

FACT SHEET:

UNIVERSAL MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM - FUNDING 2018-19

CONTEXT

The Universal Maternal and Child Health (UMCH) program is provided through a partnership between the Department of Education and Training (DET) and local government, and is funded in accordance with the principles outlined in the [Memorandum of Understanding between Department of Education and Training and Municipal Association of Victoria in relation to the Maternal and Child Health Service 2017 – 2020](#) (the MOU). The UMCH Program is delivered directly by local government, or via service providers on behalf of local government.

PURPOSE

This fact sheet:

- outlines the funding components of the UMCH program:
 - Key Ages and Stages (KAS) consultations
 - Flexible Service Capacity
 - Additional weightings
 - Additional Family Violence visits
 - Rural Sustainability Grant
- outlines the agreed funding source for each funding component
- describes how each funding component is calculated.

Local governments can use this information to better understand the funded components of the UMCH program, and assist with forecasting operational budgets.

FUNDING COMPONENTS

KEY AGES AND STAGES (KAS) CONSULTATIONS

Funding purpose

The KAS consultations are a schedule of consultations for all children and their families from birth to school age. Each KAS consultation has an agreed time allocation, as outlined below.

	Home visit	2 weeks	4 weeks	8 weeks	4 mths	8 mths	12 mths	18 mths	2 years	3.5 years
Time	1 hr	30 mins	1 hr	30 mins	30 mins	45 mins	30 mins	45 mins	30 mins	45 mins

Table 1: Schedule of KAS consultations

Funding source

Responsibility for funding KAS consultations is split equally between DET and local government.

How funding is calculated

Funding is based on the number of enrolled children per age cohort, multiplied by the hours of service delivery in each age bracket, multiplied by the agreed hourly service delivery unit price.

The number of enrolled children in each age cohort is taken from data collected in April of the preceding financial year, known as the 'March data'. For the 0-1 age cohort, a full-year enrolment number is extrapolated from the March data, to determine a projected '0-1 full year' enrolment figure.

The agreed hourly unit price is specified in the MOU. In 2018-19 the unit price is \$115.57 per hour.

Age cohort	# of enrolled children in LGA	x	Hours of service delivery in age bracket	x	Agreed hourly unit price	x	DET contribution
0-1	#	x	4.75	x	\$115.57	x	50%
1-2	#	x	1.25	x		x	
3-4	#	x	0.45	x		x	

Table 2: KAS Consultations funding calculation method (DET contribution)

FLEXIBLE SERVICE CAPACITY

Funding purpose

This funding can be used to provide any of the following flexible service capacity activities:

- additional consultations
- telephone consultations
- group work (including first-time parent groups)
- community strengthening activities that don't involve clients.

Funding source

Responsibility for funding flexible service capacity is split equally between DET and local government.

How funding is calculated

This funding is calculated in two distinct parts:

Support for first-time parents funding is based on the provision of three hours of service delivery to 40 per cent of enrolled children in the 0-1 age cohort in each Local Government Area (LGA).

Support for particular needs families funding is based on the provision of three hours of service delivery to 40 per cent of the number of children enrolled in an average year in each LGA. The number of children enrolled in an average year is calculated by counting the total projected number of enrolled children across all six age cohorts, and dividing by six.

Funding element	Hours of service delivery	x	% of cohort being funded	x	# of enrolled children in LGA	x	Agreed hourly unit price	x	DET contribution
First-time parents	3.0	x	40%	x	0-1 age cohort	x	\$115.57	x	50%
Particular needs families	3.0	x	40%	x	0-6 age cohorts ÷ 6	x			

Table 3: Flexible Service Capacity funding calculation method (DET contribution)

ADDITIONAL WEIGHTINGS

Funding purpose

This component provides additional funding for UMCH service provision, based on:

- disadvantage, addressing the additional resources required in areas of socioeconomic disadvantage and high need, and
- rurality, addressing the increased cost of service delivery in rural settings.

Funding source

Total statewide additional weightings funding is a fixed funding pool that increases each year by indexation. Responsibility for funding this component is split equally between DET and local government. In 2018-19 DET's 50% contribution to the funding pool will be \$3,094,968.

How funding is calculated

Disadvantage

Sixty per cent of the value of the total funding pool is allocated to LGAs based on levels of disadvantage. Each LGA's level of disadvantage is expressed as a percentage of statewide disadvantage. This percentage determines the share of disadvantage funding allocated to each LGA.

DET calculates the percentage of statewide disadvantage for each LGA by:

- obtaining recent data from the Commonwealth Department of Social Services on the number of families with a child aged six or under who are receiving the maximum Family Tax Benefit Part A payment, in each LGA and statewide
- dividing the LGA number by the statewide number.

DET's 50% contribution to additional weightings funding pool	x	% allocated to disadvantage	x	LGA's percentage of statewide disadvantage
\$#	x	60%	x	#%

Table 4: Additional weightings (Disadvantage) funding calculation method (DET contribution)

Rurality

Forty per cent of the value of the total funding pool is allocated to LGAs based on levels of rurality. Each LGA's level of rurality is expressed as a percentage of statewide rurality. This percentage determines the share of rurality funding allocated to each LGA.

DET calculates the percentage of statewide rurality for each LGA by:

- obtaining from the University of Adelaide the most recent Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) score for each LGA
- summing the ARIA scores for all LGAs to obtain a statewide total
- dividing the LGA number by the statewide number.

DET's 50% contribution to additional weightings funding pool	x	% allocated to rurality	x	LGA's percentage of statewide rurality
\$#	x	40%	x	#%

Table 5: Additional weightings (Rurality) funding calculation method (DET contribution)

Note: LGAs with an ARIA score of zero (most metro-based LGAs) do not receive any additional weightings funding based on rurality.

ADDITIONAL FAMILY VIOLENCE VISITS

Funding purpose

This component funds additional home visits for reasons related to family violence, specifically:

- where family violence has previously been disclosed
- where family violence is suspected
- where there has been no prior opportunity to ask about family violence.

Funding source

Additional family violence visits are fully funded by DET.

How funding is calculated

This funding is calculated in two distinct parts: Base funding and Weighted funding.

Base funding

Base funding is calculated using 10 per cent of the number of enrolled children in the 0-1 age cohort, multiplied by the hours of service delivery per consultation, multiplied by the agreed hourly unit price.

% of cohort being funded	x	# of enrolled children in LGA	x	Hours of service delivery	x	Agreed hourly unit price
10%	x	0-1 age cohort	x	Metro	1.0 (60 mins)	\$115.57
			x	Rural	1.133 (68 mins)	

Table 6: Additional Family Violence Visit (Base) funding calculation method

Weighted funding

Weighted funding provides for consultations for a further 5 per cent of children in the 0-1 age cohort, statewide. These consultations are allocated to LGAs based on levels of disadvantage.

Funding for each LGA is based on the total number of consultations statewide, multiplied by the LGA's level of disadvantage (as a percentage of statewide disadvantage), multiplied by the hours of service delivery per consultation, multiplied by the agreed hourly unit price.

See the section on **Additional weightings** for a description of how percentage of statewide disadvantage is calculated.

% of cohort being funded	x	# of enrolled children in 0-1 cohort, statewide	x	LGA's % of statewide disadvantage	x	Hours of service delivery	x	Agreed hourly unit price
5%	x	\$75,994 (projected, based on 2017-18 March data)	x	#%	x	Metro	1.0 (60 mins)	\$115.57
					x	Rural	1.133 (68 mins)	

Table 7: Additional Family Violence Visit (Weighted) funding calculation method

RURAL SUSTAINABILITY GRANT

Funding purpose

The Rural Sustainability Grant (RSG) helps to stabilise funding for very small MCH services, providing a measure of sustainability.

Funding source

The Rural Sustainability Grant is fully funded by DET.

How funding is calculated

Services that receive less than the RSG threshold amount in funding from DET for UMCH program service delivery are eligible to receive a RSG to top up their funding to that threshold.

Determining RSG eligibility

For the purposes of determining RSG eligibility, DET funding for UMCH program service delivery consists of the sum of DET's contributions to:

- Key ages and stages consultation funding
- Flexible service capacity funding
- Additional weightings funding.

DET funding for additional family violence visits is not included when determining RSG eligibility.

RSG threshold

The RSG threshold in 2018-19 will be \$31,009.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information, please contact your DET Early Childhood Performance and Planning Advisor.

Note: The calculations in this fact sheet apply at the whole-of-LGA level. They do not demonstrate methods of funding allocation for service providers delivering services to less than an entire LGA.