

## Section 12. Child Care

### INTRODUCTION

Child care has been the focus of heightened attention in recent years. The most significant factor influencing this trend has been the dramatic increase in the labor force participation of mothers. Currently, in a majority of American families with children--even those with very young children--the mother is in the labor force. Increased interest in child care also derives from concerns that some mothers are kept out of the labor force because of child care problems. Poor single mothers in pursuit of greater self-sufficiency for their families may be especially vulnerable. Though child care is viewed primarily as a support for families that enables mothers to work outside of the home, it is also often regarded as a potential source of enrichment services for children aimed at enhancing their development. The demand for preschool services with an early childhood development focus has increased among mothers working both within and outside of the home. Improving the availability of these services to poor children through programs such as Head Start is of particular concern since research has found that these children may especially benefit from early intervention.

Concerns that child care may be in short supply, not of good enough quality, or too expensive for many families escalated during the late 1980s into a national debate over the

nature and extent of the Nation's child care problems and what, if any, Federal interventions would be appropriate. The debate culminated in the enactment of legislation in 1990 that expanded Federal support for child care by establishing two new State child care grant programs. The programs--the Child Care and Development Block Grant and the At-Risk Child Care program--were enacted as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508). These new programs were preceded by enactment of a major welfare reform initiative, the Family Support Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-485), which authorized expanded child care assistance for welfare families and families leaving welfare. These new Federal child care initiatives reflect a significant shift in the emphasis of the child care policy debate, from discussions about whether the Federal Government should have an expanded role in child care to questions about what that role should be. Issues currently receiving attention include questions about how the new programs are being implemented at the Federal and State levels, what effect the programs will have on improving the availability and quality of child care, and how Federal child care programs will be integrated and/or coordinated with each other and State and local programs. In addition, the emerging debate on welfare reform has focused interest on the child care needs of families transitioning off of welfare, and of other low-income working families.

This chapter provides background information on the

major indicators of the demand for and supply of child care, and the current Federal role in child care including a summary description of the major Federal programs that currently fund child care services.

#### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF MOTHERS

The dramatic increase in the labor force participation of mothers is commonly regarded as the most significant factor fueling the increased demand for child care services. A person is defined as participating in the labor force if he or she is working or seeking work. As shown in table 12-1, in 1947, just following World War II, slightly over one-fourth of all mothers with children between the ages of 6 and 17 were in the labor force. In 1993 three-quarters of such mothers were labor force participants. The increased labor force participation of mothers with younger children has also been dramatic. In 1947, it was unusual to find mothers with a preschool-age child in the labor force (only about 12 percent of all mothers with children under the age of 6 were in the labor force at that time). In 1993, nearly 60 percent of mothers with preschool-age children were in the labor force, a rate nearly 5 times higher than in 1947. Women with infant children have become increasingly engaged in the labor market as well. Today, over half of all mothers whose youngest child is under age 2 are in

the labor market, while in 1975 less than one-third of all such mothers were labor force participants.

The rise in the number of single parent families has also contributed to increased demand for child care services. Single mothers with children represent a greater share of all families with children today than in the past; they also represent a larger share of the labor force today than ever before. Compared to married mothers with children, the labor force participation of single mothers (especially divorced mothers) has always been high. In recent years, however, married mothers with young children have especially increased their labor involvement, with rates of labor force participation approaching, and in some cases exceeding, those of single mothers (see table 12-2).

Mothers' attachment to the labor force differs depending upon the age of their youngest child and marital status, as tables 12-2 and 12-3 show. Table 12-3 provides a detailed breakdown of the labor force participation of women for March 1993, by marital status and the age of the youngest child. Among those with children under 18, divorced women have the highest labor force participation rates, followed by married and separated women. Widowed and never-married women have lower labor force participation rates.

As this table illustrates, no matter what the marital status of the woman, labor force participation rates tend to increase as the age of the youngest child increases. This is most pronounced for never-married women, whose participation rates exceed those of all but divorced women when their

youngest child is between 14 and 17 years of age. Among all women with children under 18, 54 percent of those with a child under 3 participate, 64 percent of those whose youngest child is between 3 and 5 participate, and 75 percent of those whose youngest child is between 6 and 17 participate.

TABLE 12-1.--LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN,  
BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD, SELECTED  
YEARS,

1947-93

With children under age 18

No children under 18 only	Total	Under age 6				
		Age 6 to 17	Under 3	Under 2		
April 1947.....	29.8	18.6	27.3	12.0	N/A	N/A
April 1950.....	31.4	21.6	32.8	13.6	N/A	N/A
April 1955.....	33.9	27.0	38.4	18.2	N/A	N/A
March 1960.....	35.0	30.4	42.5	20.2	N/A	N/A
March 1965.....	36.5	35.0	45.7	25.3	21.4	N/A
March 1970.....	42.8	42.4	51.6	32.2	27.3	N/A

March 1975.....	45.1	47.3	54.8	38.8	34.1	31.5
March 1980.....	48.1	56.6	64.3	46.8	41.9	39.2
March 1981.....	48.7	58.1	65.5	48.9	44.3	42.0
March 1982.....	48.6	58.5	65.8	49.9	45.6	43.3
March 1983.....	48.7	58.9	66.3	50.5	46.0	44.5
March 1984.....	49.3	60.5	68.1	52.1	47.6	46.4
March 1985.....	50.4	62.1	69.9	53.5	49.5	48.0
March 1986.....	50.5	62.8	70.4	54.4	50.8	49.2
March 1987.....	50.5	64.7	72.0	56.7	52.9	51.9
March 1988.....	51.2	65.0	73.3	56.1	52.5	50.8
March 1989.....	51.9	65.7	74.2	56.7	52.4	51.7
March 1990.....	52.3	66.7	74.7	58.2	53.6	52.1
March 1991.....	52.0	66.6	74.4	58.4	54.5	53.8
March 1992.....	52.3	67.2	75.9	58.0	54.5	54.3
March 1993.....	52.1	66.9	75.4	57.9	53.9	54.2

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Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 12-2.--LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN  
WITH CHILDREN, BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD,  
MARCH OF SELECTED YEARS

[In percent]  
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 Percent

1960      1970      1980      1986      1987      1988      1989  
 1990      1991      1992      1993      increase,

1970-93  
 -----  
 -----  
 -----

All women with children.....  
 \1\30.

4 \1\52.

9      56.6      62.8      64.7      65.0      65.7      66.7      66.6  
 67.2      66.9      26.5

Married women:

    Youngest under 6.....  
 18.6      30.3      45.0      53.8      56.8      57.1      57.4  
 58.9      59.9      59.9      59.6      96.7

    Youngest 6 or over.....  
 39.0      49.2      61.8      68.4      70.6      72.5      73.4  
 73.6      73.6      75.4      74.9      52.2

Separated women:

    Youngest under 6.....  
 NA      45.4      52.2      57.4      55.1      53.0      54.9      59.3  
 52.2      55.7      52.1      14.8

    Youngest 6 or over.....  
 NA      60.6      66.6      70.6      72.6      69.3      68.0      75.0  
 74.7      71.6      71.6      18.2

Divorced women:

    Youngest under 6.....  
 NA      63.3      68.3      73.8      70.5      70.1      66.3      69.8  
 68.5      65.9      68.1      7.6

    Youngest 6 or over.....  
 NA      82.4      82.3      84.7      84.5      83.9      85.7      85.9  
 84.6      85.9      83.6      1.5

Never-married women:

Youngest under 6.....							
NA	NA	44.1	47.5	49.9	44.7	48.9	48.7
48.8	45.8	47.4		NA			
Youngest 6 or over.....							
NA	NA	67.6	65.9	64.1	67.1	69.0	69.7
64.8	67.2	70.2		NA			

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 \1\Excludes never-married women.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 12-3.--LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18, MARCH 1993, BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD

		Age of youngest child				
		Under	Under	Under	3 to	6 to
6 to	14 to					
17	17	3	6	18	5	13
-----						
All women with child						
	under 18.....	53.9	57.9	66.9	63.7	75.0
75.4	76.5					
Married, spouse present		57.5	59.6	67.5	63.1	74.7
74.9	75.6					
Divorced.....		62.9	62.1	79.1	71.7	83.7
83.6	83.2					
Separated.....		44.5	52.1	62.5	60.7	72.1
71.6	70.2					
Widowed.....		47.2	50.4	58.4	50.4	49.4
60.5	71.6					
Never-married.....		39.2	47.4	54.4	64.2	68.0

70.2 79.8

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Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

While there has been a substantial increase in the proportion of mothers in the labor force, the data can be misleading. Although 67 percent of mothers participated in the labor force in 1993, table 12-4 shows 46 percent worked full time and 16 percent worked part time. Another 4 percent were actively seeking a job. (Full time work is defined as 35 or more hours per week; part time work is defined as 34 hours or less.) Thirty-seven percent of mothers with children under age 6 worked full time, and 16 percent worked part time. As the table demonstrates, how much mothers work differs according to their marital status and the age of their children. Forty-six percent of married women with children worked full time; thus, over 50 percent either didn't work at all or worked part-time. Some 64 percent of all divorced mothers worked full time; 51 percent of divorced mothers with children under 6 worked full time. Only 33 percent of never-married mothers worked full time, and 11 percent worked part time.

#### CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS USED BY WORKING MOTHERS

Data are collected periodically by the Census Bureau on the types of child care arrangements used by families with working mothers. In using the data, note that they are derived from

a survey in which mothers are asked about child care arrangements used by the family while the mother works. Because the survey asks about substitute maternal care (both paid and unpaid), it provides information on categories of care that generally are not considered child care (such as care provided by the father, even in cases where the father does not work at all, and school attendance). Further, the survey does not gather information on the child care arrangements used by the family while the father works. Though information is collected on the arrangements of families in which there is only a father present, it is considered too negligible to report.

TABLE 12-4.--LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF MOTHERS BY FULL OR

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT STATUS, MARCH 1993\1\  
[In percent]

-----	
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	With children
	under 18
With children	
under 6	
-----	
-----	
All mothers:	
Employed full time.....	46
37	
Employed part time.....	16
16	
Married, spouse present:	
Employed full time.....	46

38	Employed part time.....	18
17		
	Divorced:	
	Employed full time.....	64
51		
	Employed part time.....	10
11		
	Never married:	
	Employed full time.....	33
26		
	Employed part time.....	11
11		

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\1\Full-time workers work 35 hours or more per week, part-time workers work 1 to 34 hours a week.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The most recent Census Bureau statistics on child care arrangements in the United States are based on data collected for the period September to December 1991 (Fall 1991).\1\ These data indicate that the types of child care arrangements used by families while the mother works vary depending on the age of the child, as well as the mother's work schedule, marital status and family income level. Table 12-5 shows the distribution of primary child care arrangements provided for preschoolers (children under age 5) and school-age children (children ages 5 to 14 years), by marital status and mother's work schedule. ``Primary'' child care arrangement refers to the arrangement used most frequently during a typical work

week.

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    \1\`Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements,  
Fall 1991'',  
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P  
70-36, 1994.  
Data on child care arrangements of working mothers are  
based on the  
Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP).  
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Families of preschoolers with working mothers rely more  
on  
care provided in an organized child care facility (25  
percent),  
than on family day care (18 percent). Relative care is used  
for  
24 percent of preschool children. Many families with young  
children do not rely on others for help with child care  
arrangements while the mother works, using parental care  
(29  
percent), especially care by fathers (20 percent). Only 5  
percent of families rely on care provided in the child's  
home  
by a nonrelative.

Preschool children of part-time employed mothers are  
much  
less likely to be cared for at an organized child care  
facility  
or by a family day care provider, and more likely to be  
cared  
for by a parent, than children of full-time employed  
mothers.  
Children of employed single mothers are much more likely to  
be  
cared for by a relative than children of married mothers.

TABLE 12-5.--PRIMARY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN  
UNDER 15 WITH AN EMPLOYED MOTHER, BY MARITAL AND

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE

MOTHER, FALL 1991

[In

percent]

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 -----  
 Mothers with children      Mothers with children 5 to  
 under 5 years                      14 years

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 Age of child and type of arrangement  
 Employed    Employed                      Employed    Employed  
 Total      full          part      Total      full          part  
 time      time                      time      time

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 ALL MARITAL STATUSES

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 Children of employed mothers (in thousands).....  
 9,854      6,188          3,666      21,220      14,646      6,574  
 Percent.....  
 100.0      100.0          100.0      100.0      100.0      100.0  
 Care in child's home.....  
 15.7      15.2          16.6      4.0      4.4      3.1  
 By grandparent.....  
 7.2      6.5          8.3      1.2      1.7      0.3  
 By other relative.....  
 3.2      2.8          3.8      1.9      1.6      2.5  
 By nonrelative.....  
 5.3      5.9          4.5      0.9      1.2      0.3  
 Care in another home.....  
 31.0      35.0          24.2      3.6      3.7      3.3  
 By grandparent.....

8.6	9.0	7.9	1.2	1.3	0.9
By other relative.....					
4.5	5.4	2.9	1.0	0.9	1.1
By nonrelative\1\.....					
17.9	20.6	13.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
Organized child care facilities.....					
24.6	29.9	15.7	81.1	83.9	75.1
Day/group care center.....					
15.8	19.3	9.7	1.4	1.8	0.6
Nursery school/preschool.....					
7.3	8.5	5.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kindergarten/grade school.....					
1.1	1.4	0.5	76.2	78.4	71.4
School-based activity.....					
0.5	0.6	0.3	3.0	3.2	2.6
Parental care.....					
28.7	19.9	43.5	8.6	5.3	15.9
By father.....					
20.0	14.8	28.9	6.6	4.1	12.2
By mother at work\2\.....					
8.7	5.2	14.6	2.0	1.2	3.7
Child cares for					
self.....					
.....	2.7	2.7	2.5		

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MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT

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Children of employed mothers (in thousands).....					
8,048	4,917	3,131	16,625	10,975	5,650
Percent.....					
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Care in child's home.....					
13.7	12.6	15.4	2.9	3.3	3.5
By grandparent.....					

5.6	5.2	6.4	0.9	1.4	.....
	By other relative.....				
2.5	1.5	4.1	1.4	1.2	1.9
	By nonrelative.....				
5.5	5.9	4.9	0.5	0.7	0.1
Care in another home.....					
29.5	34.7	21.4	2.5	2.7	2.0
	By grandparent.....				
8.1	9.1	6.6	0.9	1.1	0.5
	By other relative.....				
4.2	5.6	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.5
	By nonrelative\1\.....				
17.1	20.0	12.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Organized child care facilities.....					
24.1	29.7	15.3	81.8	84.6	76.2
	Day/group care center.....				
15.6	19.8	9.1	1.5	2.1	0.3
	Nursery school/preschool.....				
7.1	8.0	5.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Kindergarten/grade school.....				
0.8	1.1	0.4	76.5	78.4	72.9
	School-based activity.....				
0.6	0.8	0.2	3.3	3.7	2.4
Parental care.....					
32.8	23.1	48.0	10.9	7.1	18.3
	By father.....				
22.9	17.0	32.4	8.4	5.5	14.0
	By mother at work\2\.....				
9.8	6.1	15.6	2.5	1.6	4.3
Child cares for					
self.....					
.....	2.0	2.2	1.5		

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ALL OTHER MARITAL STATUSES\3\

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Children of employed mothers (in thousands).....						
1,806	1,270	536	4,595	3,671	924	
Percent.....						
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Care in child's home.....						
24.6	25.0	23.9	8.2	7.8	11.7	
By grandparent.....						
14.1	11.8	19.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	
By other relative.....						
6.0	7.7	2.2	3.5	2.8	6.3	
By nonrelative.....						
4.5	5.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	1.5	
Care in another home.....						
37.6	36.4	40.5	7.4	6.5	11.3	
By grandparent.....						
10.7	8.6	15.7	2.1	1.8	3.6	
By other relative.....						
5.6	5.0	6.9	2.3	1.7	4.7	
By nonrelative\1\.....						
21.3	22.8	17.7	3.0	3.0	3.1	
Organized child care facilities.....						
27.0	30.8	18.1	78.9	81.5	68.4	
Day/group care center.....						
16.3	17.6	13.4	1.2	0.9	2.3	
Nursery school/preschool.....						
8.1	10.6	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Kindergarten/grade school.....						
2.2	2.6	1.1	75.1	78.5	61.8	
School-based activity.....						
0.3	.....	1.1	2.0	1.6	3.7	
Parental care.....						
10.7	7.9	17.5	0.3	.....	1.6	
By father.....						
7.0	6.3	9.0	0.3	.....	1.6	
By mother at work\2\.....						
3.7	1.6	8.6	.....	.....	.....	
Child cares for self.....						
.....	5.1	4.2	8.7			

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\1\Care in another's home by a nonrelative is known as  
 ``family day care.''  
 \2\Includes women working at home or away from home.  
 \3\Includes married, husband absent (including separated),  
 widowed, divorced, and never married women.

Source: Derived from ``Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care  
 Arrangements: Fall 1991,' ' U.S. Department of  
 Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Series P 70-36, 1994.

TABLE 12-6.--AFTER-SCHOOL CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS USED BY  
 EMPLOYED

MOTHERS FOR CHILDREN 5-14, FALL 1991

		Number
(in thousands)	Type of arrangement Percent	
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-----		
	Total children.....	
21,220	100.0	
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	Care in child's home.....	
2,359	11.2	
	By grandparent.....	
616	2.9	
	By other relative.....	
1,222	5.8	
	By nonrelative.....	
521	2.5	
	Care in another home.....	
2,647	12.5	
	By grandparent.....	
961	4.5	
	By other relative.....	
543	2.6	

By nonrelative\1\.....		
1,143	5.4	
Organized child care facilities.....		
2,105	9.9	
Day/group care center.....		
906	4.3	
Nursery school/preschool.....		
117	0.5	
School-based activity.....		
1,082	5.1	
Parental care.....		
3,225	15.2	
By father.....		
2,607	12.3	
By mother at work\2\.....		
618	2.9	
Child cares for self.....		
1,562	7.4	
No care mentioned.....		
9,322	43.9	

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 \1\Care in another home by a nonrelative is known as a  
 ``family day  
 care.''

\2\Includes women working at home or away from home.

Source: Derived from ``Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care  
 Arrangements:

Fall 1991, '' Bureau of the Census, 1994.

Table 12-5 also illustrates that 76 percent of school-  
 age  
 children are in grade school or kindergarten during most of  
 the  
 hours their mothers work. Though not generally regarded as  
 a  
 form of child care, school is reflected in this table  
 because  
 it is the ``primary'' occupation of these children during  
 their

mothers' working hours. The Census Bureau notes that the remaining 24 percent of school-age children are in school, but

not during the majority of hours their mothers work.

Table 12-6 shows the types of after school arrangements used for school-age children by working mothers, as well as cases where there were no arrangements used at all. A total of

1.6 million school-age children (7.4 percent of children age 5-

14) were reported to be in ``self-care'' or to be unsupervised

by an adult for some time while their mothers were working. The

Census Bureau study found that 3.7 percent of 5-11 year olds

and 16.8 percent of 12-14 year olds were ``latch-key'' children. It is not known if the children in the ``no care mentioned'' category were unsupervised, or if other factors may

account for their not being reported in a child care arrangement, such as travel time from school.

TABLE 12-7.--PRIMARY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS USED BY EMPLOYED MOTHERS FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5, BY POVERTY STATUS OF THE MOTHERS, FALL

1991

		Total	Poor
All marital statuses			
\1\	Not poor		
Total children of employed mothers (in thousands).....		9,854	
977	8,811		
Percent.....		100.0	
100.0	100.0		
Care in child's home.....		15.7	
19.0	15.4		

	By grandparent.....	7.2
8.1	7.1	
	By other relative.....	3.2
6.7	2.8	
	By nonrelative.....	5.3
4.2	5.5	
Care in another home.....		31.0
23.7	31.7	
	By grandparent.....	8.6
8.2	8.5	
	By other relative.....	4.5
4.7	4.5	
	By nonrelative\2\.....	17.9
10.8	18.7	
Organized child care facilities.....		24.6
21.0	25.1	
	Day/group care center.....	15.8
14.8	16.0	
	Nursery school/preschool.....	7.3
3.6	7.6	
	Kindergarten/grade school.....	1.1
0.6	1.0	
	School-based activity.....	0.5
2.0	0.5	
Parental care.....		28.7
36.2	27.9	
	By father.....	20.0
26.7	19.4	
	By mother at work\3\.....	8.7
9.5	8.5	
	Child cares for	
self.....	.....	.....

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 \1\Below the poverty threshold, which was \$13,924 annually  
 or \$1,160

monthly during the 1991 interview period for a family of  
 4.

\2\Care in another home by a nonrelative is known as

``family day

care.''

\3\Includes women working at home or away from home.

Source: Derived from ``Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements:

Fall 1991, ' ' Bureau of the Census, 1994.

Table 12-7 shows that the type of child care arrangements used for children under 5 varies by the economic well-being of the family. Children in poor families are more likely to be cared for by relatives or their father while their mother works than children in nonpoor families. In addition, children in nonpoor families use organized child care facilities slightly more than children in poor families (25 percent versus 21 percent). Children in nonpoor families rely more on family day care than do children living in poverty (19 percent versus 11 percent).

#### CHILD CARE COSTS

Research studies have found that the majority of families with working mothers with preschool-age children purchase child care services. The tendency to purchase care and the amount spent on care, both in absolute terms and as a percent of family income, generally varies by the type of child care used, family type (married or single mothers), and the family's economic situation.

The most recent survey of national parental child care expenditures\2\,\3\ found that 57 percent of families with employed mothers paid for child care for their youngest child under age 5 during November 1989 to May 1990. Families with mothers employed full-time were more likely to purchase

care than those with mothers employed part-time. Among mothers working full-time, 66 percent paid for care for their young children. In addition, as illustrated in table 12-8, families with lower incomes were less likely to purchase care than families with higher incomes. Among families with employed mothers with a preschool-age child, the study found that 68 percent of those with annual incomes at or above \$50,000 paid for child care, compared to only 42 percent of those with annual incomes below \$15,000.

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\2\National Child Care Survey, 1990. Hofferth, Sandra L., Brayfield, Sharon Deich, and Holcomb, Pamela. Conducted by the Urban Institute. Sponsored by the Administration for Children and Families, U.S. DHHS and the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Washington, D.C. 1991.

\3\Child care is defined as care provided while the mother is at work, and includes care provided by fathers, mothers, and children themselves.

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Of those purchasing care, the average weekly payment for the care of all children in a family with a youngest child under age 5 was \$63 during the survey period. Families with employed mothers who paid for relatives to care for their children paid the least for care (average weekly cost of \$44 for a relative). In-home care by a nonrelative cost the most, at \$94 on average. Average weekly expenditures for center

care and family child care were \$76 and \$64, respectively.

TABLE 12-8.--MEAN WEEKLY CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES FOR ALL CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY AND PERCENTAGE OF INCOME SPENT ON CARE, BY POVERTY STATUS AND FAMILY INCOME, EMPLOYED MOTHERS WITH YOUNGEST CHILD UNDER 5 PAYING FOR

CARE

Average weekly of care	Percent of income spent on care	Percent paying for care	cost care
Total.....		57	
\$63.2	10.4		
Poverty status:			
Below poverty.....		NA	
37.3	23.2		
Above poverty.....		NA	
65.5	8.7		
Annual family income:			
Under \$15,000.....		42	
37.9	24.8		
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....		48	
50.7	13.2		
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....		52	
50.7	8.8		
\$35,000 to \$48,999.....		54	
64.5	10.2		
\$50,000 or above.....		68	
85.1	6.2		

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Source: Published and unpublished data from the National  
Child Care  
Survey, 1991.

Families with higher incomes tend to spend more on  
child  
care than families with lower incomes. However, lower  
income  
families that pay for care spend significantly higher  
proportions of their incomes on such services. The survey  
found  
that poor families spend 23 percent of their incomes on  
child  
care, compared to only 9 percent of incomes spent by  
nonpoor  
families. Families earning more than \$50,000 spent 6  
percent of  
their incomes on child care (table 12-8).

#### SUPPLY OF CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

The profile of child care settings (PCS) study,  
recently  
released by the U.S. Department of Education, is regarded  
as  
the most comprehensive national study of regulated child  
care/  
early education services since the 1970s.\4\ It provides  
information on the supply and characteristics of State  
licensed  
child care centers and early education programs, center-  
based  
programs exempt from State or local licensing (such as  
programs  
sponsored by religious organizations or schools) and  
licensed  
family day care providers.

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\4\`A Profile of Child Care Settings: Early Education

and Care in  
1990.' ' Kisker, Ellen Eliason, Hofferth, Sandra L.,  
Phillips, Deborah  
A., and Farquhar, Elizabeth. Prepared under contract of the  
U.S.  
Department of Education by Mathematica Policy Research,  
Inc., 1991.

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According to the study's findings, approximately 80,000  
center-based early education and care programs were  
providing  
services in the United States at the beginning of 1990. The  
study estimates that about 12 percent of centers on State  
licensing lists were not operating during the time of the  
survey. It is estimated that operating centers had about  
5.3  
million spaces (defined as the sum of enrollment and  
vacancies), of which approximately 4.2 million were for  
preschool-age children and 1.1 million were for school-age  
children. With regard to utilization, the study found that  
an  
average of 88 percent of the available spaces in centers  
were  
filled. It concluded that this high overall utilization  
rate  
indicates that ``the market seems to be working to increase  
supply as demand expands.' ' As shown in table 12-9, centers  
are  
distributed across regions and urban/rural areas  
approximately  
in proportion to the population of children under age 5.

The study found that there were approximately 118,000  
licensed family day care providers with a capacity to care  
for  
860,000 children (defined as the number of children for  
whom  
the provider is licensed to provide care) operating in the  
United States at the beginning of 1990. It is estimated  
that

this number is significantly less than counts of family day care providers obtained directly from licensing lists--by some 30 percent--because such lists are not generally up to date. About 82 percent of all family day care spaces were filled at the beginning of 1990. In contrast to centers, the study found that the distribution of family day care homes across regions of the United States is not proportional to the number of young children in those regions (table 12-9). The authors of the study postulate that this may be due to regional differences in State family day care licensing requirements.

When providers were asked how many vacancies were actually available, the study found that the average child care center has 4 full-time vacancies and that the average regulated family day care home has 1 full-time vacancy. For centers, the study reports that vacancies are concentrated in fewer than half of all centers and that two-thirds to three-fourths of all centers reported having no vacancies. Vacancies are also concentrated in less than half of all family day care homes. According to the study, more than half of all regulated homes reported being ``unable or unwilling'' to accept more children on a full-time basis.

It is assumed by child care researchers that the number of unregulated family day care providers far exceeds the

number of regulated family providers, though it is difficult to determine by how much. Based on an estimate that 4 million children are in family day care and that the average number of children per home ranges from 3 to 6, the PCS study estimates that there are from 550,000 to 1.1 million unlicensed providers. Based on this estimate, the estimated number of regulated family day care homes (118,000) represents 10 to 18 percent of the total number of family day care providers.\5\

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 \5\See methodology discussed in ``The Demand and Supply of Child Care in 1990, Joint Findings From the National Child Care Survey, 1990 and the Profile of Child Care Settings,' ' National Association for the Education of Young Children, 1991.

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 TABLE 12-9.--DISTRIBUTION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN, EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS, AND PROGRAM SPACES BY REGION AND URBANICITY

[In percent]

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 Regulated Spaces in Children  
 regulated younger Spaces home-  
 home-base than Centers in based

	5\1\	centers
programs	programs	
-----		
-----		
Region:		
Northeast.....	19	18 16
14 11		
South.....	35	41 42
21 20		
Midwest.....	24	23 23
29 32		
West.....	23	18 19
36 37		
Urbanicity:		
Metropolitan....	75	76 83
77 77		
Nonmetropolitan.	25	24 17
23 23		
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\1\The distribution of children younger than age 5 by region is estimated from projections of 1980 census data to 1988 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989). The distribution of children younger than age 5 by urbanicity is estimated as the distribution of the population by urbanicity in 1980 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983).

Source: Profile of Child Care Settings Study (Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., 1990).

WORK DISRUPTIONS CAUSED BY FAILED CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS

The Census Bureau also surveys working mothers about time they or their husbands lost from work because of a failed child

care arrangement, such as could result from a provider being sick or having an emergency. Among all mothers of children under age 15, 14 percent reported they lost work time due to such a failure during December 1988. Interestingly, the incidence of time lost did not change by marital status. It is postulated that this may be because child care is the primary responsibility of mothers, even when both parents are present. Among married couple families, only .7 percent of fathers lost time from work because of a fallen-through child care arrangement. There is a higher incidence of work disruptions because of child care problems for mothers with children under 5. Nearly 8 percent of mothers with a youngest child 1 or 2 years of age lost work time from a failed child care arrangement during the one month survey period, and 6 percent of mothers of infants lost work time for this reason.

#### THE FEDERAL ROLE

This section focuses on Federal programs aimed specifically at providing child care services or related services to working families or programs that are generally used for this purpose. The late 1980s were marked by increased child care activity at the Federal level. New child care programs for AFDC families and families leaving AFDC were enacted in 1988 as part of a major welfare reform initiative. The newest Federal child care programs, the Child Care and Development Block Grant and

the  
At-Risk Child Care program, were enacted in 1990 as part of  
the  
Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508).  
The  
establishment of these latter programs was the culmination  
of a  
lengthy, and often politically and philosophically  
contentious  
debate about what role the Federal Government should play  
in  
the area of child care. Lasting nearly 4 years, the debate  
centered on questions about the type of Federal subsidies  
that  
should be made available and for whom, whether or not the  
Federal Government should set national child care  
standards,  
conditions under which religious child care providers could  
receive Federal funds, and how best to assure optimal  
choice  
for parents in selecting child care arrangements for their  
children, including options that allow a mother to stay  
home.  
Differences stemming from philosophical and partisan views,  
as  
well as jurisdictional concerns, were reflected throughout  
the  
debate.

Though the new programs represent a significant  
expansion  
of Federal support for child care, the largest Federal  
source  
of child care assistance is still provided indirectly  
through  
the Tax Code, in the form of a nonrefundable tax credit for  
taxpayers who work or are seeking work. Other major sources  
of  
Federal child care assistance include the Social Services  
Block  
Grant, under title XX of the Social Security Act. The Child  
Care Food program, which subsidizes meals for children in

child care, is the largest source of direct Federal assistance for child care. Head Start, the early childhood development program targeted to poor preschool children, is often characterized as a child care program. Head Start, which primarily operates on a part-day basis and does not operate during the summer, is not currently designed to meet the needs of parents working full-time.

Numerous other Federal programs provide assistance for child care services, training for child care providers, and related activities. Most of these programs are not child care programs per se, but support child care as a component of programs supporting other activities, such as job training, housing assistance, education, food stamps, nutrition assistance, and other kinds of services.

For example, under various Federal student financial aid programs, students can count a certain portion of child care expenses as part of the total cost of postsecondary education and thereby receive Federal student aid to cover these costs.

Another example is the Job Training Partnership Act, under which funds are designated for supportive services that can include child care services for program participants.

Reports

cataloging so-called Federal child care programs include counts ranging from 28 to 46 programs, depending on how child care is defined. Again, most of these programs are not child care programs but include some type of child care or related

assistance. Federal funding for child care services provided under many of these programs is unknown or estimated. The total number of children receiving federally supported child care assistance is also unknown.

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\6\See ``Child Care: Government Funding Sources, Coordination, and Service Availability.' ' United States General Accounting Office, No. GAO/HRD-90-26BR. October 1989; Child Day Care: Funding Under Selected Programs. Congressional Research Service. U.S. Library of Congress. November 1, 1988. No. 88-686; Child Care: A Workforce Issue. U.S. Department of Labor. April 1988.

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During congressional consideration of child care legislation in the late 1980's, concerns were often raised that the Federal role in this area lacked coordination and focus.

Some argue that the new child care programs--with their different eligibility rules, standards requirements, and different Federal and State administering agencies--have continued the trend, and that there is still need for a unified, comprehensive Federal policy in the area of child care.

Though Congress requires the States and DHHS to collect and compile information on the child care services funded and families served by the major Federal child care programs, little information is actually available to make assessments about the impact of the recent expansions in Federal child care

assistance. For example, there is virtually no information readily available on the types of child care providers serving subsidized families with respect to their level of quality or regulation. There is also little information about the total number of families served, the degree of choice they have in selecting care, and whether choice is inhibited by payment rates or other factors. For some programs, the lack of information can be attributed to reporting requirements that have never been implemented by DHHS (such as for title XX and the dependent care planning and development State grant program). In other cases, information collected is inadequate to make determinations about a program's impact (such as with the transitional child care program and the AFDC child care program).

Below is a brief description of major Federal programs that support child care and related activities. Table 10 presents a summary of the funding environment and eligibility under these programs.

TABLE 12-10.--SUMMARY OF FUNDING ENVIRONMENT AND ELIGIBILITY UNDER THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT SUPPORT CHILD CARE AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

[In million of dollars]

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	Budgetary classification
Federal funding support	Fiscal year 1993
Program	

Statutory authority Federal administration  
outlays\1\

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-----  
-----  
Dependent care credit... Nonrefundable tax credit  
Internal Revenue Code... U.S. Department of  
NA..... \$2,450\2\

Treasury, Internal

Revenue Service.

Child care for AFDC Authorized entitlement.. Social  
Security Act..... DHHS, ACF\3\..... Open-ended,  
Federal (\4\)  
recipients.

match at Medicaid rate.

Transitional child care Authorized entitlement.. Social  
Security Act..... DHHS, ACF\3\..... Open-ended,  
Federal 588\4\  
assistance (TCC).

match at Medicaid rate.

At-risk child care..... Authorized entitlement.. Social  
Security Act..... DHHS, ACF\3\..... Funding  
ceiling, 308

Federal match at

Medicaid rate.

Child care and Discretionary Omnibus  
Budget DHHS, ACF\3\..... Funding  
ceiling, 100 732  
development block grant. authorization.  
Reconciliation Act of percent  
Federal

1990.

funding.

Child and adult care Authorized entitlement..  
National School Lunch U.S. Department of Open-  
ended, 100 percent 1,200\5\  
food program. Act of

1946. Agriculture, Food and Federal funding.

Nutrition Service.

Title XX social services Authorized entitlement.. Social Security Act..... HHS, ACF\3\..... Funding ceiling, 100 NA--some portion of block grant. percent Federal 2,800.

funding.

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Reimbursement rates

Program children	Provider requirements	Target population to providers	Eligible to providers
Dependent care credit under age 13	Centers only must meet applicable State and local standards.	Taxpayers who need NA dependent care in order to accept or maintain employment.	Children
Child care for AFDC under age 13 recipients. incapable of under supervision).	Must meet State and local standards.	AFDC recipients who need dependent care to accept or maintain employment, or to participate in	Children Cost up to \$200 per month (under age self-care or court month (2 or older).

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Dependent care credit under age 13 meet applicable State and local standards.

Child care for AFDC under age 13 recipients. incapable of under supervision). Must meet State and local standards. AFDC recipients who need dependent care to accept or maintain employment, or to participate in AFDC recipients who need dependent care to accept or maintain employment, or to participate in Children Cost up to \$200 per month (under age self-care or court month (2 or older).

Not more than the  
75th percentile of  
the local market

State-approved  
education/training.

rate.

Transitional child  
under age 13 Must meet  
care assistance  
State and local  
(TCC).  
standards.

Families that lose  
applicable Same as AFDC.  
AFDC eligibility due  
to employment

Children  
Same as AFDC.

(increase in income  
or hours worked).

At-risk child care...  
under age 13 Must meet  
State and local  
standards or, if not  
regulated and with  
the exception of  
relatives, be

Low-income families  
applicable Same as AFDC.  
not receiving AFDC  
who need child care  
in order to work,  
and are at risk of  
welfare eligibility  
if care not provided.

Children  
Same as AFDC.

registered.

Child care and  
under age 13 Must meet  
development block  
incapable of State and local  
grant.  
under standards or, if not  
supervision).  
registered

Families with incomes  
applicable No limit.  
at or below 75  
percent of State  
median income, with  
parents engaged in  
work or education/

Children  
(unless  
self-care or  
court

(including

training.  
 relatives). With the  
 exception of  
 relatives, must also  
 meet certain health  
 and safety standards.  
 Child and adult care NA..... Children  
 under age Must meet applicable Meal rates are  
 food program. 13; migrant  
 children State and local indexed to  
 16. standards. inflation, and some  
 rates vary by  
 family income.  
 Title XX social State discretion..... State  
 discretion..... Must meet applicable No limit.  
 services block grant.  
 State and local  
 standards.

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 \1\Source: Congressional Budget Office for programs, Joint  
 Committee on Taxation for tax expenditures.  
 \2\Projection for 1993. \3\Department of Health and  
 Human Services, Administration for Children and  
 Families. \4\Fiscal year 1993 outlays for AFDC and  
 transitional child care assistance combined.  
 \5\Obligations.

NA--Not applicable.

DEPENDENT CARE TAX CREDIT

Under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code, a

nonrefundable credit against income tax liability is available for up to 30 percent of a limited amount of employment-related dependent care expenses. Eligible employment-related expenses are limited to \$2,400, if there is one qualifying individual, or \$4,800, if there are two or more qualifying individuals. The credit may be claimed by an individual who maintains a household that includes one or more qualifying individuals. Generally, a qualifying individual is a dependent under the age of 13, a physically or mentally incapacitated dependent, or a physically or mentally incapacitated spouse. The costs of care must be incurred to enable a taxpayer (or taxpayer's spouse, if married) to work or look for work. Qualified expenses include the costs of household services.

The percentage used to calculate the credit depends on a taxpayer's adjusted gross income (AGI). A taxpayer whose AGI is \$10,000 or less is allowed a credit equal to 30 percent of qualified work-related expenses. The credit percentage is reduced by 1 percentage point for each additional \$2,000 in AGI above \$10,000. For taxpayers whose AGI is greater than \$28,000, the credit is equal to 20 percent of qualified expenses. The maximum amount of the credit is \$720 for one qualifying individual and \$1,440 for two or more qualifying individuals.

More detailed information on the dependent care tax credit is provided in section 16.

## CHILD CARE PROGRAMS UNDER TITLE IV-A OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Title IV-A of the Social Security Act, under which the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program is established, contains authorities for four different child care programs. Three of the programs fund child care services for low-income families, though each target a different low-income population. One program funds child care services for AFDC families who are working or participating in an approved work, education, or training program. A second program funds care for families for a limited period of time after they leave AFDC. A third program funds care for families who are ``at risk'' of becoming eligible for AFDC. The fourth program authorized under title IV-A is aimed at improving State child care licensing standards, enforcement of standards, and the training of child care providers. Each of the title IV-A child care programs is described briefly below.

### Child care for AFDC recipients

Under the AFDC program, the Federal Government requires States to ``guarantee'' child care to recipients of AFDC if the care is needed for individuals to accept employment or remain employed. Child care also must be guaranteed to AFDC recipients who are participating in a State-approved education and

training activity, including an AFDC job opportunities and basic skills (JOBS) training program.\7\ The AFDC child care program is funded by an open-ended entitlement. The Federal share of a State's child care payments is based on the Medicaid matching rate, which varies by State and is inversely related to a State's per capita income. The program is administered on the Federal level by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as part of the AFDC program.

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\7\Under the Family Support Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-485), all States were required to have a JOBS program in place by October 1, 1990. The centerpiece of a major welfare reform initiative, JOBS is intended to prevent long-term welfare dependency by providing needy families with education, training, and employment. All AFDC recipients not otherwise exempt by law are required to participate in JOBS. The parent of a child under age 6 may be required to participate only if child care is guaranteed and if participation is limited to no more than 20 hours per week. A parent of a child under age 3 is exempt from participation, unless required to participate at State option. More detailed information on the AFDC JOBS program is provided in section 7.

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State welfare agencies are responsible for

administering  
the program at the State level and must inform AFDC  
applicants  
and recipients of the availability of child care assistance  
and  
the types and locations of child care services. The State  
agencies can provide child care directly, arrange for care  
with  
providers through contracts or vouchers, provide cash or  
vouchers in advance to families, reimburse families, or use  
other arrangements. States can also choose to disregard  
certain  
child care expenses--up to \$175 per month per child age 2  
and  
over and up to \$200 per month per child under age 2--from  
the  
earned income of a family in determining the family's  
eligibility for AFDC benefits.

Reimbursement for child care costs must be at least  
equal  
to the lower of the actual cost of care or a statewide  
limit  
(which could be the child care disregard amount or a higher  
amount). Reimbursement cannot be more than the 75th  
percentile  
of the local market rate for the type of care being  
provided,  
as determined by each State.\8\ The child care must meet  
applicable standards of State and local law. In addition,  
the  
law authorizing the program requires States to ensure that  
center-based child care is subject to State and local  
health  
and safety requirements, including fire safety protections.  
States must also endeavor to develop guidelines for family  
day  
care services.

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\8\The 75th percentile does not mean 75 percent of the  
cost of

care. To determine the 75th percentile, child care rates are ranked from lowest to highest. Starting from the bottom of the list, the amount separating the 75 percent of the providers with the lowest rates from the 25 percent with highest rates is the 75th percentile.

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### Transitional child care (TCC) assistance

Under the AFDC program, the Federal Government requires States to ``guarantee'' child care to a family who loses AFDC eligibility due to increased hours of, or increased income from employment or loss of the income disregard due to the time limitations, if the care is necessary for an individual to accept or retain employment. To be eligible for transitional child care (TCC), families must have received AFDC in at least 3 of the 6 months immediately before the month in which they became ineligible for AFDC. The child care assistance under this program is limited to a period of 12 months after the last month for which the family received AFDC benefits. The program is operated under the same rules as those that apply to the child care program for eligible AFDC recipients, except that families must contribute to the cost of the care in accordance with a State-established sliding fee scale. It is also administered by ACF at the Federal level.

Concerns have been raised that families leaving AFDC because of increased earnings are not receiving transitional

child care assistance, even though they may be eligible for assistance and need it. A General Accounting Office report addressing this issue concluded that data are not readily available to determine the extent to which eligible families receive and retain transitional child care benefits.\9\ GAO found that data are not available from the States or DHHS on the number of families that meet all the TCC eligibility criteria. And many States did not have data on the number of families receiving TCC each month. Based on limited data from 20 States, GAO reported that the percentage of eligible families receiving TCC assistance ranged from 2 to 66 percent. According to the GAO report, no clear relationships were identified between utilization rates and State administrative policies.

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    \9\`Welfare to Work: Implementation and Evaluation of  
Transitional  
Benefits Need HHS Action,' by the General Accounting  
Office GAO/HRD-  
92-118 September 1992.  
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#### At-Risk Child Care program

The At-Risk Child Care program authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) entitles States to Federal matching funds for child care services for low-income families who are not receiving AFDC, need child care in order to work, and are ``at risk'' of becoming eligible for

welfare if child care were not provided. The program is permanently authorized as a ``capped entitlement'' at \$300 million annually. It is administered by ACF. States are entitled to matching funds for child care expenditures up to State allocation limits determined by a formula in the law. State allocations are based on the number of children under age 13 in a State compared to the total number of such children in the United States. If a State's grant award is less than its full allocation limit in one year, the difference can be applied to the State's allocation limit in the next year. Like the AFDC child care programs, the Federal share of a State's child care payments is based on the Medicaid matching rate, which varies by State.

The At-Risk program is similar to the AFDC child care programs with regard to the flexibility States are afforded in providing care. The requirements for reimbursement rates also are similar. Like the TCC program, families are required to make some contribution to the cost of care, based on a State-designed sliding fee scale. At-Risk child care must meet applicable standards of State and local law. In contrast to the other title IV-A child care programs, At-Risk child care providers not required to meet such standards (with the exception of those providing care solely to family members) must be registered by the State.

The At-Risk program is administered on the State level by the State welfare agency. Beginning in fiscal year 1993, States were required to report annually to the Federal Government on how they used program funds. Reports are to include

information

on the number of children served, the average cost of care, eligibility rules, child care licensing and regulatory requirements, and enforcement policies. The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services is required to report to Congress annually on the State reports.

As of fiscal year 1993, all States, except Louisiana, had been approved by HHS to operate At-Risk programs. One state-- Mississippi--did not operate a program in that year.

Table 12-11 provides data on Federal payments to States for AFDC child care and TCC for fiscal years 1991 through 1995. Table 12-12 provides State-specific information on child care options under the AFDC and TCC programs, based on State ``supportive services'' plans for the fiscal year 1993-1994 biennium. Table 12-13 provides data on Federal payments to States for At-Risk child care for fiscal years 1991 through 1995. Table 12-14 provides State-specific information on child care options under the At-Risk child care program, based on State ``supportive services'' plans for the fiscal year 1993-1994 biennium.

The most current State-by-State data on the number of JOBS participants who receive title IV-A child care subsidies are shown in table 12-15. The types of child care arrangements used by the JOBS participants' children is provided in table 12-16.

The number of families not in JOBS who receive title IV-A child care assistance is shown in table 12-17. The type of care used by AFDC families not in JOBS who receive title IV-A child

care assistance is shown in table 12-18. Current data on the number of children receiving TCC subsidies and the type of care arrangements used by their families are found in tables 12-19 and 12-20.

TABLE 12-11.--FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR AFDC CHILD CARE AND TRANSITIONAL CHILD CARE, FISCAL YEARS 1991-

95

[Fiscal year in

thousands]

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1994	1995	States		
1991	1992	1993\1\	(est.)\1\	(est.)
-----				
Alabama.....				
\$2,820	\$5,981	\$9,050	\$10,150	\$10,804
Alaska.....				
445	1,329	1,262	1,416	1,507
Arizona.....				
2,354	5,998	8,462	9,491	10,102
Arkansas.....				
4,348	1,940	1,268	1,422	1,513
California.....				
11,331	16,655	34,401	38,585	41,069
Colorado.....				
3,649	4,082	5,315	5,961	6,345
Connecticut.....				
5,301	6,563	7,061	7,920	8,430
Delaware.....				
1,300	1,787	3,016	3,383	3,600
District of Columbia.....				
2,799	4,284	1,855	2,081	2,215
Florida.....				

20,678	17,506	20,136	22,585	24,039
Georgia.....				
13,231	16,060	25,247	28,318	30,140
Guam.....				
9	22	4	4	5
Hawaii.....				
249	70	273	306	325
Idaho.....				
756	775	1,069	1,199	1,276
Illinois.....				
8,468	4,455	11,949	13,403	14,265
Indiana.....				
12,828	4,640	7,101	7,965	8,477
Iowa.....				
2,204	1,730	2,409	2,702	2,876
Kansas.....				
3,233	5,388	6,677	7,489	7,972
Kentucky.....				
5,027	9,188	10,450	11,721	12,475
Louisiana.....				
12,741	10,955	15,512	17,399	18,519
Maine.....				
1,354	361	1,083	1,215	1,293
Maryland.....				
9,509	10,027	13,912	15,604	16,609
Massachusetts.....				
24,889	24,933	23,991	26,909	28,641
Michigan.....				
14,467	15,727	13,597	15,251	16,233
Minnesota.....				
11,342	9,918	12,415	13,925	14,822
Mississippi.....				
574	2,577	3,230	3,623	3,857
Missouri.....				
1,196	8,624	14,348	16,093	17,129
Montana.....				
1,144	2,943	1,988	2,230	2,373

Nebraska.....				
5,152	5,630	7,455	8,362	8,900
Nevada.....				
1,057	435	1,032	1,158	1,232
New Hampshire.....				
1,621	2,013	2,495	2,799	2,979
New Jersey.....				
2,195	6,653	9,309	10,442	11,114
New Mexico.....				
2,026	1,745	3,994	4,479	4,768
New York.....				
29,289	36,303	57,988	65,041	69,227
North Carolina.....				
7,306	24,423	35,163	39,439	41,978
North Dakota.....				
1,554	1,725	1,709	1,917	2,040
Ohio.....				
9,394	18,407	34,071	38,214	40,674
Oklahoma.....				
7,983	18,925	22,950	25,742	27,399
Oregon.....				
6,260	5,392	8,768	9,835	10,468
Pennsylvania.....				
(100)	28,647	31,105	34,888	37,134
Puerto Rico.....				
223	2,901	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....				
1,821	2,154	4,310	4,834	5,145
South Carolina.....				
541	1,040	4,294	4,816	5,126
South Dakota.....				
983	13,457	1,759	1,973	2,100
Tennessee.....				
4,492	25,090	18,675	20,946	22,294
Texas.....				
20,803	6,544	33,737	37,840	40,275
Utah.....				

6,275	1,605	9,236	10,360	11,027
Vermont.....				
1,626	3	2,023	2,269	2,416
Virgin Islands.....				
11	11,164	11	13	14
Virginia.....				
4,320	15,439	8,328	9,341	9,942
Washington.....				
8,355	3,205	21,057	23,618	25,139
West Virginia.....				
2,169	16,742	4,548	5,101	5,430
Wisconsin.....				
8,242	2,300	12,390	13,897	14,791
Wyoming.....				
957		2,076	2,329	2,479

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Total.....				
320,744	415,000	595,568	668,000	711,000

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\1\Preliminary data.

Sources: DHHS, Administration for Children and Families;  
Office of Financial Management, Administration for  
Children and Families.

TABLE 12-12.--AFDC CHILD CARE AND  
TRANSITIONAL CHILD CARE (TCC)--SUMMARY OF STATE CHILD CARE  
OPTIONS

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Statewide limit;			
State	Method of providing AFDC		
Supplements dependent	Method of providing	Special	
needs care (if	Child care provided		
	child care\1\		

care disregard  
different)\2\  
-----  
-----

TCC\1\  
during gaps\3\  
-----  
-----

Alabama..... 2, 5, 6.....  
No..... 5, 6.....  
\$303..... 1 month.  
Alaska..... 2, 6.....  
No..... 5, 6.....  
\$812..... 1 month.  
Arizona..... 2, 6.....  
No..... 5, 6.....  
\$455.40/\$391.00..... 2 weeks/1 month.  
Arkansas..... 2, 5, 6.....  
Yes..... 5, 6.....  
\$300/\$250..... 1 month.  
California..... 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.....  
No..... 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.....  
\$1,071.68/\$876.83; 2 weeks/1 month.  
  
\$1,404.87/\$1,149.62.  
Colorado..... 2, 6, 7.....  
Yes..... 5, 6, 7..... \$525;  
\$1,050..... 2 weeks/1 month.  
Connecticut..... 2, 3, 5, 7.....  
No..... 3, 7..... \$325;  
\$435..... 2 weeks/1 month.  
Delaware..... 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.....  
No..... 4, 5, 6, 7.....  
\$312.00/\$297.60; Up to one month.  
  
\$327.60/\$312.48.  
District of Columbia.... 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....  
No..... 3, 4, 5, 6.....  
\$635.50/\$558.00..... 1 month.  
Florida..... 2, 4, 5, 6.....  
Yes..... 4, 5, 6.....  
\$364.50..... 2 weeks/ 1 month.  
Georgia..... 2, 5, 6.....  
No..... 5, 6.....

\$324.75/\$281.45..... 2 weeks.  
 Guam..... 2, 5, 6.....  
 Yes..... 5.....  
 \$250/\$230..... 1 month.  
 Hawaii..... 6.....  
 No..... 5, 7.....  
 \$325..... 2 weeks/1month.  
 Idaho..... 2, 5, 6.....  
 No..... 5.....  
 \$407/\$330; \$440..... 1 month.  
 Illinois..... 1, 2, 3, 5.....  
 Yes..... 6, 7.....  
 \$900.55..... 2 weeks/1 month.  
 Indiana..... 2, 5, 6.....  
 No..... 5, 6.....  
 \$200/\$175..... 1 month.  
 Iowa..... 2, 7.....  
 No..... 7.....  
 \$1,635/\$1,480; \$1,790/ 1 month.

\$1,635.  
 Kansas..... 2, 5, 6.....  
 NA..... 5, 6.....  
 \$609/\$452; \$984/863.... 2 weeks/1 month.  
 Kentucky..... 2, 5, 6, 7.....  
 No..... 5, 6, 7.....  
 \$496..... 2 weeks/1 month.  
 Louisiana..... 2, 3, 5, 6.....  
 No..... 3, 5.....  
 \$238.30/\$216.50..... 2 weeks/1 month.  
 Maine..... 2, 5, 6.....  
 No..... 5, 6.....  
 \$551..... 2 weeks/1 month.  
 Maryland..... 2, 4, 5, 6.....  
 Yes..... 4, 6.....  
 \$662.42/\$347.98; \$387.. 2 weeks/1 month.  
 Massachusetts..... 2, 4, 6, 7.....  
 No..... 4, 6, 7.....  
 \$1,294.92..... No.  
 Michigan..... 2, 3, 4, 5.....  
 No..... 3.....

\$1,050.....	1 month.	
Minnesota.....	2, 5, 6.....	
Yes.....	5, 6.....	
\$630/\$464; \$4,300.....	No.	
Mississippi.....	4, 5, 6.....	
No.....	4, 5, 6.....	
\$253/\$230; \$253.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
Missouri.....	2, 5, 6.....	
No.....	5, 6.....	
\$310.00/\$271.25.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
Montana.....	2, 6.....	
No.....	6.....	
\$299.00/\$258.75;	2 weeks.	
\$279.45.		
Nebraska.....	2, 5, 6.....	
Yes.....	5, 6.....	
\$1,150/\$970; \$3,000....	1 month.	
Nevada.....	2, 5.....	
No.....	5.....	
\$420/\$398.....	No.	
New Hampshire.....	2, 3, 5, 6.....	
No.....	3, 5, 6.....	
\$462.....	2 weeks.	
New Jersey.....	2, 4.....	
Yes.....	4.....	
\$707/\$583.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
New Mexico.....	5.....	
No.....	5.....	
\$330.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
New York.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....	
No.....	1, 3, 5, 6.....	
\$883.32.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
North Carolina.....	1, 2, 3, 5, 6.....	
No.....	1, 3, 4, 5, 6.....	\$411;
\$1,754.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
North Dakota.....	1, 2, 3, 5, 6.....	
No.....	1, 5, 6.....	
\$200/\$175.....	2 weeks/1month.	
Ohio.....	2, 6.....	
No.....	6.....	

\$894.40.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
Oklahoma.....	2, 4, 6.....	
No.....	6.....	
\$372/\$341; \$775.....	2 weeks/1month.	
Oregon.....	2, 4, 6.....	
No.....	4.....	
\$450.....	1 month.	
Pennsylvania.....	2, 3, 5, 6, 7.....	
No.....	5, 7.....	
\$813.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
Puerto Rico.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....	
Yes.....	4, 6.....	
\$200/\$175; \$250.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
Rhode Island.....	2, 6.....	
No.....	6.....	
\$415.97/\$285.98.....	No.	
South Carolina.....	2, 6.....	
No.....	6.....	
\$425.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
South Dakota.....	2, 3.....	
No.....	3, 5.....	
\$200/\$175.....	No.	
Tennessee.....	2, 4.....	
No.....	4, 5.....	
\$358.80/\$312.00.....	1 month.	
Texas.....	2, 5, 6.....	
No.....	5, 6.....	\$482;
\$916.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
Utah.....	2, 6.....	
No.....	5, 6.....	
\$410.70/\$296.70.....	No.	
Vermont.....	2, 5, 6.....	
No.....	5, 6.....	
\$603.75.....	2 weeks/1 month.	
Virgin Islands.....	1, 2, 4.....	
Yes.....	1, 5.....	\$200;
\$300.....	1 month.	
Virginia.....	2, 5, 6.....	
No.....	5, 6.....	
\$667/\$628.....	No.	
Washington.....	2, 7.....	

No.....	7.....
\$516.35; \$1,206.15.....	2 weeks/1 month.
West Virginia.....	2, 7.....
No.....	7.....
\$300/\$253; \$300.....	2 weeks/1 month.
Wisconsin.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.....
Yes.....	4.....
\$600/\$500.....	2 weeks/1 month.
Wyoming.....	2, 6.....
Yes.....	6.....
\$350.....	Up to 1 week.

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\1\Key to the code: 1=Direct; 2=Dependent care disregard;  
3=Cash in advance; 4=Voucher in advance; 5=Cash  
reimbursement; 6=Purchase of service; 7=Other.  
\2\When 2 amounts are shown separated by a slash (/), the  
1st amount is the statewide limit for children under 2. The  
2nd amount is the statewide limit  
for children over 2. Statewide limits for handicapped/  
special needs children follow a semicolon (;) when  
different limits apply.  
\3\At State option, child care provided: for up to two (2)  
weeks while participant is waiting to enter either approved  
education, training, or JOBS; OR  
for up to one (1) month if JOBS component activity is  
scheduled to begin within that period or to reserve child  
care arrangements which would  
otherwise be lost.

Source: Child Care Policy Branch, Division of JOBS Program.  
Based on biennial Supportive Services Plans filed in ACF  
Central Office as of 11/01/93.

TABLE 12-13.--FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR AT-  
RISK CHILD CARE, FISCAL YEARS 1991-95  
[In  
thousands]

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-----				
1993	1994			
		State		
1991	1992	actual\1\	estimates\1\	1995
actual	actual			estimates
-----				
Alabama.....				
\$4,935	\$4,934	\$4,692	\$4,625	\$4,626
Alaska.....				
808	1,211	825	903	854
American Samoa.....				
0		0	145	72
Arizona.....				
1,151	9,210	4,624	4,709	4,709
Arkansas.....				
0	4,519	2,657	3,627	2,701
California.....				
36,592	73,183	25,170	56,449	38,533
Colorado.....				
0	8,103	4,320	4,062	4,062
Connecticut.....				
3,455	3,455	3,485	4,574	4,574
Delaware.....				
777	776	770	772	771
District of Columbia.....				
677	677	648	537	537
Florida.....				
13,231	13,230	13,632	13,904	13,904
Georgia.....				
8,110	8,110	7,986	10,960	7,941
Guam.....				
0		0	399	198
Hawaii.....				
0	1,361	929	1,705	1,318
Idaho.....				
1,392	2,088	879	1,439	1,383

Illinois.....				
6,833	13,666	16,007	13,426	13,426
Indiana.....				
6,538	6,537	6,538	9,800	6,332
Iowa.....				
3,226	3,225	3,226	3,177	3,177
Kansas.....				
3,070	3,070	3,052	2,999	2,999
Kentucky.....				
4,294	4,294	4,551	4,109	4,109
Louisiana.....				
0	5,903	0	10,927	5,408
Maine.....				
1,367	1,367	809	1,335	1,335
Maryland.....				
5,363	5,363	5,539	5,562	5,562
Massachusetts.....				
6,122	6,121	6,287	6,240	6,240
Michigan.....				
0	.....	7,500	14,728	11,037
Minnesota.....				
5,245	5,245	5,427	5,359	5,359
Mississippi.....				
0	.....	0	6,504	3,209
Missouri.....				
5,966	5,966	6,022	5,926	5,926
Montana.....				
0	843	568	1,825	973
Nebraska.....				
1,951	1,951	1,958	1,929	1,929
Nevada.....				
0	3,262	1,589	1,534	1,534
New Hampshire.....				
1,280	1,280	1,290	1,261	1,261
New Jersey.....				
8,290	8,290	8,000	8,272	8,272
New Mexico.....				

0	3,401	2,580	2,072	2,072
New York.....				
19,931	19,930	19,699	21,047	19,647
North Carolina.....				
7,333	7,333	9,681	7,274	7,274
North Dakota.....				
839	838	1,007	748	748
Ohio.....				
12,734	12,733	12,598	12,334	12,334
Oklahoma.....				
3,909	3,656	3,762	3,734	3,734
Oregon.....				
3,194	5,029	3,354	3,352	3,352
Pennsylvania.....				
0	25,616	12,681	12,502	12,502
Puerto Rico.....				
0		0	10,495	5,201
Rhode Island.....				
1,057	1,056	1,046	1,041	1,041
South Carolina.....				
4,294	4,294	4,174	4,797	4,124
South Dakota.....				
914	913	431	1,419	891
Tennessee.....				
0		575	10,786	5,401
Texas.....				
8,923	37,103	26,480	22,556	22,556
Utah.....				
2,995	2,995	2,732	2,826	2,826
Vermont.....				
646	646	650	637	637
Virgin Islands.....				
0		0	362	180
Virginia.....				
6,768	6,767	6,963	7,128	6,950
Washington.....				
5,649	8,941	5,997	6,038	6,038

West Virginia.....	0	2,001	1,762	1,802	1,802
Wisconsin.....	5,755	5,754	5,892	5,829	5,829
Wyoming.....	634	1,267	770	719	593
-----					
Total.....	216,248	357,535	271,816	352,338	300,000
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\1\Preliminary data. Numbers for 1994 assume States receive payment for full entitlement amount (1994 entitlement plus carry-over from 1993 entitlement).

Source: DHHS, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Financial Management.

TABLE 12-14.--AT-RISK CHILD CARE--SUMMARY OF STATE CHILD CARE OPTIONS

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Statewide limit; Special Registration required	State needs care (if provided different)\2\ gaps\3\	Rules for counting Method of providing at-income for sliding fee for unlicensed providers	Child care during
		risk child care\1\ scale	

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Alabama.....	1, 3, 4, 5.....	TCC rules.....	2
\$303.....	Yes.		
Alaska.....	2, 4.....		

\$812.....	Different.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Arizona.....	5.....	
\$455.40/\$391.00.....	Different.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Arkansas.....	5.....	
\$300/\$250.....	Different.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
California.....	2, 3, 4, 5.....	
\$1,071.68/\$876.83;	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
\$1,404.87/\$1,149.62.		
Colorado.....	4.....	\$525;
\$1,050.....	AFDC rules.....	2 weeks/1
month.....	Yes.	
Connecticut.....	5.....	\$325;
\$435.....	Different.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Delaware.....	3, 4, 5.....	
\$312.00/\$297.60; \$531/	AFDC rules.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
		\$483.
District of Columbia....	5.....	
\$635.50/\$558.00; \$50/day	TCC rules.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
Florida.....	3, 4, 5.....	
\$364.50.....	TCC rules.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
Georgia.....	5.....	
\$324.75/\$281.45; \$350.73/	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
\$303.10.		
Hawaii.....	2, 3, 5.....	
\$325.....	Different.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Idaho.....	3.....	
\$407/\$330; \$440.....	Different.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Illinois.....	4.....	

\$900.55.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Indiana.....	2, 3, 5.....	
\$625.....	Different.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
Iowa.....	5.....	
\$1,635/\$1,480; \$5/day	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
		over
LMR.		
Kansas.....	3, 5.....	
\$609/\$452; \$690.90/	Different.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
\$664.65.		
Kentucky.....	5.....	
\$496.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	AFDC-defined relatives	
are exempt.		
Louisiana.....	No At-Risk Program.....	
Maine.....	3, 4, 5.....	No
statewide limit.....	Different.....	2 weeks/1
month.....	Yes.	
Maryland.....	4, 5.....	
\$662.42/\$347.98; \$387...	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Massachusetts.....	4, 5.....	
\$1,294.92.....	TCC rules.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
Michigan.....	5.....	
\$1,050.....	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Minnesota.....	5.....	
\$630/\$464; \$4,300.....	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Mississippi.....	No At-Risk Program.....	
Missouri.....	3, 4, 5.....	
\$542.50/\$474.30.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	AFDC-defined relatives	

are exempt.

Montana.....	3, 4.....	
\$299.00/\$258.75; \$279.45	AFDC rules.....	2
weeks.....	Yes.	
Nebraska.....	3, 4, 5, 6.....	
\$1,150/\$970; \$3,000.....	Different.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
Nevada.....	3, 4, 5.....	No
statewide limit.....	Different.....	2 weeks/1
month.....	Yes.	
New Hampshire.....	2, 3, 4.....	
\$462.....	TCC rules.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
New Jersey.....	1, 3, 4, 5.....	
\$707/\$583.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
New Mexico.....	5.....	
\$330.....	TCC rules.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
New York.....	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....	
\$883.32.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
North Carolina.....	5.....	\$411;
\$1,754.....	TCC rules.....	2 weeks/1
month.....	Yes.	
North Dakota.....	3, 4.....	
\$345/\$240.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Grandparents, aunts/	

uncles are exempt.

Ohio.....	4, 5.....	
\$894.40.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Oklahoma.....	5.....	
\$372/\$341; \$775.....	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Oregon.....	5.....	
\$450.....	TCC rules.....	Up to 5
days in a one	Yes.	

month period.

Pennsylvania.....	4, 5.....	
No state wide limit.....	Different.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
Rhode Island.....	5.....	
\$415.97/\$285.98.....	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
South Carolina.....	4.....	
\$425.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
South Dakota.....	5.....	\$250;
\$400.....	Different.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Tennessee.....	2, 3, 4, 5.....	
\$358.80/\$312.00.....	TCC rules.....	1
month.....	Yes.	
Texas.....	3, 4, 5, 6.....	\$482;
\$916.....	TCC rules.....	2 weeks/1
month.....	Yes.	
Utah.....	2, 3, 4, 5.....	
\$410.70/\$296.70.....	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Vermont.....	5.....	
\$603.75.....	TCC rules.....	
No.....	Yes.	
Virginia.....	3, 4, 5.....	
\$667/\$628.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Washington.....	5.....	
\$516.35/\$342.93;	Different.....	
No.....	Yes.	
\$1,206.15.		
West Virginia.....	5.....	
\$300/\$253; \$300.....	TCC rules.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Wisconsin.....	2, 3, 5.....	
\$600/\$500.....	Different.....	2
weeks/1 month.....	Yes.	
Wyoming.....	5.....	
\$350.....	TCC rules.....	Up to

one week..... Yes.

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\1\Key to the code: 1=Direct; 2=Cash/voucher in advance;  
3=Cash reimbursement; 4=Purchase of service; 5=Certificate;  
6=Other.

\2\When 2 amounts are shown separated by a slash (/), the  
first amount is the statewide limit for children under 2.  
The second amount is the statewide

limit for children over 2. Statewide limits for  
handicapped/special needs children are followed by a  
semicolon (;) when different limits apply.

\3\At State option, child care provided: for up to two (2)  
weeks while participant is waiting to enter either approved  
education, training, or JOBS; OR

for up to one (1) month if JOBS component activity is  
scheduled to begin within that period or to reserve child  
care arrangements which would  
otherwise be lost.

Source: Child Care Policy Branch, Division of JOBS Program.  
Based on biennial Supportive Services Plans filed in ACF  
Central Office as of 11/01/93.

TABLE 12-15.--JOBS PARTICIPANTS RECEIVING TITLE IV-A PAID  
CHILD CARE, BY AFDC PROGRAM STATUS AND BY STATE--

FISCAL YEAR

1992

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JOBS participants by  
AFDC Program (case) status, average monthly number

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State		Total	
Not	Receiving	AFDC	Receiving
Receiving	Eligible	receiving	

basic	AFDC-UP	for AFDC-UP	participants AFDC	AFDC- applicant
Alabama.....			40	
40	0	0	0	0
Alaska.....			330	
291	39	0	0	0
Arizona.....			676	
268	404	2	2	0
Arkansas.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
California.....			11,287	
10,679	441	0	0	167
Colorado.....			1,110	
1,033	6	1	69	1
Connecticut.....			8	
8	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....			121	
0	0	0	0	121
District of Columbia.....			486	
483	3	0	0	0
Florida.....			3,670	
3,317	8	7	237	101
Georgia.....			2,753	
2,475	6	5	173	94
Guam.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
Hawaii.....			84	
81	3	0	0	0
Idaho.....			316	
311	3	0	2	0
Illinois.....			2,837	
2,761	1	75	0	0
Indiana.....			2,061	
1,949	46	0	9	57
Iowa.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
Kansas.....			1,126	
886	57	0	128	55
Kentucky.....			3,650	

0	102	1	29	3,518
Louisiana.....			1,491	
1,483	1	0	7	0
Maine.....			540	
508	28	0	6	0
Maryland.....			1,806	
1,516	34	5	50	201
Massachusetts.....			3,517	
3,319	19	0	158	21
Michigan.....			9,500	
8,701	217	0	109	473
Minnesota.....			884	
0	0	0	884	0
Mississippi.....			546	
525	3	0	0	18
Missouri.....			1,812	
1,778	34	0	0	0
Montana.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
Nebraska.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
Nevada.....			343	
332	0	0	11	0
New Hampshire.....			117	
112	5	0	0	0
New Jersey.....			4,518	
4,350	45	0	123	0
New Mexico.....			1,142	
1,090	31	0	21	0
New York.....			13,594	
13,316	278	0	0	0
North Carolina.....			3,515	
3,400	77	0	38	0
North Dakota.....			1,022	
948	74	0	0	0
Ohio.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
Oklahoma.....			4,088	
4,075	13	0	0	0
Oregon.....			1,822	
1,704	103	0	0	15

Pennsylvania.....			7,209	
7,180	29	0	0	0
Puerto Rico.....			573	
566	0	0	7	0
Rhode Island.....			1,810	
1,778	0	0	7	25
South Carolina.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
South Dakota.....			363	
352	0	0	11	0
Tennessee.....			1,639	
1,503	47	0	89	0
Texas.....			2,134	
2,057	32	0	45	0
Utah.....			2,467	
2,442	8	0	0	17
Vermont.....			447	
436	9	0	2	0
Virgin Islands.....			28	
26	0	0	0	2
Virginia.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
Washington.....			2,423	
2,141	271	0	0	11
West Virginia.....			(\1\)	
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
Wisconsin.....			2,613	
2,149	403	0	61	0
Wyoming.....			35	
35	0	0	0	0

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U.S. total.....			102,513	
92,362	2,880	96	2,278	4,897

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\1\Data not reported by the State.

Source: DHHS, Administration for Children and Families.



10	1	62.8	14.0		
Arizona.....					1,159
814	8	66	2	0	194
75	0	70.2	23.2		
Arkansas.....					(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		
California.....					18,284
4,220	1,460	8,217	897	353	1,405
1,519	213	23.1	17.8		
Colorado.....					1,761
1,126	239	54	41	0	190
111	0	63.9	17.1		
Connecticut.....					8
0	0	0	0	0	4
0	4	0.0	50.0		
Delaware.....					194
131	1	61	1	0	0
0	0	67.5	0.0		
District of Columbia.....					687
483	0	29	0	0	113
62	0	70.3	25.5		
Florida.....					5,998
5,448	0	274	85	0	66
65	60	90.8	2.2		
Georgia.....					4,328
2,571	0	280	234	0	0
1,243	0	59.4	28.7		
Guam.....					(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		
Hawaii.....					109
33	0	22	0	3	49
2	0	30.3	49.5		
Idaho.....					509
220	43	129	0	1	91
0	25	43.2	18.1		
Illinois.....					4,565
949	28	1,085	964	0	1,021
518	0	20.8	33.7		
Indiana.....					3,508

860	197	739	188	11	992
494	27	24.5	42.7		
Iowa.....					(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		
Kansas.....					1,865
993	333	218	135	37	94
55	0	53.2	10.0		
Kentucky.....					5,720
1,928	0	1,108	1,006	0	0
645	1,033	33.7	11.3		
Louisiana.....					2,386
1,672	0	34	117	0	45
423	95	70.1	19.6		
Maine.....					831
149	151	230	93	4	126
64	14	17.9	23.3		
Maryland.....					3,085
976	131	470	298	0	639
567	4	31.6	39.1		
Massachusetts.....					4,851
2,364	397	1,755	0	0	19
316	0	48.7	6.9		
Michigan.....					15,029
2,476	919	5,042	2,800	575	1,868
1,077	272	16.5	23.4		
Minnesota.....					1,422
727	294	174	0	72	50
105	0	51.1	16.0		
Mississippi.....					969
470	38	59	17	32	223
128	2	48.5	39.5		
Missouri.....					2,984
1,260	0	935	77	0	581
131	0	42.2	23.9		
Montana.....					(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		
Nebraska.....					(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		

Nevada.....						586
148	1	15	132	0		50
240	0	25.3	49.5			
New Hampshire.....						175
85	33	0	23	8		0
16	10	48.6	13.7			
New Jersey.....						7,034
2,836	29	3,657	489	12		11
0	0	40.3	0.3			
New Mexico.....						1,950
493	313	0	619	0		359
166	0	25.3	26.9			
New York.....						20,777
4,314	476	10,380	1,647	0		2,857
1,036	67	20.8	18.7			
North Carolina.....						5,299
3,253	4	594	149	0		701
510	88	61.4	22.9			
North Dakota.....						1,466
241	136	696	85	0		236
72	0	16.4	21.0			
Ohio.....						(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)			
Oklahoma.....						7,079
6,337	0	710	15	0		17
0	0	89.5	0.2			
Oregon.....						2,810
0	495	1,597	0	19		685
0	14	0.0	25.1			
Pennsylvania.....						11,201
5,204	3,415	14	1,004	938		0
423	203	46.5	12.2			
Puerto Rico.....						831
22	223	95	6	259		119
101	6	2.6	57.6			
Rhode Island.....						2,711
1,392	173	114	243	150		466
149	24	51.3	28.2			
South Carolina.....						(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		(\1\)

(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
South Dakota.....					535
213	0	236	33	0	28
22	3	39.8	9.3		
Tennessee.....					2,629
1,573	284	91	77	273	95
222	14	59.8	22.4		
Texas.....					3,628
2,699	0	37	0	0	0
8	884	74.4	0.2		
Utah.....					4,108
2,580	415	1,051	62	0	0
0	0	62.8	0.0		
Vermont.....					725
141	233	0	45	173	0
133	0	19.4	42.2		
Virgin Islands.....					62
2	0	19	0	0	5
36	0	3.2	66.1		
Virginia.....					(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		
Washington.....					3,554
1,566	705	0	510	109	250
414	0	44.1	21.8		
West Virginia.....					(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)
(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)	(\1\)		
Wisconsin.....					4,138
2,134	0	861	248	0	366
264	265	51.6	15.2		
Wyoming.....					35
13	0	0	0	0	0
0	22	37.1	0.0		

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U.S. total..... 162,128  
65,457 11,218 41,199 12,372 3,035 14,075  
11,422 3,350 40.4 17.6  
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 \1>Data not reported by the State.

Source: DHHS, Administration for Children and Families.

TABLE 12-17.--NON-JOBS FAMILIES\5\ RECEIVING IV-A PAID CHILD CARE, WITH AND WITHOUT EARNED INCOME, BY AFDC PROGRAM STATUS AND BY STATE--FISCAL YEAR 1992

		[Average monthly number]		
		Families with earnings and Families without earnings and		
State	Total\1\	Receiving		
Receiving	families	AFDC-	Receiving	Receiving
Applying	AFDC-	basic	basic	Applying
for AFDC	basic	AFDC-UP	AFDC-UP	AFDC-UP
In				for AFDC
transition				
Alabama\2\.....	1,072	0	0	0
(\3\)	1,072	0	0	(\3\)
Alaska.....	115	8	2	2
(\3\)	73	32	2	(\3\)
Arizona.....	2,253	1,257	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)	940	56	(\4\)	(\4\)
Arkansas.....	2,519	1,945	(\3\)	3
(\3\)	345	227	(\3\)	(\3\)
California.....	1,595	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)	1,595	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
Colorado.....	314	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)	314	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
Connecticut.....	1,167	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)

(\3\)	680	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\3\)
Delaware.....		375	250	0
(\3\)	126	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
District of Columbia		147	71	0
0	76	0	0	0
Florida.....		4,391	1,932	12
(\3\)	2,447	0	0	(\3\)
Georgia.....		4,794	2,235	2
(\3\)	801	1,745	13	(\3\)
Guam.....		5	0	0
0	5	0	0	0
Hawaii.....		232	187	3
0	42	0	0	0
Idaho.....		437	262	1
(\3\)	142	32	0	(\3\)
Illinois.....		1,552	42	1
(\3\)	1,353	143	13	(\3\)
Indiana.....		1,896	53	1
(\3\)	607	1,213	22	(\3\)
Iowa.....		826	587	7
0	232	0	0	0
Kansas.....		(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)	(\4\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
Kentucky.....		680	10	0
(\3\)	623	45	2	(\3\)
Louisiana.....		1,185	7	(\3\)
(\3\)	1,175	3	(\3\)	(\3\)
Maine.....		130	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)	130	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Maryland.....		3,193	924	(\4\)
(\3\)	357	1,912	(\4\)	(\3\)
Massachusetts.....		2,620	901	46
65	1,608	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Michigan.....		8,070	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)	632	7,060	378	(\4\)
Minnesota.....		1,172	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\3\)	1,017	145	10	(\3\)
Mississippi.....		134	0	0
(\3\)	133	1	0	(\3\)
Missouri.....		2,191	132	2
(\3\)	1,078	972	6	(\3\)

Montana.....	160	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\3\)	160	0	(\3\)
Nebraska.....	2,825	710	42
1	522	1,492	57
1			1
Nevada.....	161	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\3\)	161	0	(\3\)
New Hampshire.....	780	122	33
(\3\)	215	395	14
(\3\)			(\3\)
New Jersey.....	4,396	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\4\)			(\4\)
New Mexico.....	555	(\4\)	(\4\)
(\3\)	261	290	4
(\3\)			(\3\)
New York.....	4,669	3,355	29
(\3\)	1,285	(\3\)	(\3\)
(\3\)			(\3\)
North Carolina.....	6,428	5,028	13
(\3\)	1,386	0	(\3\)
(\3\)			0
North Dakota.....	398	170	2
(\3\)	214	12	0
(\3\)			(\3\)
Ohio.....	3,026	553	54
(\3\)	1,353	1,010	56
(\3\)			(\3\)
Oklahoma.....	1,886	581	0
7	555	561	38
7			143
Oregon.....	2,730	1,197	19
7	1,450	8	0
7			50
Pennsylvania.....	5,488	2,888	548
(\3\)	3,762	(\3\)	(\3\)
(\3\)			(\3\)
Puerto Rico.....	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
(\3\)			(\3\)
Rhode Island.....	346	233	0
0	113	0	0
0			0
South Carolina.....	1,009	853	2
(\3\)	154	0	0
(\3\)			(\3\)
South Dakota.....	788	254	0
(\3\)	312	223	0
(\3\)			(\3\)
Tennessee.....	3,574	1,369	4
(\3\)	1,608	591	2
(\3\)			(\3\)
Texas.....	5,848	1,808	11
(\3\)	3,988	40	1
(\3\)			(\3\)
Utah.....	1,056	116	24
11	906	(\4\)	(\4\)
11			(\4\)
Vermont.....	990	349	6

0	65	539	24	6	
Virgin Islands.....			23	18	0
0	6	0	0	0	
Virginia.....		2,484		346	1
(\3\)	995	1,139		4	(\3\)
Washington.....		2,442		2,171	81
0	189	0	0	0	
West Virginia.....		732		266	17
(\3\)	175	258		16	(\3\)
Wisconsin.....		5,863		3,349	400
0	1,037	965	113	0	
Wyoming.....		1,180		802	84
(\3\)	64	230		5	(\3\)

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	U.S. totals.....	102,908	37,341	1,450	
91	38,539	21,339	780	200	

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\1\`Total Families'' may not equal the sum of the categories due to incomplete, inconsistent, or duplicated State reporting.

\2\Children-level data are used as a proxy for one or more categories or for ``Total Families.''

\3\The State indicates that the data are not applicable.

\4\Data are applicable to the State, but not reported.

\5\Data are reported for AFDC recipients who are employed or participating in a non-JOBS education and training program, Tribal JOBS participants, and families receiving transitional child care.

Source: DHHS/Administration for Children and Families.

TABLE 12-18.--NON-JOBS AFDC FAMILIES\5\ RECEIVING IV-A PAID CHILD CARE, BY TYPE OF CARE ARRANGEMENT AND BY STATE--FISCAL

YEAR 1992

data]

[Preliminary



1,944	10	16	16	76	1,826
Georgia.....					
3,994	270	462	280	211	2,771
Guam.....					
0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii.....					
190	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Idaho.....					
295	9	37	16	106	134
Illinois.....					
199	7	14	21	50	107
Indiana.....					
1,289	152	307	68	372	466
Iowa.....					
1,426	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Kansas.....					
(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Kentucky.....					
57	5	14	14	22	22
Louisiana.....					
10	1	2	(\3\)	5	2
Maine.....					
(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Maryland.....					
2,836	0	0	0	1,370	1,467
Massachusetts.....					
1,012	81	104	388	441	0
Michigan.....					
7,438	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Minnesota.....					
164	10	22	16	77	39
Mississippi.....					
1	0	1	0	0	0
Missouri.....					
1,113	26	85	55	405	603
Montana.....					
(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Nebraska.....					
2,303	85	41	101	1,094	1,089
Nevada.....					
(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)

New Hampshire.....	565	30	61	48	110	198
New Jersey.....	3,254	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
New Mexico.....	306	15	65	78	43	106
New York.....	3,384	72	282	168	2,155	708
North Carolina.....	5,041	322	734	175	627	3,184
North Dakota.....	184	39	91	21	38	7
Ohio.....	1,673	0	125	0	799	750
Oklahoma.....	1,330	1	4	8	142	1,177
Oregon.....	1,280	213	251	156	636	333
Pennsylvania.....	3,436	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Puerto Rico.....	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
Rhode Island.....	233	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
South Carolina.....	933	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
South Dakota.....	476	39	67	39	222	132
Tennessee.....	1,966	50	120	32	241	1,522
Texas.....	44	1	5	(\3\)	1	38
Utah.....	151	(\2\)	(\2\)	1	45	103
Vermont.....	925	91	121	100	364	247
Virgin Islands.....	18	0	1	0	4	13
Virginia.....	1,490	71	60	62	576	720
Washington.....						

2,378	354	249	430	524	822
West Virginia.....					
557	28	150	0	145	235
Wisconsin.....					
4,827	196	533	150	1,973	1,975
Wyoming.....					
1,121	43	151	27	423	476

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U.S. totals.....					
64,169	2,256	4,289	2,491	13,682	24,496

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- \1\`Total Families'' may not equal the sum of the categories due to incomplete, inconsistent, or duplicative State reporting.
- \2\The State does not define ``Type of Care Arrangements'' according to Federal reporting requirements.
- \3\The State indicates that the data are not applicable.
- \4\Data are applicable to the State, but not reported.
- \5\Data are reported for AFDC recipients who are employed or participating in a non-JOBS education and training program, and Tribal JOBS participants.

Source: DHHS, Administration for Children and Families.

TABLE 12-19.--CHILDREN RECEIVING TRANSITIONAL CHILD CARE, BY QUARTER AND BY STATE--FISCAL YEAR 1992, PRELIMINARY DATA  
[Average monthly number]

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October	January		July 1992	
1991 to	1992 to	April	to	Fiscal
December	March	State		
		1992 to	September	year 1992

1991	1992	June 1992	1992	
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Alabama.....				
1,020	950	1,073	1,245	1,072
Alaska.....				
115	107	104	82	102
Arizona.....				
1,427	1,505	1,743	1,887	1,641
Arkansas.....				
329	342	610	471	438
California.....				
2,053	2,130	2,204	2,442	2,207
Colorado.....				
586	586	586	586	586
Connecticut.....				
792	772	803	900	817
Delaware.....				
162	201	226	227	204
District of Columbia\1\.....				
82	68	65	88	76
Florida.....				
4,367	3,930	3,626	3,884	3,952
Georgia.....				
1,160	1,283	1,346	1,606	1,349
Guam.....				
9	8	8	3	7
Hawaii.....				
65	52	41	47	51
Idaho.....				
195	197	230	256	220
Illinois.....				
1,771	2,172	2,504	2,785	2,308
Indiana.....				
673	884	1,194	1,235	997
Iowa.....				
344	339	364	362	352
Kansas.....				
1,572	1,610	1,707	1,096	1,496
Kentucky.....				

860	919	951	920	913
Louisiana.....				
1,688	1,763	1,814	2,129	1,849
Maine.....				
145	173	221	273	203
Maryland.....				
\1\302	579	633	704	\2\656
Massachusetts.....				
1,627	2,107	3,744	2,267	2,436
Michigan\1\.....				
654	711	748	415	632
Minnesota.....				
1,488	1,477	1,567	1,815	1,587
Mississippi.....				
219	213	226	215	218
Missouri.....				
1,429	1,581	1,876	2,215	1,776
Montana.....				
305	305	334	348	323
Nebraska\1\.....				
525	530	518	515	522
Nevada.....				
316	414	335	303	342
New Hampshire.....				
287	302	337	407	333
New Jersey.....				
1,704	1,768	2,972	1,811	2,064
New Mexico.....				
\1\220	439	455	747	\2\547
New York.....				
1,513	1,731	1,869	2,128	1,808
North Carolina.....				
2,123	2,538	2,914	3,242	2,704
North Dakota.....				
277	276	268	275	274
Ohio.....				
1,827	1,961	2,305	2,707	2,200
Oklahoma.....				
840	872	978	998	922
Oregon.....				
2,309	2,372	2,560	2,993	2,559

Pennsylvania.....	(\4\)	(\4\)	6,041	6,496	6,269
Puerto Rico.....	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
Rhode Island.....	177	170	162	(\4\)	170
South Carolina.....	195	200	233	221	212
South Dakota.....	487	486	498	513	496
Tennessee.....	2,187	2,229	2,896	2,639	2,488
Texas.....	5,617	6,258	6,568	7,212	6,414
Utah.....	788	856	957	1,049	913
Vermont.....	33	40	55	66	48
Virgin Islands.....	7	6	6	3	6
Virginia.....	1,445	1,486	1,486	1,883	1,575
Washington.....	94	199	409	528	307
West Virginia.....	296	293	341	342	318
Wisconsin.....	1,469	1,422	1,722	1,960	1,643
Wyoming\2\.....	53	65	71	69	65
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U.S. totals.....	50,228	53,877	67,494	69,610	63,667
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\1\Family-level data are used as a proxy.

\2\The fiscal year average consists of January 1992 through September 1992.

\3\The State indicates that the data are not applicable.

\4\Data are applicable, but not reported.

Source: DHHS/Administration for Children and Families.

TABLE 12-20.--FAMILIES RECEIVING TRANSITIONAL CHILD CARE  
 BY TYPE OF CARE ARRANGEMENT AND BY STATE--FISCAL  
 YEAR 1992

Families by type of care arrangement (average monthly  
 number)

Care provided by a relative	Care provided by a State		Family Center care	Total	Total
	In child's home	Outside Child's home			
families	In child's home	Outside Child's home	Family Center care	Total	Total
Alabama	76	105	236	1,072	609
Alaska	1	2	21	73	49
Arizona	12	36	99	940	791
Arkansas	43	14	23	345	262
California	128	190	701	1,589	446
Colorado	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	314	(\4\)

Connecticut.....	680	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Delaware.....	126	0	1	0	34	97
District of Columbia.....	76	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Florida.....	2,447	29	25	40	159	2,195
Georgia.....	801	84	132	72	50	463
Guam.....	5	2	3	0	0	1
Hawaii.....	42	0	5	0	31	6
Idaho.....	142	4	34	7	65	38
Illinois.....	1,353	104	388	194	311	357
Indiana.....	607	81	182	40	212	118
Iowa.....	232	0	0	0	34	199
Kansas.....	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Kentucky.....	623	68	116	130	15	295
Louisiana.....	1,175	128	285	35	550	177
Maine.....	130	5	9	12	92	12
Maryland.....	357	37	24	22	139	136
Massachusetts.....	1,608	0	0	120	133	1,356
Michigan.....	632	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Minnesota.....	992	29	79	32	514	338
Mississippi.....	133	15	27	4	17	69
Missouri.....						

1,078	41	118	91	402	488
Montana.....					
160	(\4\)	40	(\4\)	81	41
Nebraska.....					
522	27	15	31	291	192
Nevada.....					
161	10	3	13	6	130
New Hampshire.....					
215	11	23	22	43	83
New Jersey.....					
1,352	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
New Mexico.....					
261	20	45	64	38	95
New York.....					
1,285	4	73	5	441	762
North Carolina.....					
1,386	104	292	96	242	652
North Dakota.....					
212	15	54	19	119	27
Ohio.....					
1,353	0	62	0	703	588
Oklahoma.....					
555	1	5	1	64	484
Oregon.....					
1,450	14	348	21	903	194
Pennsylvania.....					
3,762	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
Puerto Rico.....					
(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)	(\3\)
Rhode Island.....					
113	5	7	1	16	85
South Carolina.....					
154	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)	(\4\)
South Dakota.....					
312	29	37	34	163	63
Tennessee.....					
1,608	110	203	52	273	970
Texas.....					
3,988	46	197	9	105	3,658
Utah\5\.....					
906	(\4\)	(\4\)	8	298	600

Vermont.....	65	11	9	21	17	4
Virgin Islands.....	6	0	0	0	0	6
Virginia.....	995	87	82	24	325	477
Washington.....	200	26	21	33	48	72
West Virginia.....	175	11	75	(\3\)	58	67
Wisconsin.....	1,037	42	115	32	424	424
Wyoming.....	65	2	9	1	32	21

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U.S. totals.....  
39,870    1,462    3,490    1,484    8,528    18,197  
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\1\ ``Total Families'' may not equal the sum of the categories due to incomplete, inconsistent, or duplicated State reporting.

\2\ Children-level data are used as a proxy for one or more categories or for ``Total Families.''

\3\ The State indicates that the data are not applicable.

\4\ Data are applicable to the State, but not reported.

\5\ The State does not define ``Type of Care Arrangements'' according to Federal reporting requirements.

Source: DHHS/Administration for Children and Families.

#### CHILD CARE LICENSING AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Family Support Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-485) amended title

IV-A of the Social Security Act to authorize \$13 million for

each of fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for Federal matching grants

to States for improvement of State licensing and

registration requirements and to monitor child care for children receiving AFDC care. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-508) modified the purposes of the grant program so that, beginning with fiscal year 1991, grants are used for enforcing standards with respect to all title IV-A child care instead of for monitoring AFDC care. The law also required States to spend at least 50 percent of their grants for the training of child care providers. Public Law 101-508 authorized \$50 million for the program for each of fiscal years 1992, 1993, and 1994. State allocations are based on the number of AFDC children in a State compared to the total in the United States. States must provide matching funds equal to not less than 10 percent of the amount of the grant. Congress did not appropriate funds for the program for fiscal years 1992 through 1994.

#### CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

The Child Care and Development Block Grant program was authorized as an amendment to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and is targeted to child care services for low-income families, as well as for activities to improve the overall quality and supply of child care for families in general. Appropriated funds are distributed to States, territories, and tribes (grantees) based on a formula in law, and no match is required. The formula reserves up to 0.5

percent for the territories and up to 3 percent for Indian tribes and tribal organizations. Remaining funds are allocated to the States based on the States' proportion of children under age 5 and the number of children receiving free or reduced-priced school lunches, as well as the States' per capita income.

The program is authorized for 5 years, through fiscal year 1995, at the following levels: \$750 million for fiscal year 1991, \$825 million for fiscal year 1992, \$925 million for fiscal year 1993, and ``such sums as necessary'' for fiscal years 1994 and 1995. For fiscal year 1991, \$732 million was appropriated for the program and was available for obligation on September 7, 1991. For fiscal year 1993, \$893 million was appropriated and is available for obligation on September 30, 1993. Table 12-21 provides State allocations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

The law requires States to use 25 percent of their allotments for activities to improve the quality of child care and to increase the availability of early childhood development and before- and after-school child care services. The remaining 75 percent is for child care services and for activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. States must use at least 75 percent of the 25 percent share (18.5 percent of a State's total allotment) to establish, expand, or operate, through grants or contracts, early childhood development or before- and after-school child care programs or both. Twenty percent (5 percent of total funds) must be used for at

least

one or more of the following quality improvement activities:

providing assistance to resource and referral programs; providing grants or loans to assist providers in meeting applicable State and local child care standards; monitoring the

compliance and enforcement of State and local regulatory requirements; providing training and technical assistance in

relevant child care areas, such as health and safety, nutrition, first aid, child abuse detection and prevention; and

improving salaries of child care workers. States can use the

remaining 5 percent (1.25 percent) for any of the activities

allowed under the 25 percent share. With regard to the 75 percent of funds, regulations provide that 90 percent must be

used for services, and up to 10 percent can be used for activities to improve child care quality and availability and

administrative costs. Grantees can spend more on administrative

costs associated with setting up voucher programs if granted

permission of DHHS.

Children under age 13 who come from families with incomes

at or below 75 percent of the grantee median income and reside

with parents (or a parent) who are working, attending school,

or in a job training program are eligible for services.

Children also are eligible if they are receiving or need to receive protective services. Priority is to be given to serving

children in very low-income families and children with special

needs.

Child care providers receiving block grant assistance must meet all licensing or regulatory requirements, including registration requirements, applicable under State or local law. Providers who are 18 years of age or older who care only for grandchildren, nieces, or nephews must be registered and comply only with any State requirements that govern relative care. Providers that are not required by State or local law to be licensed or regulated must be registered with the State as a condition of funding. Registration procedures must be designed to facilitate payment and permit the State to inform providers of the availability of health and safety training, technical assistance, and other information. Providers (except grandparents, aunts, and uncles) must also meet certain health and safety standards if they are not already doing so. The standards must cover: prevention and control of infectious diseases (including immunization); building and physical premises safety; and minimum health and safety training appropriate to the provider setting (i.e., center, family home, etc.).

States have the option of imposing more stringent standards and requirements on child care providers funded under the program than those imposed on other providers in the State. Any reductions that are made in child care standards must be reported and explained to DHHS in the State's annual report on the program. In addition, States are required to conduct a one-time review of their child care licensing and regulatory requirements and policies. The requirement is to be waived

if

such a review was conducted in the last 3 years.

States are required to give eligible families the option of

(1) enrolling their children with an eligible provider that has

a grant from or contract with the State's block grant program

or (2) receiving a child care certificate with which they can

purchase child care. This option only applies to funding for

child care services from the 75 percent portion of the State's

allocation. Certificates are not an option in providing early

childhood development and before- and after-school care under

the 25 percent set-aside.

Child care certificates can be used only to pay for child

care services from eligible providers, including sectarian child care providers. Certificates must be issued directly to

the parent and must be worth amounts that are commensurate with

contract/grant values. States have until October 1, 1992, to

have a certificate program in place. States are directed by the

regulations to make the certificate option available to all families offered services under the program. Certificates can

be checks or other disbursements at the discretion of the State.

Payment rates for child care funded by the block grant must

be sufficient to ensure equal access for eligible children to

comparable child care in the State or substate area that is provided to children not eligible for Federal or State

child care subsidies. In addition, the payment rates must take into account variations in the cost of child care due to setting, age of children, and special needs of children.

The block grant program contains specific requirements with regard to the use of funds for religious activities. Under the program, a provider that receives operating assistance as a result of a direct grant from, or contract with, a Government agency may not use the assistance for any sectarian purpose or activity, including religious worship and instruction. However, a sectarian provider that receives a child care certificate from an eligible parent is not so restricted in the use of funds.

States are required to report annually to the Secretary of DHHS on how they used their funds. Reports are to include information on the number of children served, types and number of providers assisted, child care staff salaries and compensation, improvements made in child care quality and availability, and descriptions of health and safety standards. States must also conduct program audits and submit reports to the State legislature and the Secretary of DHHS. The Secretary of DHHS must report to Congress annually on the State reports.

At the Federal level, the program is administered by the Administration for Children and Families, DHHS. DHHS is required to coordinate all child care activities within the agency and with similar activities in other Federal agencies.

DHHS is also required to publish a list of State child care standards at least once every 3 years, give technical assistance to the States in operating their block grant programs, and monitor State compliance with program requirements.

TABLE 12-21.--STATE ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT

BLOCK GRANT, 1991-94  
[By fiscal years; in thousands of dollars]

		1991	1992	1993
1994	State	actual	actual	actual
estimate				
Alabama.....		\$16,692	18,408	
19,085	19,082			
Alaska.....		1,344	1,535	
1,767	1,766			
Arizona.....		12,195	14,064	
15,790	15,788			
Arkansas.....		9,043	9,966	
10,550	10,548			
California.....		76,561	90,062	
100,638	100,622			
Colorado.....		8,074	8,981	
9,731	9,730			
Connecticut.....		5,252	5,994	
6,475	6,474			
Delaware.....		1,369	1,547	
1,702	1,702			
District of Columbia....		1,420	1,644	
1,698	1,697			
Florida.....		32,788	38,408	
43,179	43,172			
Georgia.....		21,973	25,037	

27,447	27,443		
Hawaii.....		2,642	2,902
3,025	3,025		
Idaho.....		3,628	4,072
4,374	4,373		
Illinois.....		27,217	30,716
33,117	33,112		
Indiana.....		13,731	15,372
16,604	16,601		
Iowa.....		7,191	7,755
8,470	8,468		
Kansas.....		6,853	7,366
7,866	7,865		
Kentucky.....		13,646	15,256
16,298	16,296		
Louisiana.....		21,669	23,624
24,156	24,152		
Maine.....		2,997	3,379
3,657	3,657		
Maryland.....		9,185	10,339
11,444	11,442		
Massachusetts.....		9,858	11,130
12,377	12,375		
Michigan.....		22,120	24,658
26,717	26,712		
Minnesota.....		10,465	11,581
12,366	12,364		
Mississippi.....		14,631	15,845
16,376	16,373		
Missouri.....		13,768	15,270
16,304	16,301		
Montana.....		2,532	2,780
2,944	2,943		
Nebraska.....		4,359	4,809
5,074	5,073		
Nevada.....		2,441	2,874
3,293	3,292		
New Hampshire.....		1,832	2,058

2,241	2,240		
New Jersey.....		12,858	14,805
16,182	16,180		
New Mexico.....		6,994	7,597
8,260	8,258		
New York.....		41,373	46,605
50,536	50,528		
North Carolina.....		20,624	23,390
24,883	24,879		
North Dakota.....		2,092	2,236
2,289	2,288		
Ohio.....		26,424	29,531
32,042	32,037		
Oklahoma.....		11,292	12,524
13,373	13,370		
Oregon.....		7,115	8,139
8,875	8,873		
Pennsylvania.....		25,038	27,797
29,687	29,683		
Puerto Rico.....		22,509	23,545
24,724	24,721		
Rhode Island.....		1,984	2,252
2,478	2,477		
South Carolina.....		13,644	15,351
16,443	16,440		
South Dakota.....		2,747	2,956
3,085	3,084		
Tennessee.....		15,751	17,521
18,585	18,582		
Texas.....		66,622	74,989
80,706	80,694		
Utah.....		6,625	7,137
8,340	8,339		
Vermont.....		1,260	1,432
1,539	1,539		
Virginia.....		13,151	14,844
16,426	16,423		

Washington.....	11,354	12,974
14,029      14,027		
West Virginia.....	6,065	6,479
6,671      6,670		
Wisconsin.....	11,914	13,080
13,937      13,935		
Wyoming.....	1,386	1,517
1,593      1,593		
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Subtotal.....	706,298	794,133
859,448      859,308		
Territories.....	3,660	4,115
4,453      4,452		
Indian tribe set aside..	21,957	24,688
26,719      26,714		
Discretionary funds.....		2,062
2,092      2,232		
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Total budget		
authority.....	731,915	825,000
892,711      892,711		
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Totals may differ from sum of individual amounts because of rounding.

Source: Administration for Children and Families, DHHS.

#### TITLE XX--SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

Title XX of the Social Security Act authorizes grants to States for providing social services that are determined appropriate by the State. The program operates as a ``capped entitlement'', under which States are allocated funds based on their relative population size up to a nationwide ceiling.

No matching funds are required. In addition, there are no Federal eligibility requirements for participants. The program is administered at the Federal level by ACF, DHHS. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-239) permanently authorized \$2.8 billion annually for the program, beginning in fiscal year 1990.

Available information on use of title XX funds indicates that a majority of States typically spend some portion of their grants on child care services. According to State reports on the intended use of title XX funds (known as preexpenditure reports), 45 States funded child care services in fiscal year 1990. Another source of data on title XX is the Voluntary Cooperative Information System (VCIS) of the American Public Welfare Association funded by DHHS. VCIS is a national data base comprised of aggregate State program statistics. The VCIS found that, based on data from 23 States, child care services accounted for 16 percent of fiscal year 1990 title XX expenditures. In addition, expenditures for child care services accounted for 22 percent of expenditures for services for children among 14 States. VCIS data from 25 States provide information on eligibility rules States use for title XX services in fiscal year 1990. Twenty of those States determine eligibility for child care services based on income standards. AFDC recipients are eligible for title XX child care in 16 States. Individuals can be eligible for title XX child care in 15 States without regard to income.

More information on title XX, including State allocations, is provided in section 13.

#### STATE DEPENDENT CARE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The State dependent care grant program provides Federal matching funds to States to plan, develop, establish, expand, improve, or operate before- and after-school child care programs for school-age children and resource and referral systems that provide information on dependent care services.

Funds are allotted to States based on State total population compared to the United States' total population, except that no

State can receive less than \$50,000 in each fiscal year.

The

program is administered at the Federal level by ACF, DHHS.

The

program is authorized through fiscal year 1994 by the Augustus

F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-501). The law authorized \$20 million for each of fiscal years 1990 and 1991 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1992 through 1994. For fiscal year 1993, the dependent care program received \$12.9 million in appropriations.

States are required to use 40 percent of their grants on

resource and referral systems for services for children and/or

the elderly and 60 percent on school-age child care programs

and services. These percentage requirements may be waived if

States request it. Resource and referral information services

funded by the program cannot include dependent care

services  
that are out of compliance with State and local laws. Funds  
for  
school-age child care services must be targeted to low-  
income  
families. Such services must meet State and local child  
care  
licensing laws and regulations. States cannot use funds to  
make  
cash payments to intended program recipients of dependent  
care  
services, including child care services.

Public Law 101-501 required States to collect  
information  
on the number of children who participate in program-funded  
school-age child care, characteristics of these children,  
salary levels of child care program employees, and the  
number  
of clients served by resource and referral programs funded  
by  
the program. DHHS has never compiled this information.

#### CHILD AND ADULT CARE FOOD PROGRAM

The Child and Adult Care Food program is permanently  
authorized under the National School Lunch Act of 1946. The  
program provides Federal financial assistance for  
breakfasts,  
lunches, suppers, and snacks as well as commodity  
assistance  
for lunches (and when commodities are available,  
breakfasts)  
served to children in licensed child care centers and  
family or  
group day care homes. Children under age 12, migrant  
children  
under age 15, and handicapped children (no age limit) are  
eligible to participate, although the vast majority of  
children  
served are between 3 and 5 years old. Funded at \$1.3  
billion in

fiscal year 1993, the child care food program is the single largest source of direct financial assistance child care. The program is administered at the Federal level by the Food and Nutrition Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Program sponsorship is restricted to public and private nonprofit sponsors, and generally, to for-profit sponsors if at least 25 percent of the children in their care receive support under the Social Services Block Grant (title XX of the Social Security Act).

The child care food program has three components: a child day care center component, a family and group home care component, and an adult care component. Although all children participating in child care centers, as in the school lunch and breakfast programs, are eligible to receive subsidized meals or snacks regardless of their family income, the Federal reimbursement for each meal or snack varies according to need, and the same family income cut-off levels apply. Child care centers may receive subsidies for up to two meals and two snacks, or three meals and one snack for each child in care more than 8 hours a day. Otherwise, subsidies are provided for up to two meals and one snack, or one meal and two snacks per day. The reimbursement rates for meals served in child care centers are the same as those provided for school lunches and breakfasts; there also are snack reimbursement rates set for this program, and these are annually adjusted for inflation.

The family and group home care components of the child

care  
food program operates differently. There is no income test  
for  
meals or snacks served,\12\ and all breakfasts, lunches,  
suppers, and snacks are subsidized at the same rates, with  
variation only by the type of meal being served.  
Reimbursement  
is provided for no more than two meals and one snack, or  
one  
meal and two snacks per child per day, regardless of the  
length  
of time a child is in care, except in Minnesota where a  
pilot  
project allows one additional meal or snack reimbursement  
per  
child per day. Administrative payments also are provided  
for  
sponsors of family and group day care homes, at a set rate  
per  
month.

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\12\An exception exists for children of individuals  
operating  
family and group day care homes, who may not receive  
federally  
subsidized meals unless their family income is below 185  
percent of  
poverty.

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The child care food program is also eligible to receive  
a  
guaranteed level of commodity support for each lunch  
served,  
and when appropriate commodities are available, for  
breakfasts.  
The guaranteed level of commodity assistance may be  
provided in  
the form of the actual commodities or in their cash

equivalents.

As noted above, for-profit child care centers generally may not participate in the child care food program unless they receive title XX block grant funds for 25 percent or more of the children in their care. Thus, for-profit facilities that serve low-income children without the benefit of title XX block grant funds are not able to participate in the child care food program regardless of how many low-income children are served.

