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Peer Models for VT Pre-K/Childcare Expansion

For the Vermont House Committee on Education

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This report was written by undergraduate students at Dartmouth College under the direction of professors in the Rockefeller Center. Policy Research Shop (PRS) students produce non-partisan policy analyses and present their findings in a non-advocacy manner. The PRS is fully endowed by the Dartmouth Class of 1964 through a class gift in celebration of its 50th Anniversary given to the Center. This endowment ensures that the Policy Research Shop will continue to produce high-quality, non-partisan policy research for policymakers in New Hampshire and Vermont.





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Who I am

- Senior studying economics, German, and public policy
- Background in education, health, and welfare policy
- Originally from Minnesota

What the Policy Research Shop is

- Nonpartisan policy research center
- Student researchers perform research/analysis on topics requested by NH/VT state legislators
- Free of charge for you!



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Our guiding questions for this report

• What peer state models exist for Vermont pre-K and childcare expansion? How can the state most cost-effectively create and expand high quality programs given its predominantly rural communities?

Our methodology

- Primarily background research
- Statutes, think tank reports, state agency materials, news reports, etc.
- Full report contains case studies on Oklahoma, Colorado, Maine, West Virginia, and Brandenburg (Germany)
- Plus more in-depth analysis of benefits of pre-K and current federal policy



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Pre-K Situation in Vermont



PERCENT OF STATE POPULATION ENROLLED

- Among top in the nation for percent enrolled!
- Affordability another important metric
- Act 76 will likely improve enrollment but does not specifically target capacity shortages
- Spending/child does not shadow enrollment
- Higher enrollment often means lower spending per child



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West Virginia



- Implemented 2002-2012
- Lower enrollment percent than Vermont for 3-year-olds
- County education boards figure out how to accommodate the kids
 - Often collaborate with existing private programs to supplement public offerings

Most important takeaway

- No segregation by family income!
- All kids can be in the same program, regardless of Head Start status
- Funding streams combined behind the scenes



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Oklahoma



- Passed in 1998 by accident when a state legislator snuck the program into an uncontroversial bill that closed loopholes in state school funding formula
- All public schools offer pre-K for 4-year-olds without eligibility restrictions
- 60-70% of 4-year-olds now enrolled, much lower percent of 3year-olds than VT

Most important takeaway

 Money appropriated automatically through the state school funding formula, avoiding need for annual appropriations debate



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Brandenburg, Germany

- Why Brandenburg?
 - State within Germany most similar to Vermont
 - Germany has much more robust childcare than any US state
 - German childcare system is 5th among the 41 highincome nations (USA is 40/41)

How are German "Kitas" different from what we have?

- Much less 'educational'
- Belief that 'school' shouldn't start until grade 1
- Focus on allowing parents to rejoin workforce and balance work/family
- Children begin Kita when parents want (age 3 is typical)







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Childcare in Brandenburg, Germany

How did they do it?

- Step 1: Federal government declared in 2013 that all children from age 1 until 1st grade (age 6) have a legal right to a childcare spot
- Step 2: localities decide how they want to accommodate their kids
 - Through public schools, partnership with local orgs/charities, etc.
- Step 3: States ensure localities have the necessary funding to do so through formula that separately estimates expected facility and personnel costs



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Childcare in Brandenburg, Germany

Results

- 2022: 95% of children 3-6 attended a Kita, 57% of children under 3
- 2_{3} private, 1_{3} public half of private run through religious orgs
- 2019: \$7,850/child 52.5% from localities, 34.7% from state, 12.5% from means-tested parental contributions
- Median family pays about \$150/month/child
- Gaps: not enough capacity for children under 3, insufficient personnel
- Accountability: parents can sue locality for lost wages if no available spots!



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Conclusions

- Most efficient to provide services based on geographic areas than to target groups based on perceived need
 - Costs for services provided to those without perceived need can often be recouped with lower administrative costs via annual taxation than program-specific means-testing
- Flexibility on delivery options for localities is a common theme across successful models
- Making funding regular through school funding formulas rather than subject to annual legislative debate/renewal provides predictability to stakeholders



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Questions?

Read the full report on our website:

https://rockefeller.dartmouth.edu/report/vermont-pre-k-andchildcare-expansion-context-and-peer-models

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