

Child Care & Early Education RESEARCH CONNECTIONS

A partnership of the National Center for Children in Poverty, the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, the Office of Child Care, and the Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation

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Child Care Subsidy Use and Employment Outcomes

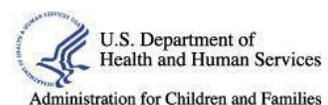
Key Topic Resource List

**Second Edition
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Research Connections conducted a comprehensive search of its collection for resources focused on the relationship between receipt of child care subsidies and employment outcomes of families receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and other low income families.

From the many results, *Research Connections* selected a limited number of resources of various types- including reports and papers, fact sheets and briefs, summaries, and reviews. Selection criteria included policy relevance and relatively recent publication. (Note: much of the literature on this topic focuses on families receiving welfare given that a key subsidy policy is to help families transition from welfare to work, however the resources below also include research on the subsidy receipt and employment outcomes of former welfare recipients and low-income families.)

Resources are organized according to publisher type and publication date. *Research Connection's* one-sentence description is included for each resource on the following list. For complete citations, which include abstracts and full text for some resources, click on the titles.



Overview:

A central goal of federal child care subsidies, which is primarily funded through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), is to support the employment of low income parents, including those who receive or are transitioning from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Employment and preparation for employment therefore, are also conditions for subsidy eligibility. A growing body of research in early care and education has explored the patterns of employment and employment outcomes for parents receiving subsidies, and the differences in employment outcomes between low-income families with subsidies and those without.*

Research questions on this topic include:

- Are parents with subsidies more likely to be employed than other low-income families with young children?
- Are parents with subsidies more likely to work full-time and standard hours?
- Do parents with subsidized care earn more? Do they sustain employment for longer periods?
- Where are parents with subsidies likely to be employed?
- Are there certain subgroups of parents (i.e. those with or without a high school diploma, or those who currently or formerly received cash assistance) for which child care subsidies make a greater difference in employment outcomes?

*While not listed in this resource, since they are not specific to child care subsidies, there are additional related studies in the economics field that examine the relationship between the cost of child care and mother's employment which add to the understanding the impacts of subsidies on employment outcomes.

Acknowledgements:

This selected Key Topic Resource List was developed by staff of Child Care & Early Education *Research Connections*. Special thanks to Elizabeth Davis at the University of Minnesota and staff at the Office for Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) for their review and helpful feedback.

Government

- **United States. Administration for Children and Families. Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation. (2010). [The effect of child care subsidies for moderate-income families in Cook County, Illinois: Final report](#) (OPRE 2011-3). Washington, DC: U.S. Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation.**
A study of the impact on employment, earnings, and child care outcomes of expanding child care subsidy eligibility to moderate-income families and of extending the subsidy eligibility redetermination period from six months to a year, based on 1,884 Cook County, Illinois, child care subsidy applicants with incomes exceeding the state's eligibility limit who were randomly assigned to standard or expanded eligibility and, if assigned to expanded eligibility, to standard or extended redetermination

- **United States. Administration for Children and Families. (2007). [National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families: Patterns of child care use among low-income families: Final report](#)** Washington, DC: U.S. Administration for Children and Families
A study of families' decisions regarding employment and child care arrangements, examining variations by child's age, mother's race, and other family characteristics, and assessing the impact of child care subsidies and other state and local policies on families' choices
- **United States. Child Care Bureau. (2006). [Developing measures of child care as a support to employment and self-sufficiency](#)** Washington, DC: U.S. Child Care Bureau
An exploration of factors involved in the development of performance indicators to track the effects of child care programs and subsidies on the employment outcomes of low-income working families, including an overview of current federal policies, research, and data availability
- **Jefferys, Marcie, & Davis, Elizabeth E. (2004). [Working in Minnesota: Parents' employment and earnings in the Child Care Assistance Program](#)** St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Human Services
An analysis of data on industry employment patterns of parents receiving subsidized child care to increase understanding of the impact of child care subsidies on their labor force participation and on the local economies in which the parents are employed

Journals

- **Ahn, Haksoon. (2012). [Child care subsidy, child care costs, and employment of low-income single mothers](#)** *Children and Youth Services Review*, 34(2), 379-387
An analysis of the relationship between welfare reform and child care costs among low income single mothers, and the correlation between post reform child care subsidy receipt and the status and duration of these mothers' employment, based on data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1993, 1996, and 2001 panels
- **Herbst, Chris M., Tekin, Erdal. (2011). [Do child care subsidies influence single mothers' decision to invest in human capital?](#)** *Economics of Education Review*, 30(5), 901-912
An examination of the relationship between child care subsidy receipt and the likelihood of engaging in education and job training activities, based on data from single mothers of 3,848 children in the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study - Kindergarten base year cohort
- **Davis, Elizabeth E., Grobe, Deana; Weber, Roberta B. (2010). [Rural-urban differences in childcare subsidy use and employment stability](#)** *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*, 32(1), 135-153
An analysis of the dynamics of program participation and employment stability for rural and urban families in Oregon's child care subsidy program, from an analysis of state administrative data from 27,628 single-parent families who entered between October 1998 and September 2000

- Herbst, Chris M. (2010). [The labor supply effects of child care costs and wages in the presence of subsidies and the earned income tax credit](#) *Review of Economics of the Household*, 8(2), 199-230
A study of the associations between employment decisions, hourly wages, hourly child care expenditures, and family background characteristics of single mothers, the use of Child Care Development Funds subsidies, and the use of Earned Income Tax Credit, based on a secondary analysis from 1991 through 2005 waves of the March Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income Program Participation (SIPP)
- Ha, Yoonsook, December, 2009 [Stability of child-care subsidy use and earnings of low income families](#) *Social Service Review*, 83(4), 495-523
An exploration of the duration and relationship between child care subsidy use and earnings among low-income working mothers in Wisconsin from an analysis of administrative records
- Blau, David M., & Tekin, Erdal. (2007). [The determinants and consequences of child care subsidies for single mothers in the USA](#) *Journal of Population Economics*, 20(4), 719-741
A study of the effects of child care subsidies on the employment and welfare participation of single mothers following the passage of the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA)
- Washington, Valora, Reed, Mary L. (2008). [A study of the Massachusetts child care voucher system: Impact on children, families, providers, and resource and referral agencies](#) *Families in Society*, 89(2), 202-207
A study of problems and positive outcomes associated with a statewide child care voucher system for the working poor
- Davis, Elizabeth E., Jefferys, Marcie (2007). [Child care subsidies, Low-wage work and economic development](#) *International Journal of Economic Development*, 9(3), 122-158
A longitudinal study of the employment and earnings of low income parents participating in Minnesota's child care subsidy program and a comparison of their earnings by industry sector
- Tekin, Erdal, (2007). [Childcare subsidies, wages, and employment of single mothers](#) *Journal of Human Resources*, 42(2), 453-487
An exploration of the influence of the availability of child care subsidies and potential wages on parents' employment decisions, using data from the 1997 National Survey of America's Families (NSAF)
- Cochi Ficano, Carlana K., Gennetian, Lisa A., Morris, Pamela A. (2006). [Child care subsidies and employment behavior among very-low-income populations in three states](#) *The Review of Policy Research*, 23(3), 681-698
An estimation of the effect of child care subsidies on single parent welfare recipients' period of transition to substantial employment
- Crawford, A. (2006). [The impact of child care subsidies on single mothers' work effort](#) *The Review of Policy Research*, 23, 699-711
Estimations of the probability and quantity of workforce participation among parents receiving child care subsidies, and an examination of differences among groups of parents with varying characteristics and who are subject to different policies, based on an examination of data collected from 40,000 families in 2002

- Press, Julie E., ; Fagan, Jay; Laughlin, Lynda L.; (2006) [Taking pressure off families: Child-care subsidies lessen mothers' work-hour problems](#) *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 68(1), 155-171
A study of the effect of child care subsidies and other ecological demands and resources on the work hour, shift, and overtime problems of low income urban mothers
- Danzinger, Sandra K., Ananat, Elizabeth O., and Browning, Kimberly G. (2004). [Childcare subsidies and the transition from welfare to work](#) *Family Relations*, 53(2), 219-228.
A study of the relationship between child care subsidy receipt and mothers' work experiences of welfare recipients in an urban Michigan county
- Gennetian, Lisa A., Crosby, Danielle A., Huston, Aletha C., Lowe, Edward D. (2004). [Can child care assistance in welfare and employment programs support the employment of low-income families?](#) *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 23(4), 723-743.
An investigation of different welfare and employment programs with child care assistance policies and their effects on employment rates and child care decisions of low income families.
- Teitler, Julien O., (2004). [Sources of support, child care, and hardship among unwed mothers, 1999-2001.](#) *The Social Service Review*, 78(1), 127-149
An analysis of the coping strategies, including sources of support and child care arrangements, of unwed mothers with young children five years after the passage of PRWORA
- Bainbridge, Jay, Meyers, Marcia K., Waldfogel, Jane. (2003). [Child care policy reform and the employment of single mothers](#) *Social Science Quarterly*, 84(4), 771-791.
An examination of the effect of growth in child care subsidies, from 1991 through 1996, on employment rates of single mothers, using data from the 1992 through 1997 March Current Population Surveys
- Baum, Charles L., (2002) [A dynamic analysis of the effect of child care costs on the work decisions of low-income mothers with infants](#) *Demography*, 39(1), 139-164
A study of the influence of child care costs on the work-related decisions of low-income mothers
- Brooks, Fred, Risler, Ed, Hamilton, Claire, Nackerud, Larry. (2002). [Impacts of child care subsidies on family and child well-being](#) *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 17(4), 498-511
An examination of the effects of child care subsidy receipt on low income mothers, comparing families receiving subsidies with families on waiting lists; factors examined included employment, income, percent of income spent on child care, and satisfaction with child care arrangements
- Han, Wen-Jui, & Waldfogel, Jane. (2001). [Child care costs and women's employment: A comparison of single and married mothers with pre-school-aged children](#) *Social Science Quarterly*, 82(3), 552-568
An analysis of the effects of child care costs on the employment of single and married women with preschool-aged children, using data from the 1991 to 1994 March Current Population Surveys

- Queralto, M., Witte, A.D., & Griesinger, H. (2000). [Changing policies, changing impacts: Employment and earnings of child-care subsidy recipients in the era of welfare reform](#) *The Social Service Review*, 74(4), 588-619
A study that examines the employment and earnings of current and former recipients of welfare benefits and child care subsidies and assesses the impact of increased funding for child care and other policy changes.

Universities and Research Organizations

- Blasberg, Amy, Forry, Nicole D., Tout, Kathryn, Carlin, Caroline, Davis, Elizabeth E., Isner, Tabitha K. (2011). [Minnesota Child Care Choices: Families' employment patterns and child care-related work disruptions](#) Minneapolis, MN: Child Trends.
Findings from a longitudinal study of the child care decision-making processes of low-income families in Minnesota that examine parents' employment experiences and connections between child care and work, based on analyses of three subsamples from a survey of 323 low-income parents with at least one child age 6 or under who have applied for child care assistance or welfare and live in one of seven participating counties that consisted of 136 parents in paid employment, 282 labor force participants, and 102 parents with child care problems
- Scott, Ellen K., Leymon, Ann S., Abelson, Miriam. (2011). [Oregon's employment-related child-care subsidy program: An investment that makes employment work for low-wage families](#) Eugene: University of Oregon.
A summary of a study of Oregon parents' employment, child care arrangements, and child care subsidy experiences before and after changes to state child care subsidy policy in 2007, based on interviews with 44 subsidy recipients and 15 of their child care providers
- Weber, Roberta B. (Bobbie), Grobe, Deana. (2011). [Oregon Subsidy Policy Impact Research Project: Parent survey](#) Corvallis: Oregon Child Care Research Partnership.
A study of Oregon parents' employment, child care subsidy experiences, and child care selection, arrangements, and costs, based on a survey of 580 parents who received a child care subsidy in December 2009
- Goerge, Robert, Harris, Allison, Bilaver, Lucy Mackey, Franzetta, Kerry, Reidy, Mairead, Schexnayder, Deanna, Schroeder, Daniel G., Staveley, Jane, Kreader, J. Lee, Obenski, Sally, Prevost, Ronald C., Berning, Michael E., Resnick, Dean M. (2009). [Employment outcomes for low-income families receiving child care subsidies in Illinois, Maryland, and Texas](#) Chicago: University of Chicago. Chapin Hall Center for Children
A study of the relationship between child care subsidy use and employment outcomes, and an identification of factors associated with child care subsidy use among eligible low income families, based on analysis of administrative and census data collected in Illinois, Maryland, and Texas
- Forry, Nicole D., Hofferth, Sandra L. (2009). [Maintaining work: The influence of child care subsidies on child care-related work disruptions](#) Princeton, NJ: Bendheim-Thoman Center for Research on Child Wellbeing.
An analysis of the relationship between parental receipt of child care subsidies and the likelihood of child care-related work disruptions, based on data from both the Wait List and the Fragile Families and Child Well-Being studies

- **Guzman, Julio, (2009).** [Child care subsidies and the employment of single mothers](#) Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Chicago, Chicago
An examination of the relationship between child care subsidies and the employment of single mothers after 1996, based on data collected in 1999 and 2002 from the National Survey of America's Families, and an examination of the relationship between free public kindergarten for 5-year-old children and employment for different groups of mothers and groups of states, based on data from the 2005, 2006 and 2007 rounds of the American Community Survey
- **Kinsey, Dinan, & Briggs, Jodie (2008).** [The challenge of child care: More help needed for Houston's families](#) New York: Columbia University, National Center for Children in Poverty
An examination of the importance of child care subsidies to covering the basic expenses of low-income working families in Houston, Texas, based on a simulation of the effects of public benefits on a hypothetical family's income
- **Schexnayder, Deanna, & Schroeder, Daniel G. (2008).** [Child care devolution in Texas: The relationship of child care policies to subsidy, employment and market durations](#) The University of Texas at Austin.
An overview of a study of the relationship between child care policies and subsidy, employment, and market outcomes, during the period of localization (devolution) of the management of child care subsidy policy in Texas, based on the findings of an econometric analysis
- **Caronongan, Pia, Yoshikawa, Hirokazu. (2007).** [Examining the Effects of Subsidy Eligibility on Parent Employment, Child Care Arrangements and Children's Development](#) MA: Harvard University.
Federal law limits eligibility of child care subsidy receipt to a maximum of 85% of a state's median income, but states may choose to set thresholds below this level. As a result, there is a substantial amount of variation in the thresholds states set and variation within states, over time. This variation in eligibility is used in the present study to predict changes in parent employment, child care arrangements and child outcomes. Specifically, this project examines the impact of eligibility for child care subsidies, as determined by state income eligibility thresholds, on parents' labor force participation and child care choices. In addition, the study investigates whether the change in child care and parent employment experiences by eligible families has subsequent effects on child behavior and school readiness. Measures include: Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) State Plans; National Household Education Survey (NHES); National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
- **Davis, Elizabeth E., Grobe, Deana, Weber, Roberta B. (Bobbie). (2007).** [Participation and employment dynamics of child care subsidy users in rural and urban Oregon](#) (RPRC Working Paper No. 07-01). Corvallis, OR: RUPRI Rural Poverty Research Center
An examination of rural-urban differences in the use of public programs designed to support working low-income families, such as child care subsidies and food stamps, based on a comparison of demographic characteristics, employment stability, participation in work support programs, and other data

- **Shlay, Anne B., Weinraub, Marsha, Harmon, Michelle. (2007). [Leaving welfare for employment: The role of child care subsidies for white, Hispanic, and African American families](#) Philadelphia: Temple University, Family and Children's Policy Collaborative**
A longitudinal study of child care subsidy utilization among former welfare recipients after leaving the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) child care subsidy system, the impact of child care subsidies on their employment outcomes, and differences in subsidy use and employment outcomes as a function of race and ethnicity, based on interviews with a sample of 658 African American, White, and Hispanic welfare leavers
- **Matthews, Hannah, (2006). [Child care assistance helps families work: A review of the effects of subsidy receipt on employment](#) Washington, DC: Center for Law and Social Policy**
A policy brief presenting research findings on the relationship between child care subsidy receipt and mothers' employment
- **Schaefer, Stephanie A., Kreader, J. Lee, Collins, Ann. (2006). [Parent employment and the use of child care subsidies](#) New York: Child Care & Early Education Research Connections**
A review of research studies examining parent employment outcomes associated with the use of child care subsidies
- **Davis, Elizabeth E., Jefferys, Marcie. (2005). [Still working in Minnesota?: Follow-up study on parents' employment and earnings in the Child Care Assistance Program](#) St. Paul: Minnesota: Child Care Policy Research Partnership**
A study of the employment patterns and wage growth, from 2001 through 2003, of families in four Minnesota counties who received child care assistance in the first quarter of 2001
- **Jordan, Lucy P., (2005). [Child care subsidies and entry to employment following child birth](#) Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Washington, Seattle**
An analysis of the effects of child care subsidies on the entry of new mothers into the labor force, using data from the Fragile Families and Well-Being Study
- **Miller, Cynthia, (2005). [Stability and change in child care and employment: Evidence from three states](#) (Next Generation Working Paper Series No. 20). New York: MDRC**
An examination of patterns of child care use and employment stability among welfare recipients in Connecticut, Florida, and Minnesota
- **Ananat, Elizabeth O., & Phinney, Robin. (2004). [Child care as a barrier to employment](#) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Program on Poverty and Social Welfare Policy**
An analysis of the relationship between labor market, health, family, and child care problems and work outcomes for a random sample of mothers receiving cash assistance in an urban Michigan county in February 1997

- Lee, B.J., George, R., Reidy, M., Kreader, J.L., Georges, A., Wagmiller, R.L., Jr., et al. (2004). [Child care subsidy use and employment outcomes of TANF mothers during the early years of welfare reform: A three-state study](#) Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Chapin Hall Center for Children.
An analysis of the child care subsidy take-up rate, type of child care chosen, and relation between child care subsidy use and employment outcomes for single working mothers receiving TANF in Illinois, Maryland and Massachusetts
- Lewis, Dan A., Amsden, Laura, Shook, Kristen L., Lee, Bong Joo, Kleppner, Paul, Lewis, James, Riger, Stephanie, Goerge, Robert. (University Consortium on Welfare Reform.) (2004). [Two worlds of welfare reform in Illinois: Fourth annual report from the Illinois Families Study](#), Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, Institute for Policy Research
A fourth year report of the Illinois Families Study examining the overall effectiveness of welfare reform in Illinois and attempting to determine which are the most effective supports and services.
- Speiglmann, Richard, (2004). [Child care essential ingredient for sustained, full-time work for welfare recipients](#) Oakland, CA: Public Health Institute.
A brief emphasizing the need for child care among low income families departing welfare-to-work programs, based upon findings from the Alameda County CalWORKs Needs Assessment and Outcomes Study.
- Tekin, Erdal, (2004). [Single mothers working at night: Standard work, child care subsidies, and implications for welfare reform](#) (NBER Working Paper Series No. 10274). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.
An analysis of the impact that child care subsidies have on helping single mothers find jobs with standard schedules, and how this influence differs between welfare recipients and non-recipients.
- Tekin, Erdal, (2004). [Child care subsidy receipt, employment, and child care choices of single mothers](#) (NBER Working Paper Series No. 10459). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research
A study of the influence of subsidy receipt on the employment rates and child care choices of single mothers, based on questionnaire responses, collected in 1999, from 2,226 single mothers in a nationally representative sample of American families.
- Gennetian, Lisa A., Michalopoulos, Charles. (2003). [Child care and employment: Evidence from random assignment studies of welfare and work programs](#) (Next Generation Working Paper Series No. 17). New York: MDRC
An investigation into the effects of welfare reform policies and links between employment and child care choices, using data from random assignment pilot welfare programs begun between 1993 and 1996 in a variety of urban and rural areas in the United States
- Henry, Colleen, (2003). [Child care subsidies promote mothers' employment and children's development](#). (IWPR Publication No. G714). Washington, DC: Institute for Women's Policy Research
An exploration of factors associated with the occupational outcomes of urban low income mothers, including child care problems, household characteristics, type of child care used, race/ethnicity, neighborhood characteristics, welfare status, and subsidy usage, based on data collected from a sample of 1,072 low income mothers from poor Philadelphia neighborhoods

- **Norris, Jean C. (2003).** [Welfare and work status under TANF: Effects of barriers to employment and implications for program planning.](#) Oakland, CA: Public Health Institute
A categorical examination of the employment choices of a sample of 323 single parent welfare recipients in Alameda County, California, between 1997 and 2002, and an identification of supports and barriers that influence the employment decisions of parents in each category
- **Press, Julie E., Farrie, Danielle, and Sisser, Sasha. (2003)** [Child care problems and work outcomes for low-skilled mothers](#) Philadelphia: Temple University, Center for Public Policy.
A study of the child care problems and choices of urban, poor, and working mothers, and a study of the relationship between work-related outcomes and child care problems, broken down by a variety of household demographic measures and based on data collected from 1,072 mothers from a sample of low income Philadelphia neighborhoods
- **University Consortium on Welfare Reform, (2003).** [Preserving the gains, rethinking the losses: Welfare in Illinois five years after reform: Third annual report from the Illinois Families Study](#) Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, Institute for Policy Research
Third in a series of reports using measures of the employment outcomes and family well-being of a sample of 1998 TANF grantees to assess the ongoing value of Illinois' 1997 welfare reforms
- **Witte, Ann D., Queralt, Magaly. (2003).** [Impacts of eligibility expansions and provider reimbursement rate increases on child care subsidy take-up rates, welfare use and work](#) (NBER Working Paper Series No. 9693). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.
An assessment of the influence of expanded child care subsidy eligibility, and increased provider reimbursement rates, on demand for care, cash assistance receipt, and employment among current and former welfare recipients in Rhode Island
- **Boushey, Heather, (2002).** [Staying employed after welfare: Work supports and job quality vital to employment tenure and wage growth](#) (Briefing Paper No. 128). Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute
A study using longitudinal data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) 1993 and 1996 Panels to examine the effects of child care access and job quality on the employment duration and wage growth of former welfare recipients and working women.
- **Fuller, Bruce, (2002).** [New lives for poor families: Mothers and young children move through welfare reform. The Growing Up in Poverty Project - Wave 2 Findings: California, Connecticut, and Florida: Technical report](#) Berkeley: Policy Analysis for California Education.
A study of the long-term effects of welfare reform on mothers' employment, children's development, and family well-being among a sample of mothers and preschool-age children who entered new welfare programs in California, Connecticut, and Florida
- **Gennetian, Lisa A., (2002)** [How child care assistance in welfare and employment programs can support the employment of low-income families](#) (Next Generation Working Paper Series No. 11). New York: MDRC
An analysis of the effects of changes in child care policies on the child care choices of families participating in pilot welfare and employment programs from the late 1980s to the early 1990s

- **Blau, D. & Tekin, E. (2001).** [The determinants and consequences of child care subsidy receipt by low-income families](#) (Discussion Paper No. 383). Bonn, Germany: Institute for the Study of Labor.
An analysis of the determinants of child care subsidy receipt and the effects of subsidy receipt on employment using the 1997 National Survey of America's Families
- **Crosby, Danielle A., Gennetian, Lisa A., Huston, Aletha C. (2001)** [Does child care assistance matter?: The effects of welfare and employment programs on child care for preschool- and young school-aged children](#) (The Next Generation Working Paper Series No. 3). New York: MDRC.
An examination of the effects of welfare and employment policies on child care outcomes for single parents, and their preschool- to young school- aged children, using data from experimental programs implemented between the late 1980s and the mid-1990s
- **Okuyama, Kumiko, & Weber, Roberta B. (Bobbie). (2001)** [A view from four states and the District of Columbia: Parents receiving child care subsidies: Where do they work?](#) Albany, OR: Linn-Benton Community College, Family Resources and Education Division
A summary of findings from seven studies of the employment patterns of low-income parents receiving child care subsidies.
- **Collins, Ann, Layzer, Jean, Kreader, J. Lee, Werner, Alan, Glantz, Frederic B., Page, Steven, Creps, Cindy L., Brown-Lyons, Melanie, Douglas-Hall, Ayana, Griffin, Nike. (United States. Administration for Children and Families) (2000)** [National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families: State and Community Substudy: Interim report](#), Cambridge, MA: Abt Associates.
A study of the responses of 17 states and 25 communities to the child care needs of low-income families.
- **Lemke, Robert. (2000)** [Child care and the welfare to work transition](#) (NBER Working Paper Series No. 7583). Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research
A report on child care-related factors affecting welfare recipients' decisions to work or participate in training under Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) regulations

To suggest additions to this Key Topic Resource List, please email us at contact@researchconnections.org.

The full results came from a search on: "child care subsidies" and "employment." To view and sort the full search results from which these resources were selected, you may use the [Recreate Complete Search](#) function.