

ASPE ISSUE BRIEF

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES POLICY - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ESTIMATES OF CHILD CARE ELIGIBILITY AND RECEIPT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011

Overview

Child care subsidies help parents pay for child care to enable parents to work or attend education and training activities. This ASPE issue brief provides an overview of the numbers and characteristics of children who were eligible for and who received child care subsidies in fiscal year 2011. The main findings are as follows:

- Of the 14.3 million children eligible for child care subsidies under federal rules, 17 percent received subsidies.
- Of the 8.4 million children eligible for child care subsidies under state rules, 29 percent received subsidies.
- Poorer children were more likely to receive subsidies than less poor children.

In fiscal year 2011, federal and state spending totaled roughly \$11.3 billion to support child care services to improve the affordability and availability of child care for low-income working families. Funding for child care subsidies was from the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and related government funding streams.¹ Typically, CCDF funds are used to subsidize child care services through vouchers, although some states also provide services through grants or contracts. In 2011, over \$1 billion was also spent on activities to improve the quality of child care.

Approximately 17 percent of federally-eligible children received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month in fiscal year 2011 (see Table 1). In this brief, we define federally-eligible children to include all children

¹ The estimated \$11.3 billion spent through CCDF and related government funding streams in fiscal year 2011 includes estimated expenditures on direct child care services of \$7.6 billion in federal CCDF funds (including the Child Care and Development Block Grant and supplemental funds appropriated through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act), the Child Care Entitlement to States, state matching and maintenance of effort (MOE) funds for CCDF, and transfers from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant (TANF) to CCDF. Additional expenditures include \$1.4 billion in TANF funding spent directly on child care services, \$1.9 billion in "excess TANF MOE" (state child care expenditures claimed as TANF MOE to the extent such amounts are above the amounts already claimed as CCDF MOE), and \$0.4 billion in Social Services Block Grant expenditures related to child care.

ABOUT THIS ISSUE BRIEF

This ASPE issue brief on federal child care assistance eligibility and receipt shows that approximately 17 percent of federally-eligible children received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month in fiscal year 2011.

Office of the Assistant
Secretary for Planning and
Evaluation

Office of Human Services Policy

US Department of Health
and Human Services

Washington, DC 20201



who are potentially eligible to receive subsidized care based on the federal eligibility parameters of CCDF. Federal statute permits states to provide child care subsidies to qualifying families with incomes below 85 percent of state median income.

Within federal eligibility parameters, states have flexibility in setting more restrictive rules for income eligibility. This issue brief also explores estimates of child care assistance eligibility and receipt based on state-defined eligibility rules, as well as the age and poverty status of eligible children and those who receive assistance.

Table 1: Number of Children Potentially Eligible and Percentage of Eligible Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies, Average Monthly, 2011

	Children Potentially Eligible for CCDF Under Federal Parameters	Children Receiving Subsidies	Percentage of Potentially Eligible Children Receiving Subsidies
All Children	14,259,000	2,401,000	17%

Child Care Estimates Based on Federal Eligibility Parameters

Seventeen percent of federally-eligible children received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in fiscal year 2011. This number is based on estimates of the number of children eligible for child care under federal eligibility parameters and the number of children receiving subsidized care.

Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies

An estimated 14.3 million children were potentially eligible for child care assistance under the federal eligibility parameters of CCDF in an average month in 2011 (see Table 1).² Federal eligibility parameters include:

- Children must be under age 13 (unless the child has special needs and is age 13-18);
- The income of the child's family must be less than 85 percent of the state median income for a family of the same size;³ and
- The child's parents must be working or participating in education or training activities.⁴

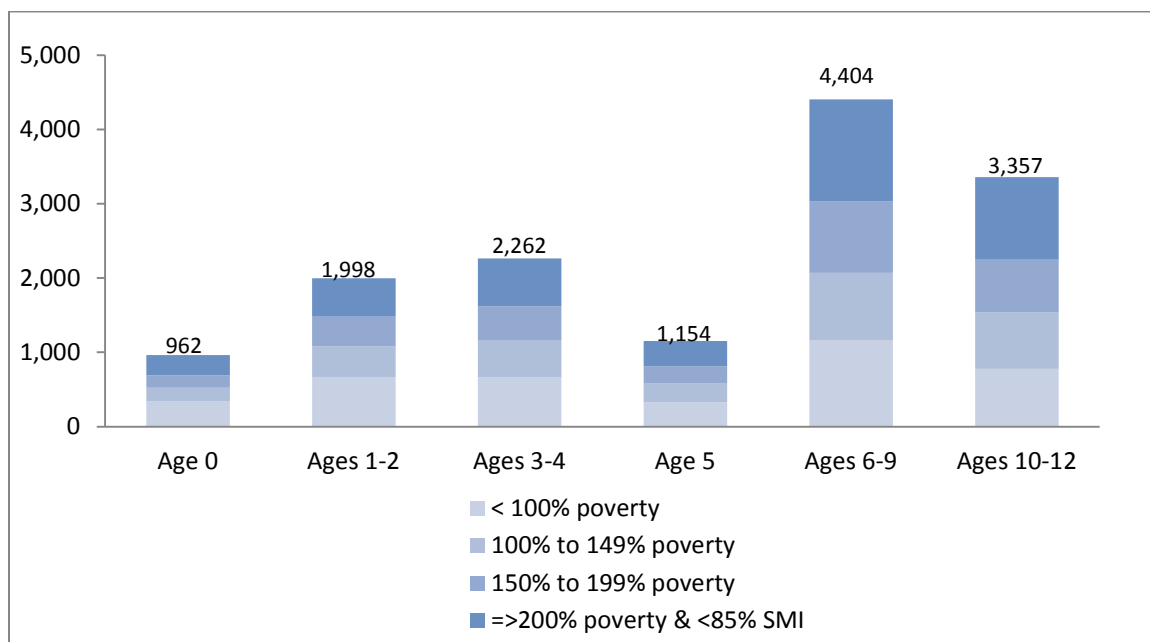
² The estimates of eligibility were produced using the Transfer Income Model (TRIM), a micro-simulation model developed and maintained by the Urban Institute under contract with ASPE. TRIM converts annual data from the Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the Current Population Survey (CPS-ASEC) into monthly data, compares these monthly data on family income and work status to CCDF rules, and generates monthly estimates of children and families eligible for CCDF child care subsidies. Monthly estimates are averaged to produce an average monthly estimate for the year. The 2011 estimate of eligibility relies upon data from the CPS for calendar year 2011, federally-permitted eligibility rules under CCDF, and state-defined eligibility rules reported in ACF's CCDF Policies Database as of October 2011. For purposes of these estimates the definition of the assistance unit is based on the subfamily, as defined by the Census Bureau, and family members outside of the subfamily unit are not included in the benefit determination formulas.

³ States are given broad flexibility in deciding what family income is countable for purposes of determining a child's eligibility. For example, states could disregard TANF payments in income eligibility determinations. States could also exclude income from some adult family members (e.g., an adult sibling or an aunt). As a result, some states may serve children in families with unadjusted incomes greater than 85 percent of the state median income, as defined in this issue brief. In FY 2011, the mean value of the federal maximums (i.e., 85% state median income) for three person families was \$4,453 per month (\$53,437 annually). However, the average initial eligibility limit before applying disregards for the states was \$2,846 monthly (\$34,156 annually) as of October 2011. State median income is based on estimates published for fiscal year 2011 in the Federal Register: May 12, 2010 (Volume 75, Number 91).

⁴ For this eligibility estimate "working" includes all work of one hour or more in a month. The majority (84 percent) of federally-eligible children come from families where the single parent or both parents were employed at least 20 hours per week. An estimated 8

Figure 1 shows estimates of the number of federally-eligible children by age and poverty status. At age 0, approximately 1.0 million children are eligible; at ages 1 and 2, approximately 2.0 million children are eligible; at ages 3 and 4, approximately 2.3 million children are eligible; and at age 5, approximately 1.2 million children are eligible.

Figure 1: Number of Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters, by Age and Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2011 (1,000s)



Children Who Received Child Care Subsidies

An estimated 2.4 million children received child care services through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month in fiscal year 2011 (see Table 1).⁵ While the majority of these children, 1.6 million, received assistance through CCDF, this estimate of receipt also includes roughly 800,000 total children with subsidies funded through the following: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), and state expenditures claimed as TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) funds.⁶

percent of federally-eligible children lived with a parent who was employed between 1 and 19 hours per week. An estimated 8 percent of federally-eligible children lived with a parent that was not working but was in school. Families who are eligible because of participation in TANF-approved work-related activities (e.g., job search) are not included in the eligibility estimate based on federal rules or the eligibility estimate based on state rules).

⁵ This estimate of receipt excludes about 18,400 children served in U.S. territories as well as children receiving services from only Head Start, state pre-kindergarten programs, or other early childhood programs without funding from CCDF or related government funding streams. This estimate also excludes children served through subsidies administered solely by Indian reservations/tribes.

⁶ CCDF-funded children include children funded through federal CCDF funds, state CCDF funds, and transfers of TANF funds to the CCDF program. While some states include children other than CCDF-funded children in their child care data reports (generally because they combine funds from several funding streams into one child care program), these states also report the percentage of pooled funding coming from CCDF, and this percentage is used to estimate the CCDF-funded children. The estimate assumes that children funded by TANF, TANF MOE, and SSBG have the same subsidy costs per child as CCDF-funded children, about \$382 per month based on state-reported ACF-801 administrative data, and the same age and poverty distribution as CCDF-funded children.

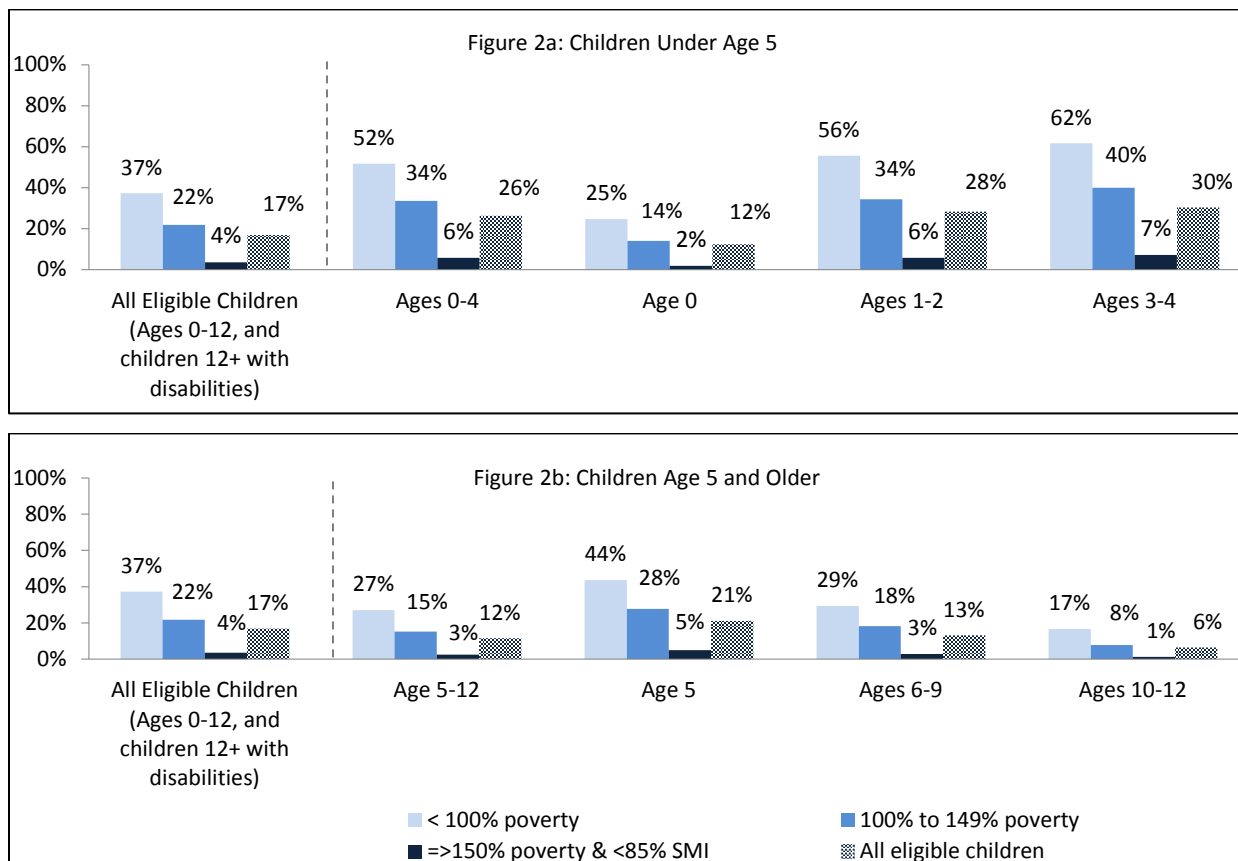
Some children were more likely to receive services than others. Eligible children from the lowest-income families were the most likely to receive child care assistance. Roughly 37 percent of federally-eligible children from families with incomes below 100 percent of poverty and 22 percent of those from families with incomes between 101 percent and 150 percent of poverty were served (see Figures 2a and 2b).⁷

By comparison, 4 percent of federally-eligible children from families with incomes greater than 150 percent of poverty were served. In the case of families with one adult and two children, eligible children from families with incomes greater than 150 percent of poverty would include those from families with incomes greater than roughly \$27,200 (about \$2,300 when measured monthly) but less than 85 percent of their state's median income.

Figures 2a and 2b show that federally-eligible children between ages 0 and 4 were much more likely to receive subsidized care than eligible children older than age 5. In 2011, 26 percent of federally-eligible children ages 0 to 4 were served (including 12 percent of infants, 28 percent of children ages 1 to 2, and 30 percent of children ages 3 to 4). By comparison, 13 percent of federally-eligible children ages 6 to 9 and 6 percent of federally-eligible children ages 10 to 12 received subsidized care. Figures 2a and 2b also show differences in the proportion of federally-eligible children served by family income.

⁷ Poverty figures are based on 2011 poverty thresholds published by the U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. The Census Bureau threshold is divided by twelve to create a monthly, rather than yearly, threshold. For purposes of determining recipients' poverty status for this estimate, recipient income is measured after any applicable state-determined income disregards are applied. This estimation process likely overestimates to a small degree the number and percent of children from families below 100 percent of poverty who are served.

Figure 2: Percentage of Children Eligible under Federal Parameters that Receive Child Care Subsidies, by Age and Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2011



Child Care Estimates Based on State Eligibility Rules

Within the federal eligibility parameters of CCDF, states have flexibility in setting income eligibility guidelines, parental co-payment fees, reimbursement rates to child care providers, target populations receiving priority for services, the number of work or education/training hours required, and the length of certification periods.⁸ Based on state-defined eligibility rules for fiscal year 2011, the average initial income eligibility limits for three-person families across the 50 states and the District of Columbia was \$2,800.⁹ Some states allow counties and other localities to set income eligibility limits lower than the limit set by the state. Some states also allow higher income eligibility limits for families already receiving child care subsidies.

⁸ Based on data from ACF's CCDF Policies Database as of October 1, 2011, recipient eligibility was redetermined every twelve months in 22 states and every six months in 27 states.

⁹ The range of income eligibility limits is based on data as of October 1, 2011. In some states eligibility limits differ for certain groups, such as TANF and SSI recipients. Expressed in terms of state median income, state limits for initial income eligibility in CCDF plans for fiscal year 2011 ranged from 35 percent to 80 percent of state median income. This estimate of state median income for fiscal year 2011 is based on the U.S. Census Bureau calculations published in the Federal Register: May 12, 2010 (Volume 75, Number 91). While the law restricts eligibility to children from families below 85 percent of state median income, states are able to determine the method used to calculate state median income which may differ from the method used in this issue brief.

Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies

An estimated 14.3 million children were federally-eligible for child care assistance in an average month in 2011. Under state-defined eligibility rules, an estimated 8.4 million children were eligible for child care assistance in an average month in 2011 (see Figure 3).¹⁰

Figure 3: Number of Children Eligible and Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies (1,000s), Average Monthly, 2011

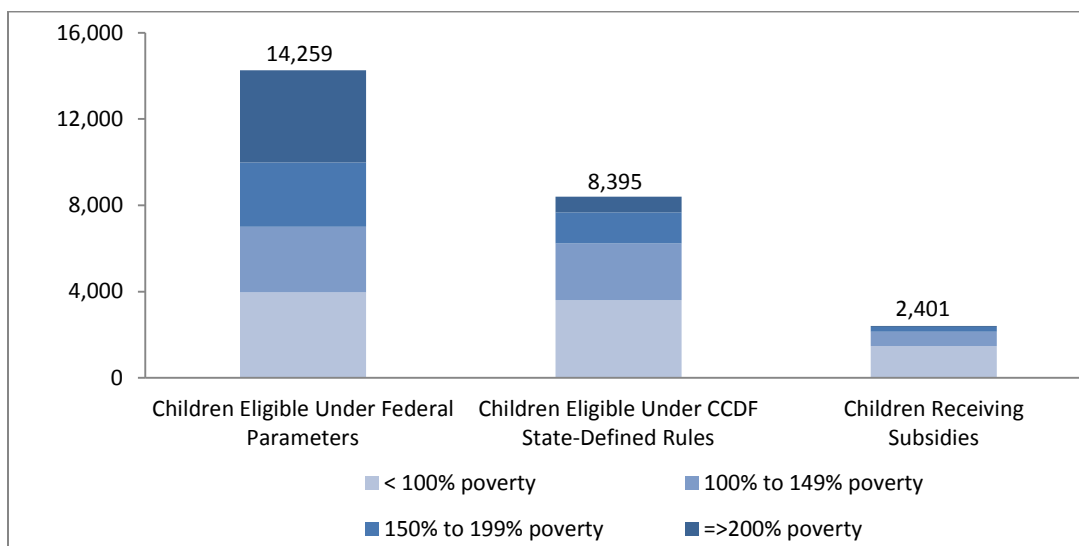
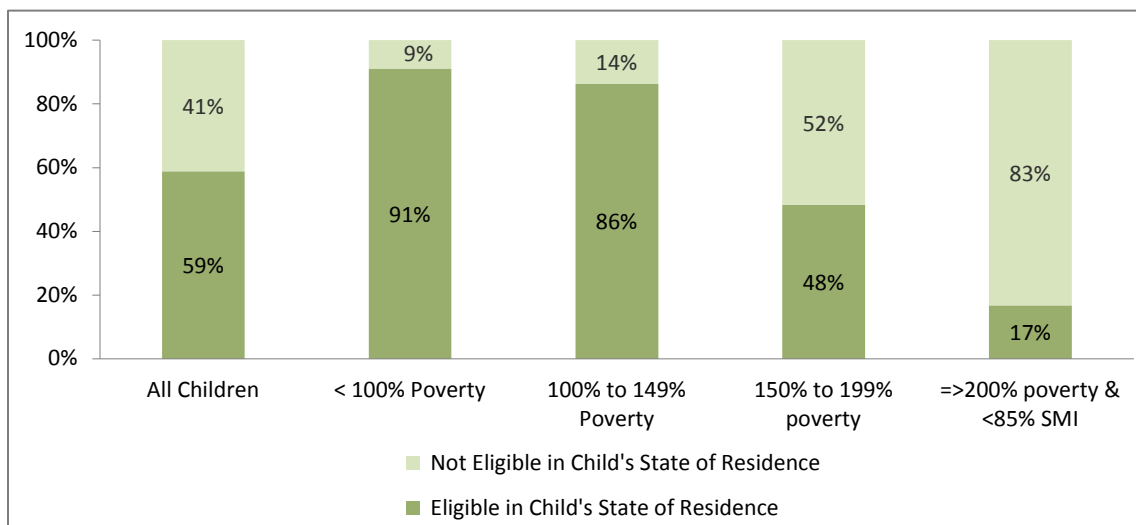


Figure 4 shows the extent to which children eligible for child care subsidies based on federal parameters were eligible under the rules defined by their state of residence. Almost 3 out of 5 (59 percent) of federally-eligible children were eligible for subsidies under state-defined rules. Almost all (91 percent) federally-eligible children from families with incomes less than 100 percent of poverty were eligible under state-defined eligibility rules. By comparison, about half (48 percent) of federally-eligible children from families with incomes between 150 and 199 percent of poverty were eligible for services in their state. This figure¹¹ shows only the percentage of children eligible for subsidies based on federal parameters that also were eligible under state rules and does not indicate rates of participation.

¹⁰ Some of ASPE's previous eligibility estimates excluded children age 4 and older who lived with at least one parent working between 1 and 19 hours per week. The estimates shown in this issue brief include this population when it is otherwise eligible. Had the previous methodology been used, the estimated number of children eligible under state-defined rules would have been about 3 percent lower (8,142,200 instead of 8,394,700) and the percentage of children served who were eligible under CCDF state rules would have been about 1 percentage point higher (30 percent instead of 29 percent). This change in methodology was made to provide greater internal consistency with the numerator of the calculation, which includes all children receiving subsidies, including school-aged children living with parents working less than 20 hours per week. This change does not impact the estimated number of children potentially eligible under federal parameters.

¹¹ These numbers overstate to a small degree the percentages of children that are eligible under federal parameters that are also eligible under state-defined rules because some states define the eligibility units differently than what is used to define the eligibility units under federal parameters in this issue brief. This issue is discussed further in Appendix I.

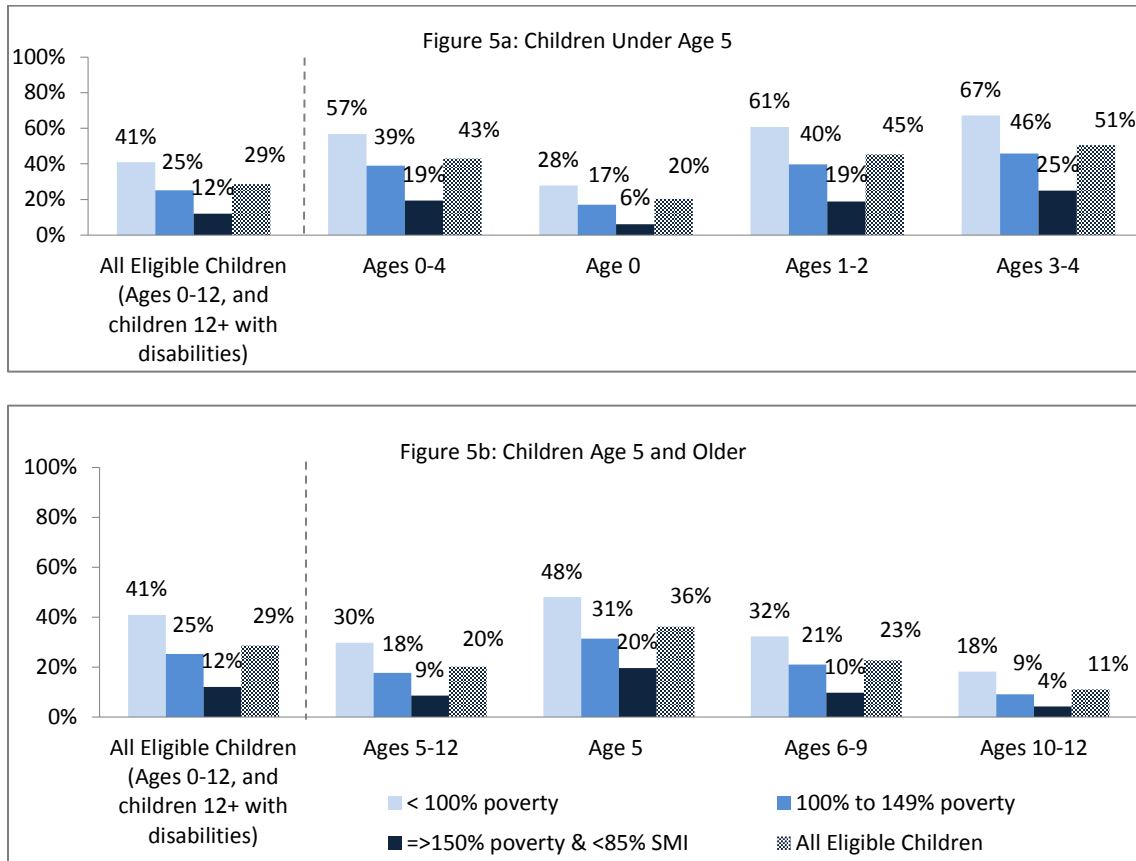
Figure 4: Percentage of Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters that are also Eligible Under CCDF State-Defined Rules, by Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2011



Children Who Received Child Care Subsidies

Approximately 29 percent of all children eligible under state-defined rules received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in fiscal year 2011 (see Figures 5a and 5b). As was the case when considering federally-eligible children, children eligible for assistance under state-defined rules who were between the ages of 1 and 4 (45 percent of children ages 1-2 and 51 percent of children ages 3-4) or from families with incomes below poverty (41 percent of all eligible children from families with incomes below 100 percent of poverty) were the most likely to be served.

Figure 5: Percentage of Children Eligible Under CCDF State-Defined Rules that Receive Child Care Subsidies, by Age and Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2011



Fewer Children Are Eligible Under 2011 State Eligibility Rules than 2009 State Eligibility Rules

The model we use also has the ability to apply alternative eligibility rules and provide an estimate of the number of children who would be eligible under alternative rules, that is, an alternative simulation. The alternative rules could involve different income thresholds, different job requirements, or the entire set of rules from another year.

We use an alternative simulation to answer this question: given an identical sample of children and families, are 2011 state eligibility rules more or less generous compared to 2009 rules? Within our model, 2009 state eligibility rules (inflated to 2011 dollars) were applied to 2011 CPS data, resulting in a simulated 9.0 million children eligible. Recall that when 2011 state eligibility rules were applied to 2011 CPS data, the result was 8.4 million children eligible. Thus, state rules appear to be somewhat less generous in 2011 compared to 2009; fewer children are eligible under the 2011 rules. This likely results from a combination of state rules not keeping pace with inflation and state rules being changed to reduce the number of children eligible.

Conclusion

Based on federal parameters that determine permissible eligibility, an estimated 14.3 million children were potentially eligible to receive child care subsidies in 2011. Roughly 2.4 million children, or 17 percent of federally-eligible children, received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month of fiscal year 2011.

Rates of coverage vary by age and poverty status. Poorer children were more likely to receive subsidies than less poor children. Younger children were also more likely to receive subsidies than older children.

While current funding levels do not meet the child care needs of all working parents, poorer children are more likely to receive child care subsidy assistance, suggesting that funds are generally targeted to those most in need.

Appendix I. Recent Changes to the Estimates of Child Care Subsidy Eligibility and Receipt

Improvements over Previous Estimates

ASPE has produced estimates of eligibility for and receipt of subsidized care through CCDF and related government funding streams for several years. During this time ASPE has sought to make continuous improvements to the estimation model and methodology. These improvements allow the most precise estimate to be shown at the time of their release, but they also increase the difficulty in interpreting differences in estimates across years.¹²

Weights

Approximately every 10 years, using information from the decennial census, a new set of CPS weights are computed that produce better weighted estimates of the United States population. A new set of weights were first made available used for the calendar year 2011 (CPS 2012) data, based on the 2010 decennial census. The new weights produce a smaller and more accurate number of children than the older set of weights used for the 2009 estimates (which produced an overestimate of the number of children). Therefore, the decrease in the estimated number of eligible children from 2009 to 2011 is also partially attributable to these new weights.

Eligibility Under State Parameters

About 173,000 children are defined as eligible under state parameters in this issue brief, but are not considered eligible under federal parameters in this issue brief. There are two primary reasons for this discrepancy. First, approximately 114,000 of these children are considered child-only units under state parameters (making them eligible), but are not considered child-only units under federal parameters. Second, some states may exclude certain family members from the assistance unit (when considering family size and family total income) who are included under federal parameters. For example, the earnings of an older sister residing in the household are included under federal parameters in this issue brief, but are not included under some states' parameters.

Trends in Eligibility and Receipt Using Alternative Methodologies

Appendix Figure 1 provides a comparison of alternative methodologies for computing federal eligibility by displaying the number of children eligible for subsidies from 1999 to 2011¹³ using the “old” method and the “new” method. The number of children receiving subsidies during this period is also shown for reference. The “old” method (used in the 2006 brief and earlier) omits the following two improvements: the exclusion of children that are unlikely to be eligible based on their citizenship status, and the inclusion of unmarried partners in the eligibility determination process. The “new” method (used in the 2009 brief and the current brief) includes these two improvements.

Providing a comparison of the eligibility trend using the “old” and “new” method allows readers to clearly see the impact of changes in methodology. However, the trends shown in the graph should be interpreted with caution due to other more minor changes in estimation methods and measurement error. Some of the methodological improvements described in this section have been applied

¹² For additional information on previous changes in the estimation of eligibility and receipt through 2009 see *Estimates of Child Care Eligibility and Receipt for Fiscal Year 2006* (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/10/cc-eligibility/ib.pdf>) and *Estimates of Child Care Eligibility and Receipt for Fiscal Year 2009* (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/12/childcareeligibility/ib.pdf>).

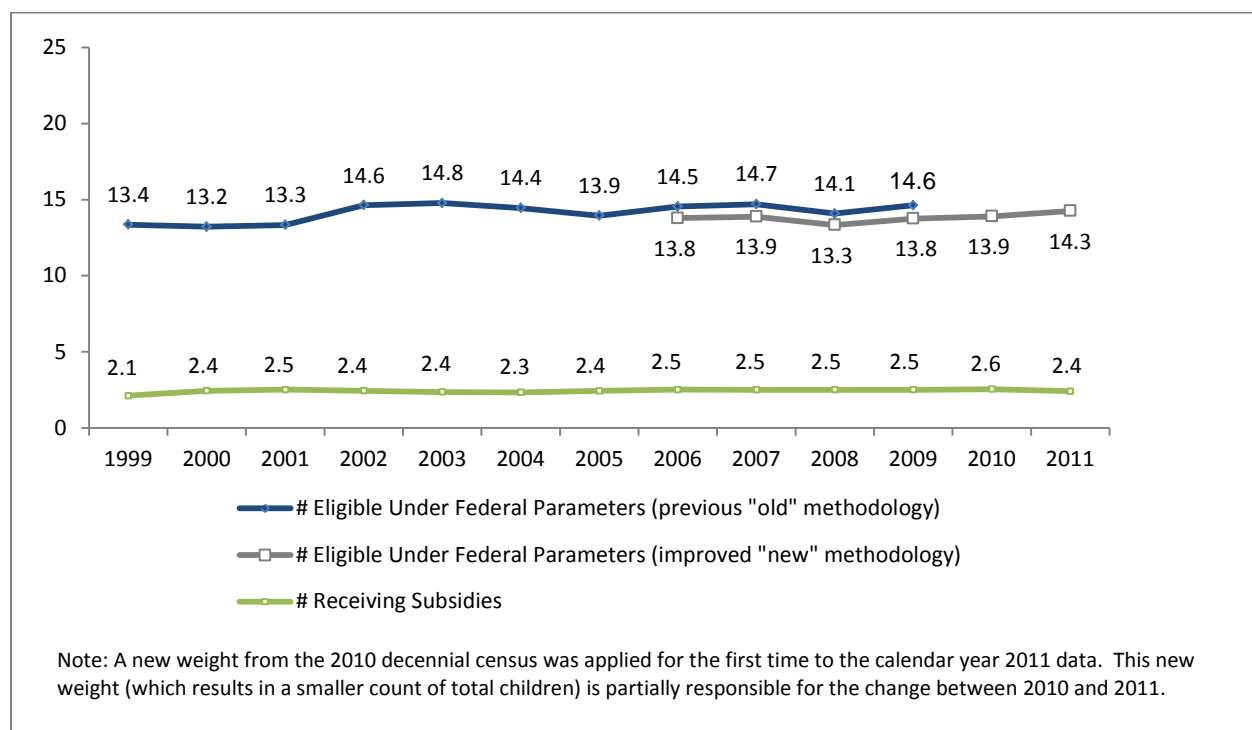
¹³ Where possible, improvements in the methodology and model for child care estimation have been applied to estimates of child care eligibility and receipt in previous years. For this reason, prior year estimates shown in Appendix Figure 1 will not match estimates published in previous issue briefs.

retrospectively and the estimates may not match exactly the estimates shown in ASPE's previous issue briefs.

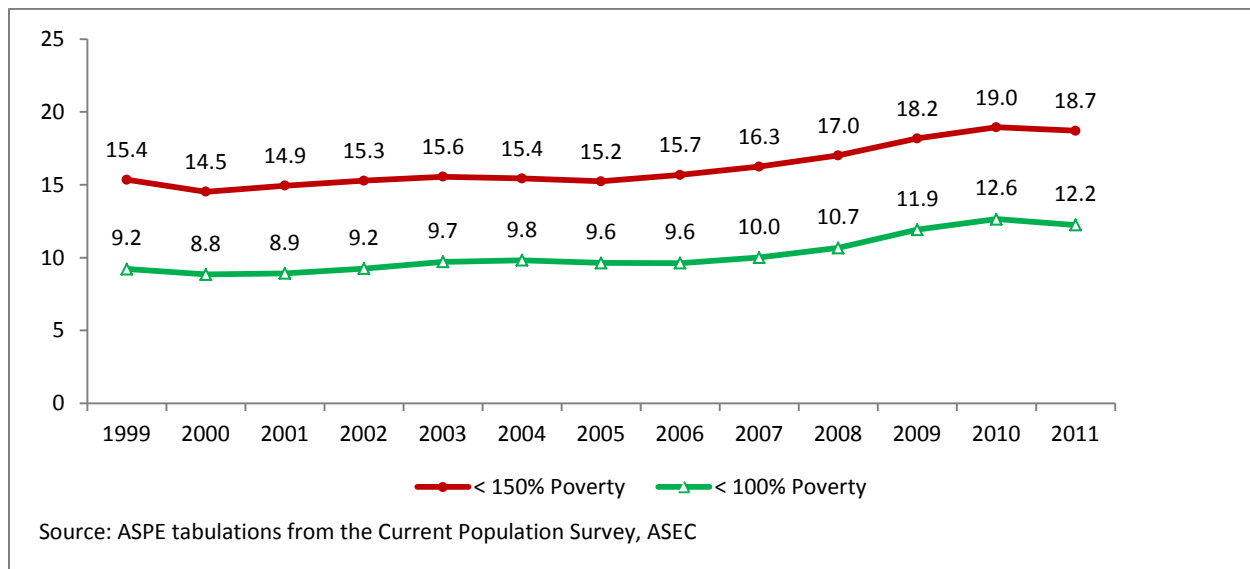
Additionally, these trendlines provide a way of seeing how trends in eligibility over time change with the economy and with demographic shifts.

For reference, Appendix Figure 2 shows the total number of children, regardless of child care eligibility, estimated to have been living in households with incomes below 100 percent and 150 percent of poverty thresholds from 1999 to 2011.

Appendix Figure 1: Number of Children Federally-Eligible and Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies Considering Changes Added to the Model, Average Monthly, 1999-2011 (Millions)



Appendix Figure 2: Number of Children Under Age 13 living in Families with Annual Incomes Below 100% and 150% Poverty Thresholds, 1999-2011 (Millions)



Appendix II. Child Care Eligibility and Receipt - Tables

Appendix Table 1: Number of Children Potentially Eligible for Child Care Subsidies under Federal Parameters, Average Monthly, Calendar Year 2011

Age of Child	Parent is Student	Parent Employed 1-19 Hours	Parent Employed 20+ Hours	Family Income <100% Poverty	Family Income 100-149% Poverty	Family Income 150 - 199% Poverty	Family Income =>200% Poverty	All Eligible Children
0	167,100	87,700	706,800	344,600	180,200	166,900	269,900	961,600
1	170,400	88,700	790,800	358,800	220,900	189,600	280,600	1,049,900
2	95,200	87,600	765,600	301,000	200,600	206,900	239,900	948,400
3	83,400	111,800	913,400	327,700	229,500	237,500	313,800	1,108,600
4	82,700	109,000	961,900	336,200	261,900	226,800	328,700	1,153,600
5	89,300	97,100	968,000	328,100	252,600	231,600	342,100	1,154,400
6-9	246,200	321,100	3,836,200	1,163,800	906,400	962,100	1,371,200	4,403,600
10-12	215,400	224,300	2,917,600	776,300	762,200	706,300	1,112,600	3,357,300
13+	**	**	97,300	**	**	**	**	121,400
All	1,166,500	1,134,600	11,957,600	3,965,700	3,041,200	2,977,500	4,274,400	14,258,700

** Cells with estimated populations under 50,000 are not shown.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

See Notes on Appendix II Tables.

Source: Current Population Survey, ASEC, analyzed with the TRIM3 Microsimulation Model

Appendix Table 2: Number of Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies under CCDF State-Defined Rules, Average Monthly, Calendar Year 2011

Age of Child	Parent is Student	Parent Employed 1-19 Hours	Parent Employed 20+ Hours	Family Income <100% Poverty	Family Income 100-149% Poverty	Family Income 150 - 199% Poverty	Family Income =>200% Poverty	All Eligible Children
0	145,100	**	399,400	305,000	146,900	88,900	**	579,800
1	143,600	**	465,000	321,600	189,300	84,300	**	639,600
2	85,100	**	489,800	281,400	175,500	102,100	**	608,400
3	68,600	**	564,600	300,300	200,800	110,100	51,400	662,600
4	66,100	**	585,500	308,100	227,000	100,600	55,400	691,100
5	73,100	**	562,500	298,500	222,600	95,600	52,600	669,300
6-9	210,500	104,900	2,215,400	1,057,800	785,100	471,100	216,800	2,530,800
10-12	165,200	70,400	1,692,700	711,800	656,000	357,700	202,700	1,928,300
13+	**	**	65,000	**	**	**	**	84,900
All	973,200	381,700	7,039,800	3,613,500	2,624,900	1,439,400	716,900	8,394,700

** Cells with estimated populations under 50,000 are not shown.

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

See Notes on Appendix II Tables.

Source: Current Population Survey, ASEC, analyzed with the TRIM3 Microsimulation Model

Appendix Table 3: Estimated Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies through All Funding Streams (CCDF, SSBG, TANF-Direct, and Excess TANF MOE), Average Monthly, Fiscal Year 2011

Age of Child	< 100% Poverty	100% to 149% Poverty	150% to 199% poverty	=>200% poverty	All
0	85,070	25,160	6,910	1,010	118,150
1	166,360	60,290	18,890	2,800	248,350
2	200,310	84,610	26,900	4,490	316,300
3	211,900	100,010	33,150	5,710	350,770
4	197,200	96,190	34,280	6,260	333,940
5	143,300	69,930	24,970	4,070	242,260
6-9	342,160	165,090	57,750	8,680	573,680
10-12	129,280	59,130	20,470	3,250	212,140
13+	3,320	1,760	700	90	5,870
All	1,478,900	662,170	224,010	36,360	2,401,450

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

See Notes on Appendix II Tables.

Source: Form-801 CCDF Administrative Records, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families

Appendix Table 4: Number of Children Potentially Eligible for Child Care Subsidies by State, Two-Year Average Monthly Estimates, Calendar Year 2010-2011

	Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters (Family Incomes < 85% State Median Income)				Children Eligible Under State-Defined Rules		
State	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)			Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)	
Alabama	183,560	147,840	219,270		87,740	60,430	115,050
Alaska	36,510	29,920	43,100		25,700	20,400	31,010
Arizona	275,550	228,210	322,880		161,860	123,630	200,090
Arkansas	117,200	94,230	140,160		74,420	55,400	93,450
California	1,637,550	1,521,450	1,753,650		1,340,520	1,231,470	1,449,570
Colorado	208,030	167,400	248,660		121,540	89,720	153,350
Connecticut	154,550	124,550	184,550		92,300	68,770	115,820
Delaware	48,020	39,660	56,380		31,540	24,990	38,090
DC	16,970	12,480	21,470		17,650	12,540	22,770
Florida	692,060	620,500	763,610		377,730	325,050	430,410
Georgia	510,700	450,320	571,090		239,460	194,730	284,190
Hawaii	78,210	65,970	90,460		62,750	51,540	73,960
Idaho	79,610	65,840	93,380		33,160	24,250	42,070
Illinois	612,850	545,260	680,450		404,650	351,330	457,960
Indiana	342,580	293,110	392,050		166,290	132,800	199,780
Iowa	147,950	120,490	175,410		52,680	35,800	69,560
Kansas	168,590	140,060	197,120		105,450	82,020	128,890
Kentucky	206,620	168,770	244,480		126,490	99,760	153,230
Louisiana	229,180	189,280	269,080		170,970	133,990	207,940
Maine	39,460	29,370	49,550		38,550	28,520	48,570
Maryland	294,990	248,030	341,940		116,820	87,060	146,570
Massachusetts	246,160	204,620	287,700		114,200	83,980	144,420
Michigan	396,440	342,980	449,890		150,160	116,900	183,410
Minnesota	289,910	244,610	335,210		116,020	87,700	144,340
Mississippi	168,500	140,370	196,640		122,330	96,970	147,680
Missouri	283,350	237,750	328,960		113,670	83,950	143,380
Montana	46,970	38,330	55,610		22,240	16,140	28,350
Nebraska	106,570	88,560	124,580		34,670	24,850	44,490
Nevada	125,240	101,670	148,800		113,950	90,740	137,160
New Hampshire	48,810	38,320	59,290		29,710	21,350	38,070
New Jersey	359,610	308,010	411,210		157,250	122,540	191,970
New Mexico	104,520	84,490	124,540		101,520	82,300	120,750
New York	776,790	699,310	854,270		477,820	415,160	540,470
North Carolina	422,580	366,890	478,270		289,400	242,850	335,960
North Dakota	29,360	23,780	34,930		14,420	10,540	18,300
Ohio	550,030	487,100	612,950		266,670	223,010	310,330
Oklahoma	188,580	154,880	222,280		161,360	130,610	192,110
Oregon	143,810	112,810	174,820		91,780	66,080	117,480
Pennsylvania	481,690	422,820	540,560		242,390	200,380	284,400
Rhode Island	45,860	36,320	55,400		23,820	16,730	30,910
South Carolina	237,950	197,110	278,790		111,620	83,520	139,710
South Dakota	42,140	35,260	49,030		27,710	21,500	33,930
Tennessee	279,980	235,280	324,680		132,240	102,900	161,580
Texas	1,307,760	1,202,710	1,412,810		1,152,330	1,052,250	1,252,400
Utah	164,090	139,880	188,300		81,950	65,210	98,690
Vermont	25,560	20,050	31,080		16,310	11,800	20,820
Virginia	345,860	296,160	395,560		144,850	113,350	176,350
Washington	282,360	236,020	328,700		155,240	117,920	192,560
West Virginia	59,680	47,300	72,060		34,700	26,960	42,440
Wisconsin	287,180	241,460	332,890		164,240	130,140	198,330
Wyoming	27,000	21,820	32,170		22,480	17,590	27,380

See Notes on Appendix II Tables.

Source: Current Population Survey, ASEC, analyzed with the TRIM3 Microsimulation Model

Appendix Table 5: Number of Children Potentially Eligible for Child Care Subsidies under Federal Parameters with Families Incomes Under 100% and 150% Poverty, by State, Two-Year Average Monthly Estimates, Calendar Year 2010-2011

	Children Potentially Eligible Under 100% Poverty				Children Potentially Eligible Under 150% Poverty		
State	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)			Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)	
Alabama	69,730	47,710	91,750		113,450	85,380	141,530
Alaska	6,850	4,000	9,690		12,930	9,010	16,840
Arizona	90,440	63,340	117,530		146,030	111,550	180,510
Arkansas	36,400	23,600	49,190		82,980	63,670	102,290
California	444,990	384,350	505,640		800,300	719,020	881,570
Colorado	57,340	36,000	78,670		102,320	73,830	130,810
Connecticut	19,000	8,490	29,510		40,220	24,930	55,520
Delaware	11,580	7,470	15,680		22,030	16,360	27,690
DC	6,760	3,930	9,600		9,640	6,250	13,030
Florida	190,500	152,920	228,070		341,860	291,540	392,190
Georgia	156,160	122,790	189,530		278,900	234,290	323,520
Hawaii	15,240	9,840	20,650		29,680	22,130	37,230
Idaho	20,050	13,140	26,960		43,570	33,380	53,760
Illinois	159,900	125,470	194,330		287,950	241,640	334,260
Indiana	127,340	97,180	157,510		195,780	158,380	233,170
Iowa	27,250	15,470	39,040		61,630	43,910	79,360
Kansas	41,710	27,510	55,900		78,370	58,920	97,820
Kentucky	80,140	56,560	103,730		136,110	105,360	166,850
Louisiana	82,260	58,350	106,170		155,150	122,340	187,960
Maine	9,770	4,760	14,790		17,340	10,650	24,020
Maryland	51,110	31,560	70,650		97,240	70,320	124,170
Massachusetts	38,250	21,930	54,570		68,240	46,370	90,100
Michigan	103,570	76,260	130,870		174,170	138,730	209,610
Minnesota	46,760	28,560	64,960		89,870	64,640	115,100
Mississippi	75,460	56,640	94,280		106,500	84,160	128,840
Missouri	86,240	61,080	111,390		143,530	111,070	176,000
Montana	12,170	7,780	16,560		22,480	16,510	28,460
Nebraska	23,350	14,920	31,780		46,290	34,420	58,160
Nevada	33,590	21,390	45,790		60,280	43,930	76,630
New Hampshire	6,790	2,890	10,690		13,690	8,140	19,240
New Jersey	72,850	49,690	96,010		129,470	98,550	160,380
New Mexico	47,820	34,300	61,350		83,180	65,310	101,050
New York	210,960	170,560	251,360		362,100	309,170	415,040
North Carolina	133,520	102,210	164,820		240,880	198,820	282,930
North Dakota	8,220	5,270	11,170		12,770	9,090	16,440
Ohio	162,640	128,380	196,890		293,070	247,110	339,030
Oklahoma	61,720	42,440	81,010		119,750	92,910	146,590
Oregon	39,870	23,600	56,130		71,070	49,270	92,870
Pennsylvania	106,510	78,870	134,160		181,820	145,790	217,850
Rhode Island	13,090	8,010	18,180		20,350	14,000	26,710
South Carolina	58,950	38,610	79,290		130,480	100,220	160,730
South Dakota	11,570	7,960	15,180		18,850	14,240	23,450
Tennessee	90,050	64,810	115,290		146,230	114,010	178,450
Texas	450,720	388,970	512,480		779,380	698,210	860,550
Utah	33,960	22,960	44,960		62,640	47,680	77,590
Vermont	4,480	2,170	6,780		9,860	6,430	13,290
Virginia	63,210	42,030	84,400		113,350	84,910	141,800
Washington	51,770	31,950	71,600		104,810	76,600	133,020
West Virginia	16,450	10,050	22,860		34,860	25,460	44,260
Wisconsin	60,870	39,850	81,900		105,740	78,000	133,480
Wyoming	6,040	3,600	8,490		10,480	7,260	13,710

See Notes on Appendix II Tables.

Source: Current Population Survey, ASEC, analyzed with the TRIM3 Microsimulation Model

Notes on Appendix II Tables

Poverty Status: In Appendix Tables 1, 2, 3, and 5, poverty status is based on 2011 poverty thresholds published by the U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. Since state-submitted Form-801 CCDF monthly child care data reports show recipients' monthly income, the Census Bureau threshold is divided by twelve to create a comparable monthly threshold. Due to the source and limitations of data, different methods are used to calculate family income (and thus, poverty status) for children who receive subsidies versus children who are eligible for subsidies. Poverty status of recipients is based on family income used to determine child care subsidy eligibility, as reported by the state on Form-801 CCDF monthly child care data report for fiscal year 2011. As such, family income is reported after any relevant income disregards have been applied. Poverty status of eligible children, on the other hand, is determined based on full family income reported to the Current Population Survey for calendar year 2011 prior to application of any relevant income disregard.

Parent is Employed or Student Status: In Appendix Tables 1 and 2, "parent is student" status indicates that an eligible recipient lives in a household with a parent who is not employed because he or she is in school. Eligible recipients living with an employed parent who is also in school would not be included in the "parent is student" category. In the case of two-parent households, children are categorized by the parent with the least amount of employment hours. For example, if an eligible child has one parent working 40 hours per week and another parent working 18 hours per week, the child will be categorized as "parent employed 1-19 hours." Eligible recipients living with a parent who is employed and a parent who is not employed because he or she is in school would be included in the "parent is student" category.

State by State Estimates of Eligibility: In Appendix Table 4, the estimate of potentially eligible children under federal parameters does not consider state-allowable income disregards when determining whether a child's family income is below 85 percent of state median income. In some states, income disregards could lead to a higher estimate of children eligible under state-defined rules than under federal parameters. In Appendix Tables 4 and 5, the two-year average monthly estimates for calendar years 2010 and 2011 use the state median incomes published in the Federal Register: March 13, 2009 (Volume 74, Number 48) and May 12, 2010 (Volume 75, Number 91). For the two-year averages, the 2010-based simulation used state policies in effect as of October 2010 (and as mentioned earlier, the 2011-based simulation used state policies in effect as of October 2011). Updated weights from the 2010 decennial census were used for both calendar year 2010 and 2011 data.