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COORDINATORS ASSOCIATION  
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# Part C Implementation: State Challenges and Responses

December 2009

## Implementation: Challenges and Responses

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For the last three years, the ITCA has surveyed its members regarding state responses to Part C implementation issues and challenges. The Association utilizes this information to track emerging issues and state responses related to eligibility, finance and state decisions regarding continued participation in Part C. These results are helpful to state members as challenges are addressed and new strategies are planned.

ITCA and its members also makes this information available to the Administration, to the Congress, to our early learning partners and to state and local elected officials.

This survey was distributed to ITCA members in November of 2009. Forty-four states/territories started the survey and 42 states/territories completed the survey. Not every question was answered by every respondent. As with all ITCA surveys, the data are reported by frequency as well as by type of Lead Agency, geographic region and state eligibility criteria. The charts in the report reflect the responses of those states who answered the questions. The “no responses” are excluded from the charts. ITCA draws no conclusions from the data analysis but simply reports the data. The tables were produced in SPSS. All information is aggregated and the individual state responses are confidential.

## Summary of State Responses

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The following questions were asked and the responses are summarized below:

- 1. Have any of the following parties begun to discuss not continuing to participate in Part C?  
Check all that apply.**

Of the 38 states that responded to this question:

- 3 indicated that the Governor has begun discussions about not continuing to participate in Part C;

- 4 indicated that the state legislature has begun discussions about not continuing to participate in Part C;
- 4 indicated that the SICCC has begun discussions about not continuing to participate in Part C;
- 7 indicated that the lead agency has begun discussions about not continuing to participate in Part C;
- 7 indicated that their supervisor has begun discussions about not continuing to participate in Part C; and
- 24 indicated that there is currently no discussion about dropping out of Part C.

**2. What types of discussions are occurring? Check all that apply.**

Of the twenty-two states that responded to this question:

- 9 states indicated the conversations were just beginning;
- 4 states indicated they have been asked for documents outlining options regarding continued participation;
- 1 state indicated the state is seriously considering dropping out this current fiscal year;
- 6 states indicated the state is seriously considering not applying for a 2010 Part C federal grant; and
- 22 states indicated the state is seriously considering what the states can do after the ARRA funds are gone.

**3. What is the current status of eligibility in your state? Check all that apply:**

Of the thirty-eight states that responded to this question:

- 7 states have narrowed eligibility;
- 1 state has expanded eligibility;
- 9 states are considering narrowing eligibility;
- 2 states are considering expanding eligibility; and
- 19 states are not considering any changes in eligibility.

4. **What is the average number of planned hours of direct service (excluding service coordination and evaluation/assessment) per child per month?**

Twenty states were able to answer this question. The number of planned service hours per month ranged from 2 hours to 18 hours with an average of 6.5 hours.

5. **What is the average number of delivered hours of direct service (excluding service coordination and evaluation/assessment) per child per month?**

Twenty states were able to answer this question. The number of delivered service hours per month ranged from 1.5 hours to 18 hours with an average of 5.8 hours.

6. **What is the status of your state funding for Part C (not including ARRA funds)?**

Of the thirty-seven states that responded to this question:

- 7 states had their state funding increased;
- 11 states had their state funding decreased; and
- 19 states had their state funding remain the same.

7. **If you are using ARRA funds for direct services, why?**

Of the twenty-eight states that responded to this question:

- 15 states are using the funds to support growth in child count;
- 6 states are using the funds to replace cuts in state funding; and
- 7 states are using the funds for both.

8. **What is the total budget that supports your state Part C system (direct service and infrastructure)?**

Thirty-one states responded to this question. While four states indicated that they did not have complete information, the remaining states were able to provide information. The total dollars that were identified across the 31 states was \$2,485,900,000. The range was

from \$2,000,000 to \$750,000,000. Seven states report budgets in excess of \$100,000,000. Ten states report they have budgets less than \$20,000,000.

**9. Do you have local fiscal contributions? If so, what constitutes local funds?**

Of the 37 states that responded to this question, only 12 states (29%) indicated they had local contributions. The types of local funds identified were: family fees, local health districts, mil levies, local tax revenue, foundations, third party reimbursement, grants and fund raising.

**10. What percent of your total budget is funded by your Federal Part C allocation?**

Of the 42 states that responded to this question:

- 3 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds less than 5% of the state's total budget for early intervention;
- 9 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds between 6 and 10% of the state's total budget for early intervention;
- 7 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds between 11 and 20% of the state's total budget for early intervention;
- 5 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds between 21 and 30% of the state's total budget for early intervention;
- 5 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds between 31 and 40% of the state's total budget for early intervention;
- 3 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds between 41 and 50% of the state's total budget for early intervention;
- 3 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds between 50 and 75% of the state's total budget for early intervention;
- 6 states indicated that the federal Part C grant funds between 76 and 90% of the state's total budget for early intervention; and
- 1 state indicated that the federal Part C grant funds over 90% of the state's total budget for early intervention.

**11. What forms of family cost participation are in effect for your state?**

Of the thirty-eight states that responded to the question:

- 14 states use private insurance only;
- 1 state uses family fees only;
- 13 states use both private insurance and family fees; and
- 10 states do not have family cost participation.

**12. What is the current status of family fees in your state? Check all that apply.**

Of the thirty-five states that responded to this question:

- 6 states have increased family fees;
- 6 states are considering increasing family fees;
- 8 states are considering implementing family fees
- No states have decreased fees or are considering decreasing fees; and
- 17 indicated they do not have family fees.

**13. What is the status of the use of private insurance? Check all that apply.**

Of the thirty-eight states that responded to this question:

- 23 states access private insurance with permission of the family;
- 7 states have policies that require families to use their insurance;
- 10 states do not access private insurance;
- 7 states have state legislation related to the use of private insurance; and
- 4 states have regulations that address the use of private insurance.

In the following pages, the demographics of the states that responded to the survey and the responses to each question in frequency as well as analysis by regional configuration, type of lead agency and OSEP established eligibility criteria are presented.

## Demographics of States responding to the survey

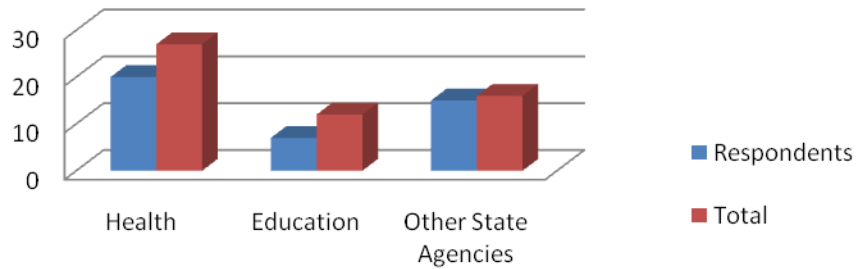
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		States			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Alaska	1	2.4	2.4	2.4
	Arizona	1	2.4	2.4	4.8
	California	1	2.4	2.4	7.1
	Colorado	1	2.4	2.4	9.5
	Connecticut	1	2.4	2.4	11.9
	Delaware	1	2.4	2.4	14.3
	Florida	1	2.4	2.4	16.7
	Georgia	1	2.4	2.4	19.0
	Hawaii	1	2.4	2.4	21.4
	Idaho	1	2.4	2.4	23.8
	Illinois	1	2.4	2.4	26.2
	Indiana	1	2.4	2.4	28.6
	Iowa	1	2.4	2.4	31.0
	Kansas	1	2.4	2.4	33.3
	Kentucky	1	2.4	2.4	35.7
	Louisiana	1	2.4	2.4	38.1
	Maine	1	2.4	2.4	40.5
	Maryland	1	2.4	2.4	42.9
	Massachusetts	1	2.4	2.4	45.2
	Mississippi	1	2.4	2.4	47.6
	Missouri	1	2.4	2.4	50.0
	Nebraska	1	2.4	2.4	52.4
	Nevada	1	2.4	2.4	54.8
	New Hampshire	1	2.4	2.4	57.1
	New Jersey	1	2.4	2.4	59.5
	New Mexico	1	2.4	2.4	61.9
	New York	1	2.4	2.4	64.3
	North Carolina	1	2.4	2.4	66.7
	North Dakota	1	2.4	2.4	69.0
	Ohio	1	2.4	2.4	71.4
	Oklahoma	1	2.4	2.4	73.8
	Pennsylvania	1	2.4	2.4	76.2
	Rhode Island	1	2.4	2.4	78.6
	South Dakota	1	2.4	2.4	81.0
	Tennessee	1	2.4	2.4	83.3
	Texas	1	2.4	2.4	85.7
	Utah	1	2.4	2.4	88.1
	Vermont	1	2.4	2.4	90.5
	Virginia	1	2.4	2.4	92.9
	West Virginia	1	2.4	2.4	95.2
	Wisconsin	1	2.4	2.4	97.6
	Wyoming	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	42	100.0	100.0	

### Lead Agency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Health	20	47.6	47.6	47.6
	Education	7	16.7	16.7	64.3
	Other	15	35.7	35.7	100.0
	Total	42	100.0	100.0	

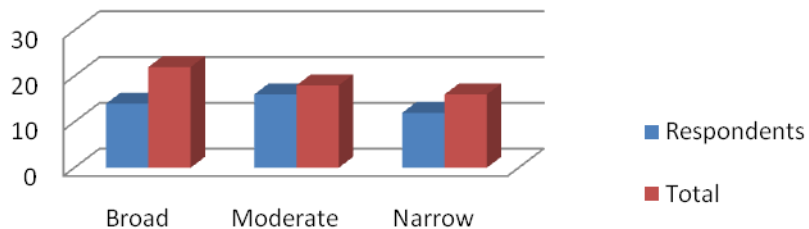
### Respondents by Lead Agency



### OSEP Eligibility Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Broad	14	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Moderate	16	38.1	38.1	71.4
	Narrow	12	28.6	28.6	100.0
	Total	42	100.0	100.0	

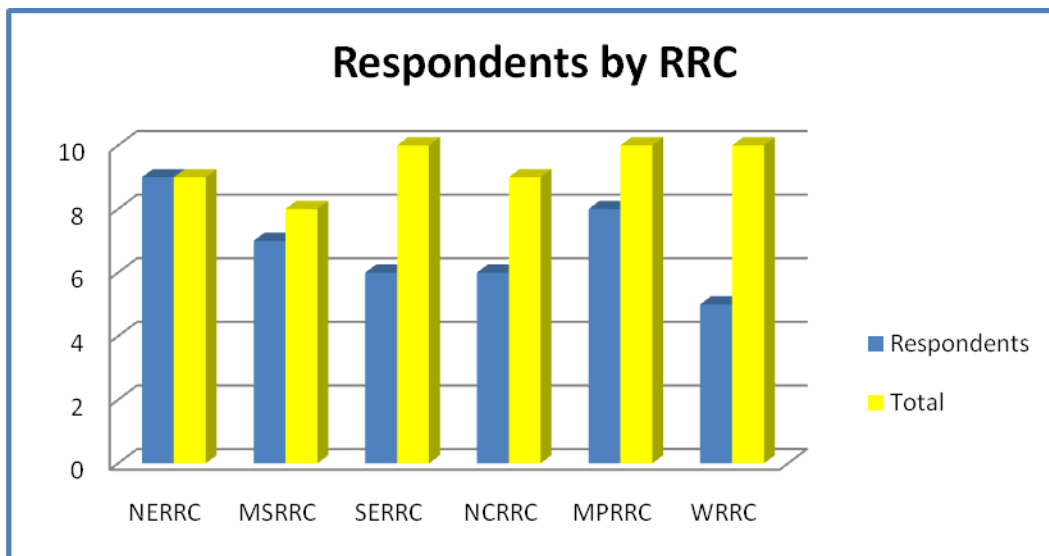
### Respondents by OSEP Eligibility Category





### RRC

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Northeast	9	21.4	21.4	21.4
	Mid South	7	16.7	16.7	38.1
	Southeast	6	14.3	14.3	52.4
	North Central	6	14.3	14.3	66.7
	Mountain Plains	8	19.0	19.0	85.7
	Western	5	11.9	11.9	97.6
	No response	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
	Total	42	100.0	100.0	

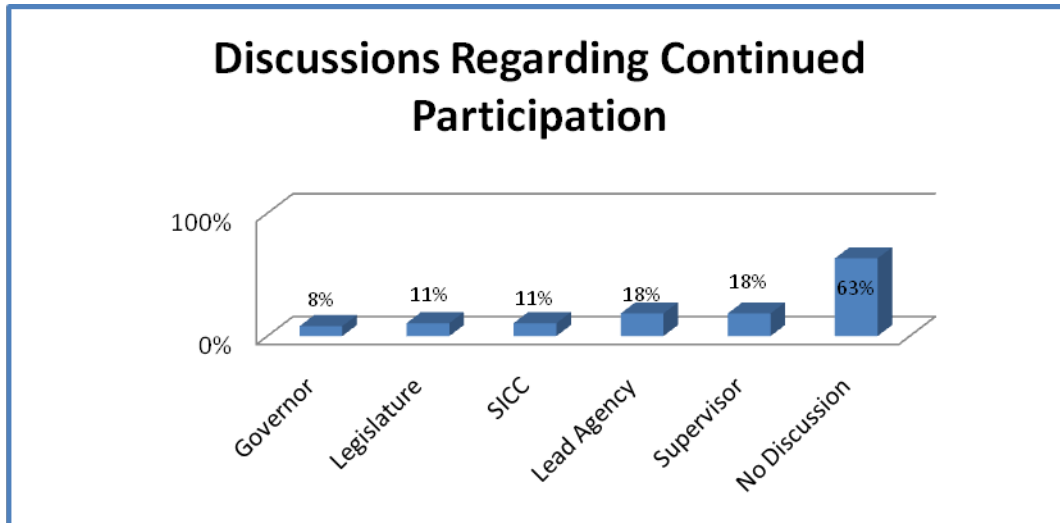


States self-identified their status for OSEP eligibility category, lead agency and RRC region. While OSEP has stopped categorizing states because of the changes that states are making on an ongoing basis, ITCA members have requested that eligibility continue to be one of the components of analysis. States with Other State Agencies as the lead had the highest participation rate at 94%. States with Moderate eligibility had the highest response rate at 89%. One hundred percent of states in the Northeast Region responded to the survey.

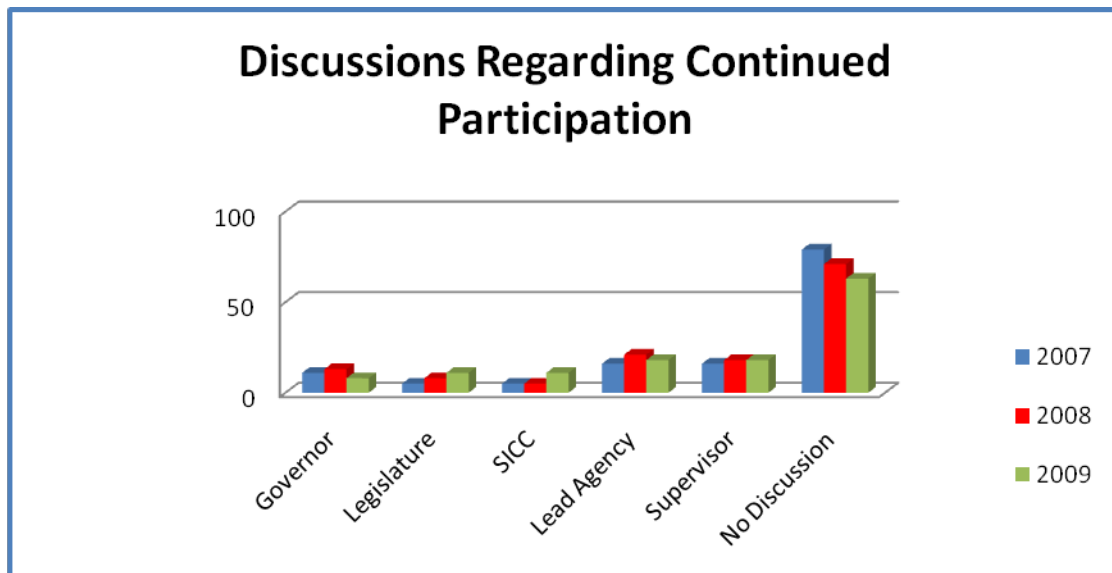
## Survey Questions

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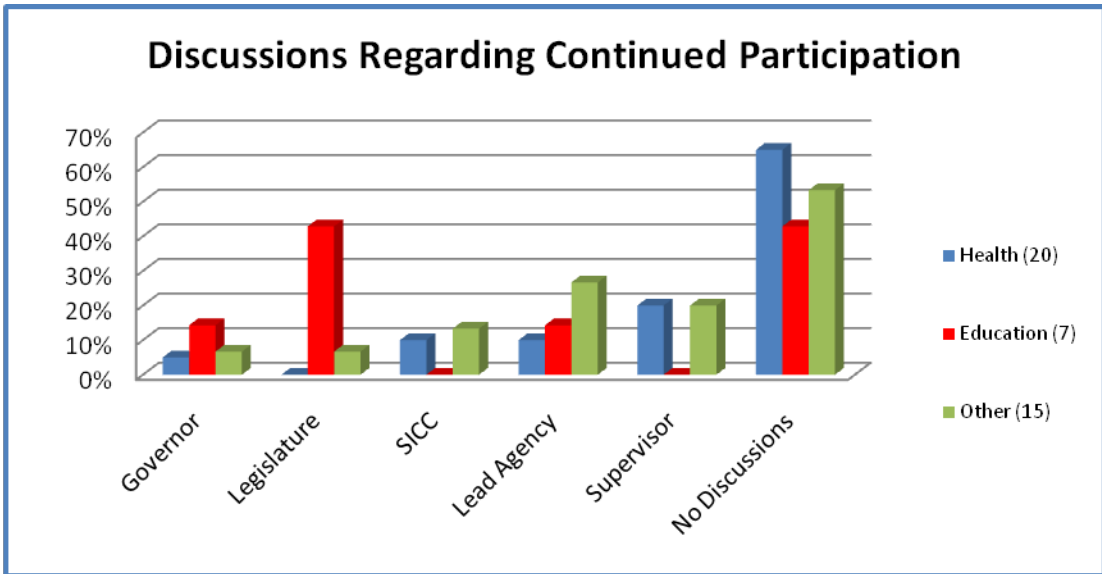
1. Have any of the following parties begun to discuss not continuing to participate in Part C?  
Check all that apply.



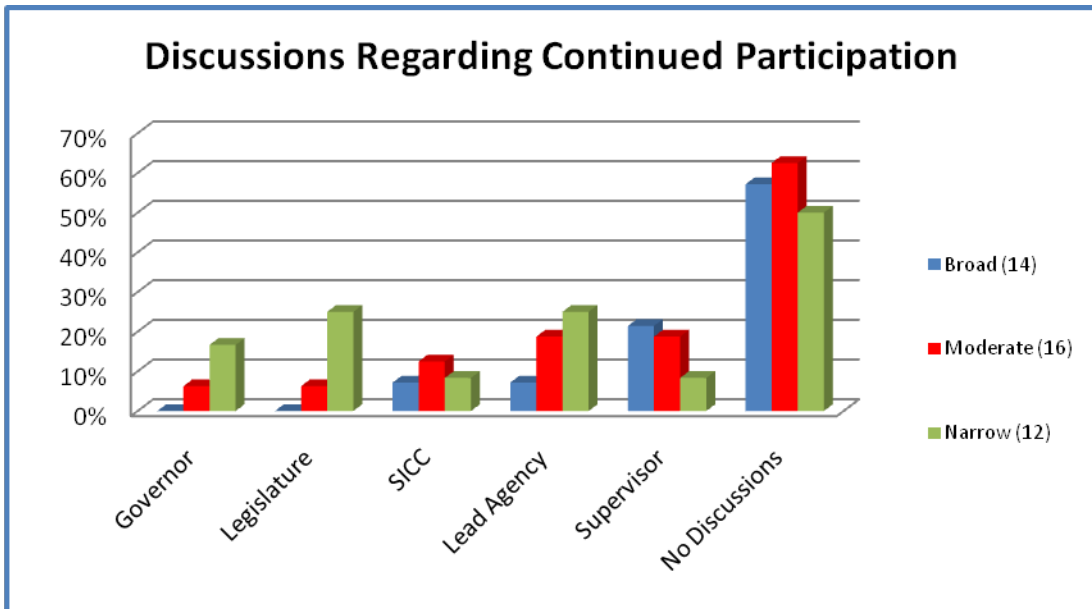
Thirty-eight states (86%) responded to this question. Sixty-three percent of the respondents indicated that currently there were no discussions about dropping out of Part C.



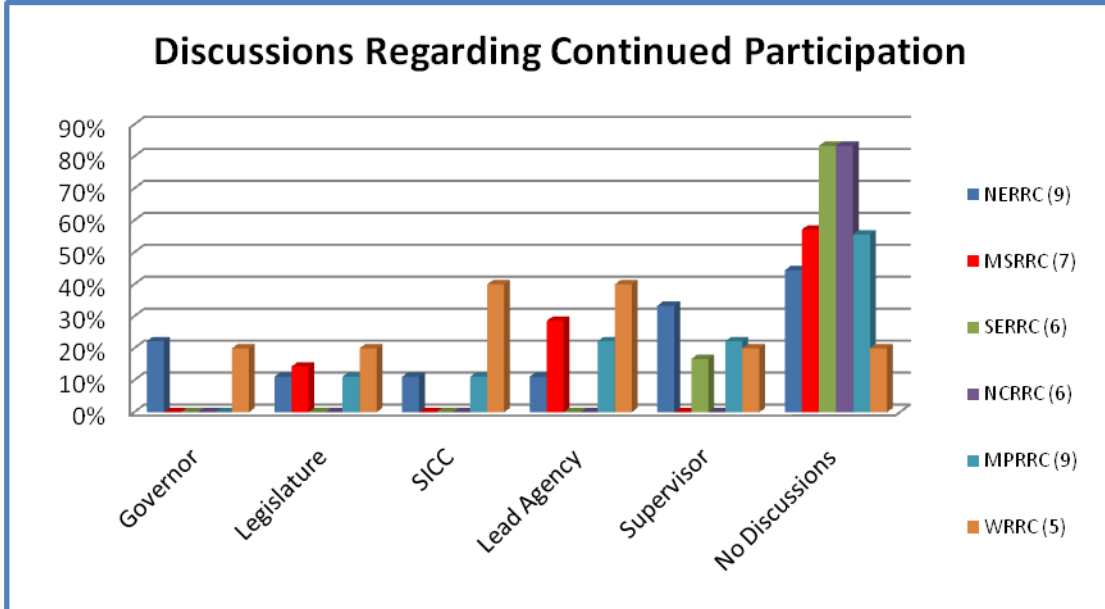
There is a trend over the last three years for increased discussion at various levels. The percentage of states where there is no discussion about continued participation has dropped by 16% from 79% in 2007 to 63% in 2009.



States with Education Lead Agencies responding to this question have the highest percentage (43%) of legislatures who have begun to discuss continued participation in Part C. Sixty-five percent of states responding to this question with Health as the lead agency reported they are not having discussions about continued participation.



States with Narrow Eligibility responding to this question have the highest percentage of Legislatures (25%), Governors (17%) and Lead Agencies (25%) having discussions about continued participation. Sixty-three percent of states with Moderate Eligibility responding to this question have not had any discussions.



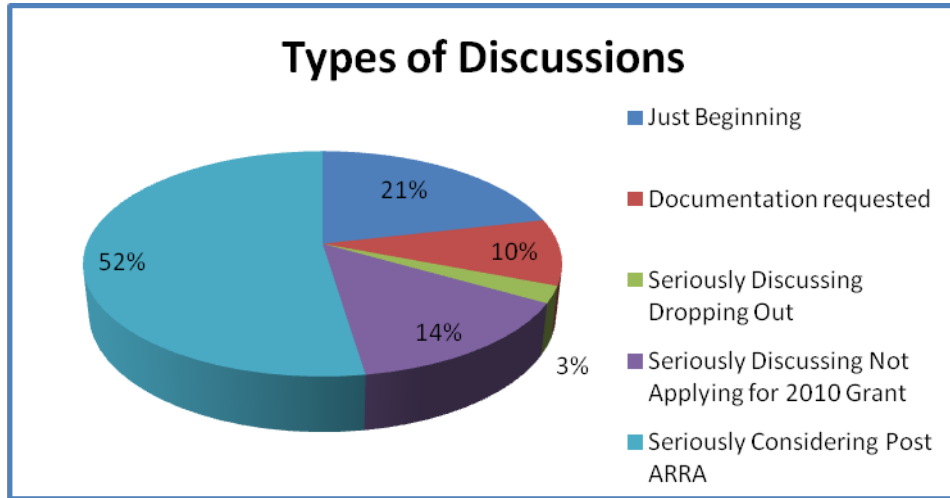
Eighty-three percent of states in the SERRC and the NCRRC responded that there were no discussions regarding continued participation. Forty percent of states in the WRRRC responded that their SICC and Lead Agency were having discussions about continued participation.

**2. What types of discussions are occurring? Check all that apply.**

		Type of discussion			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Just beginning to ask	9	21.4	21.4	21.4
	Asked for documents with options regarding continued participation	4	9.5	9.5	31.0
	Seriously considering dropping out this fiscal year	1	2.4	2.4	33.3
	Seriously considering not applying for 2010 grant	6	14.3	14.3	47.6
	Seriously considering post ARRA impact	22	52.4	52.4	100.0
	Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Twenty-two states responded to this question. All twenty-two states indicated they are seriously considering the fiscal impact after ARRA funds go away. The largest percentage

(21%) of states indicated that the conversations were just beginning to happen regarding continued participation.



**Lead \* Typeofdiscussion Crosstabulation**

Count		Typeofdiscussion					Total
		Just beginning to ask	Asked for documents with options regarding continued participation	Seriously considering dropping out this fiscal year	Seriously considering not applying for 2010 grant	Seriously considering post ARRA impact	
Lead	Health	2	2	0	4	12	20
	Education	5	0	0	0	2	7
	Other	2	2	1	2	8	15
Total		9	4	1	6	22	42

Thirty-three percent of states responding to this question with Health as the Lead Agency report they are seriously considering not applying for the 2010 grant. Seventy-one percent of states with Education as the Lead Agency report that the discussion regarding continued participation is beginning to occur.

**OSEPEligibility \* Typeofdiscussion Crosstabulation**

Count		Typeofdiscussion					Total
		Just beginning to ask	Asked for documents with options regarding continued participation	Seriously considering dropping out this fiscal year	Seriously considering not applying for 2010 grant	Seriously considering post ARRA impact	
OSEPEligibility	Broad	2	1	0	5	6	14
	Moderate	1	3	0	1	11	16
	Narrow	6	0	1	0	5	12
Total		9	4	1	6	22	42

Eighty-three percent of states with Broad Eligibility indicated they are seriously considering not applying for the 2010 grant.

**RRC \* Typeofdiscussion Crosstabulation**

Count		Typeofdiscussion					Total
		Just beginning to ask	Asked for documents with options regarding continued participation	Seriously considering dropping out this fiscal year	Seriously considering not applying for 2010 grant	Seriously considering post ARRA impact	
RRC	Northeast	2	1	0	2	4	9
	M d South	1	1	0	2	3	7
	Southeast	1	0	0	1	4	6
	North Central	1	0	0	1	4	6
	Mountain Plains	1	1	1	0	6	9
	Western	3	1	0	0	1	5
Total		9	4	1	6	22	42

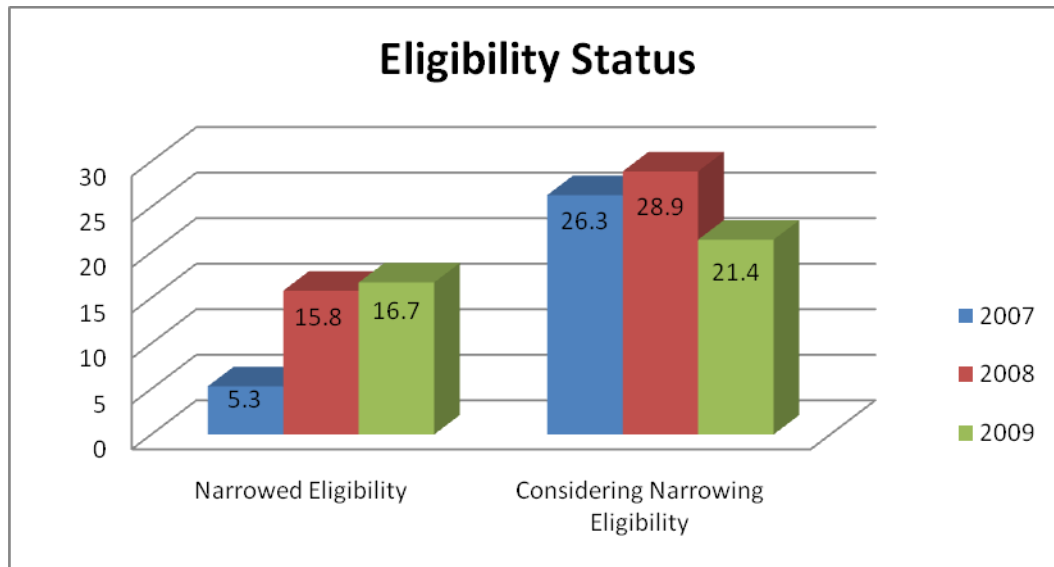
Only one state in the MPRRC indicated that discussions about dropping out this fiscal year were occurring.

**3. What is the current status of eligibility in your state? Check all that apply.**

**Status of Eligibility**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Narrowed eligibility	7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Expanded eligibility	1	2.4	2.4	19.0
Considering narrowing eligibility	9	21.4	21.4	40.5
Considering expanding eligibility	2	4.8	4.8	45.2
No changes being considered	19	45.2	45.2	90.5
No response	4	9.5	9.5	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Most states (45%) responding to this question indicated that there are no changes in eligibility currently being considered. However 17% have narrowed eligibility and 21% indicated they were considering narrowing eligibility. Only one state expanded eligibility and two states are considering expanding eligibility.



The percentage of states that have narrowed eligibility has increased from 5.3% in 2007 to 16.7% in 2009.

**EligibilityStatus \* Lead Crosstabulation**

Count		Lead			Total
		Health	Education	Other	
EligibilityStatus	Narrowed eligibility	4	2	1	7
	Expanded eligibility	0	0	1	1
	Considering narrowing eligibility	5	1	3	9
	Considering expanding eligibility	2	0	0	2
	No changes being considered	8	3	8	19
	No response	1	1	2	4
Total		20	7	15	42

Forty-five percent of Health Lead Agencies have narrowed or are considering narrowing eligibility. That compares to 43% of Education Lead Agencies and 27% of states with “Other State Agencies” as the Lead. Fifty-three percent of states with “Other State Agencies” as the Lead Agency are not considering any changes.

**EligibilityStatus \* OSEPEligibility Crosstabulation**

Count		OSEPEligibility			Total
		Broad	Moderate	Narrow	
EligibilityStatus	Narrowed eligibility	2	4	1	7
	Expanded eligibility	0	1	0	1
	Considering narrowing eligibility	4	3	2	9
	Considering expanding eligibility	0	1	1	2
	No changes being considered	7	5	7	19
	No response	1	2	1	4
Total		14	16	12	42

Forty-four percent of Moderate Eligibility states and 43% of Broad Eligibility states have narrowed or are considering narrowing eligibility. Only 25% of Narrow Eligibility states have narrowed or are considering narrowing eligibility.

**EligibilityStatus \* RRC Crosstabulation**

Count		RRC						Total
		Northeast	Mid South	Southeast	North Central	Mountain Plains	Western	
EligibilityStatus	Narrowed eligibility	0	2	0	2	1	2	7
	Expanded eligibility	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Considering narrowing eligibility	2	1	3	0	3	0	9
	Considering expanding eligibility	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	No changes being considered	5	3	2	3	4	2	19
	No response	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
Total		9	7	6	6	9	5	42

The SERRC had the highest percentage of states (50%) responding to this question that are considering narrowing eligibility. The MSRRC had the highest percentage of states (43%)



that have already narrowed eligibility or are considering narrowing eligibility. The NERRC had the highest percentage (56%) of states that were not considering any change in eligibility.

**4. What is the average number of planned hours of direct service (excluding service coordination and evaluation/assessment) per child per month?**

Twenty states were able to answer this question. The number of planned service hours per month ranged from 2 hours to 18 hours with an average of 6.5 hours.

**5. What is the average number of planned hours of direct service (excluding service coordination and evaluation/assessment) per child per month?**

Twenty states were able to answer this question. The number of delivered service hours per month ranged from 1.5 hours to 18 hours with an average of 5.8 hours per month.

**6. What is the status of your state funding for Part C (not including ARRA funds)?**

**Status of state funding**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	State funding was increased	7	16.7	16.7	16.7
	State funding was decreased	11	26.2	26.2	42.9
	State funding remained the same	19	45.2	45.2	88.1
	No Response	5	11.9	11.9	100.0
	Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Health Lead Agencies (35%) and Broad Eligibility (29%) states had the highest percentage of cuts. Sixty percent of states in the WRRRC experienced cuts.

**7. If you are using ARRA funds for direct service, are you:**

**ARRA Funding**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Using funds to support growth in child count	15	35.7	35.7	35.7
Using funds to replace cuts in state funding	6	14.3	14.3	50.0
Both	7	16.7	16.7	66.7
No response	14	33.3	33.3	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	

Forty-six percent of states responding to this question are using the ARRA funds to replace cuts in state spending. Forty percent of Health Lead Agencies and 36% of states with Broad Eligibility are using funds to replace state cuts. The NERRC had the highest percentage of states (44%) that were using ARRA funds to replace state cuts.

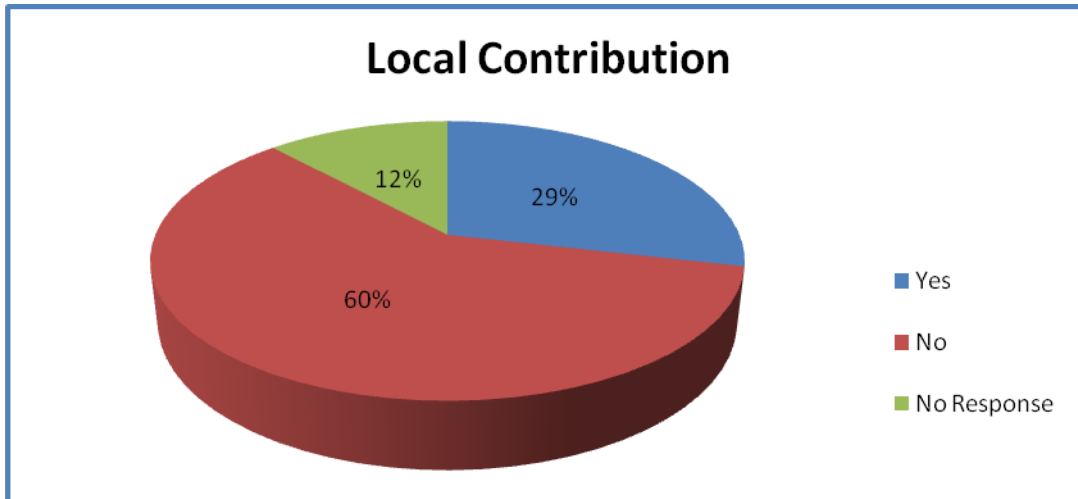
**8. What is the total budget that supports your state Part C system (direct service and infrastructure)?**

Thirty-one states responded to this question. While four states indicated that they did not have complete information, the remaining states were able to provide information. The total dollars that were identified across the 31 states was \$2,485,900,000. The range was from \$2,000,000 to \$750,000,000. Seven states report budgets in excess of \$100,000,000. Ten states have budgets that are less than \$20,000,000.

**9. Do you have local fiscal contributions? If so, what constitutes local funds?**

**Local fiscal contribution**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	12	28.6	28.6	28.6
No	25	59.5	59.5	88.1
No response	5	11.9	11.9	100.0
Total	42	100.0	100.0	



Of the 37 states that responded to this question, only 12 states (29%) indicated they had local contributions. The types of local funds identified were: family fees, local health districts, mil levies, local tax revenue, foundations, third party reimbursement, grants and fund raising.

**Lead \* Localfiscalcontribution Crosstabulation**

Count		Localfiscalcontribution			Total
		Yes	No	No response	
Lead	Health	7	12	1	20
	Education	0	5	2	7
	Other	5	8	2	15
Total		12	25	5	42

Thirty-five percent of Health Lead Agencies accessed local contributions. This compares to 33% of “Other State Agencies” leads and 0% of Education lead agencies.

**OSEPEligibility \* Localfiscalcontribution Crosstabulation**

Count		Localfiscalcontribution			Total
		Yes	No	No response	
OSEPEligibility	Broad	5	8	1	14
	Moderate	6	8	2	16
	Narrow	1	9	2	12
Total		12	25	5	42

Thirty-six percent of states with Broad Eligibility and 38% of states with Moderate eligibility utilize local funds to support their Part C budget.

**RRC \* Localfiscalcontribution Crosstabulation**

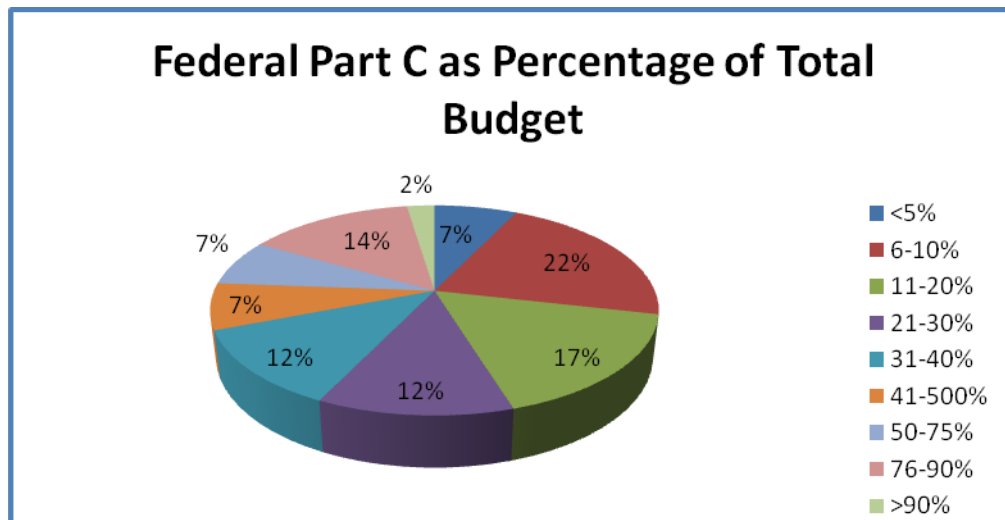
Count		Localfiscalcontribution			Total
		Yes	No	No response	
RRC	Northeast	3	5	1	9
	Mid South	1	5	1	7
	Southeast	3	3	0	6
	North Central	1	3	2	6
	Mountain Plains	3	5	1	9
	Western	1	4	0	5
Total		12	25	5	42

The SERRC had the highest percentage (50%) of states accessing local fiscal contributions.

**10. What percent of your total budget is funded by your Federal Part C allocation?**

**Percentage of total budget funded by Part C**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<5%	3	7.1	7.1	7.1
	6-10%	9	21.4	21.4	28.6
	11-20%	7	16.7	16.7	45.2
	21-30%	5	11.9	11.9	57.1
	31-40%	5	11.9	11.9	69.0
	41-50%	3	7.1	7.1	76.2
	50-75%	3	7.1	7.1	83.3
	76-90%	6	14.3	14.3	97.6
	90%	1	2.4	2.4	100.0
Total		42	100.0	100.0	



Thirty-six states responded to this question. Fifty-seven percent of the states report that the Federal part C funding accounts for 30% or less of their total budget. Seventeen percent of states report that Part C funds 76% or more of their budget.

**Lead \* Percentage of total budget funded by Part C Crosstabulation**

Count		Percentage of total budget funded by Part C									Total
		<5%	6-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	50-75%	76-90%	90%	
Lead	Health	1	7	3	1	2	2	3	1	0	20
	Education	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	7
	Other	2	2	3	3	1	1	0	2	1	15
Total		3	9	7	5	5	3	3	6	1	42

Forty percent of states with Health as the lead agency report that Part C funds less than 10% of their total early intervention budget. This compares to 43% of states with Education as the lead agency who report that Part C funds between 76% and 90% of the early intervention budget.

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**OSEP Eligibility \* Percentage of total budget funded by Part C Crosstabulation**

Count		Percentage of total budget funded by Part C									Total
		<5%	6-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	50-75%	76-90%	90%	
OSEP Eligibility	Broad	0	7	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	14
	Moderate	1	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	0	16
	Narrow	2	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	1	12
Total		3	9	7	5	5	3	3	6	1	42

Fifty percent of states with Broad eligibility reported that Part C funds 10% or less of their budget. Twenty-five percent of states with narrow eligibility report that Part C funds 76% or more of their budget.

RRC \* Percentage of total budget funded by Part C Crosstabulation

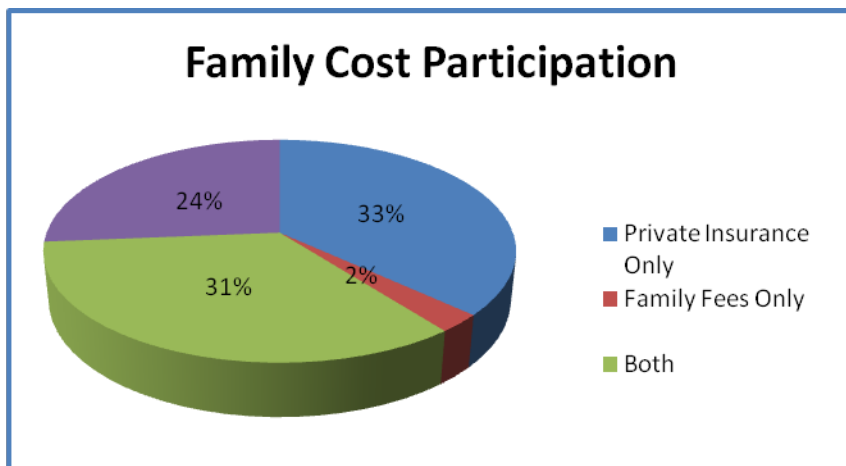
Count		Percentage of total budget funded by Part C									Total
		<5%	6-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	41-50%	50-75%	76-90%	90%	
RRC	Northeast	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	9
	Mid South	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	7
	Southeast	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	6
	North Central	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	6
	Mountain Plains	1	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	9
	Western	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total		3	9	7	5	5	3	3	6	1	42

Sixty-seven percent of states in the NERRC and 43% of states in the MSRRC report that Part C funds 10% or less of their total budget. Fifty percent of states in the NCRRC report that Part C funds 76% or more of their total budget.

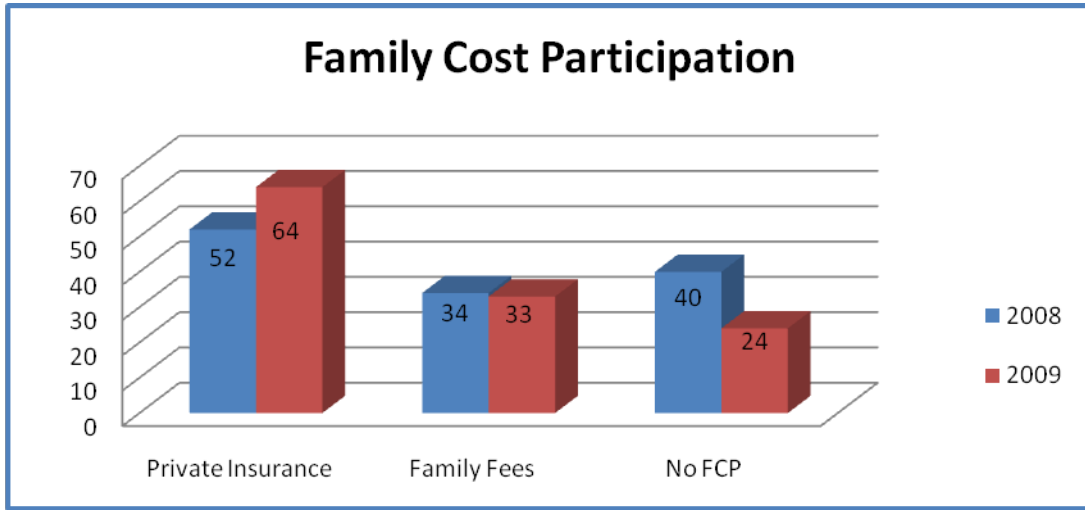
11. What forms of family cost participation are in effect for your state?

What forms of Family Cost Participation are in effect for your states?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Private Insurance Only	14	33.3	33.3	33.3
	Family Fees Only	1	2.4	2.4	35.7
	Both Private Insurance and Family Fees	13	31.0	31.0	66.7
	No Family Cost Participation	10	23.8	23.8	90.5
	No Response	4	9.5	9.5	100.0
	Total	42	100.0	100.0	



Thirty-eight states responded to this question. Sixty-four percent of the states responding are accessing private insurance and 33% of the states have family fees.



The percentage of states that access private insurance has increased by 12% from 2008 to 2009. The percentage of states without any form of family cost participation has decreased by 16% in the same timeframe.

**Lead \* FormsofFCP Crosstabulation**

Count		FormsofFCP					Total
		Private Insurance Only	Family Fees Only	Both Private Insurance and Family Fees	No Family Cost Participation	No Response	
Lead	Health	7	1	6	5	1	20
	Education	2	0	2	2	1	7
	Other	5	0	5	3	2	15
Total		14	1	13	10	4	42

Sixty-five percent of States with Health as the Lead Agency utilize private insurance and 35% utilize family fees. Sixty-seven percent of states with "Other State Agencies" as the Lead Agency utilize private insurance and 33% utilize family fees. States with Education as the Lead Agency also utilize both private insurance and family fees but at a lower rate (57% and 29% respectively).

**OSEPEligibility \* FormsofFCP Crosstabulation**

Count		FormsofFCP					Total
		Private Insurance Only	Family Fees Only	Both Private Insurance and Family Fees	No Family Cost Participation	No Response	
OSEPEligibility	Broad	5	0	4	4	1	14
	Moderate	5	1	5	3	2	16
	Narrow	4	0	4	3	1	12
Total		14	1	13	10	4	42

States with Narrow Eligibility had the highest utilization of private insurance (67%). The range was 63% to 67%. States with Moderate Eligibility had the highest utilization of family fees (38%). The range was 29% to 38%.

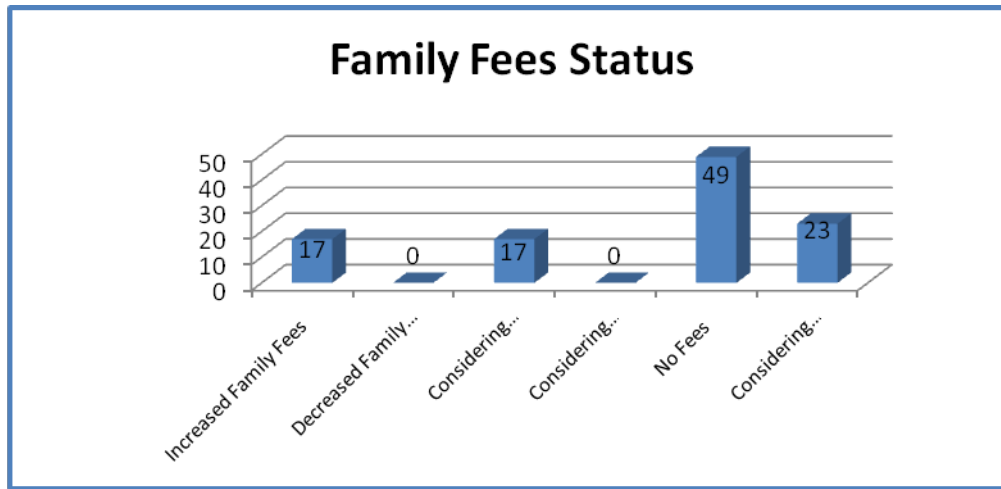
**RRC \* FormsofFCP Crosstabulation**

Count		FormsofFCP					Total
		Private Insurance Only	Family Fees Only	Both Private Insurance and Family Fees	No Family Cost Participation	No Response	
RRC	Northeast	3	1	3	1	1	9
	Mid South	2	0	3	1	1	7
	Southeast	2	0	2	2	0	6
	North Central	0	0	3	2	1	6
	Mountain Plains	5	0	0	3	1	9
	Western	2	0	2	1	0	5
	Total	14	1	13	10	4	42

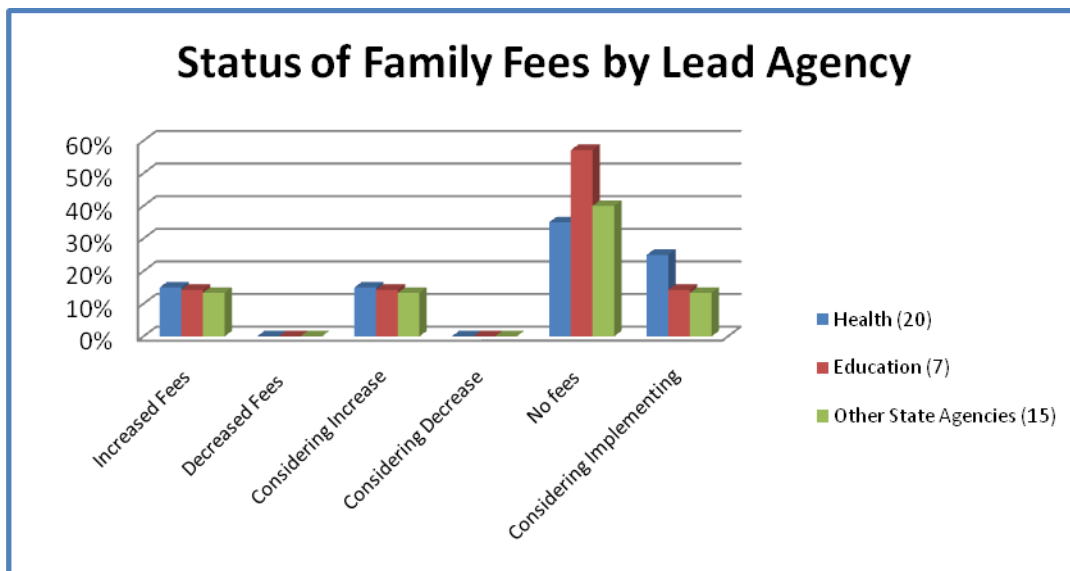
The MSRRC had the highest percentage of states (71%) utilizing private insurance and the NCRRC had the lowest percentage of states utilizing private insurance (50%). The MPRRC had no states utilizing family fees and states in the NCRRC had the highest utilization of family fees (50%).



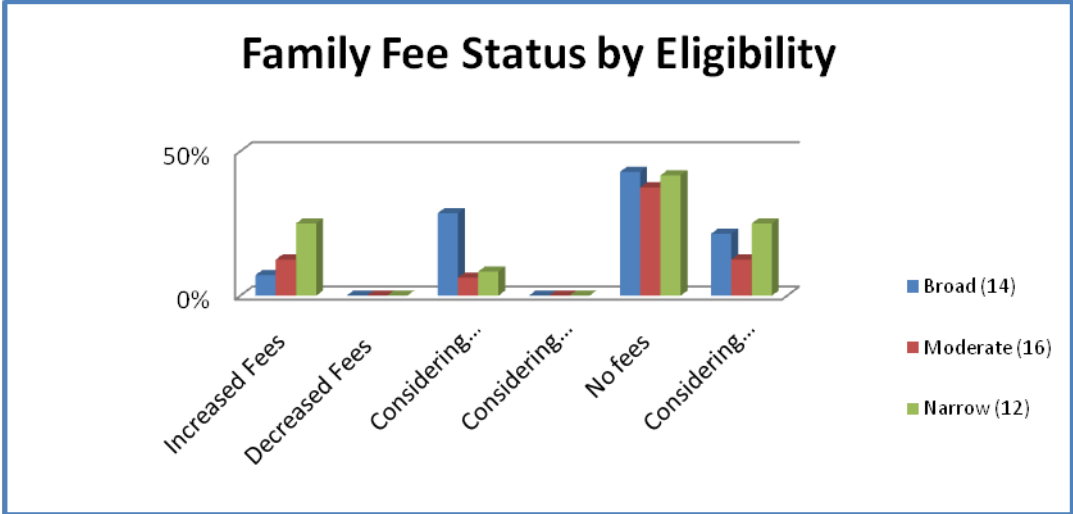
**12. What is the current status of family fees in your state? Check all that apply.**



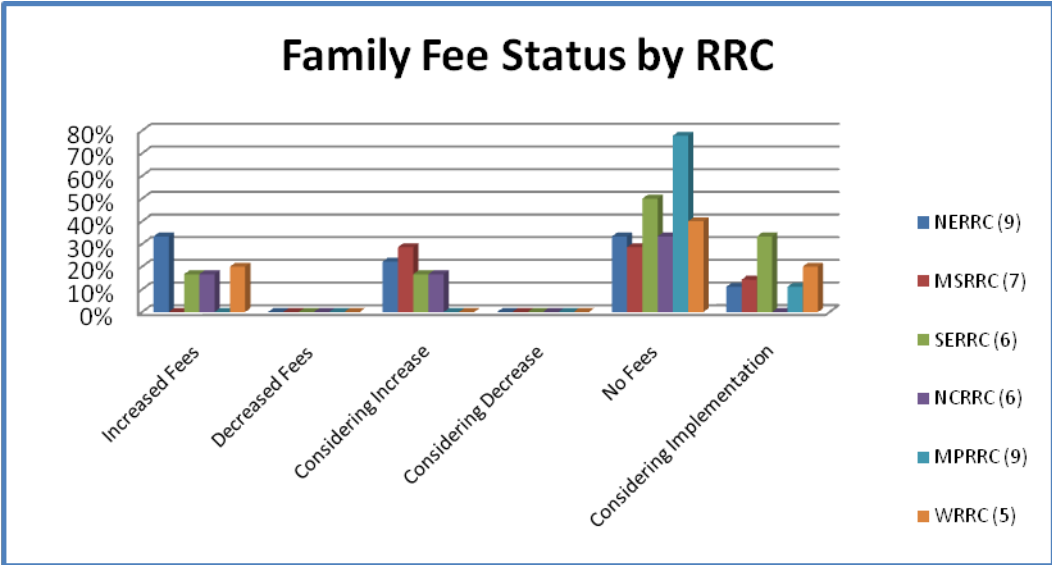
Thirty-five states responded to this question. Thirty-four percent of the respondents indicated that they had increased or were considering increasing family fees. While 49% of respondents indicated they did not have family fees, 47% of them indicated they were considering implementing family fees.



Thirty percent of states with Health as the Lead Agency have increased or are considering increasing family fees. This compares to 28% of states with Education as the Lead Agency and 26% of states with “Other State Agencies” as the Lead Agency. States with no fees ranged from a low of 35% for Health Lead Agencies to a high of 57% for Education Lead Agencies.

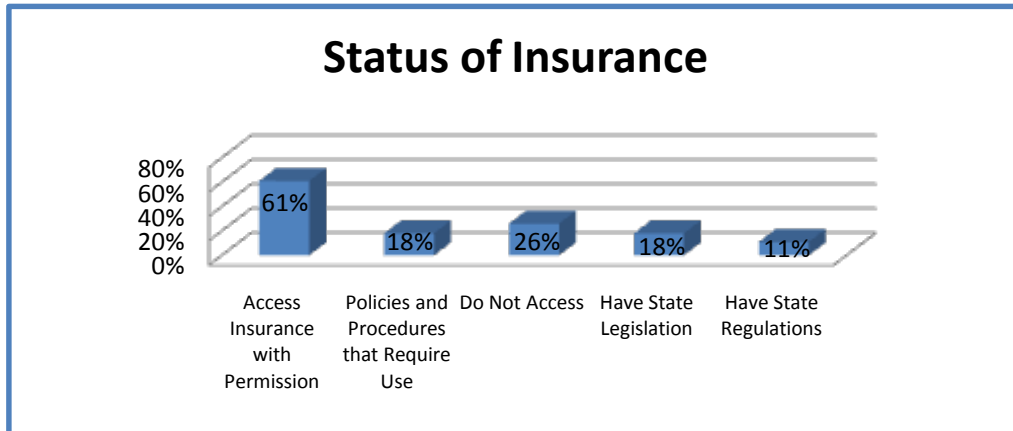


Thirty-six percent of states with Broad Eligibility have increased or are considering increasing family fees. That compares to 33% of states with Narrow Eligibility and 19% of states with Moderate Eligibility. While 43% of states with Broad eligibility do not have family fees, 50% report they are considering the implementation of fees.

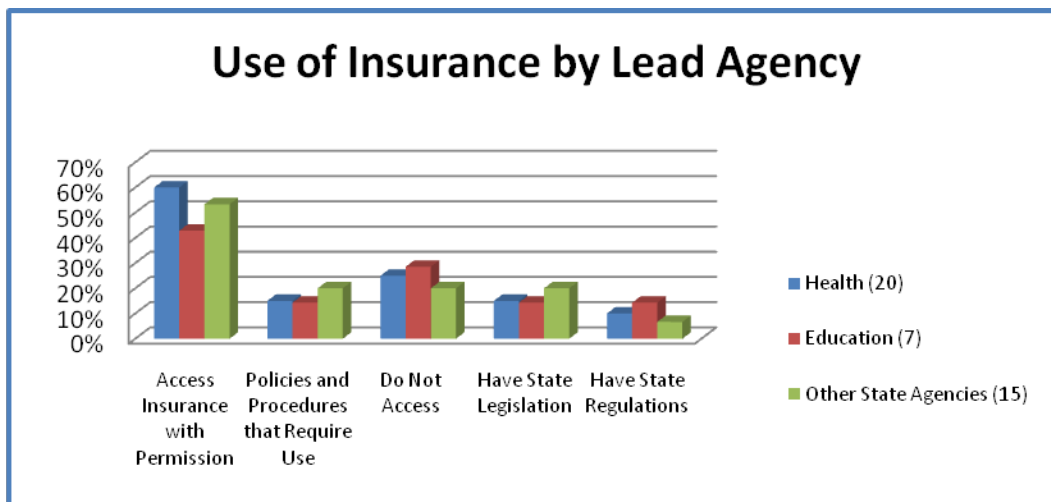


Fifty-five percent of the states in the NERRC have increased family fees or are considering increases. This compares to 29% in the MSRRC, 34% in the SERRC and NCRRC and 20% in the WRRC. The MPRRC had the highest percentage of states (78%) without family fees. While 50% of states in the SERRC indicated they did not have fees, 67% of states without fees indicated they were considering fee implementation.

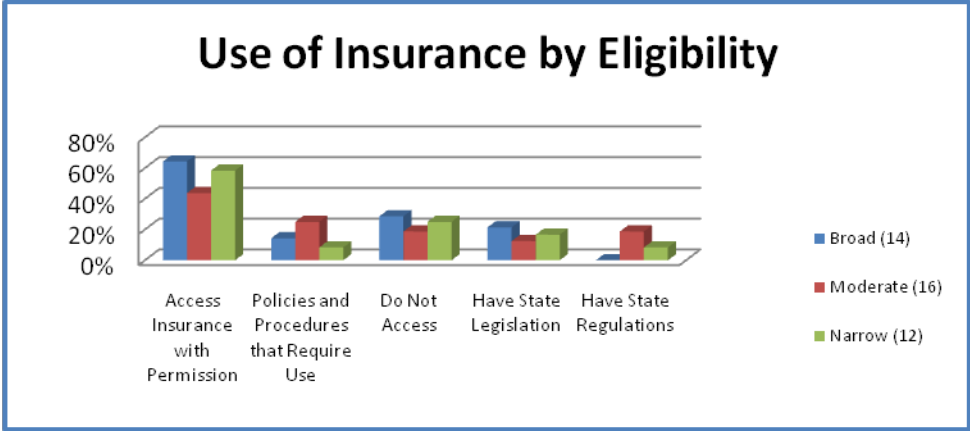
**13. What is the status of the use of family’s private insurance? Check all that apply.**



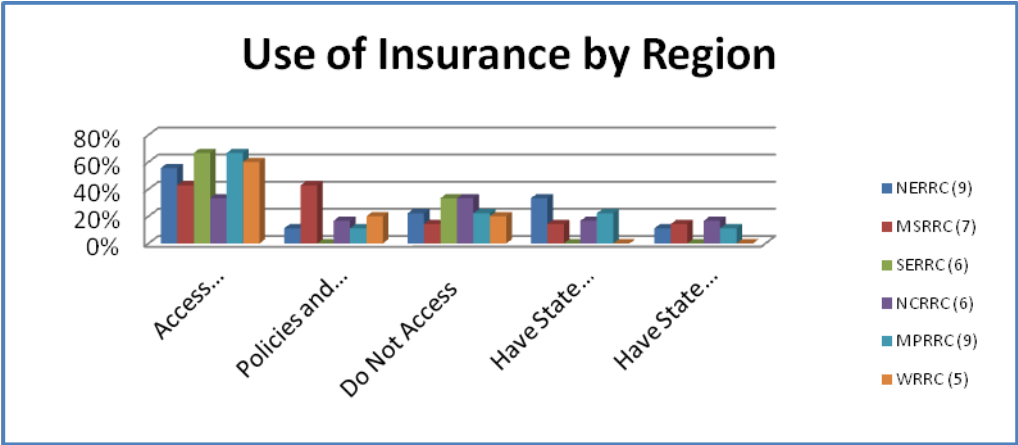
Thirty-eight states responded to this question. Sixty-one percent report they access insurance with the family’s permission. Only 18% report they have state legislation related to the use of private insurance while 11% indicated they have regulations that govern the use of insurance.



Sixty percent of states with Health as the Lead Agency access insurance with permission. This compares to 43% of Education Lead Agencies and 53% of “Other State Agencies” Leads. Twenty percent of states with “Other State Agencies” Leads have policies that require families to use their insurance. Twenty-eight percent of states with Education as the lead agency have either legislation or regulations related to insurance. That compares to 25% for Health Lead Agencies and 27% for “Other State Agencies” Leads.



Sixty-four percent of states with Broad Eligibility access private insurance with the family’s permission. This compares to 44% of states with Moderate Eligibility and 58% of states with Narrow Eligibility. Twenty-five percent of states with Moderate Eligibility have policies that require families to utilize their insurance. Twenty-nine percent of states with Broad eligibility do not access insurance. This compares to 25% of states with Narrow Eligibility and 19% of states with Moderate Eligibility. Thirty-two percent of states with Moderate Eligibility have either legislation or regulations related to the use of insurance. That compares to 25% of states with Narrow Eligibility and 21% of states with Broad Eligibility.



Sixty-seven percent of states in the SERRC and the MPRRC access insurance with permission. Twenty percent of states in the WRRC have policies that require the use of permission. Thirty-three percent of states in the SERRC and the NCRRC do not access insurance. Forty-four percent of states in the NERRC have either legislation or regulations that address the use of insurance. There are no states in the SERRC and the WRRC that have either legislation or regulations.