  | 5   | 2   | 1                                   |
| Connecticut     | 8  | 4  | 3   | 3   | 2                                   |
| New Jersey      | 9  | 2  | 1   | 4   | 3                                   |
| Alaska          | 7  | 7  | 2   | 1   | 4                                   |
| Massachusetts   | 5  | 3  | 4   | 5   | 5                                   |
| <b>New York</b> | <b>10</b>                                    | <b>5</b>                                     | <b>6</b>                                      | <b>6</b>  | <b>6</b>                            |
| Maryland        | 12   | 9  | 7   | 7   | 7                                   |
| Rhode Island    | 6  | 6  | 8   | 9   | 8                                   |
| Wyoming         | 46   | 44   | 10  | 8   | 9                                   |
| North Dakota    | 1  | 8  | 12  | 10  | 10                                  |



# Benchmarking New York: By Population and Program

| 10 Most Populous States | Total Child Population | Per Capita – Total Spending on Education | Per Capita – Total Spending on Health | Per Capita – Total Spending on Child Welfare | Per Capita – Total Spending on Economic Support | Per Capita Ranking – Total Spending |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| California              | 9,240,219              | 30                                       | 20                                    | 18   | 29  | 29                                  |
| Texas                   | 6,985,639              | 38                                       | 28                                    | 45   | 46  | 41                                  |
| <b>New York</b>         | <b>4,263,154</b>       | <b>2</b>                                 | <b>12</b>                             | <b>9</b>                                     | <b>3</b>  | <b>6</b>                            |
| Florida                 | 4,002,480              | 42                                       | 47                                    | 42   | 22  | 44                                  |
| Illinois                | 3,064,065              | 14                                       | 29                                    | 31   | 19  | 20                                  |
| Pennsylvania            | 2,739,386              | 13                                       | 6                                     | 5  | 20  | 12                                  |
| Ohio                    | 2,663,674              | 16                                       | 35                                    | 14   | 26  | 23                                  |
| Georgia                 | 2,490,125              | 34                                       | 42                                    | 47   | 28  | 39                                  |
| North Carolina          | 2,286,528              | 46                                       | 23                                    | 46   | 35  | 45                                  |
| Michigan                | 2,266,870              | 21                                       | 39                                    | 25   | 14  | 24                                  |



# Benchmarking New York: By Population and Spending By Age

| 10 Most Populous States | Total Child Population | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 12 to 17+ | Per Capita Ranking – Total Spending |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| California              | 9,240,219              | 22   | 22   | 32  | 33  | 29                                  |
| Texas                   | 6,985,639              | 43   | 38   | 41  | 41  | 41                                  |
| <b>New York</b>         | <b>4,263,154</b>       | <b>10</b>                                    | <b>5</b>                                     | <b>6</b>                                      | <b>6</b>  | <b>6</b>                            |
| Florida                 | 4,002,480              | 41   | 34   | 43  | 44  | 44                                  |
| Illinois                | 3,064,065              | 28   | 19   | 19  | 19  | 20                                  |
| Pennsylvania            | 2,739,386              | 14   | 11   | 13  | 13  | 12                                  |
| Ohio                    | 2,663,674              | 37   | 39   | 24  | 22  | 23                                  |
| Georgia                 | 2,490,125              | 42   | 37   | 40  | 37  | 39                                  |
| North Carolina          | 2,286,528              | 34   | 36   | 44  | 45  | 45                                  |
| Michigan                | 2,266,870              | 23   | 23   | 26  | 29  | 24                                  |



# Benchmarking New York: By Similar Poverty Rates

| States with Similar Numbers of Children in Poverty | Percent of Total Child Population below 185% of Poverty | Per Capita – Total Spending on Education | Per Capita – Total Spending on Health | Per Capita – Total Spending on Child Welfare | Per Capita – Total Spending on Economic Support | Per Capita Ranking – Total Spending |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| Illinois   | 38.2 %  | 14                                       | 29                                    | 31   | 19  | 20                                  |
| New Hampshire                                      | 38.4 %  | 9  | 24                                    | 35   | 47  | 16                                  |
| <b>New York</b>                                    | <b>39.5 %</b>   | <b>2</b>                                 | <b>12</b>                             | <b>9</b>                                     | <b>3</b>  | <b>6</b>                            |
| West Virginia                                      | 40.4 %  | 15                                       | 17                                    | 11   | 16  | 19                                  |
| Missouri   | 41.6 %  | 36                                       | 16                                    | 33   | 33  | 31                                  |
| Ohio   | 42.5 %  | 16                                       | 35                                    | 14   | 26  | 23                                  |
| Indiana  | 42.7 %  | 35                                       | 41                                    | 27   | 41  | 37                                  |
| Michigan   | 43.3 %  | 21                                       | 39                                    | 25   | 14  | 24                                  |
| California   | 44.3 %  | 30                                       | 20                                    | 18   | 29  | 29                                  |
| Maine  | 44.7 %  | 12                                       | 9                                     | 19   | 24  | 15                                  |
| Oregon   | 44.7 %  | 37                                       | 36                                    | 22   | 27  | 33                                  |



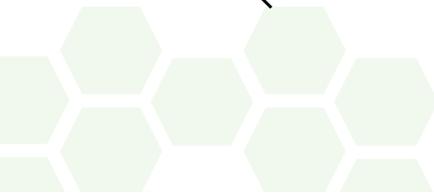
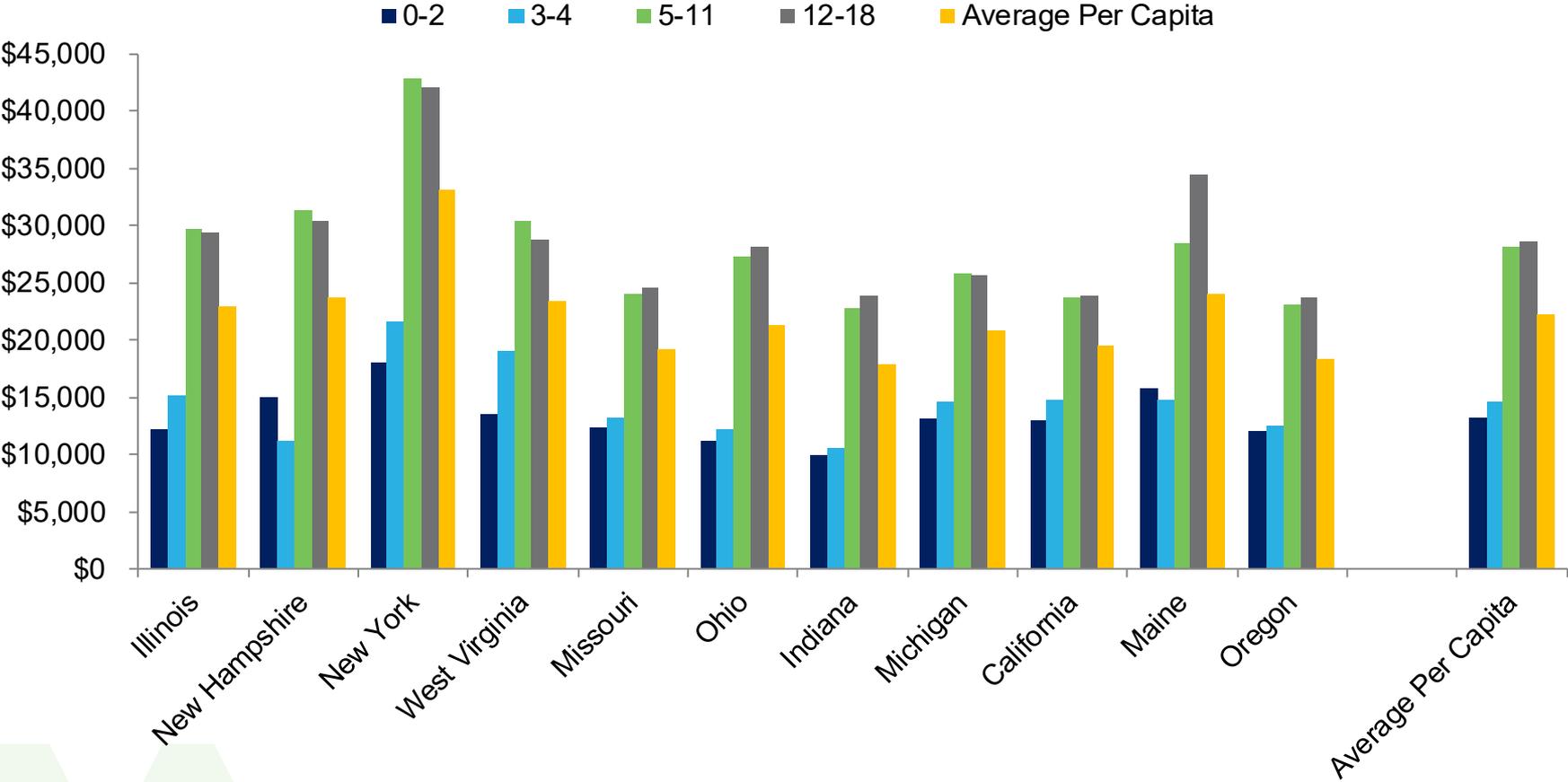
# Benchmarking New York: By Age and Poverty

| States with Similar Numbers of Children in Poverty | Percent of Total Child Population below 185% of Poverty | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita Ranking – Spending on Ages 12 to 17+ | Per Capita Ranking – Total Spending |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Illinois   | 38.2 %  | 28   | 19   | 19  | 19  | 20                                  |
| New Hampshire                                      | 38.4 %  | 16   | 43   | 15  | 17  | 16                                  |
| <b>New York</b>                                    | <b>39.5 %</b>   | <b>10</b>                                    | <b>5</b>                                     | <b>6</b>                                      | <b>6</b>  | <b>6</b>                            |
| West Virginia                                      | 40.4 %  | 20   | 10   | 17  | 20  | 19                                  |
| Missouri   | 41.6 %  | 27   | 30   | 29  | 30  | 31                                  |
| Ohio   | 42.5 %  | 36   | 39   | 24  | 22  | 23                                  |
| Indiana  | 42.7 %  | 45   | 46   | 36  | 32  | 37                                  |
| Michigan   | 43.3 %  | 22   | 23   | 26  | 29  | 24                                  |
| California   | 44.3 %  | 25   | 22   | 32  | 33  | 29                                  |
| Maine*   | 44.7 %  | 13   | 21   | 20  | 11  | 15                                  |
| Oregon*  | 44.7 %  | 29   | 35   | 34  | 34  | 33                                  |

\* States not reporting figures for Early Intervention.



# Per Capita Spending for States With Poverty Levels Between 38% and 44%, Similar to NY

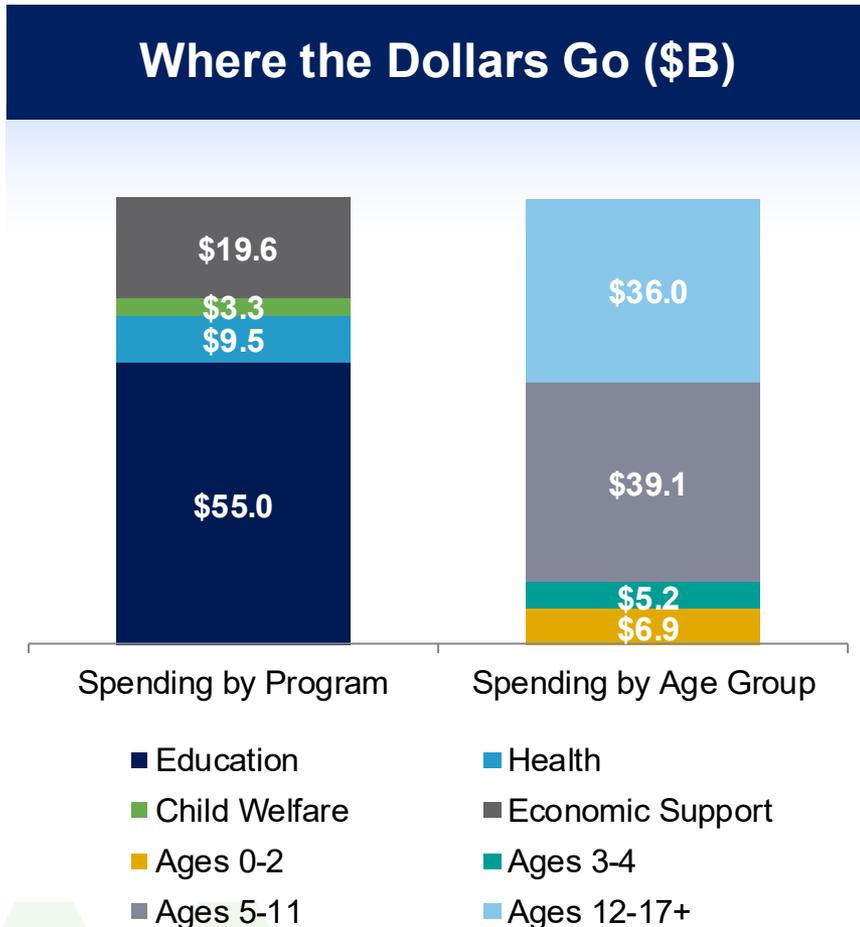


# National Spending vs. New York Spending

|                                   | National Spending – Total | National Spending – Per Capita | New York Spending – Total | New York Spending – Per Capita |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Total Spending</b>             | 980,102,201               | 20,787                         | 87,397,705                | 33,036                         |
| <b>Spending for Ages 0 to 2</b>   | 87,978,899                | 13,093                         | 6,840,301                 | 18,434                         |
| <b>Spending for Ages 3 to 4</b>   | 65,751,343                | 14,376                         | 5,133,787                 | 21,529                         |
| <b>Spending for Ages 5 to 11</b>  | 437,735,952               | 26,192                         | 39,077,245                | 42,849                         |
| <b>Spending for Ages 12 to 18</b> | 388,635,249               | 26,494                         | 35,970,961                | 41,999                         |



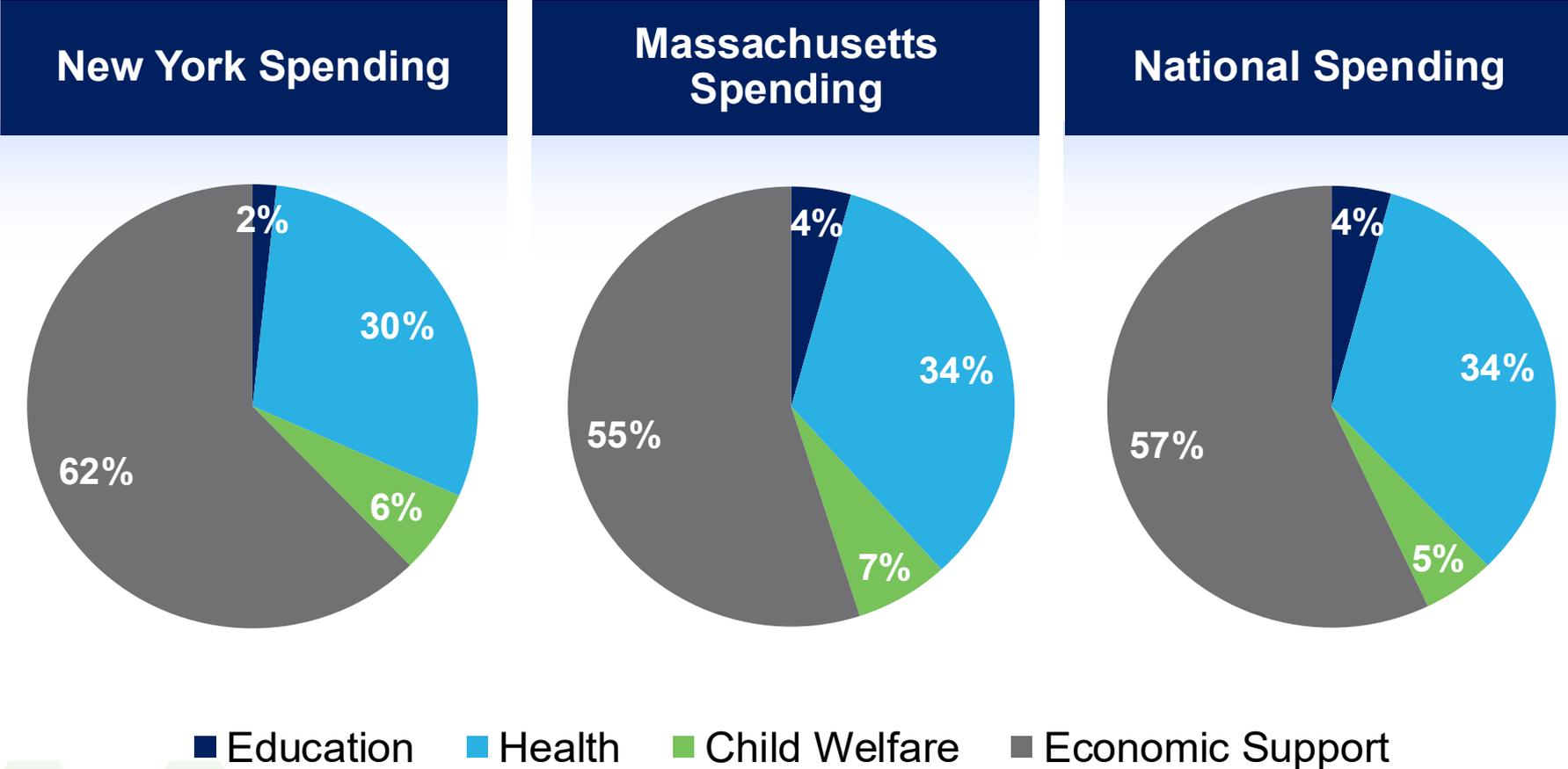
# New York Ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in Spending Per Child



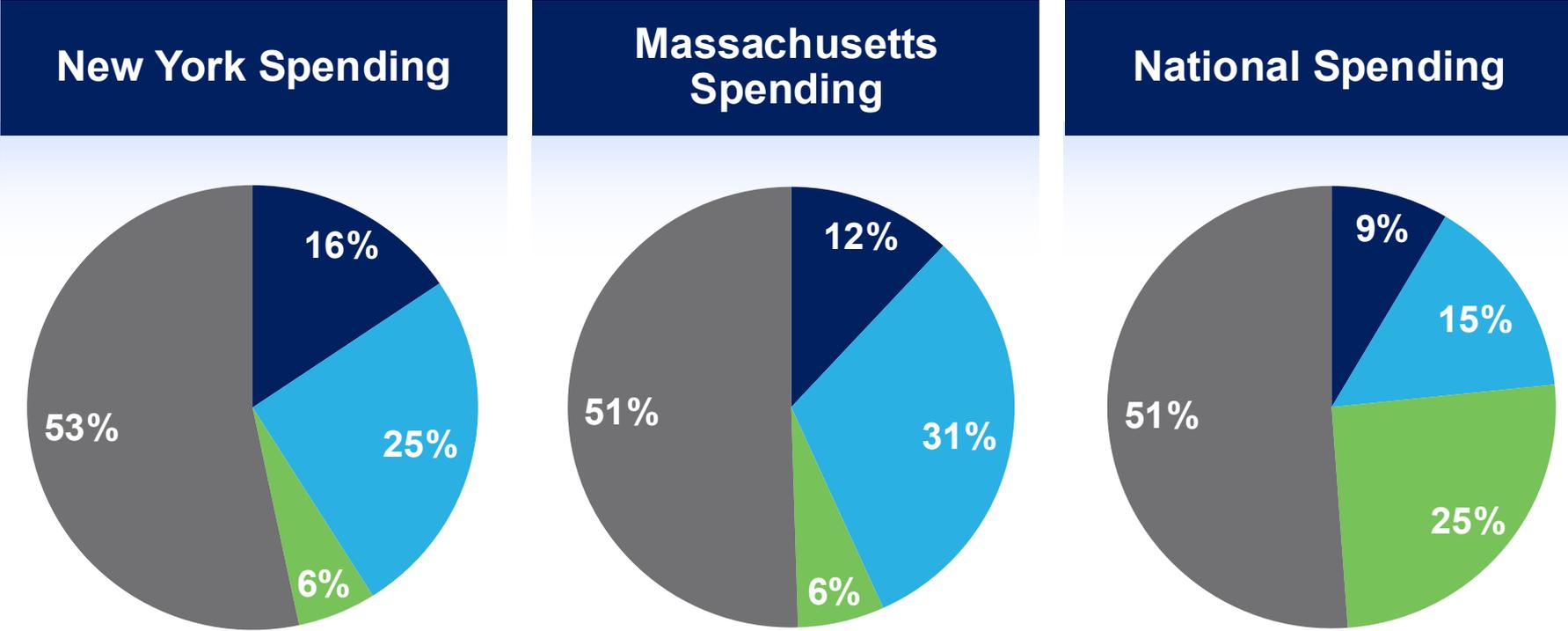
- New York spends more than \$87 billion a year on children and their families
- New York exceeds the national average for every program
  - Total spending: 63 percent more
  - Elementary and secondary education: 66 percent more
  - Tax credits: 30 percent more



# Source of Support Differs By Age Group (Ages 0 to 2)



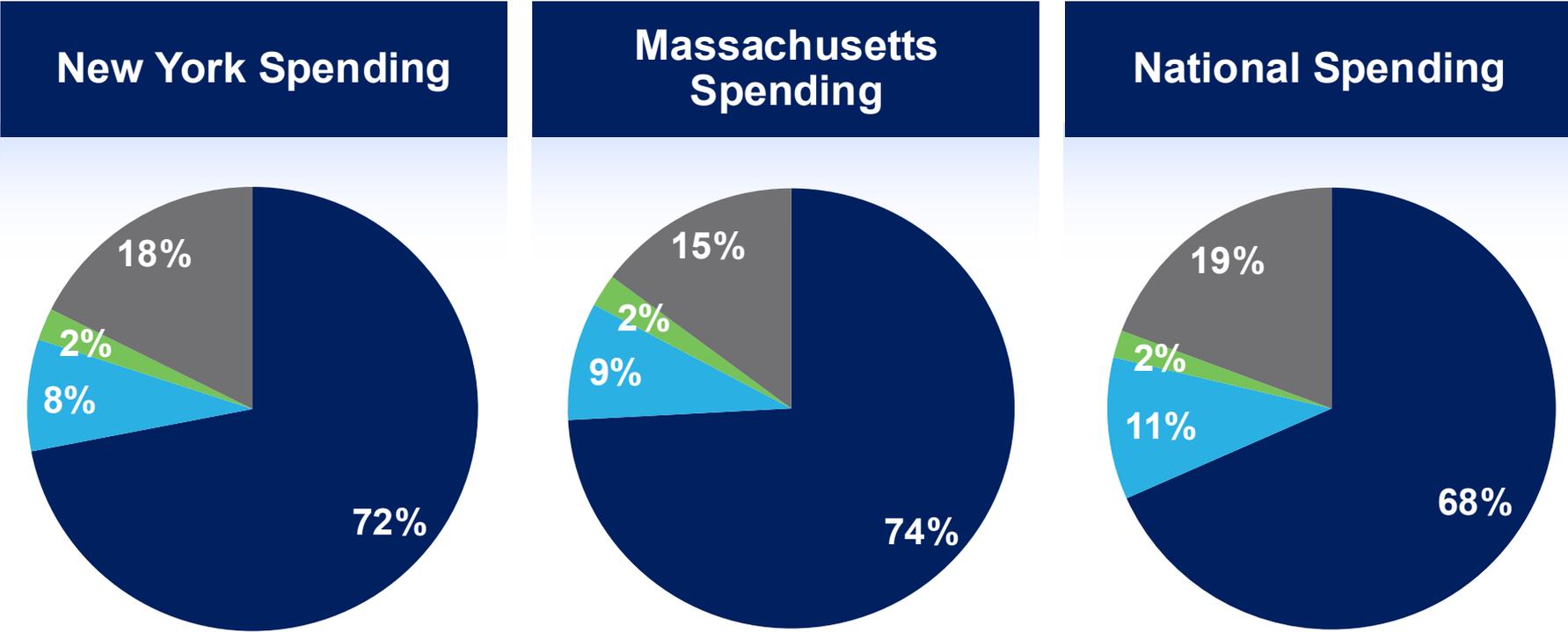
# Source of Support Differs By Age Group (Ages 3 to 4)



■ Education   ■ Health   ■ Child Welfare   ■ Economic Support



# Source of Support Differs By Age Group (Ages 5 to 11)

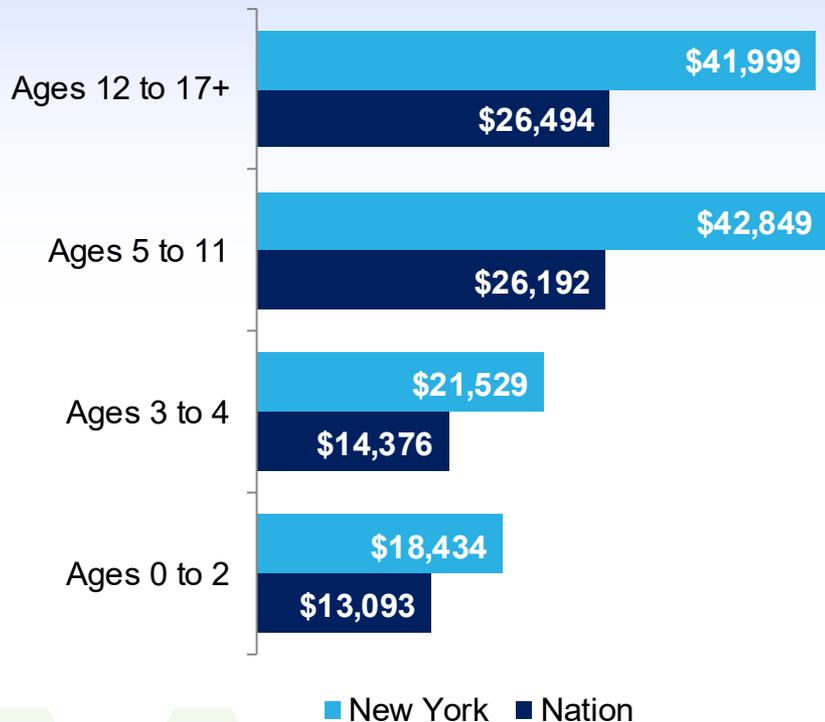


■ Education ■ Health ■ Child Welfare ■ Economic Support



# Youngest Children Receive Lowest Investment

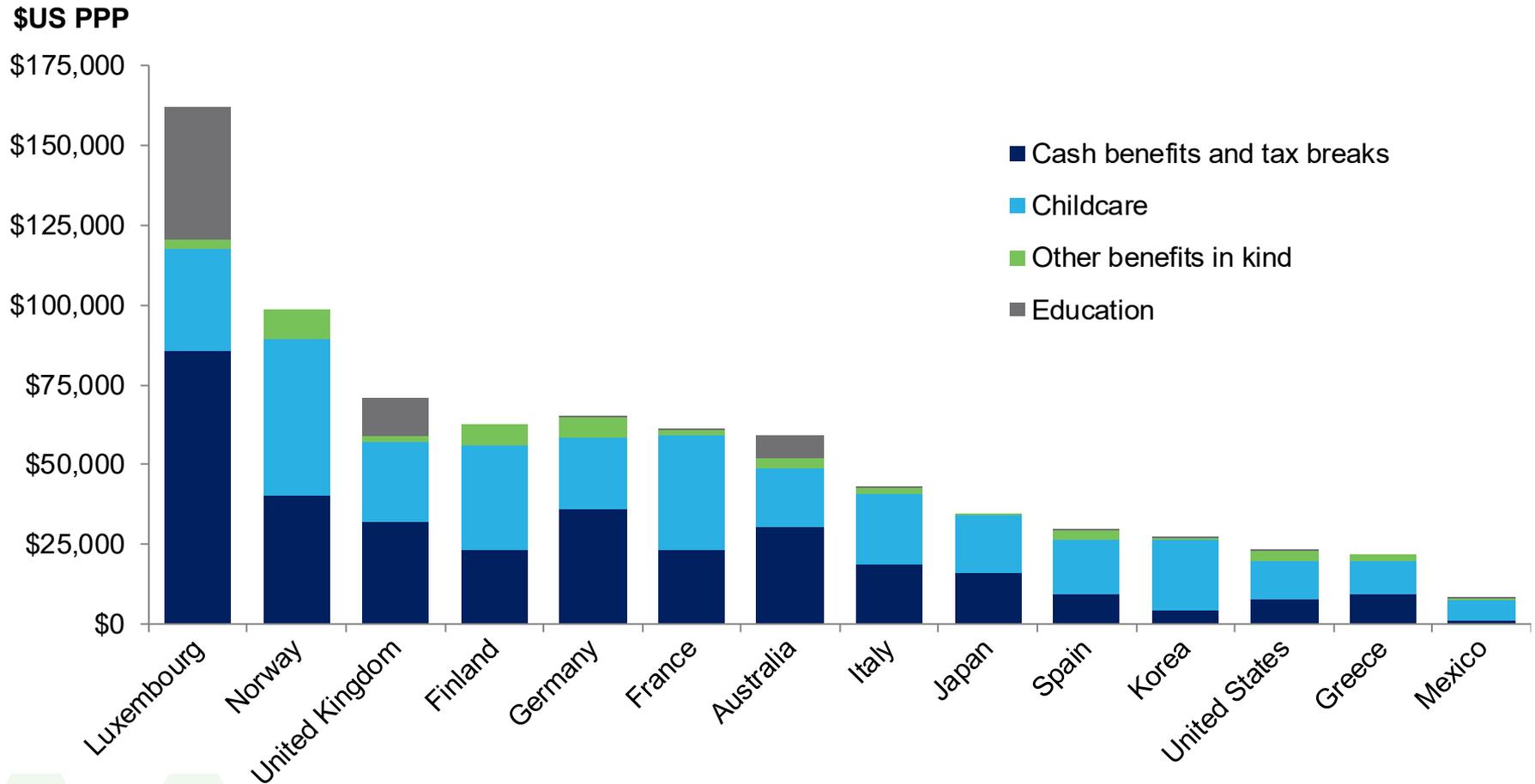
## Per Capita Spending for Children



- As a nation, government spends more than twice as much on older children as on those under age 3
- New York follows national trend, spending 2.3 times as much on older children



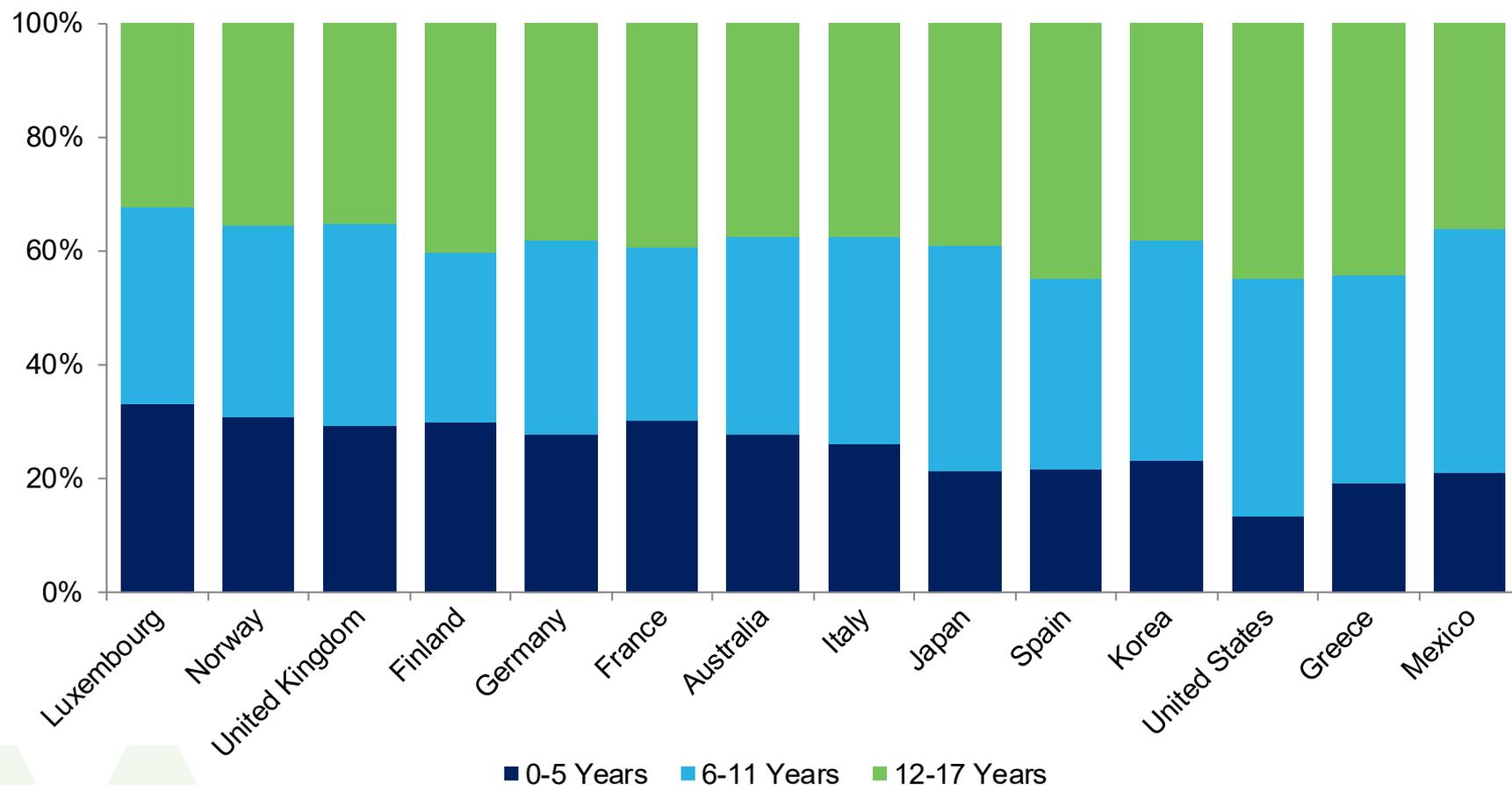
# Cash Benefits and Child Care Are Major Components of Spending in Early Childhood, But the U.S. Lags on All Counts



Calculated for Purchasing Power Parity in U.S. \$ for per capita social expenditures on children age 0-5 (2011), from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Social Expenditure Database and OECD Education Database, Chart PF1.6.C (2011 data). [http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1\\_6\\_Public\\_spending\\_by\\_age\\_of\\_children.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1_6_Public_spending_by_age_of_children.pdf)



# Public Spending on Family Benefits and Education By Age, as a Percentage of Total Public Spending on Family Benefits and Education for Children Aged 0–17 Years



OECD Social Expenditure Database and OECD Education Database, Chart PF1.6.B (2011 data). [http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1\\_6\\_Public\\_spending\\_by\\_age\\_of\\_children.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1_6_Public_spending_by_age_of_children.pdf)



# Total Spending on Children Ages 0–17 in U.S. \$ Purchasing Power Parity

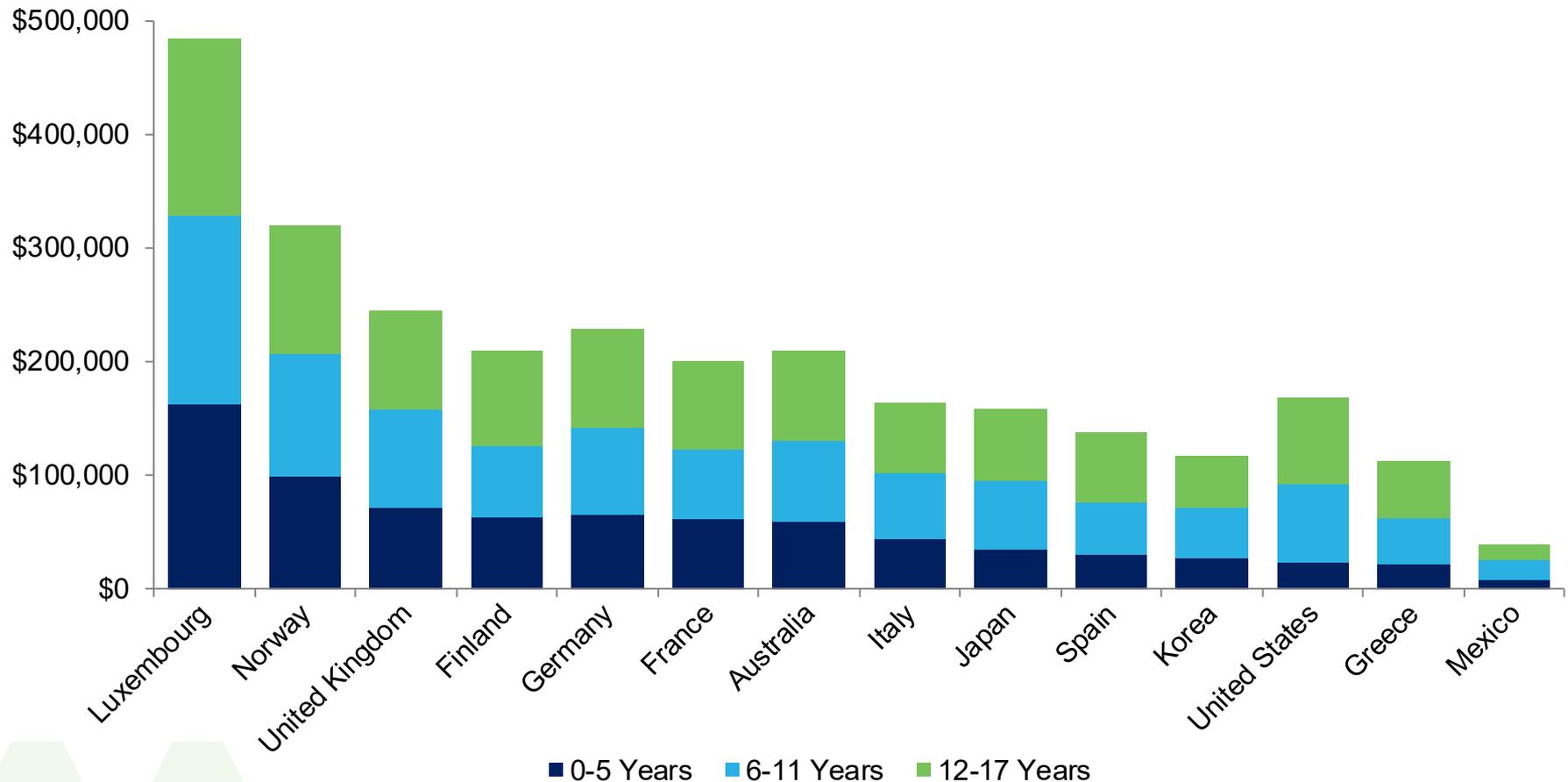
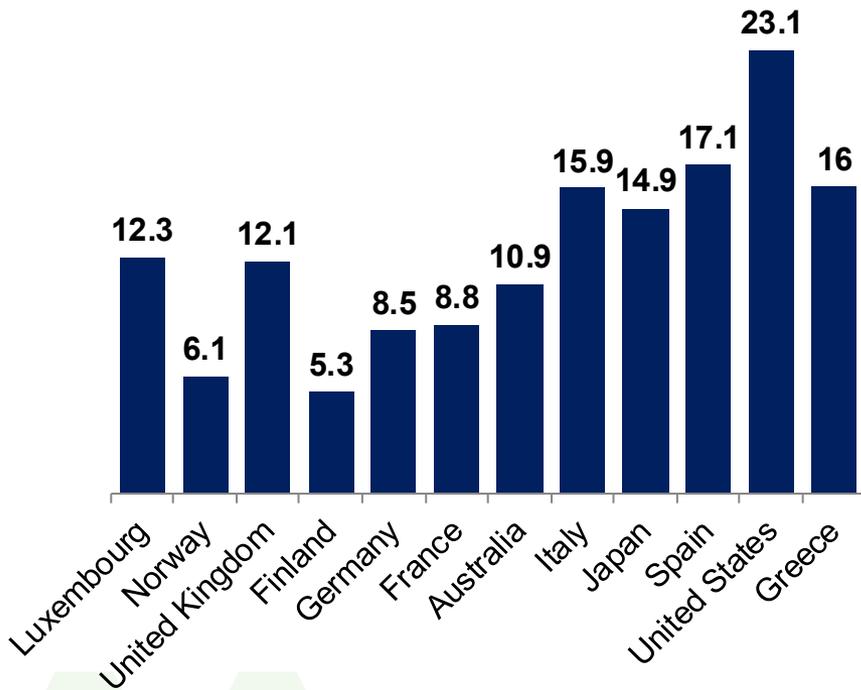


Chart PF1.6.B (2011 data). [http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1\\_6\\_Public\\_spending\\_by\\_age\\_of\\_children.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/els/family/PF1_6_Public_spending_by_age_of_children.pdf)

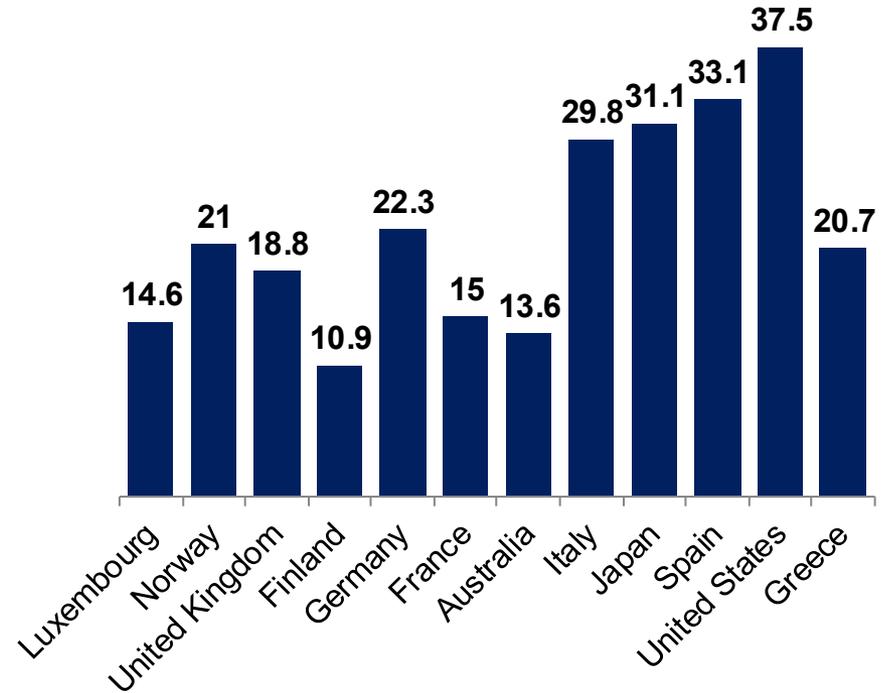


# Both the Child Poverty Rate and the Depth of Child Poverty, as Evidenced By the Child Poverty Gap, Are Significantly Greater in the U.S. Than in Other Wealthy Nations

**Child Poverty Rate** in Selected Developed Countries Based on the % of Children Living in Households With Incomes Below Half of Household Size Adjusted Median Income (2009)



**Child Poverty Gap** in Selected Developed Countries Based on the Gap Between the Poverty Line and the Median Income of Children Below the Poverty Line: In the U.S., the Median Income for Children Living in Poverty Is 38% Below the Poverty Line (2009)



Adamson, Peter. "Measuring Child Poverty: New League Tables of Child Poverty in the World's Rich Countries," UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre Report Card 10, 2012. <http://www.unicef.org.uk/Documents/Publications/RC10-measuring-child-poverty.pdf>; Gould, Elise and Hilary Wething. "U.S. poverty rates higher, safety net weaker than in peer countries," *Economic Policy Institute*, July 24, 2012. <http://www.epi.org/publication/ib339-us-poverty-higher-safety-net-weaker/>



# Spending vs. Outcomes Ages 0–2

## New York

Per Capita Rank – 10, Performance Rank – 28

| State           | Per Capita Rank (0-2) | Performance Rank |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Alaska ❶        | 7                     | 44               |
| California ❷ ❸  | 25                    | 40               |
| Connecticut ❶   | 8                     | 7                |
| Florida ❷       | 41                    | 38               |
| Georgia ❷       | 42                    | 42               |
| Illinois ❷ ❸    | 28                    | 20               |
| Indiana ❸       | 45                    | 27               |
| Maine ❸         | 13                    | 14               |
| Massachusetts ❶ | 5                     | 1                |
| Maryland ❶      | 12                    | 12               |
| Michigan ❷ ❸    | 22                    | 32               |
| Missouri ❸      | 27                    | 29               |

| State            | Per Capita Rank (0-2) | Performance Rank |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| New Hampshire ❸  | 16                    | 4                |
| New Jersey ❶     | 9                     | 8                |
| North Carolina ❷ | 34                    | 34               |
| North Dakota ❶   | 1                     | 6                |
| Ohio ❷ ❸         | 36                    | 24               |
| Oregon ❸         | 29                    | 30               |
| Pennsylvania ❷   | 14                    | 16               |
| Rhode Island ❶   | 6                     | 26               |
| Texas ❷          | 43                    | 43               |
| Vermont ❶        | 2                     | 2                |
| West Virginia ❸  | 20                    | 37               |
| Wyoming ❶        | 46                    | N/A              |

Footnote Guide to State Characteristics:

- ❶ Top 10 highest per capita spending states
- ❷ Top 10 most populous states
- ❸ States most similar to New York as measured by children in poverty

Note: The Performance Rank is for ages 0-18 and is sourced from “The State of America’s Babies in 2015”, published by Zero to Three, the National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, and from Kids Count Data Center. The Performance Rank takes into account the state’s performance across 16 indicators that span the areas of economic well-being, education, health, and family.



# Education Spending (per Capita) vs. Performance

## New York

Per Capita Rank – 2, Performance Rank – 19

| Top 10 States by Per Capita | Per Capita Rank – Spending for All Ages | Performance Rank |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------|
| Alaska                      | 1                                       | 41               |
| New York                    | 2                                       | 19               |
| Connecticut                 | 3                                       | 5                |
| New Jersey                  | 4                                       | 2                |
| Vermont                     | 5                                       | 3                |
| Wyoming                     | 6                                       | 29               |
| Massachusetts               | 7                                       | 1                |
| Rhode Island                | 8                                       | 20               |
| New Hampshire               | 9                                       | 4                |
| Maryland                    | 10                                      | 6                |



# Education Spending (States with Similar Poverty Levels) vs. Performance

## New York

Per Capita Rank – 2, Performance Rank – 19

| 10 Similar States – Kids in Poverty | Per Capita Rank – Spending for All Ages | Performance Rank |
|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| Illinois                            | 14                                      | 17               |
| New Hampshire                       | 9                                       | 4                |
| West Virginia                       | 15                                      | 47               |
| Missouri                            | 36                                      | 24               |
| Ohio                                | 16                                      | 18               |
| Indiana                             | 35                                      | 36               |
| Michigan                            | 21                                      | 33               |
| Georgia                             | 34                                      | 38               |
| California                          | 30                                      | 43               |
| Maine                               | 12                                      | 23               |
| Oregon                              | 37                                      | 37               |

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## Appendix 2

Total U.S. Spending for Children and Their Families: 2012

# Table of Contents

- Summary of Analytic Approach, p 3
- Total US Spending by program area broken out by age groups, pp 4–8
- Total US Spending on a per capita basis broken out by age groups, pp 9–13



# Summary of Analytic Approach

- Spending analysis encompassed all programs – funded by federal, state, or local governments – which support children or the family as a whole.
- Data for the analysis was drawn from federal data sources, congressional reports, or well-recognized not-for-profit organizations. In each case, data for all states was drawn from the same source.
- The target year was federal fiscal year 2012 (October 2011 to September 2012) and school year 2012 (September 2011 to June 2012). In some cases, i.e. tax credits, calendar year 2012 was used.

## Guide to Per Capita Calculations

| Methodology  | Where Used   |
|--|--|
| <b>General population, all children ages 0 to 17</b>                       | Used for calculations of education programs  |
| <b>Children in families with incomes below 185% of poverty</b>             | Used for calculations of health, child welfare, and economic support programs. Also used to calculate per capita on total spending for ages 0 to 2 and 3 to 4.   |
| <b>Blend of 60% general population and 40% children in 185% of poverty</b> | Used for calculations of total spending for age groups 5 to 11 and 12 to 17+, which includes children only through graduation from high school or aging out of other social welfare programs. (The education expenditures do not include any spending on college.) |



# Total Spending on Education

| <i>(\$ Billions)</i>              | Total National Spending | Total Spending – Ages 0 to 2 | Total Spending – Ages 3 to 4 | Total Spending – Ages 5 to 11 | Total Spending – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Primary and Secondary School      | 561.96                  | n/a                          | n/a                          | 299.06                        | 262.91                          |
| Preschool                         | 5.25                    | n/a                          | 5.25                         | n/a                           | n/a                             |
| Head Start and Early Intervention | 9.40                    | 3.65                         | 5.65                         | 0.10                          | n/a                             |

Unless otherwise noted, sourcing for all tables can be found in Source Materials for Appendices 1 & 2.



# Total Spending on Health Programs

| <i>(\$ Billions)</i>                  | Total National Spending | Total Spending – Ages 0 to 2 | Total Spending – Ages 3 to 4 | Total Spending – Ages 5 to 11 | Total Spending – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Medicaid                              | 103.78                  | 22.78                        | 15.48                        | 34.78                         | 30.74                           |
| CHIP                                  | 11.95                   | 2.62                         | 1.74                         | 3.99                          | 3.57                            |
| Mental Health Programs                | 10.80                   | 1.74                         | 1.18                         | 4.18                          | 3.70                            |
| Immunizations                         | 3.97                    | 0.64                         | 0.44                         | 1.54                          | 1.35                            |
| Maternal and Child Health Block Grant | 2.91                    | 0.78                         | 0.28                         | 0.98                          | 0.87                            |



# Total Spending on Child Welfare Programs

| <i>(\$ Billions)</i>   | Total National Spending | Total Spending – Ages 0 to 2 | Total Spending – Ages 3 to 4 | Total Spending – Ages 5 to 11 | Total Spending – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Foster Care, Adoption, Guardianship (Title IV-E)                   | 6.38                    | 1.42                         | 0.97                         | 2.12                          | 1.87                            |
| Child Welfare State and Local Share                                | 15.16                   | 2.43                         | 1.65                         | 5.88                          | 5.20                            |
| Child Welfare Services Promoting Safe Stable Families (Title IV-B) | 0.60                    | 0.11                         | 0.07                         | 0.20                          | .22                             |
| Child Welfare (Title XX)   | 1.70                    | 0.44                         | 0.27                         | 0.57                          | .42                             |
| Juvenile Justice   | 9.15                    | n/a                          | n/a                          | n/a                           | 9.15                            |



# Total Spending on Economic Support Programs

| <i>(\$ Billions)</i>                   | Total National Spending | Total Spending – Ages 0 to 2 | Total Spending – Ages 3 to 4 | Total Spending – Ages 5 to 11 | Total Spending – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Child Care and Development Fund        | 8.57                    | 2.57                         | 2.41                         | 3.59                          | n/a                             |
| Child Support Enforcement (Title IV-D) | 9.47                    | 1.52                         | 1.03                         | 3.67                          | 3.23                            |
| TANF                                   | 28.17                   | 6.29                         | 4.08                         | 10.69                         | 7.12                            |
| Nutrition (SNAP, WIC, CACFP)           | 64.58                   | 16.70                        | 8.71                         | 20.82                         | 18.35                           |
| Tax Credits                            | 126.31                  | 24.29                        | 16.51                        | 45.57                         | 39.94                           |



# Total Spending Across Categories

| <i>(\$ Billions)</i> | Total National Spending | Total Spending – Ages 0 to 2 | Total Spending – Ages 3 to 4 | Total Spending – Ages 5 to 11 | Total Spending – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Education            | 576.61                  | 3.65                         | 10.90                        | 299.16                        | 262.91                          |
| Health               | 133.41                  | 28.55                        | 19.15                        | 45.48                         | 40.23                           |
| Child Welfare        | 32.99                   | 4.40                         | 2.96                         | 8.77                          | 16.86                           |
| Economic Support     | 237.09                  | 51.38                        | 32.75                        | 84.33                         | 68.64                           |
| Total Spent          | 980.10                  | 87.98                        | 65.75                        | 437.74                        | 388.64                          |



# Total Per Capita Spending on Education

|                                   | Per Capita National Spending | Per Capita – Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita – Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita – Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Primary and Secondary School      | \$10,473                     | n/a                      | n/a                      | \$10,448                  | \$10,501                    |
| Preschool                         | \$650                        | n/a                      | \$650                    | n/a                       | n/a                         |
| Head Start and Early Intervention | \$791                        | \$543                    | \$1,234                  | \$10                      | n/a                         |



# Per Capita Spending on Health Programs

|                                       | Per Capita National Spending | Per Capita – Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita – Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita – Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Medicaid                              | \$3,388                      | \$3,390                  | \$3,384                  | \$3,380                   | \$3,397                     |
| CHIP                                  | \$390                        | \$389                    | \$388                    | \$388                     | \$394                       |
| Mental Health Programs                | \$147                        | \$146                    | \$146                    | \$146                     | \$148                       |
| Immunizations                         | \$54                         | \$54                     | \$54                     | \$54                      | \$54                        |
| Maternal and Child Health Block Grant | \$40                         | \$66                     | \$34                     | \$34                      | \$35                        |



# Per Capita Spending on Child Welfare Programs

|  | Per Capita National Spending | Per Capita – Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita – Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita – Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Foster Care, Adoption, Guardianship (Title IV-E)                   | \$208                        | \$211                    | \$211                    | \$206                     | \$207                       |
| Child Welfare State and Local Share                                | \$495                        | \$362                    | \$361                    | \$571                     | \$575                       |
| Child Welfare Services Promoting Safe Stable Families (Title IV-B) | \$20                         | \$16                     | \$15                     | \$20                      | \$24                        |
| Child Welfare (Title XX)   | \$55                         | \$65                     | \$60                     | \$55                      | \$47                        |
| Juvenile Justice   | \$365                        | n/a                      | n/a                      | n/a                       | \$365                       |



# Per Capita Spending on Economic Support Programs

|  | Per Capita National Spending | Per Capita – Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita – Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita – Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Child Care and Development Fund        | \$280                        | \$383                    | \$527                    | \$349                     | n/a                         |
| Child Support Enforcement (Title IV-D) | \$129                        | \$128                    | \$128                    | \$128                     | \$129                       |
| TANF                                   | \$920                        | \$936                    | \$892                    | \$1,039                   | \$787                       |
| Nutrition (SNAP, WIC, CACFP)           | \$2,108                      | \$2,486                  | \$1,904                  | \$2,023                   | \$2,028                     |
| Tax Credits                            | \$4,124                      | \$3,615                  | \$3,611                  | \$4,428                   | \$4,414                     |



# Per Capita Spending Across Categories

|                  | Per Capita National Spending | Per Capita – Ages 0 to 2 | Per Capita – Ages 3 to 4 | Per Capita – Ages 5 to 11 | Per Capita – Ages 12 to 17+ |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Education        | \$7,832                      | \$307                    | \$1,349                  | \$10,452                  | \$10,501                    |
| Health           | \$4,355                      | \$4,249                  | \$4,186                  | \$4,420                   | \$4,446                     |
| Child Welfare    | \$1,077                      | \$655                    | \$647                    | \$852                     | \$1,863                     |
| Economic Support | \$7,740                      | \$7,646                  | \$7,160                  | \$8,196                   | \$7,585                     |
| Total Spent      | \$20,787                     | \$13,093                 | \$14,376                 | \$26,192                  | \$26,494                    |





# Appendix 3

## Governance

# Why is Governance Important?



With new funds being expended and new early childhood programs being mounted, concern about how to best administer them burgeons. Indeed, welcome as these new commitments are, they can trigger greater incoherence, inefficiency, and inequity...

[G]overnance can impact systems development, potentially rendering early childhood education systems more coherent and effective in their goal of producing equitably distributed, high-quality, and sustainable early childhood systems.



# U.S. Spending 0–2 vs. Outcomes

## New York

Per Capita Rank – 10, Performance Rank – 28

| State           | Per Capita Rank (0-2) | Performance Rank |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Alaska ❶        | 7                     | 44               |
| California ❷ ❸  | 25                    | 40               |
| Connecticut ❶   | 8                     | 7                |
| Florida ❷       | 41                    | 38               |
| Georgia ❷       | 42                    | 42               |
| Illinois ❷ ❸    | 28                    | 20               |
| Indiana ❸       | 45                    | 27               |
| Maine ❸         | 13                    | 14               |
| Massachusetts ❶ | 5                     | 1                |
| Maryland ❶      | 12                    | 12               |
| Michigan ❷ ❸    | 22                    | 32               |
| Missouri ❸      | 27                    | 29               |

| State            | Per Capita Rank (0-2) | Performance Rank |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| New Hampshire ❸  | 16                    | 4                |
| New Jersey ❶     | 9                     | 8                |
| North Carolina ❷ | 34                    | 34               |
| North Dakota ❶   | 1                     | 6                |
| Ohio ❷ ❸         | 36                    | 24               |
| Oregon ❸         | 29                    | 30               |
| Pennsylvania ❷   | 14                    | 16               |
| Rhode Island ❶   | 6                     | 26               |
| Texas ❷          | 43                    | 43               |
| Vermont ❶        | 2                     | 2                |
| West Virginia ❸  | 20                    | 37               |
| Wyoming ❶        | 46                    | N/A              |

Footnote Guide to State Characteristics:

- ❶ Top 10 highest per capita spending states
- ❷ Top 10 most populous states
- ❸ States most similar to New York as measured by children in poverty

Note: The Performance Rank is sourced from “The State of America’s Babies in 2015”, published by Zero to Three, the National Center for Infants, Toddlers, and Families, and from the Kids Count Data Center. The Performance Rank takes into account the state’s performance across 16 indicators that span economic well-being, education, health, housing and family.



# Governance Matters

**Not only are we not spending our money where it could do the most good—that is on our youngest children—but we are not spending our money efficiently or effectively to get the biggest bang for the buck.**

- New York State ranks in the top 10 of all states for spending on children under the age of 5
  - Ranked 28<sup>th</sup> in “the State of America’s Babies”
  - Ranked 19<sup>th</sup> in “Kids Count”
  - More than 40% of 3 and 4 year olds are not enrolled in preschool
- Is New York State spending its money wisely?



# New York State Governance of Early Childhood Programs Has, By and Large, Meant More Bureaucracy

- Over the past several years (since 2013), New York State and New York City have made significant investments in pre-Kindergarten. Each time a new investment is made, a new funding stream and set of rules is created, “triggering greater incoherence, inefficiency and inequity.”
- To determine if we are spending our money wisely – it is important to understand the context within which New York State early childhood programs operate. The following page charts a SIMPLIFIED version of the New York State early childhood “system”. In examining the chart, ask:
  - Who is in charge? Who determines if funding for 0–5 is being properly coordinated, or if there is duplication? Who determines if programs are having the intended impact? How does this impact programs on the ground trying to meet all of the different standards, requirements, rules, etc.? What does this mean for a family who tries to navigate this complex mess? And, what does this mean to the collective public about how our limited public resources are being spent?



# Who's in Charge in NYS? When Everyone is Responsible, No One is Responsible

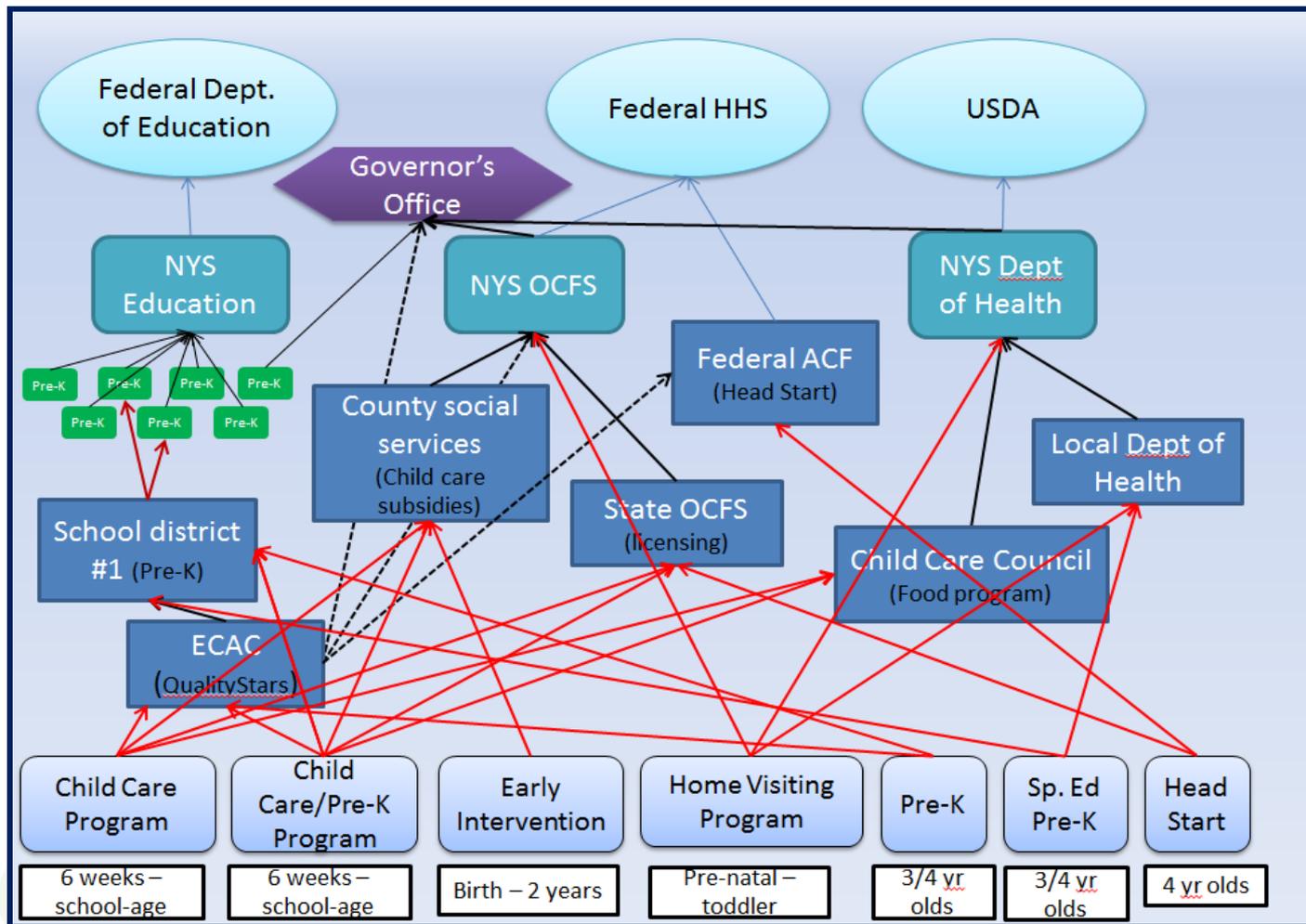


Chart developed by Rauch Foundation and used with its permission.



## Other states Have Consolidated Early Childhood Programs Into One or Two State Offices, Ideally With One Cabinet-Level Office in Charge of All Early Childhood Programs, Resulting in More Efficient Services and a Smaller Gap Between Spending and Outcomes

| State         | Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDF)          | Head Start Collaboration       | State Pre-K                   | Home Visiting (MIECHV)           | Part C (IDEA)<br><i>(Part B (IDEA) is in the Dep't of Educ.)</i> | RTTT-ELC                               |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Maryland      | Dep't of Educ.   | Dep't of Educ.                 | Dep't of Educ.                | Dep't of Health & Mental Hygiene | Dep't of Educ.   | Dep't of Educ.                         |
| Massachusetts | Dep't Early Education & Care                           | Dep't of Early Educ. & Care    | Dep't of Early Educ. and Care | Dep't of Public Health           | Dep't of Public Health   | Dep't of Early Educ. & Care            |
| New York      | Office of Children and Family Services                 | Council on Children & Families | Dep't of Educ.                | Dep't of Health                  | Dep't of Health  | Office of Children and Family Services |
| Washington    | Dep't of Early Learning                                | Dep't of Early Learning        | Dep't of Early Learning       | Dep't of Early Learning          | Dep't of Early Learning  | Dep't of Early Learning                |
| Pennsylvania  | Office of Child Development and Early Learning (OCDEL) | OCDEL                          | OCDEL                         | OCDEL                            | OCDEL  | OCDEL                                  |

**NY has 4 state entities plus ECAC**

Chart developed by Rauch Foundation and used with its permission.



# States With Effective Governance Models Compared to New York State

States with more efficient and effective governance models generally perform better—or at least get their money's worth.

|                 | Ranking of Per Capita Spending 0–2 | Performance Ranking |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Maryland        | 12                                 | 12                  |
| Massachusetts   | 5                                  | 1                   |
| <b>New York</b> | <b>10</b>                          | <b>28</b>           |
| Washington      | 18                                 | 18                  |
| Pennsylvania    | 29                                 | 16                  |



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## **Source Materials** **Appendices 1 & 2**

**Investing in America's Youngest Citizens When it Matters Most—  
Prenatal to Age 3**

*Final Report to the Rauch Foundation*

*August 2016*

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2000 *NYS Statistical Yearbook (25th Anniversary Edition)*. The Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government. Albany, NY: Oct 2000

United States Census Bureau (1970-2013) — See below for links

American Community Survey, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs.html>

1990 Census of Population Social and Economic Characteristics: New York

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp2/cp-2-34-1.pdf>

New York State

Counties: (2000,2005, 2010, 2013)

-Kings, Bronx, Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, Suffolk, Nassau

Maryland (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2013)

Virginia (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2013)

California (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2013)

North Carolina (1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2013)

## Special Education Data

New York State Education Department

Georgia Department of Education

US Department of Education and Public Schools of North Carolina

California Department of Education

Virginia Department of Education

Illinois State Board of Education

Massachusetts Department of Education

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## State Spending Per Child

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<http://www.crainsnewyork.com/article/20150301/BLOGS04/150229851/universal-pre-ks-startling-discovery>

Tracking Services for Infants, Toddlers and Their Families: A Look at Federal Early Childhood Programs and the Roles of State and Local Governments  
[http://www.zerotothree.org/public-policy/federal-policy/federal\\_program\\_chart\\_nov\\_2009.pdf](http://www.zerotothree.org/public-policy/federal-policy/federal_program_chart_nov_2009.pdf)

Dataset: <http://febp.newamerica.net/k12>

“Kids Count” Data: <http://www.datacenter.kidscount.org/>

Cuomo Pre-K Proposal, [http://m.thedailyemail.net/news/article\\_e96fb722-ca08-11e4-ae4d-f36cc83bf2a1.html?mode=jqm](http://m.thedailyemail.net/news/article_e96fb722-ca08-11e4-ae4d-f36cc83bf2a1.html?mode=jqm)

Volker-Ravitch: Report of the State Budget Crisis Task Force, <http://www.statebudgetcrisis.org/wp/cms/>

## Breakdown of Funding — Data Sources

### Elementary and Secondary Education

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2014/2014301.pdf>

### Special Education

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2014/2014301.pdf> (Table D-8)

### Head Start

Head Start Program Facts Fiscal Year 2011, <http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/data/factsheets/docs/hs-program-fact-sheet-2011-final.pdf>

### Title I

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2014/2014301.pdf> (Table D-8)

### Preschool

National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2014/2014078.pdf>

National Institute for Early Education Research – The State of Preschool 2013, <http://nieer.org/yearbook>, <http://nieer.org/sites/nieer/files/yearbook2013.pdf>

Education Commission of the States, <http://www.ecs.org/clearinghouse/01/16/97/11697.pdf>

Continued



## Breakdown of Funding — Data Sources

- Medicaid  
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services  
<http://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/NationalHealthExpendData/index.html?redirect=/nationalhealthexpenddata/>
- Kaiser Family Foundation  
<http://kff.org/state-category/medicaid-chip/>  
<http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaid-spending-per-enrollee/>  
<http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/medicaid-spending-by-enrollment-group/>  
<http://kff.org/medicaid/state-indicator/total-medicaid-spending/>
- Children's Health Insurance Program  
Kaiser Family Foundation, <http://kff.org/state-category/medicaid-chip/>
- Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (MCHBG)  
Health Resources and Services Administration: Maternal and Child Health, [https://perf-data.hrsa.gov/MCHB/TVISReports/special/fin07\\_special\\_result.aspx](https://perf-data.hrsa.gov/MCHB/TVISReports/special/fin07_special_result.aspx)
- Child Welfare Services  
Federal DHHS, Office of the Administration for Children and Families, [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cfs\\_101\\_report\\_to\\_congress\\_2013.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/cfs_101_report_to_congress_2013.pdf)  
Attachment C shows planned state spending for Child Welfare for 2013  
Attachment D and E show planned state spending for Safe and Stable Families for 2013 and 2010
- Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act  
Administration for Children and Families, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/pi1304.pdf>
- Child Support Enforcement, [http://greenbook.waysandmeans.house.gov/sites/greenbook.waysandmeans.house.gov/files/2012/documents/RL33422\\_gb.pdf](http://greenbook.waysandmeans.house.gov/sites/greenbook.waysandmeans.house.gov/files/2012/documents/RL33422_gb.pdf)
- Adoption Services  
[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/adoption\\_incentive\\_history.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/adoption_incentive_history.pdf)
- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)  
Administration for Children and Families  
[http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/fy2012\\_expenditures.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ofa/fy2012_expenditures.pdf)  
Federal share is on page 12  
State MOE is on page 18
- Child Care and Development Fund  
Administration for Children and Families  
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/occ/resource/expenditures-2010>
- Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)  
<http://www.eitc.irs.gov/EITC-Central/eitcstats>



## **NYS: 1990 Data**

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp1/cp-1-34-1.pdf>

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp2/cp-2-34-1.pdf>

<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html#y1980popv1il>

## **California**

### **2013**

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_13\\_1YR\\_DP02&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_DP02&prodType=table)

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_13\\_1YR\\_DP03&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_DP03&prodType=table)

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_13\\_1YR\\_DP05&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_DP05&prodType=table)

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_13\\_1YR\\_S0901&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_S0901&prodType=table)

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### **2010**

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC\\_10\\_DP\\_DPDP1&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_10_DP_DPDP1&prodType=table)

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### **2005**

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_05\\_EST\\_DP1&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_05_EST_DP1&prodType=table)

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[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_05\\_EST\\_DP3&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_05_EST_DP3&prodType=table)

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_05\\_EST\\_S0901&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_05_EST_S0901&prodType=table)

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_05\\_EST\\_S1401&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_05_EST_S1401&prodType=table)

### **2000**

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC\\_00\\_SF1\\_DP1&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_00_SF1_DP1&prodType=table)

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC\\_00\\_SF3\\_DP2&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_00_SF3_DP2&prodType=table)

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### **1990**

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp1/cp-1-6-1.pdf>

Table 16, 17, 19, 39

<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp2/cp-2-6-1.pdf>

Table 22, 29

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**1980**

<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>

Chapter B Table 18, 19, 20, 21

Chapter C Table 66, 72

**1970**

<http://www.census.gov/prod/www/decennial.html>

Chapter B Table 19, 20, 22

Chapter C Table 51, 58

**Maryland****2013**

[http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_13\\_1YR\\_DP02&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_13_1YR_DP02&prodType=table)

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**2010**

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**2005**

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**2000**

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**1990**

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<http://www.census.gov/prod/cen1990/cp2/cp-2-22-1.pdf>

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## Virginia

### 2013

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### 2010

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### 2005

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### 2000

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## North Carolina

### 2013

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### 2010

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## 2005

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