

### A \$15,000 investment

in a child with significant medical delays can result in a return of \$60,000 per year

Texas Comptroller Of Public Accounts 2024 Regional Reports

18 months 140 visits

\$15,000 per child

#### **Cost Savings**



Every dollar invested in high-quality early intervention can yield up to \$17.07 in benefits, including reduced education, criminal justice, and welfare costs, potentially saving billions annually.

(Washington State Department of Early Learning, 2005)



Early intervention prevented between 760 - 3,000 children per state from requiring special education services by age three, resulting in a one-year cost avoidance ranging from \$7.6 million to \$68.2 million. (Prenatal-to-3 Policy Impact Center, 2021)



Nearly half of the \$286 million in benefits of early interventions went to children through higher future earnings, while 38% (\$225 million) came from increased tax revenue and reduced public costs.

(Mississippi Thrive, 2023)



Early intensive therapies can result in significant healthcare cost savings within just two years.

(Mandell et al., 2017)

The average intervention reported by leading Texas therapy providers totals roughly 140 visits over 18 months, at a cost of approximately \$15,000

#### High Cost of Untreated Disabilities

## If not treated early, the cost of developmental disabilities are high

The average per capita lifetime costs of autism have been estimated between \$2 and \$4 million (Ganz, 2007; Newschaffer et al., 2007)

Individuals with persistent language impairments were more likely to depend on welfare benefits and less likely to live independently in adulthood

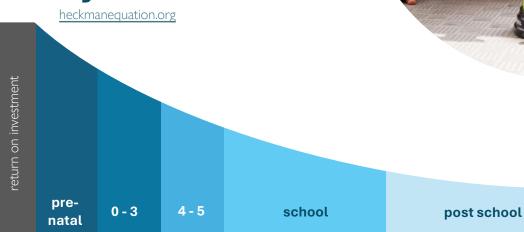
(Law et al., 2009)

Childhood disabilities have significant direct and indirect costs, averaging \$30,500 per year per family with a disabled child (Stabile and Allin, 2012)

# Early childhood interventions yield benefits that outweigh program costs

Intervention is likely to be more effective and less costly when it is provided earlier in life rather than later.

## **Economic impact of early intervention**



The Heckman Curve

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Effective early years
interventions will ensure
that children are more
responsive to follow-on
interventions as they
grow older
GLA Economics (2011)



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