



## SUMMARY OF RESOURCES ON SUSTAINING EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION FINANCING

### INTRODUCTION

This document includes a collection of recent resources related to sustainability, with a particular focus on financing strategies. Resources were compiled from a variety of sources such as TA providers, nonprofit organizations, academic research studies, and foundations.

Navigate directly to the documents below by clicking on each product’s hyperlink. These resources, along with many other publications related to the Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge framework areas, are also available in a searchable resource database on the ELC TA website’s Public Domain Clearinghouse (PDC) - under the “Collaborate” tab. To access resources on the PDC, [click here](#). Use the search functionality at the top of the page to filter by topic, institution, and year.

### RESOURCES ON SUSTAINING EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION FINANCING

General Resources			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Putting it Together: A Guide to Financing Comprehensive Services in Child Care and Early Education</a>	CLASP	This guide helps states look beyond the major sources of child care and early education funding and consider alternative federal financing sources to bring comprehensive services into early childhood settings. The information in this guide can help states go beyond Head Start and Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds to build on early childhood systems and improve access to services for children.	2012
<a href="#">Building a Sustainable Future: Analysis of the Fiscal Resources Supporting Children from Birth through Age 8 in Michigan</a>	The Finance Project	This resource provides an example of a state-specific report on early care and education financing. Funded by the Kellogg Foundation and compiled by The Finance Project, the report includes an analysis of Michigan’s federal, state, and private early care and education funding for children from birth through age 8, and how economic challenges affected the early childhood system in Michigan in fiscal year 2010.	2010

General Resources			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Improving Public Financing for Early Learning Programs</a>	NIEER	This brief reviews sources and models of public financing of early care and education and makes recommendations for improving upon what currently exists so as to remove barriers to increasing program access and quality.	2011
<a href="#">Blending and Braiding Early Childhood Program Funding Streams Toolkit</a>	Ounce of Prevention Fund	This toolkit provides state advocates and policymakers with strategies, tools, resources, and options to make policy choices that facilitate the blending and braiding of funding streams to improve the access to and length of children’s participation in high-quality early learning programs.	2013
<a href="#">Innovative Financing Strategies for Early Childhood Care</a>	Partnership for America’s Economic Success; The PEW Center on the States	This report outlines a variety of innovative tools for financing early childhood programs: Qualified section 501(c)(3) bonds, Real Estate Investment Trusts, Tax Increment Financing districts, developer impact fees, paid family leave laws, credit enhancement, and program-related investments.	2009
<a href="#">Financing Early Childhood Education Programs: State, Federal, and Local Issues</a> (Note: requires purchase.)	University of Delaware; NIEER	This article examines the types of finance models used in state preschool initiatives and explores future opportunities to build a more cohesive system.	2011

Resources Related to Specific Programs or Populations			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Investing in the Sustainability of Youth Programs: An Assessment Tool for Funders</a>	The Finance Project	This assessment tool helps foundation leaders address the challenges of sustaining investments in youth programs. It includes a framework for thinking about sustainability, introduces an assessment tool funders can use in a variety of ways to support sustainability in their grant making, and concludes with guidance on how to use and adapt this tool for particular purposes.	2007
<a href="#">Considerations for Making Finance Decisions to Promote Preschool Inclusion: A Toolkit</a>	NECTAC	This toolkit provides fiscal considerations for state administrators and local programs to address as they strive to braid funds in order to create more inclusive programs for young children. The framework includes three main areas: 1) Motivation and Partnerships; 2) Settings, Staffing, and Service Delivery; and 3) Funding Streams and Accountability.	2012

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Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">A Framework for Developing and Sustaining a Part C Finance System</a>	NECTAC	This paper provides a framework for analyzing, adjusting, and maintaining a flexible and self-regulating finance system to support Part C early intervention services for infants and toddlers and their families. The framework design features four phases of work to help agencies understand the issues and make informed decisions for ongoing development and support of a Part C finance system.	2007
<a href="#">Foundations: How States Can Plan and Fund Programs for Babies and Toddlers</a>	Ounce of Prevention Fund	This publication explores how to plan and fund programs for babies and toddlers, including examples of programs that states can fund and strategies for planning and structuring funding.	2006
<a href="#">Inspiring Innovation: Creative State Financing Structures for Infant-Toddler Services</a>	Ounce of Prevention Fund; Zero to Three	This policy brief draws from the shared and unique experiences of Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma to inspire other states to advocate for, develop, and implement new financing structures to support services for at-risk infants and toddlers. It provides an overview of the key policy elements that cut across all four states, as well as strategic decisions, lessons, and recommendations critical to the establishment of particular financing structures that support high-quality programs for infants and toddlers.	2009
<a href="#">Funding the Future: States' Approaches to Pre-K Finance</a>	PEW Charitable Trusts	This report examines the range of different approaches that states employ to finance preschool, how effective they have been in identifying funds, how sustainable those funding sources are, and how investments can be increased to improve preschool quality and expand program access.	2008
<a href="#">Serving Preschool Children Through Title I Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as Amended: Non-Regulatory Guidance</a>	U.S. Department of Education	This guidance document assists State educational agencies (SEAs), local educational agencies (LEAs), and schools in understanding and implementing preschool programs supported with funds under Title I, Part A (Title I) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA).	2012
<a href="#">Setting Up Partnerships- Strategies for Establishing Partnerships and How State Policies Can Support Partnerships</a> (Early Head Start and Child Care)	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	These on-line resources provide information on creating and sustaining partnerships between Early Head Start and Child Care programs at both the state and program level. Resources regarding “Strategies for Establishing Partnerships” include information on strategic planning, writing Memorandums of Understanding, and developing budgets. Resources regarding “How State Policies Can Support Partnerships” include information on using Child Care Development Fund resources to support partnerships and improve quality and continuity of care.	2014

Tax Credits			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Tax Credits for Early Care and Education: Funding Strategy in a New Economy</a>	Opportunities Exchange	This issue brief examines the use of tax credits to raise the quality of services and to make high-quality early care and education more available to low-income and working-poor families.	2011
<a href="#">Using Tax Credits to Promote High Quality Early Care and Education Services</a>	Partnership for America's Economic Success	This paper explores the potential for individual or business tax credits/deductions to 1) help finance early care and education; 2) spur additional private investment; and 3) create incentives for families to use, and early childhood programs to offer, high-quality services.	2007

Public-Private Partnerships			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Partnering with the Private and Philanthropic Sectors: A Governor's Guide to Investing in Early Childhood</a>	National Governor's Association	This guide describes the nature and activities of early childhood public-private partnerships. It helps governors and state policymakers navigate through the decisions they will make if they wish to pursue such partnerships in their own state. It includes detailed profiles describing the governance, funding, programming, and evaluation of 11 state early childhood public-private partnerships.	2008
<a href="#">Backgrounder: Public-Private Partnerships</a>	Ounce of Prevention Fund	This backgrounder summarizes information about how states have used public-private partnerships to advance public policy and investment for early childhood development and learning.	2012

Social Impact Bonds/Pay for Success Financing			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Social Impact Bonds: A Promising New Financing Model to Accelerate Social Innovation and Improve Government Performance</a>	Center for American Progress	This report provides an overview of social impact bonds, an approach to financing social service programs or social "interventions." It includes a summary of existing barriers to social innovation, an overview of the social impact bond model, key challenges, and criteria for success.	2011

Social Impact Bonds/Pay for Success Financing			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Social Impact Bonds: Overview and Considerations</a>	CLASP	This resource provides an overview of Social Impact Bonds (SIBs) and key issues to consider when exploring whether to use SIBs to expand funding for a particular intervention or population. It is based on CLASP's knowledge of the literature and experience with performance measurement systems, performance-based contracting, and strategies to link public policy and implementation with research evidence for programs serving low-income and other disadvantaged populations.	2014
<a href="#">Sharing Risks and Returns: Social Impact Investment to Scale Up Effective Programs</a>	The Finance Project	This brief provides examples of innovative financing models that are further along in development and implementation. The initiatives described demonstrate different approaches, with a common purpose of changing the way social services programs are financed and scaled up. Despite their differences, all strategies aim to achieve greater social impact at a reduced cost in the long term.	2012
<a href="#">Pay for Success Financing for Early Childhood Programs</a>	Institute for Child Success	This brief includes lessons learned from analyzing the feasibility of Pay for Success (PFS) financing for the Nurse-Family Partnership and addresses how PFS financing might apply to the broader field of early childhood interventions. It provides information to help advocacy organizations, foundations, and government officials assess how they might use PFS financing to improve outcomes for children.	2014
<a href="#">Using Pay for Success Financing to Improve Outcomes for South Carolina's Children</a>	Institute for Child Success	This resource summarizes a study by The Institute for Child Success on the feasibility of using Pay for Success, an innovative new financing mechanism, to improve outcomes for South Carolina's youth. The study found that it is feasible for the state to use this mechanism to scale up proven early childhood programs such as the Nurse-Family Partnership, a home visiting program for low-income first-time mothers. Pay for Success could improve the health and prospects of the state's youth and use public-private partnerships to make government more accountable and efficient.	2013

Social Impact Bonds/Pay for Success Financing			
Name	Organization	Purpose	Year
<a href="#">Early Childhood “Pay-For-Success” Social Impact Finance: A PKSE Bond Example to Increase School Readiness and Reduce Special Education Costs</a>	Kauffman Foundation	This working group progress report is written for business people, philanthropists, investors, investment advisors, government officials, and early childhood service providers. While it notes that final answers may be years away and will depend on regional initiatives, this report provides an example of how social impact bonds might be used to pay for early learning services for 3- and 4-year-old children to increase school readiness and reduce public school special education costs.	2012
<a href="#">Will Social Impact Bonds Work in the United States?</a>	McKinsey & Company	This article provides context on social impact bonds, why they could be important, and who would have to be involved to make them work in the United States. It is based on McKinsey & Company’s extensive research and interviews of more than 125 thought leaders in the government, nonprofit, and academic communities, as well as potential players in the SIB ecosystem, to determine the potential of SIBs in the United States.	2012
<a href="#">A Technical Guide to Developing Social Impact Bonds</a>	Social Finance	This document provides an introduction to social finance concepts, reviews the Peterborough prison model in the U.K., describes potential opportunities in the U.S., and provides links to additional resources.	2011

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- Center on Enhancing Early Learning Outcomes (CEELO)
- Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)
- Child Care State Systems Specialist Network
- Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)
- Education Data Technical Assistance Program (EDTAP)
- Ounce of Prevention Fund
- National Governor’s Association

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