Early Care and Education
State Budget Actions FY 2011
EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION
STATE BUDGET ACTIONS FY 2011

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The National Conference of State Legislatures is the bipartisan organization that serves the legislators and staffs of the states, commonwealths and territories.

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- To promote policy innovation and communication among state legislatures.
- To ensure state legislatures a strong, cohesive voice in the federal system.

The Conference operates from offices in Denver, Colorado, and Washington, D.C.
# Early Care and Education State Budget Actions 2011

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National Conference of State Legislatures
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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NCSL thanks state legislative fiscal staff and others in states and territories who completed the survey that makes this report possible. Special thanks also extended to Linda Tassin who conducted survey follow-up and prepared state profiles, and Zach Levek who input fiscal data and prepared data tables and state profiles. Todd Haggerty provided fiscal knowledge and helpful comments. Alison May and Kathy Brangoccio prepared the 50-state map and chart for the web. Leann Stelzer formatted the report.
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

By FY 2011, states had closed cumulative budget gaps totaling almost $300 billion, with an additional FY 2011 gap of almost $84 billion. Funding for early care and education across all four areas surveyed—child care, prekindergarten, home visiting and other early childhood initiative—remained stable with a slight increase. As expected, the aggregate numbers do not tell the whole story, as there were some significant findings between program areas and in specific state actions. Prekindergarten and home visiting programs bucked the trend of cuts, while child care funding continued to be reduced even in light of funding sources from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Findings from analyses include the following.

• **Overall, early care and education funding was stable**
  In FY 2011, overall state appropriations to early care and education were up by almost 1.5 percent ($277 million). This includes prekindergarten, child care, home visiting and other investments such as infants and toddlers, early childhood partnerships and early childhood mental health. States drew on state general funds and a variety of federal funds to reach this level of funding. This increase compares to FY 2010 when overall appropriations were generally flat.

• **The effects of ARRA were important again**
  States were able to draw on federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA funds), including money appropriated to the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant for child care access and quality. Other ARRA sources from the education and fiscal stabilization funds also could be used. States appropriated a total of $653 million from ARRA, primarily for child care; significantly smaller appropriations were made for prekindergarten programs and home visiting. Child care ARRA funds were available until Sept. 30, 2010, and must be spent by Sept. 30, 2011. Federal reporting shows that states spent 70 percent of these dollars by the 2010 date, which means much less funding will be available for FY 2011. States spent most of their funds to date on direct services to families and addressing waiting lists, reducing copayments and quality. States will not be able to rely on those funds in the future. The ARRA funding of $533 million that was appropriated in FY 2011 was not enough to offset reductions in general fund and TANF funds.

• **Prekindergarten: Surprising upward trend**
  State prekindergarten programs fared best overall, with an increase of $394 million. The prekindergarten finding indicates the importance of this program to states. Prekindergarten programs are state-designed and state-funded. No federal block grant is dedicated to prekindergarten. While states can spend federal TANF funding, no federal match or maintenance of effort exists for prekindergarten, nor are there any federal requirements for prekindergarten. These programs also are not matched by federal funds, as is the case with Medicaid, so there is less incentive to maintain funds because the state is not at risk of losing matched funding. Since states were free to appropriate funds as they chose, these programs likely were considered for cuts, particularly because several years of recession have taken a toll on many areas of state budgets. States mostly did not cut, and survey findings from the past few years show a continued
increased investment in some states. In addition, at least 14 states have decided to maintain or increase funds to prekindergarten four years in a row.

- **Home visiting rebounds**
  Home visiting programs, representing a much smaller component of early childhood funds, showed a move to the black. Of the 40 states that reported home visiting funding, 27 increased home visiting, for a small overall increase. Although home visiting funding had expanded in previous fiscal years, FY 2010 showed it to be the hardest hit in terms of percentage cuts, at 10 percent. In FY 2011, appropriations totals became positive, but not by much. Although the total increases in FY 2011 do not surpass the previous year’s cuts, it indicates renewed investment in these programs; much of the increased funding came from the addition of general funds.

**Findings by Category**

- **Child care.** Funding to child care in FY 2011 was down by 2 percent. The total appropriations to child care from reporting states were $12.1 billion. Funding for child care may include a mix of Child Care and Development Block Grant funds, state general funds, TANF, ARRA and other funds. The overall picture was mixed: 21 states increased funds, 22 decreased, and one maintained. A deeper look into the specific funding sources for child care shows that reductions were most prevalent in general funds, which were own by $318 million, and ARRA, which was $268 million lower than the previous year.

- **Prekindergarten funding.** Among early care and education programs, prekindergarten fared best overall. Prekindergarten had the largest increase—$394.5 million; of that, $213 million came from general funds. Of the 35 states reporting, 18 states increased funding, 12 decreased funding and five maintained funding at FY 2010 levels. One state did not provide enough information for comparison.

- **Home visiting.** Of the 40 states that reported appropriations to home visiting in FY 2011, 27 increased funding, six maintained funding and seven decreased funding for a total 1 percent increase. New federal funds from the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting program will boost state home visiting programs in the coming years.

- **Other early childhood appropriations.** Survey results from 37 states showed an increase in total appropriations of $126 million from FY 2010 to FY 2011. Eighteen states made increases, nine made decreases and nine maintained funding. Most of the increase came from Arizona’s tobacco tax; some also were the result of public-private partnerships. Decreases were reported for First 5 California and a mix between parent education, early childhood mental health, early intervention services funding and Head Start state appropriations.
The National Conference of State Legislatures’ (NCSL) *Early Care and Education State Budget Actions FY 2011* finds that, from FY 2010 to FY 2011, overall state appropriations were up almost 1.5 percent, with increases to prekindergarten, home visiting and other early childhood initiatives. Child care, however, was a challenge for states, with cuts totalling $244 million. The report presents an analysis of the overall picture of decisions made in child care subsidy programs, state prekindergarten programs, home visiting funding, and appropriations to any other early childhood initiatives that states identify, as well as highlights from state appropriations.

Findings from data collected are based on survey results obtained from 48 states. To gather the information, NCSL surveyed legislative fiscal offices in the 50 states and the territories regarding child care, prekindergarten, home visiting and other early childhood initiatives funding. The report includes an analysis of survey findings, comparing FY 2010 expenditures to FY 2011 appropriations. This data is a snapshot in time; it does not reflect all budget adjustments made after state budgets were enacted. Specific category data and individual state profiles can be found on NCSL’s website. The profiles and web-based information track and analyze trends in state decisions and funding choices in these areas since FY 2008.

States use a variety of funding sources, which are included in this report. In child care, states reported using state general funds (for most states this includes state general funds for state maintenance of effort and match), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families’ (TANF) transfer or direct funds used to fund child care services, tobacco settlement money, local match, taxes, and licensing fees. States also reported on any federal Child Care and Development Block Grant funds and American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) money they received.

For prekindergarten, states reported using general funds; school aid formula; dedicated funds, which included tobacco and lottery-specific taxes; and state decisions about use of federal sources, including ARRA, Title I and TANF.

For home visiting programs, states reported using general funds in addition to tobacco, TANF, Medicaid, IDEA Part C, federal child welfare and private funds. A few states also reported on appropriations from the federal Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood program, which is a new funding source for home visiting. For other early childhood initiatives, states reported using general funds in addition to tobacco, TANF, Medicaid, federal child welfare funds and public-private partnership funds.

Forty-eight states responded to one or more sections of the survey. Forty-four states reported child care information; 35 reported prekindergarten information; 40 reported home visiting information and 37 reported
other early childhood appropriations. Specific state and category information and 50-state profiles of data from FY 2008 to FY 2011 are available in 50-state charts online at www.ncsl.org/default.aspx?TabId=22343.

Charts available include:

- 50-state child care
- 50-state prekindergarten
- 50-state home visiting
- 50-state other early childhood; and
- State-by-state chart of appropriations for each year beginning in FY 2008.
Findings by Category

Child Care Reductions in General Fund and ARRA

Child care subsidy programs are supported by a combination of state and federal funds. In addition, in FY 2011 states also were able to spend remaining ARRA dollars. Total funding to child care subsidy programs was reduced by more than $244 million, a 2 percent reduction in funds, primarily due to a decrease in general funds and ARRA. The general funds decrease is a continuing trend from FY 2010. Because this is the last fiscal year states can use ARRA, finding additional funding may be a challenge for states’ child care budget decisions. A downward funding trend is expected for child care in FY 2012.

Funds Breakdown

Twenty-one of 44 states reported increases in overall child care appropriations compared to 2010 expenditures. Arizona, Massachusetts and New York saw the largest child care total appropriations increases (Figure 1).

Twenty-two of 44 states reported decreases from FY 2010 to FY 2011. More states saw decreases over the previous year. California’s decrease was the largest at $430 million, with 86 percent from general fund and the rest from TANF. Illinois saw a $42 million reduction in general fund money for child care. Eighteen states reported reductions due to limited ARRA dollars. Some of the larger ARRA reductions were seen in Georgia, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

General Funds

When looking specifically at the state general fund appropriations made to child care, states reduced funding by 7 percent and continued the downward trend reported in FY 2010. Thirteen states increased general funds, 21 states decreased and 10 states maintained funding at FY 2010 levels. Arizona, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York and Rhode Island were the top states to increase general fund to child care. Twenty-one states decreased FY 2011 appropriations compared to FY 2010 expenditures for a net reduction of $515 million. California’s decrease was the largest, with $370 million in general funds which accounted for almost three-quarters of the total decrease (Table 1).
Another significant funding source for state child care programs is TANF funding that can be transferred or spent directly on child care. These funds accounted for $2.6 billion in the 37 states that transferred funds. Although 17 states decreased TANF funding, 10 states increased TANF appropriations for a net increase of $67 million, or 2.6 percent. 10 states maintained at FY 2010 levels (Figure 2).

**Funds Breakdown**

Ten states—Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin—increased TANF fund appropriations from FY 2010 expenditures to FY 2011 appropriations. Arizona provided the largest TANF increase at $30 million and Indiana was second largest at $16.8 million.

Seventeen states decreased TANF appropriations for a total of $223 million; this represents one-third of the reduction reported in FY 2010. States showed smaller individual decreases as well, compared to the previous year. The largest decreases were found in Washington, which decreased TANF appropriations by $62 million, California ($60 million), Louisiana ($21 million) and Michigan ($16.7 million).

**ARRA**

Forty-four states reported spending a total of $533 million in ARRA child care funds, which was $268 million less than the previous year. Of the 44 states reporting, 29 states appropriated ARRA funds. State decisions about how to allocate ARRA money over the life of funds differed. In some states, less ARRA funds in FY 2011 meant the state had to cut child care, in others, ARRA funds resulted in an increase to child care.

In FY 2010, 39 states appropriated $802 million. The 10 states that reported in FY 2010 but reported zero allocations in FY 2011 are Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Tennessee and Texas. The loss of ARRA funds in these states meant cuts to child care, with the exception of Kentucky. Some of the states with less ARRA funding included Georgia (-$29 million), Michigan (-$49 million), Mississippi (-$24 million), North Carolina (-$29 million), Tennessee (-$30 million) and Texas (-$20 million).

California reported using the largest ARRA amount for child care. Florida spent ARRA proportionally over two years. In Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Louisiana and Iowa, use of ARRA funds resulted in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>FY 2011 (Decrease below 2010 Expenditures, dollar figures)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$370 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>$42 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>$30 million (combined)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>$20 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>$14 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>$10 million</td>
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Source: NCSL survey, 2011.
increased appropriations to child care. For these six states, ARRA accounted for 5 percent to 13 percent of the total amount appropriated for child care (Table 2).

A handful of states specified how ARRA funds were to be used. Illinois noted that ARRA funds allowed state child care programs to be maintained. Delaware used ARRA funds for bonus payments to child care providers and to reduce parent fees. Mississippi reported, because of ARRA funds, the state was able to eliminate the waiting list for state child care. Wisconsin reported using ARRA and other funds to implement a new QRIS system.

**Prekindergarten**

The programs that fared best overall were state prekindergarten programs. The overall total appropriations to prekindergarten increased by 7 percent to $5.7 billion in FY 2011. Most of the $2.1 billion increase in funding came from general funds. Of the 36 states reporting, 18 states increased funding, 12 decreased funding and five maintained funding at FY 2010 levels. One state did not provide enough information for comparison. General funds provide the majority of funding for prekindergarten, in addition to lottery, TANF, school finance formula, oil and gas money, and sales and property taxes (Figure 3).

**Funds Breakdown**

Eighteen states showed an increase in prekindergarten funding ranging from .3 percent to 41 percent (Iowa). Louisiana reported the largest increase in overall funding at $50.5 million. Increases totaled just over $140 million, which is less than last year’s increases of $168 million; more states increased funding compared to 13 the previous year. However, eight states—Georgia (lottery), Florida (ARRA), Iowa, Louisiana (dedicated oil and gas and TANF and ARRA), Maine, New Jersey (property tax relief fund), Virginia (lottery) and Wisconsin—were on last year’s top funding list. Seven of these states—Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin—have made year-to-year increases annually since FY 2008. Florida reduced general fund use by $22 million, but offset the decrease with ARRA funds, resulting in a $12.5 million increase. Of

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Table 2. ARRA Funds for Child Care FY 2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Source: NCSL survey, 2011.
the states with increases, Iowa, Maine and Wisconsin, used school aid funding (Table 3 on page 6).

Of the 35 states reporting, 11 showed a decrease, compared to 12 that made decreases in FY 2010. The reduction for FY 2011 totaled $104 million. Arizona eliminated its prekindergarten program, totaling $6.5 million. California reported a $60 million reduction, but the FY 2011 budget assumes $60 million in local reserves will be used to offset state funding reduction. Continuing a two year trend, five states—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Carolina and Ohio—also made reductions to prekindergarten from FY 2009 to FY 2010 (Table 4).

Fewer states maintained funding for prekindergarten. Five states—Delaware, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York and Oklahoma—maintained funding at FY 2010 expenditure levels, compared to 13 states from the previous year. Alaska and Rhode Island, which have had pilot programs for two years, maintained their allocated general funds at FY 2010 levels.

**Home Visiting Shows Upward Trend**

Home visiting funding in FY 2011 was stable, with a 1 percent increase. This was an improvement over the previous year, in which home visiting took a 10 percent cut. Of the 40 states that reported, 27 increased funding, six maintained funding and seven decreased funding (Table 3 on page 6).

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![Figure 4. Funding for Home Visiting](source: NCSL survey, 2011.)
funding. Overall, FY 2011 appropriations were only slightly higher than those in the previous two years of the survey, and funding for home visiting reflected a rebound from the previous year (Figure 4).

States rely on a varied mix of funding streams for their home visiting programs. Of the 40 states that reported appropriations for home visiting, 31 use general funds for all or part of their home visiting programs, and nine use other funding sources. The general fund’s share of total home visiting appropriations varies widely; some states rely exclusively on general funds, and others receive small amounts from the general fund. In Massachusetts and Nevada, for example, general funds comprise 100 percent of funding for home visiting programs.

Many states rely on a mix of general, federal, dedicated and other funds for home visiting. Louisiana’s total home visiting appropriations includes general funds, dedicated funds from the Children’s Trust Fund, federal funds, and other funding from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Medicaid programs. Federal and other funds are significant funding streams for several states. For example, Indiana’s federal funding for home visiting totals $34 million, accounting for 83 percent of total funds. In Hawaii, where federal funds accounted for all the home visiting appropriations, the end of TANF funds in 2010 significantly restricted home visiting funding. Tobacco settlement funds are an important source of funding in several states, including Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine and Montana.

About 60 percent of states that reported appropriations have one home visiting program, while others have two or more programs. Missouri, for example, funds home visiting through its Parents as Teachers program, while Arizona funds various programs, including Healthy Families Arizona, High-Risk Perinatal Community Health Nursing, First Things First and the Health Start program.

**Funds Breakdown**

In 2011, 27 states increased appropriations compared to 2010. Significantly more states increased funds over current levels than in the previous year, when 10 states increased appropriations above the prior year.

Several states increased home visiting appropriations significantly compared to 2010 expenditures (Table 5). Three states—Ohio, New York and Michigan—increased appropriations by $5 million or more. All these states increased general funds for home visiting, and in three states—New York, Ohio and Massachusetts—general fund increases accounted for 100 percent of the total appropriations increase. In addition to general fund increases, Arizona and Michigan also benefited from additional federal funding. Several of these states reversed the funding trends from the prior year. In 2010, two states—Arizona and Ohio—were included on the list of states with the largest decreases in home visiting funding.

Funding sources for home visiting vary considerably among all states, including those that increased home visiting funding in 2011. Among the 27 states that increased home visiting funds in 2011, for example, the majority—21 states—dedicate at least some amount of general funds for home visiting. Among the 21 states that use general funds, most maintained or increased their general fund levels from the prior year. Of the six states that do not use general funds, other funding sources accounted for the overall increase in funding, including increased federal and dedicated funds (through tobacco settlement proceeds, for example).

In addition to the states with the highest dollar amount increases, several others made significant increases from the previous year. Federal funding increases helped to more than double 2011 appropriations in Nebraska and Utah, compared to 2010 expenditures.
Six states—Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Missouri, Virginia and West Virginia—reported reductions in total appropriations for home visiting in 2011 compared to their 2010 expenditures. The largest declines occurred in Hawaii and Missouri, both of which experienced significant general fund losses in 2010 and/or 2011. The 46 percent reduction in Missouri’s total funding for home visiting resulted from an $11 million reduction in general funds for the Parents as Teachers program. (General funds are the only source of funding for home visiting in Missouri.) Hawaii’s funding for home visiting ended in 2011, when federal TANF funding—the sole funding source—ended. This loss in federal funding followed a sharp decline in 2010, when Hawaii’s general fund appropriations for home visiting ended. In West Virginia, total funding dropped by 27 percent due to loss of general funding for the In-Home Family Education Program (Table 6).

For the seven states that maintained funding, the line item appropriation and the source of funding were continued at 2010 levels. Five states with general funding for home visiting—Delaware, Montana, New Mexico, South Dakota and Texas—maintained general funds at 2010 levels. New Mexico also reported TANF dollars in FY 2010 and then replaced them with ARRA funds to maintain overall funding for 2011. In Maryland, which relies on federal funds for home visiting, and Minnesota, which relies on a participating school district levy, those funding sources also remained constant.

### Table 6. Top Decreases in Home Visiting Appropriations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>FY 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>$10.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>$1.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>$895,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>$293,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$267,863</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Federal Affordable Care Act Funding for Home Visiting

A new federal maternal, infant and early childhood home visiting initiative was created by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010. The law appropriated $1.5 billion over five years to support state efforts to develop a coordinated and evidence-based system of early childhood home visiting. These new funds will boost state home visiting programs in the coming years. States must follow federal guidance which includes requirements about the use of funds for evidence based programs and maintenance of effort.

### Other Early Childhood Appropriations

Thirty-seven states provided information on other early childhood appropriations, including parent education, Head Start and Early Head Start, early childhood mental health, infant and toddler services, public-private partnerships, scholarships and other early childhood initiatives. States appropriate funds and use funds from different funding sources, including general funds, cash funds and federal funds, tobacco tax, ARRA, CCDF, CBCAP, TANF, federal Title IV-B, private sources, Medicaid (Title XIX) and non-appropriated funds. The overall spending in this area was up $126 million, or 11 percent.

### Funds Breakdown

Sixteen states—Alaska, Arizona ($123 million), Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington—reported increases, most of which were due to Arizona’s $123 million tobacco tax funding stream for the Early Childhood Development and Health Board (non-appropriated funds). Michigan increased funds for its public-private partnership. Nebraska’s Early Childhood Education Endowment Grant also saw an increase in funds. The interest from the trust fund is used for program and service grants for children from birth to age 3 (Table 7).

### Table 7. Highlights from States with Increased Appropriations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>FY 2011 (Increase above 2010 Expenditures)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$123 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>$23.9 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>$3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>$1.8 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oregon made a first-time investment with an Early Head Start state apportionment of $1 million. Illinois reported spending $1.7 million on social emotional services for young children, but could not provide specific fiscal year information.

Nine states made decreases, including California’s First 5, and a mix between parent education, early childhood mental health, early intervention services and funding for Head Start state appropriations (Table 8).

Nine states—Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland, Montana (slight increase), New Hampshire, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin—maintained funding at FY 2010 levels.

### Table 8. State Reductions to Other Early Childhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2011 Reduction</th>
<th>Program Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$10 million</td>
<td>Reduced First 5 California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>$1.1 million</td>
<td>Reduced parent education and early childhood mental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>$2.7 million</td>
<td>Reduced parent education, preschool wraparound, and community empowerment services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
<td>Reduced early childhood mental health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>$1.1 million</td>
<td>Reduced Head Start state appropriation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$20 million</td>
<td>Reduced early childhood mental health services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>$254,000</td>
<td>Reduced early childhood mental health, early intervention, and autism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes


2. Ibid.

3. These states are California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas.


5. These states are Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Utah and Wyoming.

6. States with one program are: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

7. Revenue from tobacco tax dedicated to services for children from birth to age 5 and their families, which is implemented at the county level, funds education, health care and child care activities.
Early Care and Education State Budget Actions FY 2011 presents an analysis of overall trends in early care and education budget decision and program-specific actions in child care, prekindergarten, home visiting and related early childhood investments. The report includes discussion of state budget challenges and the role of ARRA in the context of early care and education. It also presents findings from a survey of legislative fiscal staff in the 50 states, the District of Columbia and the territories regarding budget appropriations to child care, prekindergarten, home visiting and other early childhood initiatives.