California Subsidized Childcare Characteristic Study EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Department of Education, Sacramento, California
Agreement Contract Number: CN090433

The California Department of Social Services, Sacramento, California
Agreement Contract Number: 07-2040

Prepared by:

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Project PIs: Diane Harkins and Theresa Westover

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General Childcare

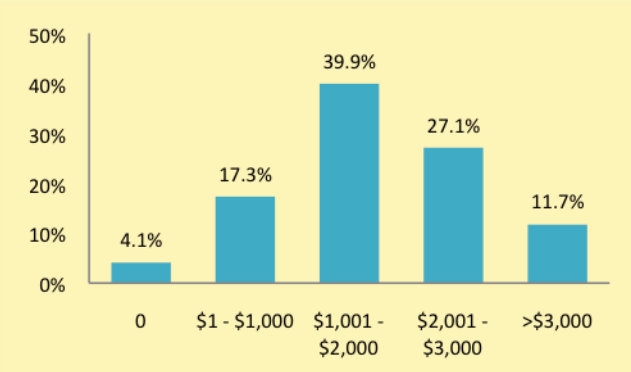
Number of Children Served.....41,835
Number of Families Served.....28,392
Percentage of Monthly Family Income Spent on Childcare*+.....3.0%
Reimbursement per Child*.....$519.08
Family Fee Exempt*.....4%
Child Age at Start*.....4.0
Child Monthly Attrition Rate*.....0%

Overview of Program

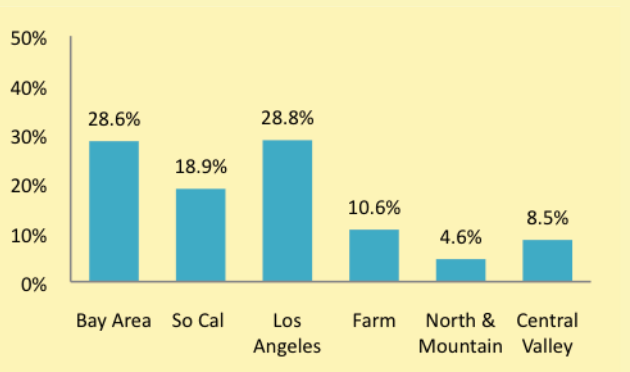
This CDE administered subsidy provides childcare services from infancy to age 12.[a] This program includes the Family Childcare Home Network Contract and the General Childcare Contract. Children can receive care in centers or family child care home networks operated by public or private agencies and local education agencies. Families receiving general childcare subsidies may be required to pay a family fee, however there is no co-payment required.

Characteristics of Families

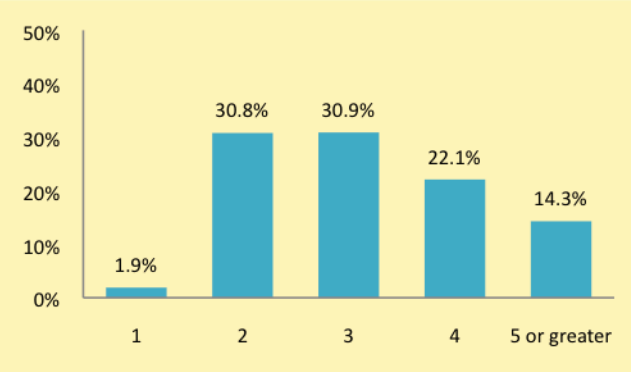
Family Monthly Income



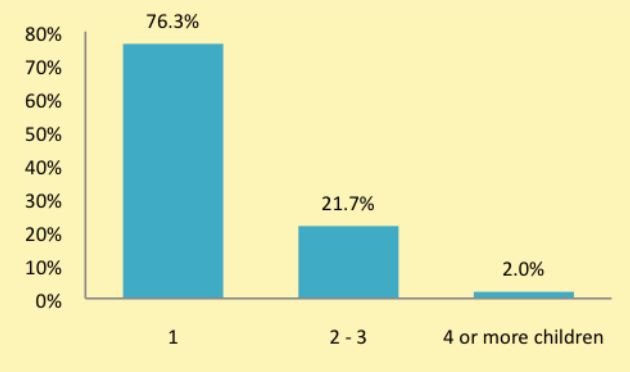
Region**



Family Size



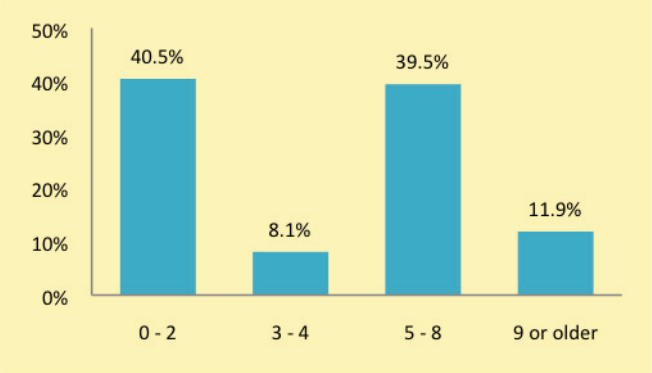
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies



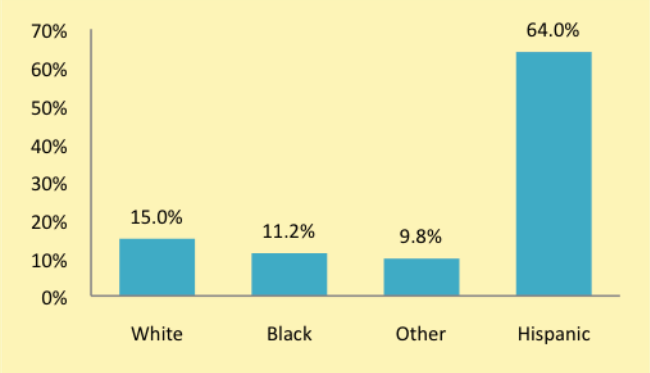
General Childcare

Characteristics of Children

Child's Age

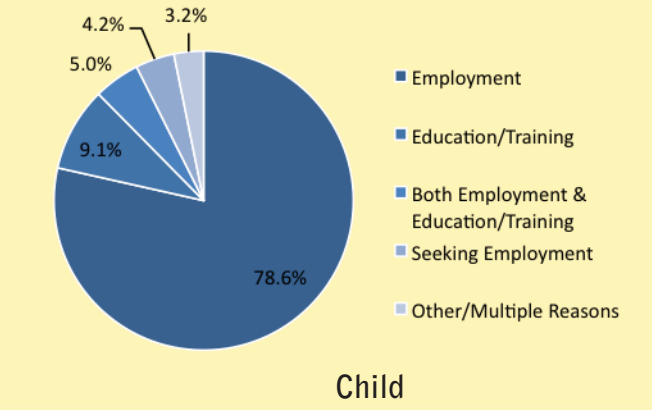


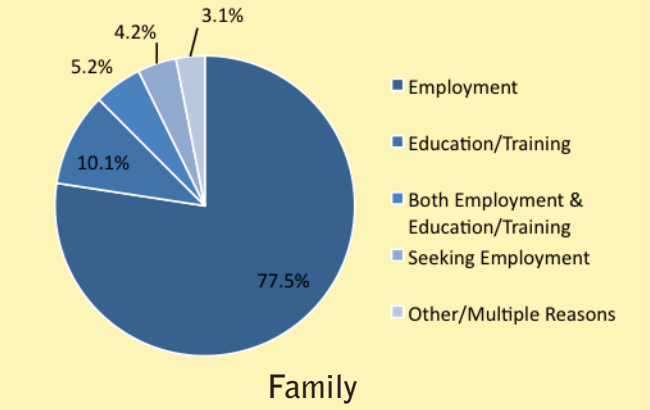
Child's Race



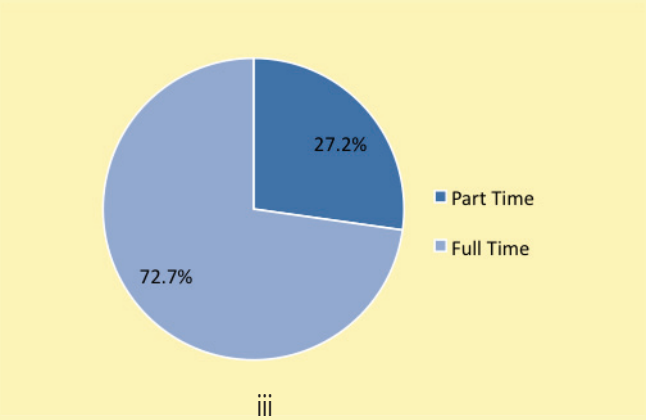
Characteristics of Programs

Reason for Care





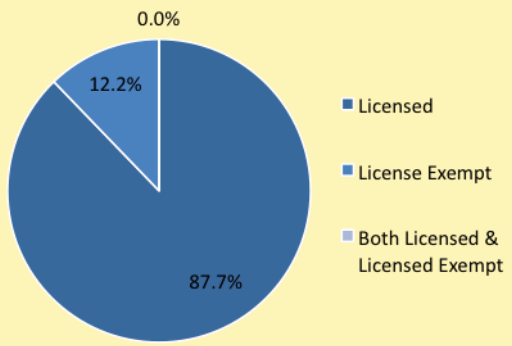
Time in Care



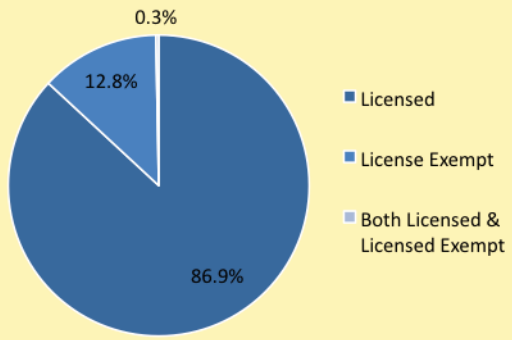
General Childcare

Characteristics of Programs Continued

Licensing

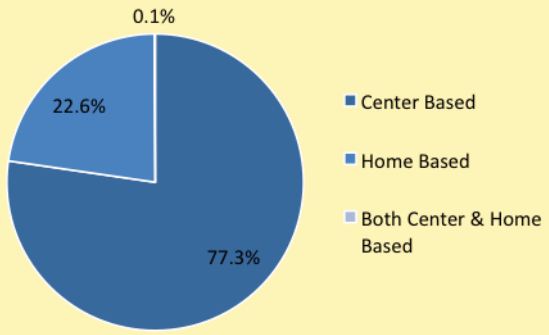


Child

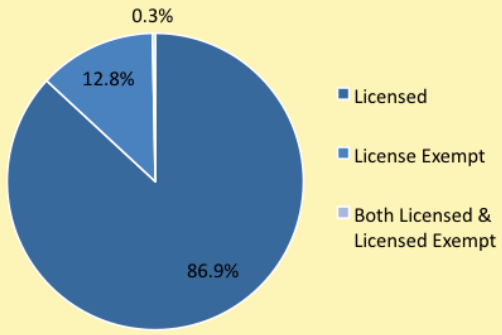


Family

Care Setting

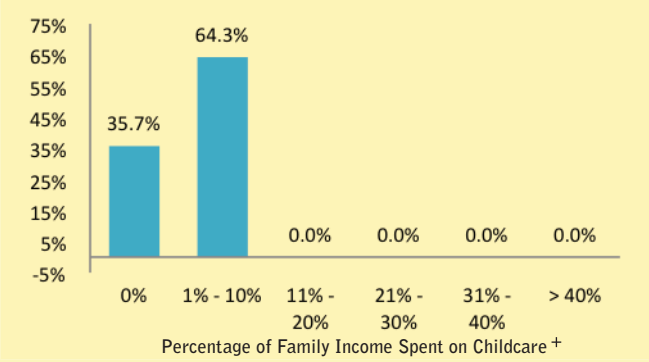


Child



Family

Cost of Care**



*This statistic is based upon the case study sample rather than the full population. Due to the small sample size and missing data, the sample may not be representative of the population.

**Regions were based upon the DSS 6-Region definition (California Department of Social Services, 2001).

+ Total spent on childcare equals the sum of the family fees and copayments.

[a] Three- and four-year olds are no longer served by this program

California State Preschool

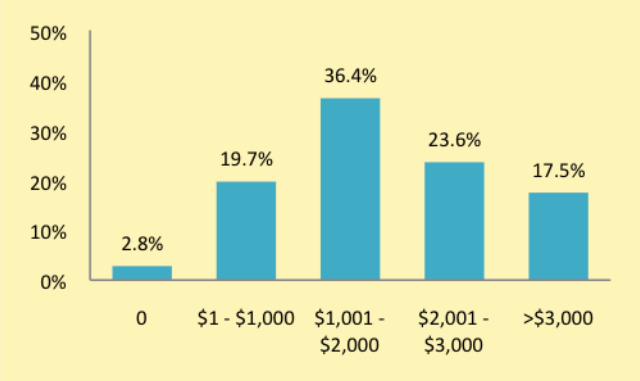
Number of Children Served.....146,199
Number of Families Served.....134,523
Percentage of Monthly Family Income Spent on Childcare*+.....0.2%
Reimbursement per Child*.....$485.45
Family Fee Exempt*.....24.3%
Child Age at Start*.....2.9
Child Monthly Attrition Rate*.....0.6%

Overview of Program

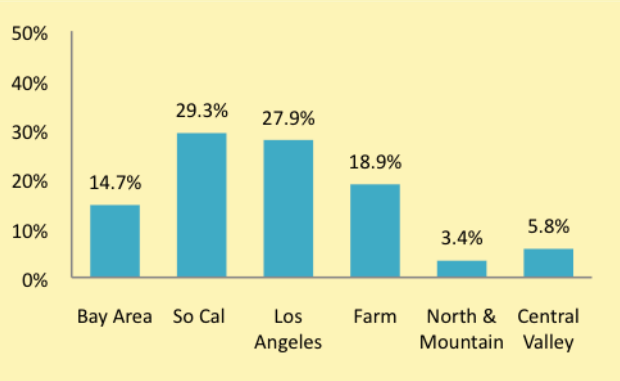
Developmentally appropriate program for 3 and 4 year old children from low-income families. The program is operated through local educational agencies, colleges, community action agencies, and private non-profit agencies. Families of children participating in Part-Day State Preschool are not required to pay a family fee or co-payment. Families utilizing full day state preschool may be required to pay a family fee.

Characteristics of Families

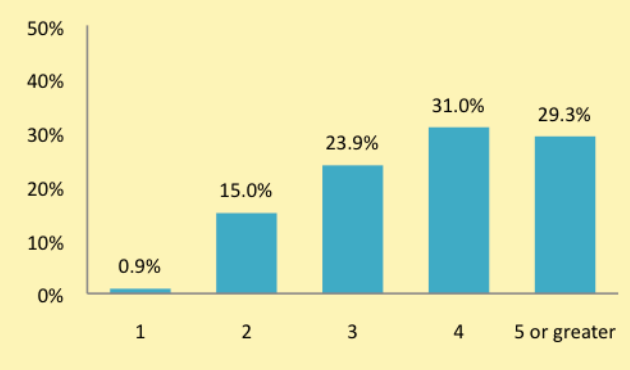
Family Monthly Income



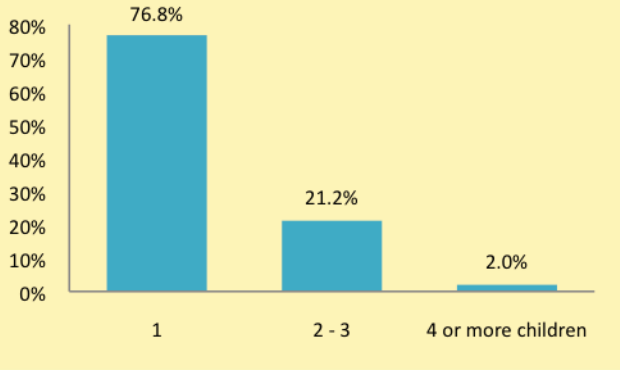
Region**



Family Size



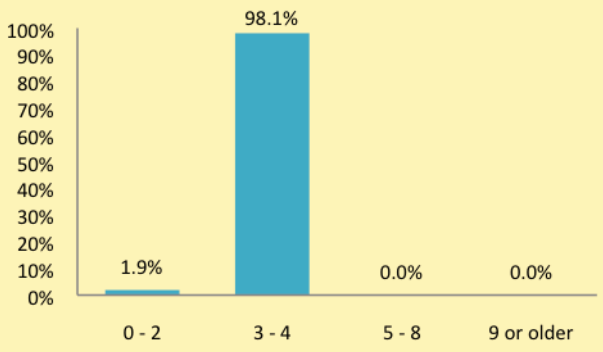
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies



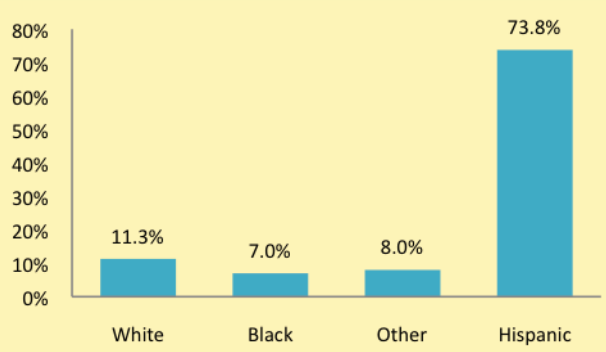
California State Preschool

Characteristics of Children

Child's Age

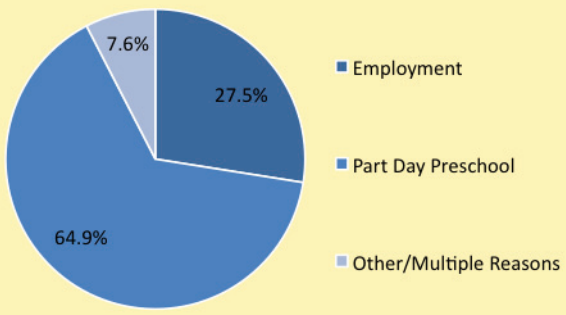


Child's Race

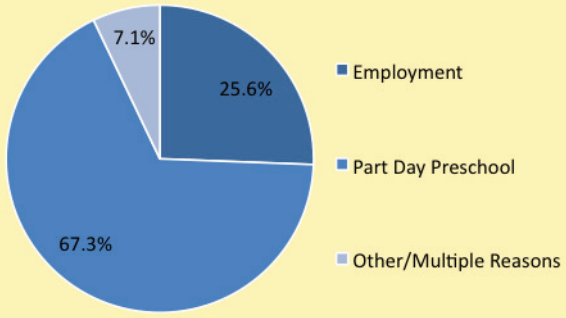


Characteristics of Programs

Reason for Care

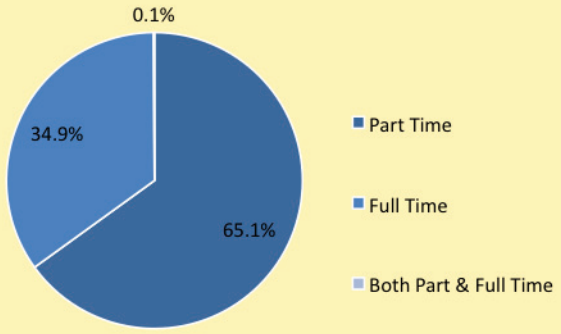


Child



Family

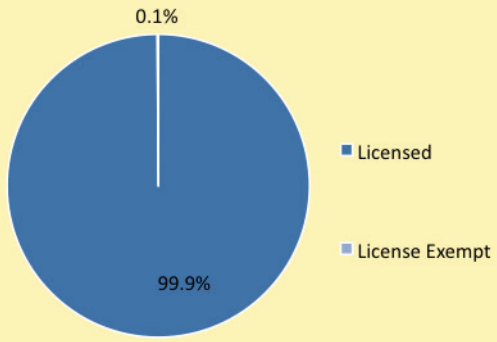
Time in Care



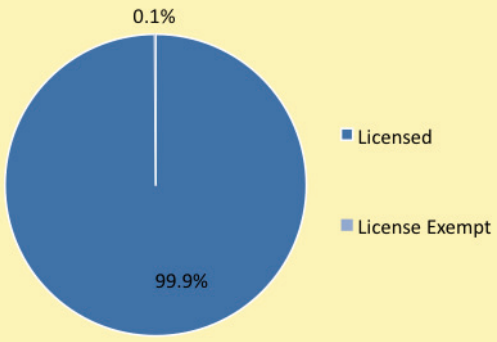
California State Preschool

Characteristics of Programs Continued

Licensing

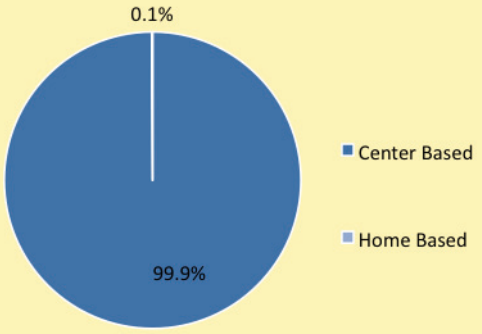


Child

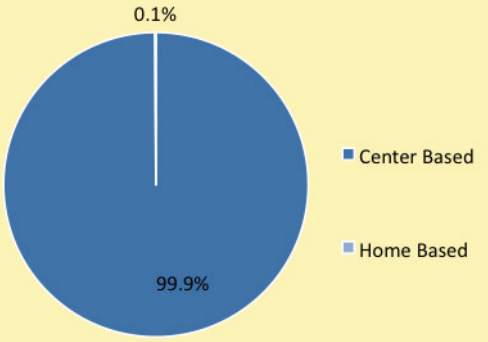


Family

Care Setting

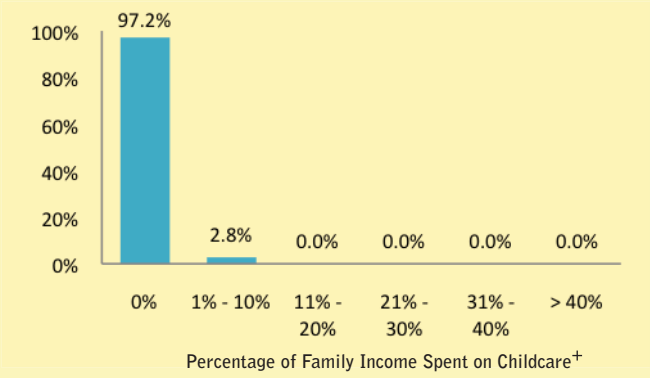


Child



Family

Cost of Care*



*This statistic is based upon the case study sample rather than the full population. Due to the small sample size and missing data, the sample may not be representative of the population.

**Regions were based upon the DSS 6-Region definition (California Department of Social Services, 2001).

+ Total spent on childcare equals the sum of the family fees and copayments.

CalWORKs Stage 1

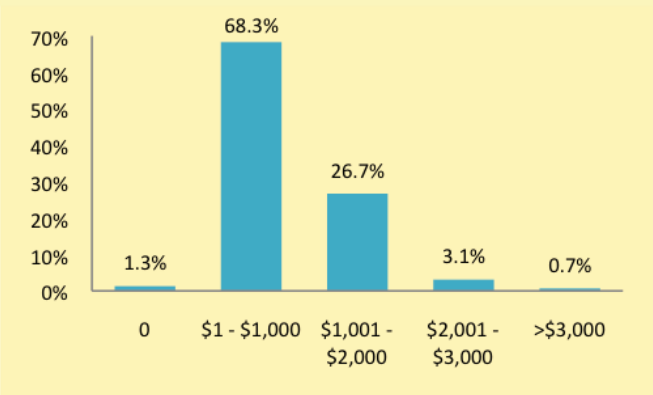
Percentage of Monthly Family Income Spent on Childcare*+ 31.5%
Reimbursement per Child* $509.66
Family Fee Exempt* 42.2%
Child Age at Start* 1.9
Child Monthly Attrition Rate* 6.5%

Overview of Program

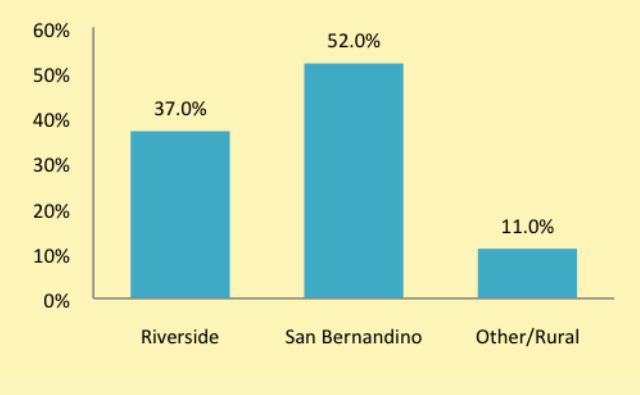
This childcare subsidy is provided to recipients of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). Recipients are required to engage in work or work participation activities. Stage 1 is administered by the California Department of Social Services through county welfare departments and begins when families first enter the CalWORKs grant program. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay a family fee and family co-payment dependant on income and the cost of care.

Characteristics of Families

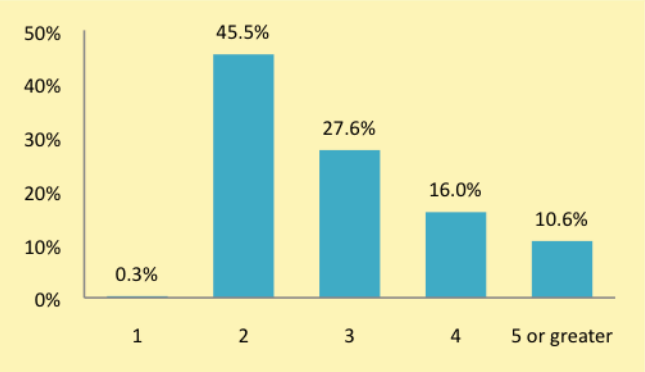
Family Monthly Income**



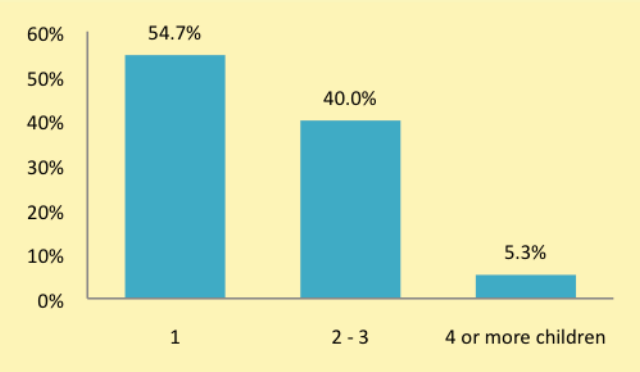
Region***



Family Size**



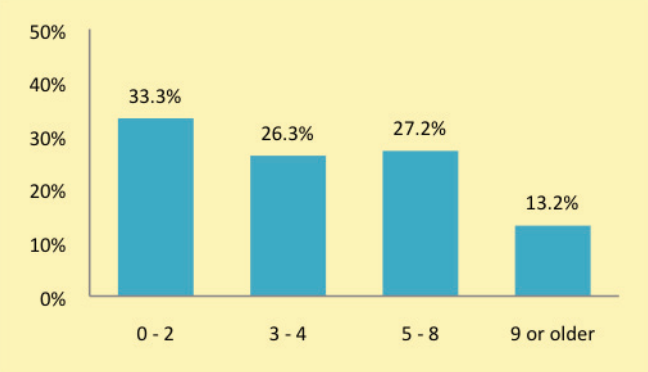
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies**



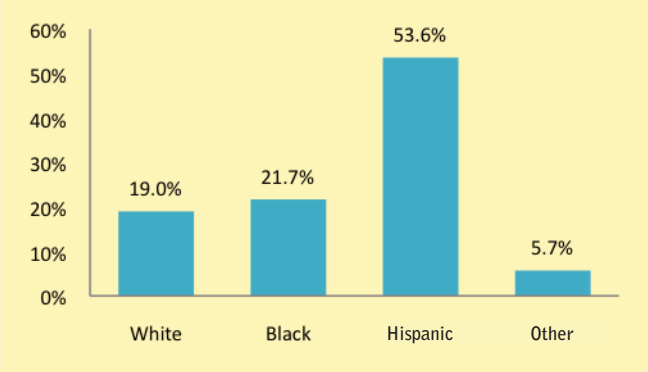
CalWORKs Stage 1

Characteristics of Children

Child's Age**

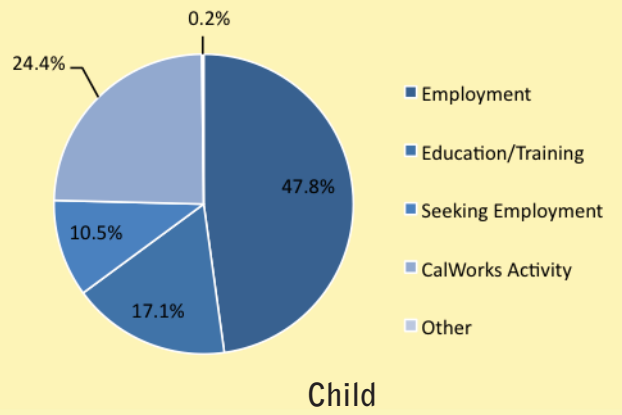


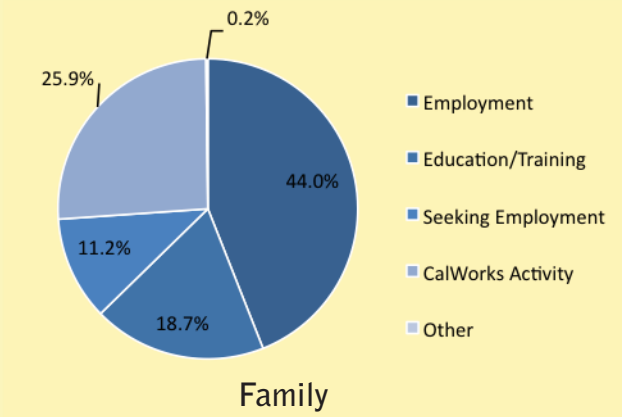
Child's Race**



Characteristics of Programs

Reason for Care**

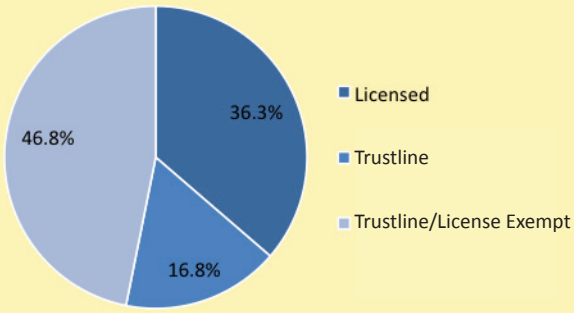




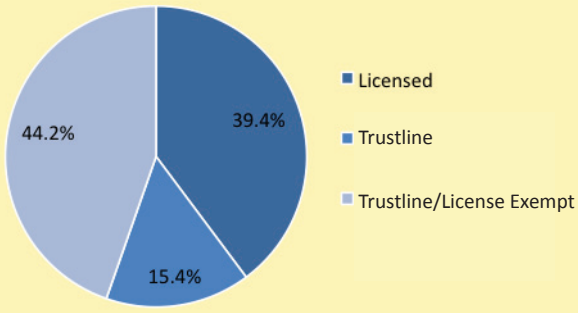
CalWORKs Stage 1

Characteristics of Programs Continued

Licensing**

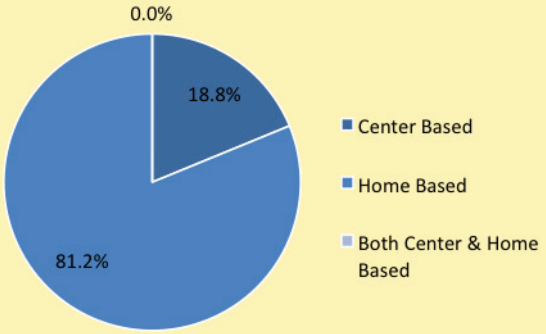


Child

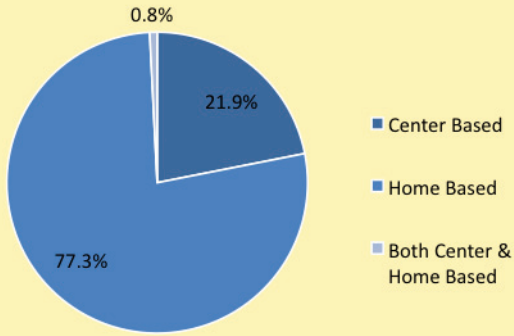


Family

Care Setting**

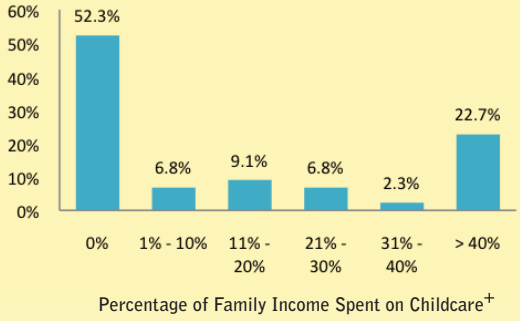


Child



Family

Cost of Care*



*This statistic is based upon the case study sample from 2009 rather than the full population. Due to the small sample size and missing data, the sample may not be representative of the population.

**This statistic is based upon a sample of counties that were part of the CIV consortium in 2010. These counties include: Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Benito, Stanislaus, Madera, Tuolumne, Mono, Mendocino, Sutter, Butte, Tehama, and Sierra.

***Regions were based upon the DSS 6-Region definition (California Department of Social Services, 2001).

+ Total spent on childcare equals the sum of the family fees and copayments.

CalWORKs Stage 2

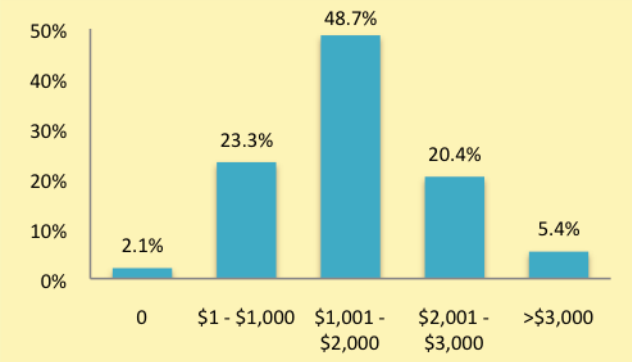
Number of Children Served.....52,950
Number of Families Served.....28,121
Percentage of Monthly Family Income Spent on Childcare*+.....26.1%
Reimbursement per Child*.....$477.74
Family Fee Exempt*.....26.9%
Child Age at Start*.....1.7
Child Monthly Attrition Rate*.....26.6%

Overview of Program

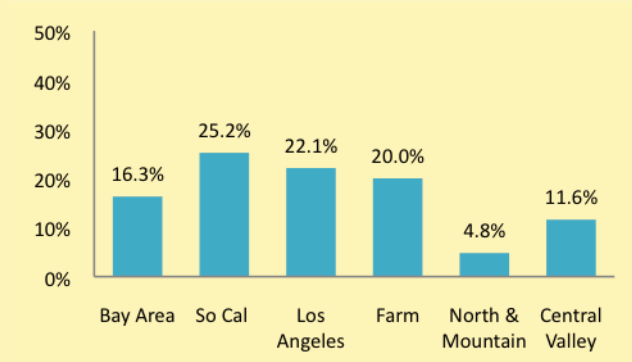
This childcare subsidy is provided to recipients of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). Recipients are required to engage in work or work participation activities. Stage 2 is administered by the California Department of Education. Families move to Stage 2 when they are determined to be stable. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay a family fee and family co-payment dependant on income and the cost of care.

Characteristics of Families

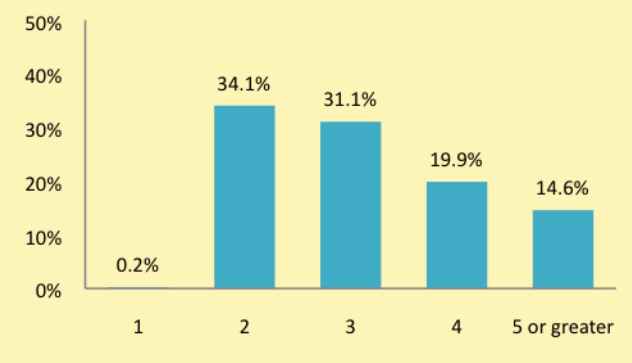
Family Monthly Income



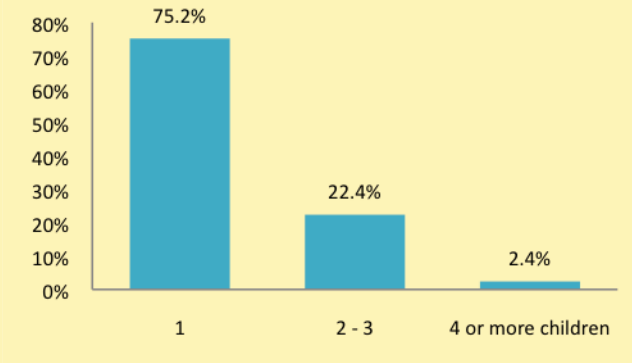
Region**



Family Size



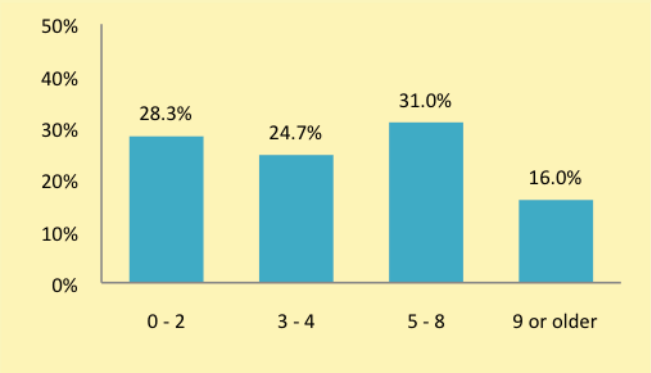
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies



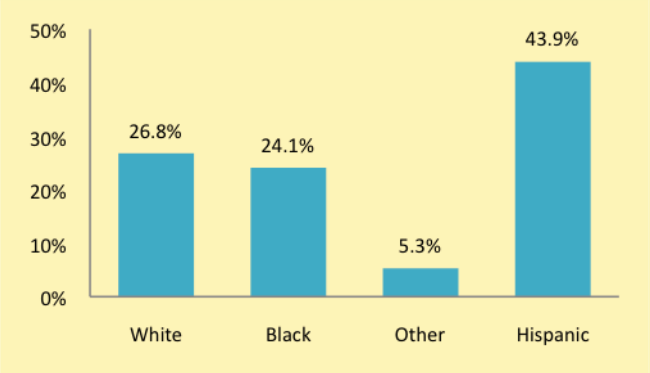
CalWORKs Stage 2

Characteristics of Children

Child's Age

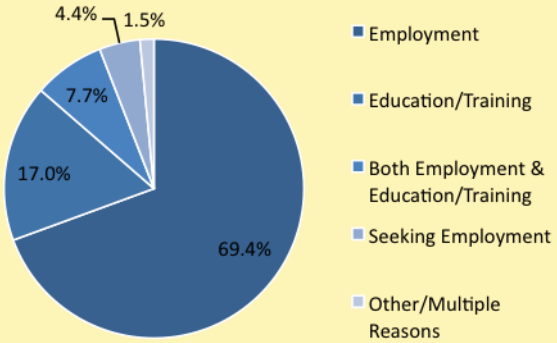


Child's Race

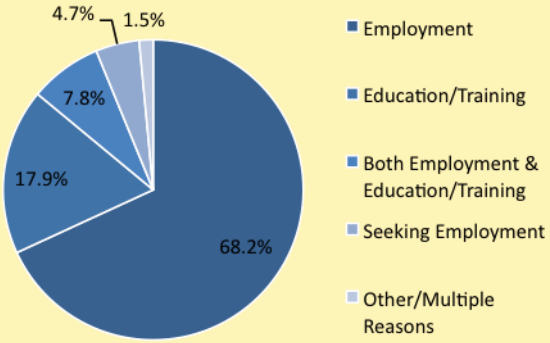


Characteristics of Programs

Reason for Care

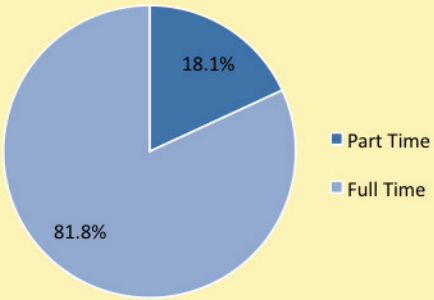


Child



Family

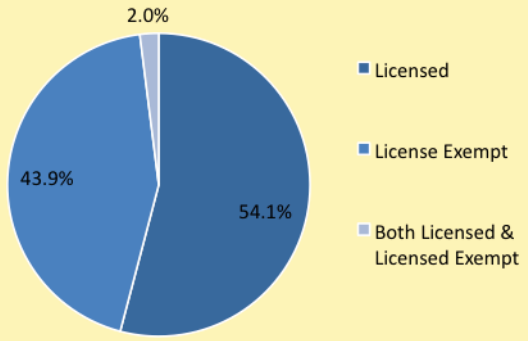
Time in Care



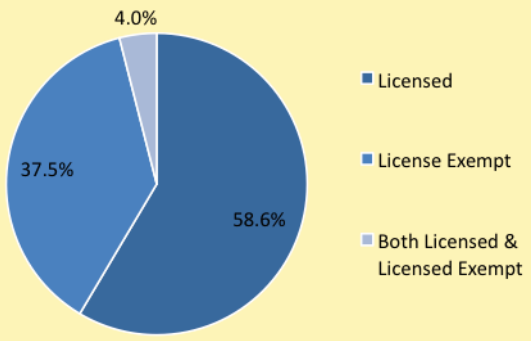
CalWORKs Stage 2

Characteristics of Programs Continued

Licensing

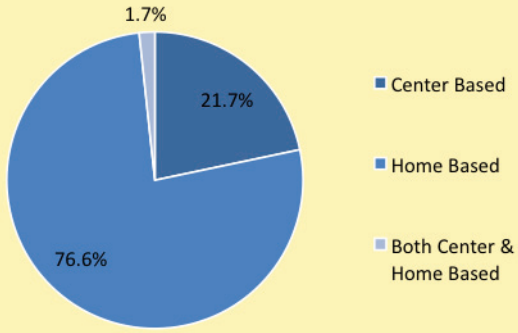


Child



Family

Care Setting



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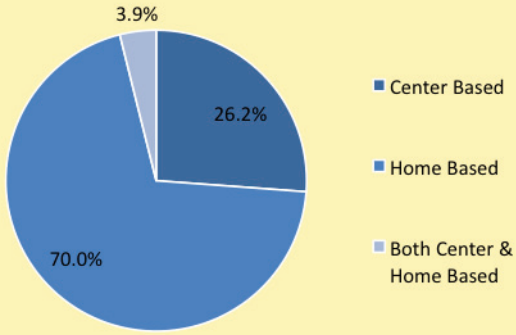
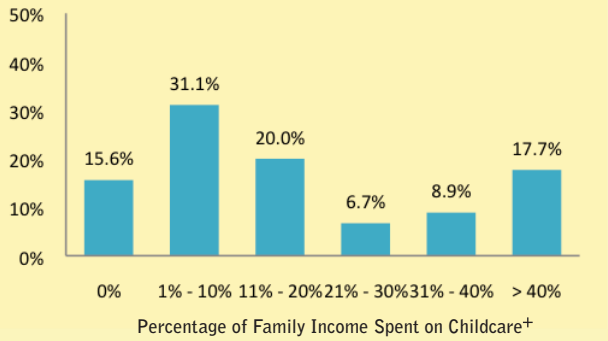


Family

Cost of Care*



*This statistic is based upon the case study sample rather than the full population. Due to the small sample size and missing data, the sample may not be representative of the population.

**Regions were based upon the DSS 6-Region definition (California Department of Social Services, 2001).

+ Total spent on childcare equals the sum of the family fees and copayments.

CalWORKs Stage 3

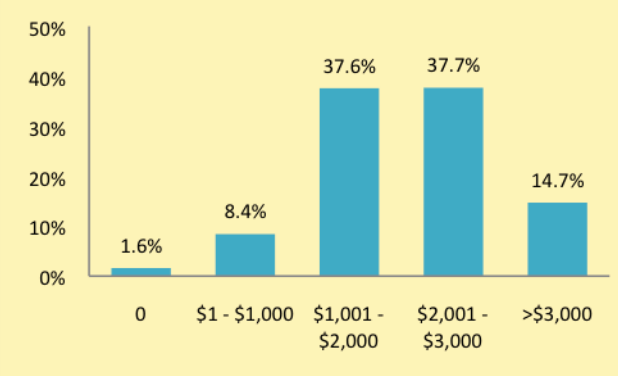
Number of Children Served.....45,798
Number of Families Served.....22,633
Percentage of Monthly Family Income Spent on Childcare*+.....18.8%
Reimbursement per Child*.....$463.12
Family Fee Exempt*.....10.3%
Child Age at Start*.....1.4
Child Monthly Attrition Rate*.....17.4%

Overview of Program

This childcare subsidy is provided to recipients of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). Recipients are required to engage in work or work participation activities. Stage 3 is administered by the California Department of Education. Families move to Stage 3 when they have exhausted their two year limit in Stage 1 and/or Stage 2. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay a family fee and family co-payment dependant on income and the cost of care.

Characteristics of Families

Family Monthly Income



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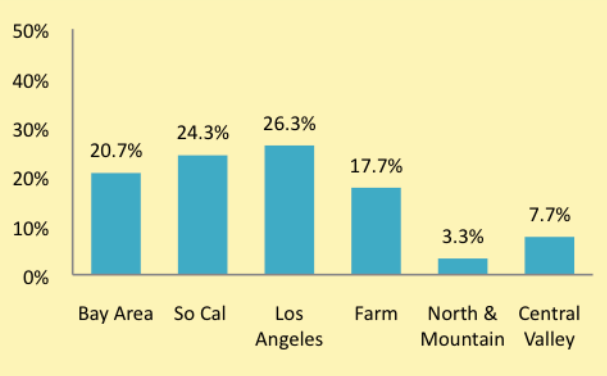
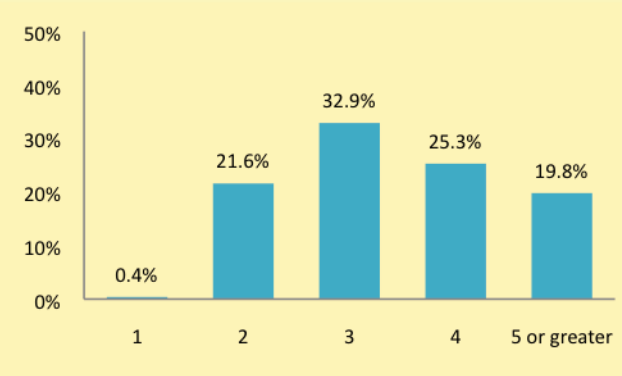
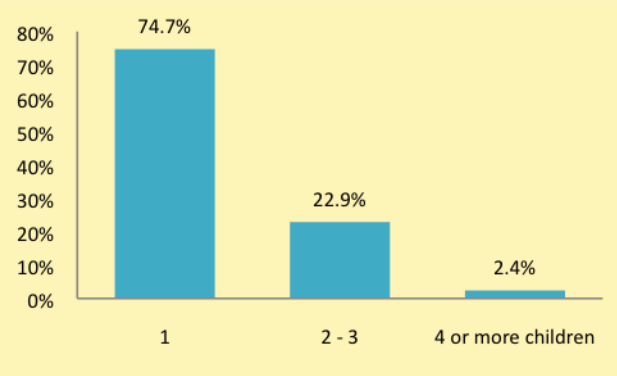


Family Size



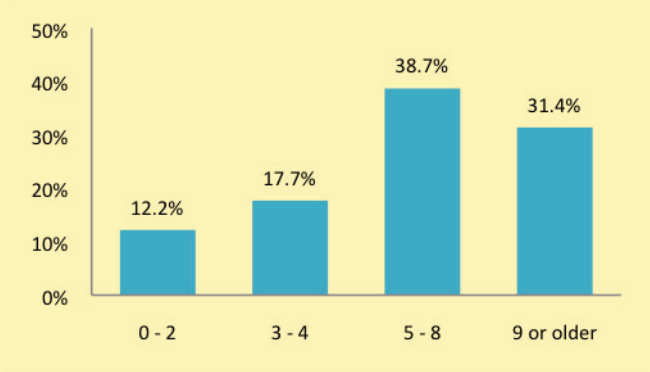
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies



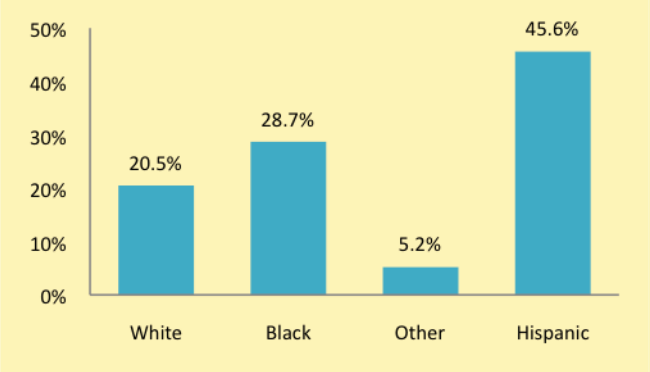
CalWORKs Stage 3

Characteristics of Children

Child's Age

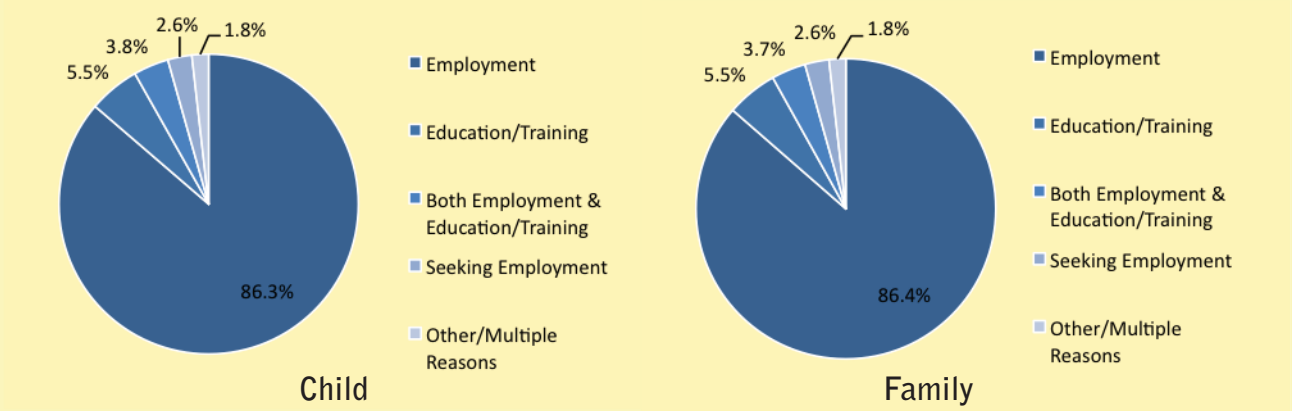


Child's Race

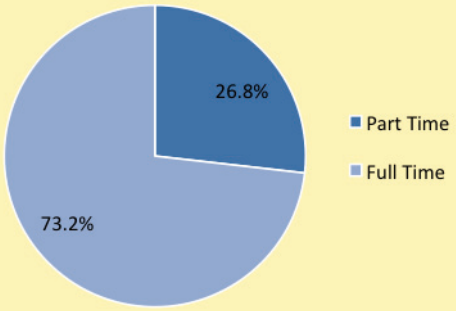


Characteristics of Programs

Reason for Care



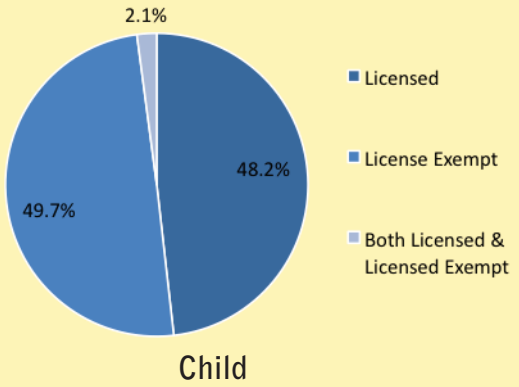
Time in Care

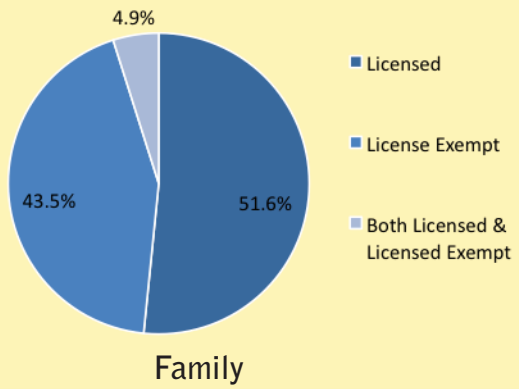


CalWORKs Stage 3

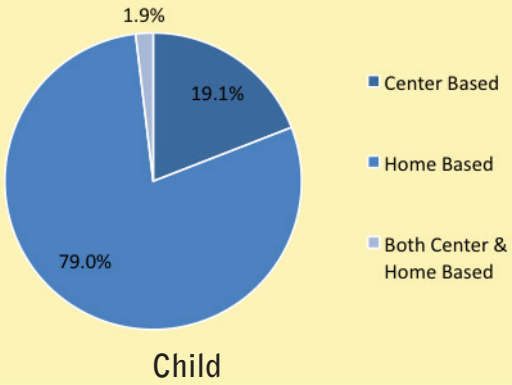
Characteristics of Programs Continued

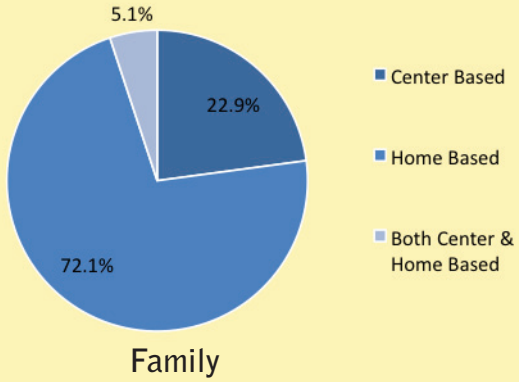
Licensing



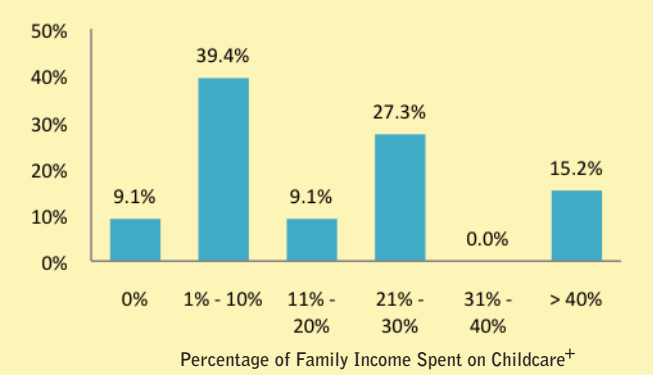


Care Setting





Cost of Care*



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**Regions were based upon the DSS 6-Region definition (California Department of Social Services, 2001).

+ Total spent on childcare equals the sum of the family fees and copayments.

Alternative Payment

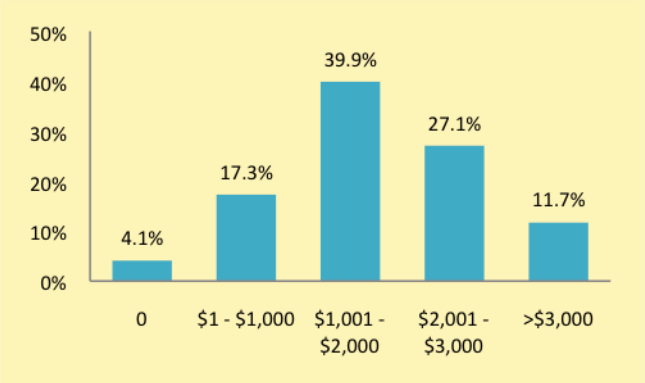
Number of Children Served.....33,274
Number of Families Served.....18,508
Percentage of Monthly Family Income Spent on Childcare*+.....19.4%
Reimbursement per Child*.....$509.66
Family Fee Exempt*.....2.6%
Child Age at Start*.....3.8
Child Monthly Attrition Rate*.....20.9%

Overview of Program

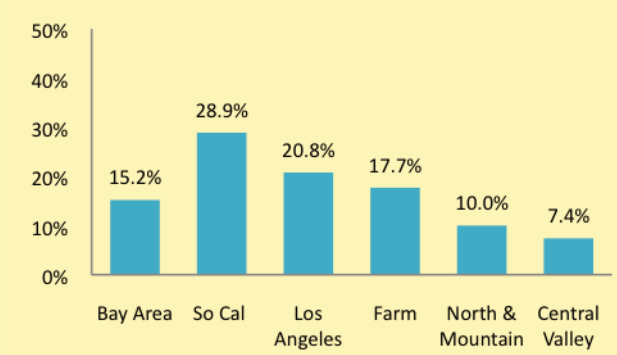
This CDE administered subsidy is designed to increase parental choice and accommodate the unique needs of families. This program includes the Migrant Alternative Payment contract and the General Alternative Payment Contract. Families can choose from a variety of child care arrangements including in-home care, family child care, and center-based care. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay both a family fee and co-payment, depending on income and the cost of care that is chosen.

Characteristics of Families

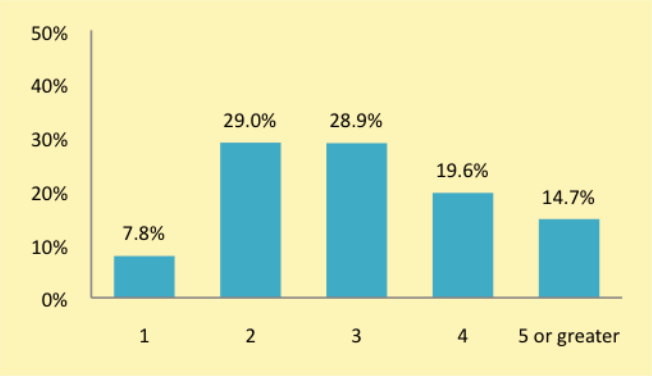
Family Monthly Income



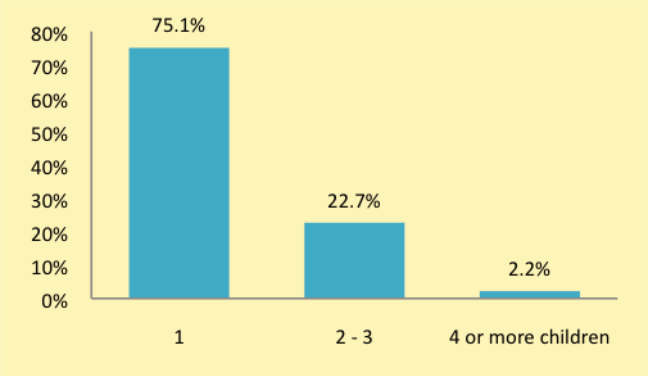
Region**



Family Size



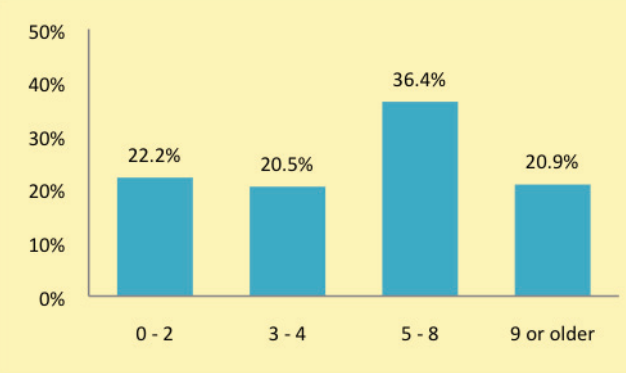
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies



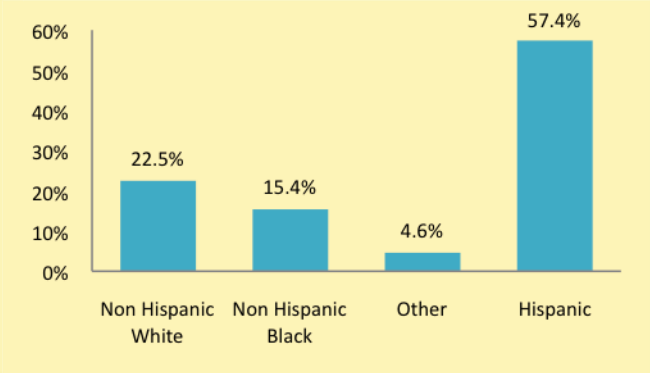
Alternative Payment

Characteristics of Children

Child's Age

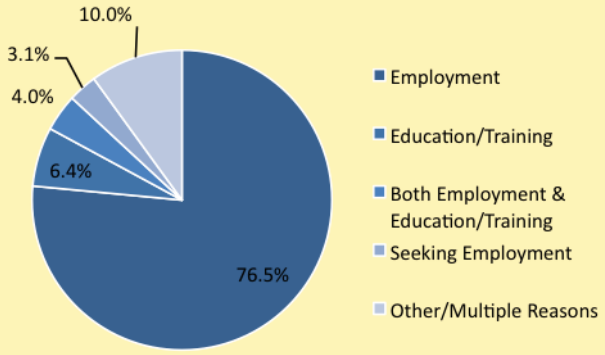


Child's Race

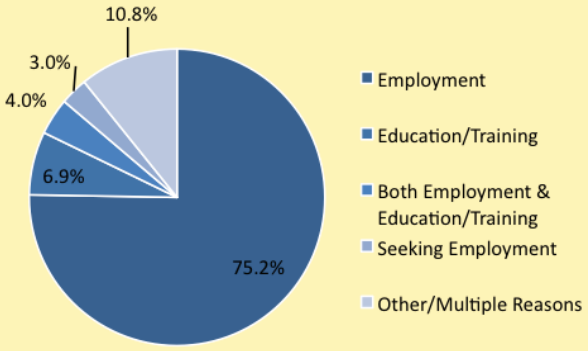


Characteristics of Programs

Reason for Care

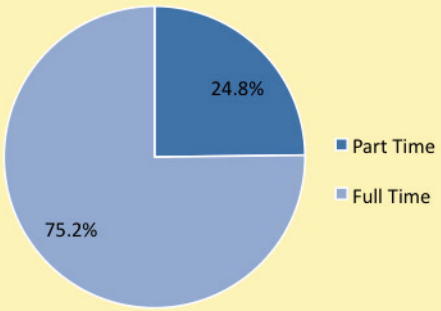


Child



Family

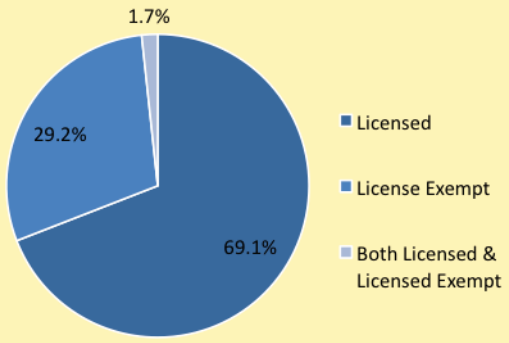
Time in Care



Alternative Payment

Characteristics of Programs Continued

Licensing



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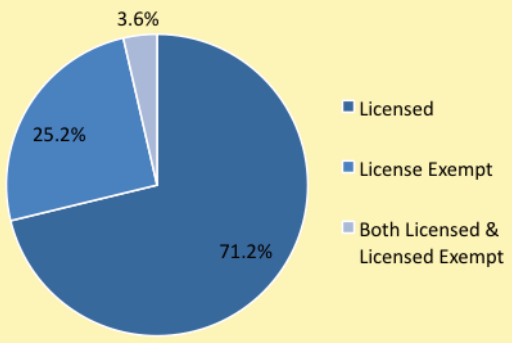
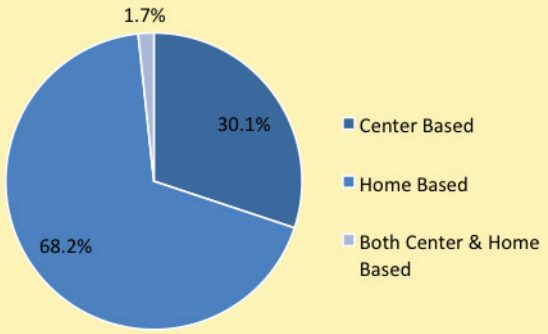
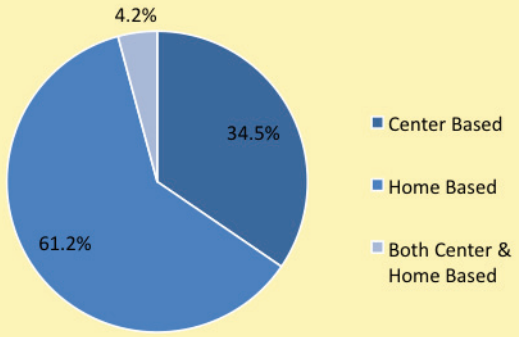


Family

Care Setting

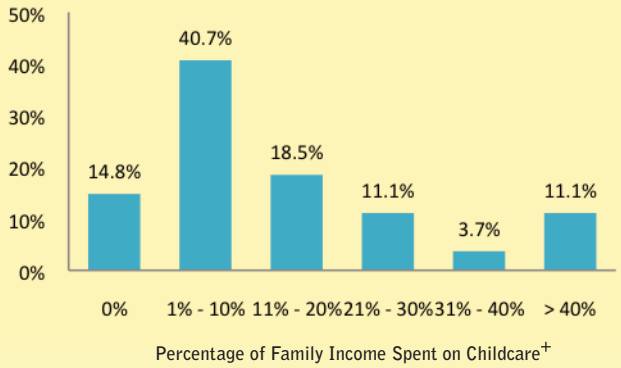


Child



Family

Cost of Care*



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**Regions were based upon the DSS 6-Region definition (California Department of Social Services, 2001).

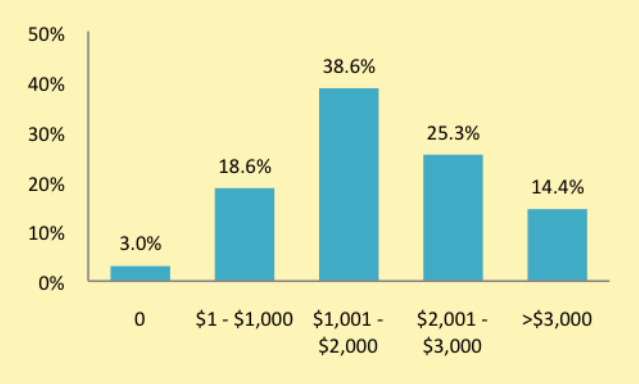
+ Total spent on childcare equals the sum of the family fees and copayments.

Overview of Children and Families Receiving CDE Childcare Subsidies

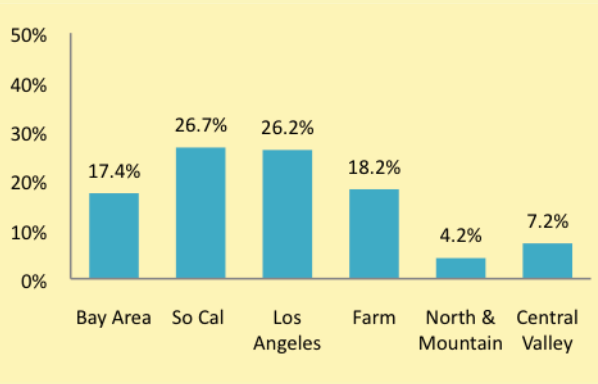
Number of Children Served.....324,205
Number of Families Served.....241,727
Percentage of Monthly Family Income Spent on Child Care*+.....10.4%
Reimbursement per Child*.....$483.13
Family Fee Exempt*.....19.1%
Child Age at Start*.....2.4
Child Monthly Attrition Rate*.....12%

Characteristics of Families

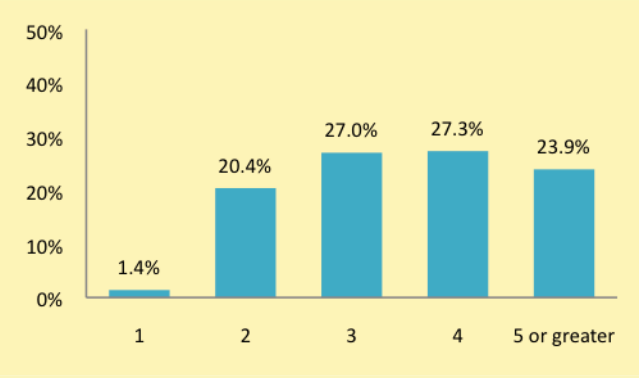
Family Monthly Income



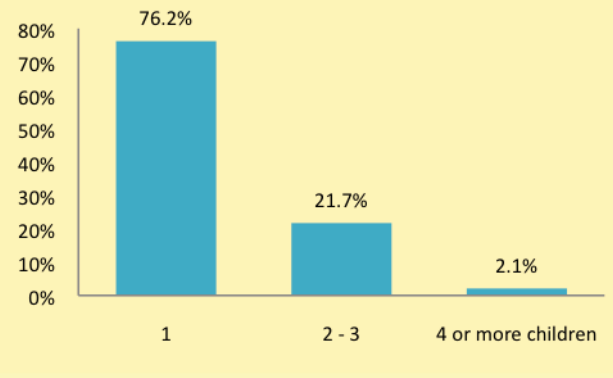
Region**



Family Size



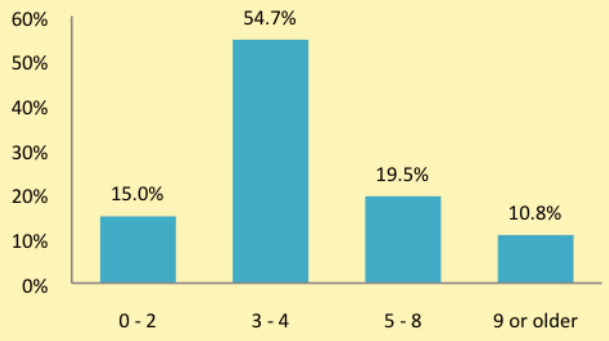
Number of Children Receiving Subsidies



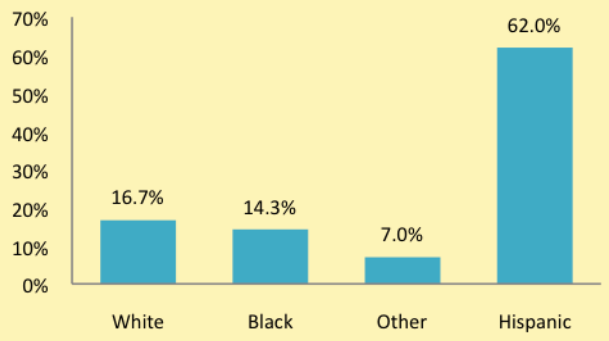
Overview of Children and Families Receiving CDE Childcare Subsidies

Characteristics of Children

Child's Age

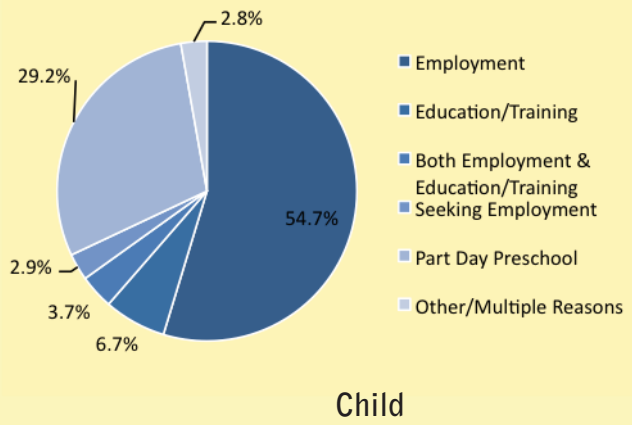


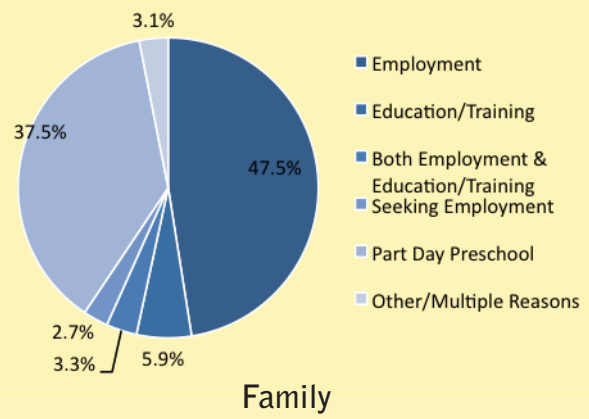
Child's Race



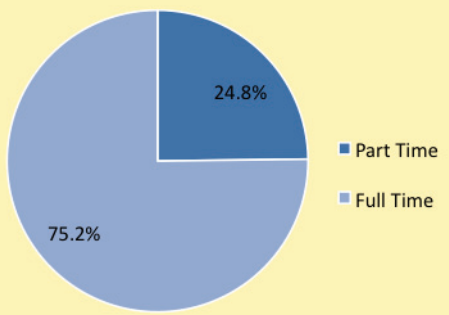
Characteristics of Programs

Reason for Care





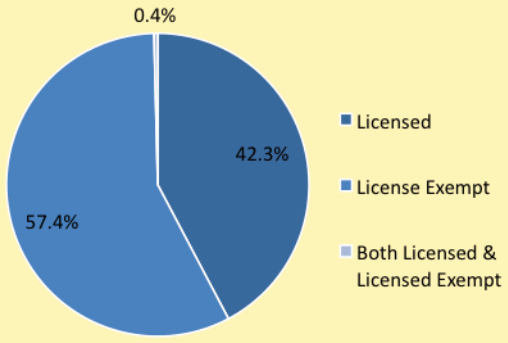
Time in Care



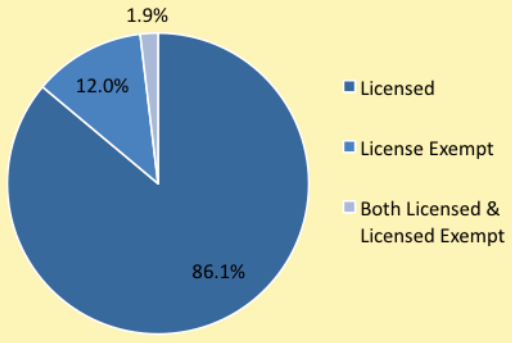
Overview of Children and Families Receiving CDE Childcare Subsidies

Characteristics of Programs Continued

Licensing

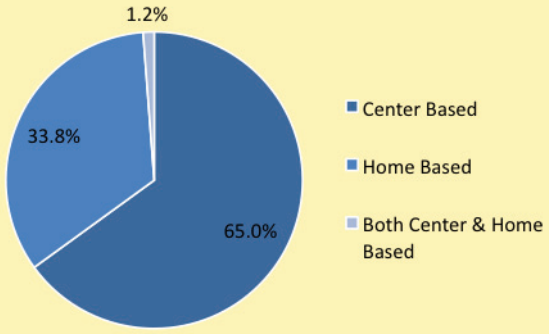


Child



Family

Care Setting



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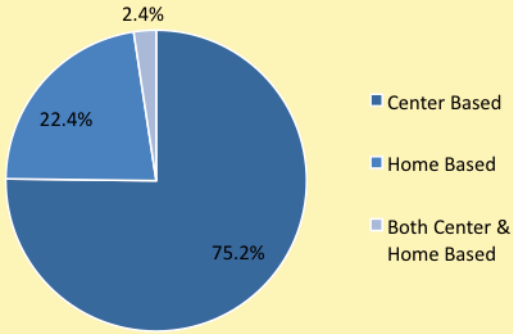
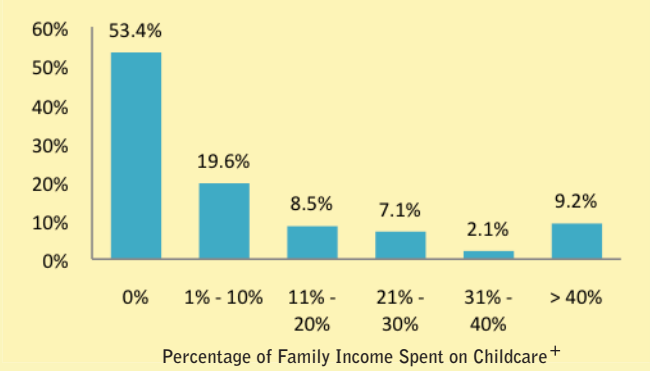


Family

Cost of Care*



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**Regions were based upon the DSS 6-Region definition (California Department of Social Services, 2001).

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California Subsidized Childcare Characteristic Study

Prepared for:

The California Department of Education, Sacramento, California
Agreement Contract Number: CN090433

The California Department of Social Services, Sacramento, California
Agreement Contract Number: 07-2040

Prepared by:

Amy Smith, Christine Kelly, Robin Matthews, Francisco Herrera, and Corey Pope

Project PIs: Diane Harkins and Theresa Westover

July 2011

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO CHILDCARE IN CALIFORNIA

In the United States, it is estimated that 14,878,641 children under the age of 5 need childcare (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011). In 2005, 61% of children in this age group spent time in non-parental childcare, defined as care in a home by either a relative (other than a parent) or non-relative, or care in a center-based program such as a day care center, pre-kindergarten, nursery school, Head Start, or other early childhood program (Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics, 2006). However, in many states, the annual cost of care is nearly twice as expensive as paying for a year of tuition at a 4 year public college, and approximately 90% of the cost is assumed by parents (Giannarelli & Barsirmantov, 2000), making it difficult for low-income families to obtain quality childcare. To provide assistance to low-income families, federal and state subsidies are available to help these families pay for the care and education of their children while parents work and/or participate in education and training. In general, these childcare subsidy policies have two major goals: 1) to support parental employment and 2) to support children's development.

According to the 2009 California Childcare Portfolio, 88% of childcare requests to resource and referral agencies in California are for full-time care and 75% are to support parental employment (California Resource and Referral Network, 2010). To meet the needs of these families, California provides a variety of childcare subsidy programs in addition to the federally-funded programs that are available. California's subsidy system is provided through a mix of state-contracted and voucher-based programs, allowing parents to access public and private programs. The system includes General Childcare, CalWORKs Stages 1, 2, and 3, Alternative Payment, full and part day State Preschool programs, Severely Handicapped, and General Migrant Care. A description of each subsidized childcare program provided by the California Department of Education (CDE) and the Department of Social Services (DSS) is provided below.

CDE SUBSIDIES

The Child Development Division of CDE administers various childcare subsidies designed to meet the needs of children and families.

GENERAL CHILDCARE

This subsidy provides childcare services from infancy to age 12, three and four year olds are no longer served under this program. Children can receive care in centers or through family childcare home networks operated by public or private agencies and local education agencies. Families receiving General Childcare subsidies may be required to pay a family fee, however there is no co-payment required.

Alternative Payment

This subsidy is designed to increase parental choice and accommodate the unique needs of families. Families can choose from a variety of childcare arrangements including exempt home care, licensed family childcare homes, and licensed center-based care. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay both a family fee and co-payment, depending on the family's income and the cost of care that is chosen.

CalWORKs Stage 2

This childcare subsidy is provided to recipients of the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids grant (CalWORKs) grant program. Recipients are required to engage in work or work participation activities. Families move from CalWORKs Stage 1 (described below) to Stage 2 when they are determined to be stable. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay a family fee and family co-payment, dependant on the family's income and the cost of care.

CalWORKs Stage 3

This childcare subsidy is provided to CalWORKs recipients. Recipients are required to engage in work or work participation activities. Families move to Stage 3 when they have exhausted their two year limit in Stage 1 and/or Stage 2. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay a family fee and family co-payment dependant on income and the cost of care.

California State Preschool Program

This is a developmentally appropriate program for 3- and 4-year old children from low-income families. The program is operated through local educational agencies, colleges, community action agencies, and private non-profit agencies. Families of children participating in part-day preschool are not required to pay a family fee or co-payment. Families utilizing full-day State Preschool may be required to pay a family fee.

DSS SUBSIDIES

DSS is responsible for administering CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies.

CalWORKs Stage 1

This childcare subsidy is provided to recipients of the CalWORKs grant. Recipients are required to engage in work or work participation activities. Stage 1 is administered by DSS through county welfare departments and begins when families first enter the CalWORKs grant program. Families receiving this subsidy may be required to pay a family fee and family co-payment, dependant on the family's income and the cost of care.

EVALUATION DESIGN

Recent legislation calls for "a study of the characteristics of families utilizing subsidized childcare in California and costs of care pursuant to Provision 13 of Item 6110-196-001." In response to this legislation, this evaluation was designed to answer the following questions:

1. What are the characteristics of the families and children served by California's subsidized childcare programs?
    a. How do the characteristics of participating children and families vary by type of subsidized care?
    b. How do family and children's characteristics vary among the types of funding programs?
    c. How do family and children's characteristics vary between full-time and part-time care?
    d. Is it possible to reliably identify the proportion of children and families who obtain support from multiple programs? If so, what proportion are served by more than one program and which programs are involved?
    e. To what extent do the characteristics of children and families served by these programs vary across the state?
    f. At what age, do participating children enter subsidized care? Is it possible to determine the initial characteristics of families obtaining subsidized childcare for the first time? How do either or both of these vary by program and care type?
2. To what extent are families receiving subsidized care paying a portion of childcare costs out of family income?
    a. What number and proportion of families are subject to and/or exempt from family fees and co-payments? What are the characteristics of families in both groups?
    b. Is it possible to identify and classify the reasons for family fee exemption and, if so, do these reasons vary by program or type of care?
    c. What out-of-pocket amounts do families pay in family fees and co-payments? Do these amounts vary by program or care type?
    d. Is it possible to reliably determine the incidence, relative proportion, and dollar magnitude of actual care payments per child or family? If so, how does this vary among programs and how does it compare to mean-market rates? If not, what record keeping and data reporting structures would be required to reliably and accurately collect these data on a statewide basis?
    e. What are the monthly rates of attrition of families from subsidized childcare? Is it possible to identify and categorize reasons for program attrition?

In order to answer the evaluation questions a twofold approach was used. First, existing data were used to describe the characteristics of the statewide population of families and children who received CDE childcare subsidies and a sample of families and children who received DSS childcare subsidies. Second, case studies were conducted in three counties to describe the payments made by families and agencies, as well as the characteristics of children at the time they began receiving childcare subsidies. The following sections describe the methodology for the statewide and county case studies in more detail. In addition, Appendix B includes an overview of the data sources for each variable included in the study.

STATEWIDE STUDY DATA & ANALYSIS

The statewide study was designed to describe how the characteristics of families and children vary by care type (evaluation question 1a), program type (evaluation question 1b), time spent in care (evaluation question 1c), and region (evaluation question 1e). In addition, this portion of the evaluation describes the proportion of children and families who obtained support from more than one program (evaluation question 1d). Data for the statewide study came from two sources: 1) the CDD 801A database and 2) the DSS Consortium IV (C-IV) data system.

CDD 801A DATA

All childcare agencies that receive CDE subsidies are required to provide monthly data to CDE. These data are compiled in the 801A data system. The data system includes data on the characteristics of all families and children who receive CDE-subsidized childcare for any given month, as well as information on the type of subsidy they received and the type of childcare that was used. Because the 801A data are collected monthly, analyses were run on all months from 2009 to determine which month would yield the most complete data. October yielded the largest number of cases and therefore, was used for all analyses in this evaluation of the 801A data.

Because agencies are required to report data on all children receiving subsidies, the 801A data used in analyses describe the entire population of children and families who received CDE subsidies in October 2009. Because the analyses include the entire population rather than a sample, issues of generalizability that often plague samples (missing data,[1] over- or under-representation of groups, etc.) are not a concern. However, it is important to note that these data are from 2009 and, although substantial changes in the population from 2009 to 2011 are unlikely, the degree to which the 2009 population of children and families who received subsidies represents the current population is not known.

The October 2009 801A database includes data on 324,205 children and 241,727 families who received CDE subsidized childcare. Because these numbers are so large, when running statistical analyses, even very small differences can be statistically significant. Therefore, when discussing

[1] A small proportion (<1%) of cases were missing data. It is unlikely that this small amount of missing data biased analyses and, therefore, we refer to the data a population rather than sample data.

the results of analyses, we only discuss results that we considered to be both statistically significant and practically significant.

801A Data restructuring

After receiving the 801A data set, we made several revisions in order to conduct our analyses to answer the specified research questions. New variables were created and all variables were recoded into numeric values. In addition, data were restructured due to the fact that no unique identifier for each child exists. Because of the lack of a unique identifier, children who received care from multiple programs have multiple records within the dataset. Furthermore, there is also no unique identifier for each family, making it difficult to link data within families and to conduct family level analyses. Due to these limitations of the 801A data, we restructured the data in order to analyze aggregated family-level data (i.e., number of children receiving subsidized care per family, number of care types per family, etc.) and aggregated child-level data (e.g., types of care the child received, whether the child obtained support from multiple programs, when the child began receiving subsidized childcare, etc.).

Restructuring of the data involved several steps. First, each family was assigned a unique identifier by creating a string variable that was comprised of the family head's first name, the family's last name, and the family's zip code. Then, a child identifier was created, by creating a string variable that consisted of the family identifier plus the child's date of birth and first name. These variables were used to create two new SPSS data files: one for aggregated family data and one for aggregated child data. Within the new data files several aggregate variables were created. In the family file, the following variables were created: (a) number of children receiving subsidized care and (b) family start data. In the child file, the following variables were created: (a) number of programs, (b) child start date, and (c) child age at start date. These data files, along with the original data file were then imported into a Microsoft Access database and the files were linked using the created family and child identifiers. Restructuring the data in this manner accounts for the nested structure of the data with children nested within families and facilitated our ability to conduct analyses at either the individual child or family level. In addition, data integrity verification was performed to ensure that correct data were combined into the aggregate child and family files.

801A Variables & Recoding

It was necessary to recode several variables in order to conduct analyses. A description of the recoding process in provided below.

Race/Ethnicity

Due to the small number of children identified as a race other than Black or White (e.g., Native, Asian, Pacific Islander) these categories were collapsed into one 'other' variable. Children identified as being of more than one race were also included in the 'other' category.

Additionally, we chose to collapse all Hispanic categories (e.g., Hispanic-Black, Hispanic-Asian, Hispanic-Pacific Islander), except for Hispanic White, into a Hispanic 'other' category due to the small number of children found in each of the Hispanic subcategories. When performing analyses on race and ethnicity we chose to look only at child race and ethnicity due to the fact that race/ethnicity was not captured at the family level.

Program Type

Due to the small number of children receiving childcare subsidies through the Severely Handicapped Program and Migrant Care, these program types were grouped into an 'other' category for analysis purposes.

For the purposes of this report, children with Family Child Care Home Networks (CFCC) or General Child Care (CCTR) program codes are all included in the General Childcare program type. Additionally, children with Migrant Alternative Payment (CMAP) or General Alternative Payment (CAPP) program codes are all included in the Alternative Payment program type. Of the children receiving General Childcare subsidies, 90.7% had CCTR as a program code and 9.3% had CFCC as their program code. For Alternative Payment recipients, 96.5% had CAPP as a program code and 3.5% had CMAP as their program code. In addition, Appendix A includes an overview of this data.

Care Type

The 801A data included 8 care types: a) license exempt in home by non-relative; b) license exempt center-based care; c) license exempt in home by relative; d) license exempt outside of child's home by non-relative; e) license exempt outside child's home by relative; f) licensed center-based care; g) licensed family childcare home; and h) licensed large family childcare home. In order to analyze how child and family characteristics varied by care type, this variable was separated into setting (e.g., center- or home-based care) and licensing (e.g., licensed or license exempt care). Table 1 shows how the original 801A care type categories were recoded into the program setting and licensing variables.

Table 1. Recoding of 801A Care Type Variables

Original 801A Care Type	Setting	Program Licensing
License exempt in home by non-relative	Home-Based	Exempt
License exempt center-based care	Center-Based	Exempt
License exempt in home by relative	Home-Based	Exempt
License exempt outside of child's home by non-relative	Home-Based	Exempt
License exempt outside child's home by relative	Home-Based	Exempt
Licensed center-based care	Center-Based	Licensed
Licensed family childcare home	Home-Based	Licensed
Licensed large family childcare home	Home-Based	Licensed

Region

To examine how families and children vary across the state, regions were created to be used in data analysis. We chose to use the DSS 6-region definition, as research has identified it to have the greatest homogeneity within the county groupings (California DSS, 2002). The regional groupings are shown in Table 2 below.

Foster Children

We were unable to accurately identify foster children in the 801A data set. It was determined that there were various reasons (e.g., child living with grandparents) beyond being a foster child that would constitute being classified as a family of one in the data.

Family Income

This variable includes earned and unearned income including cash aid.

Table 2. County Groupings Created for Regional Analysis

Region	Counties
Bay Area	Alameda; Contra Costa; Marin; Napa; San Francisco; San Mateo; Santa Clara; Santa Cruz; Solano; Sonoma
Southern California without LA	Orange; Riverside; San Bernardino; San Diego; Santa Barbara; Ventura
Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Central/Southern Farm	Fresno; Imperial; Kern; Kings; Madera; Merced; Monterey; San Benito; San Joaquin; San Luis Obispo; Stanislaus; Tulare
North & Mountain	Alpine; Amador; Butte; Calaveras; Del Norte; Glenn; Humboldt; Inyo; Lake; Lassen; Mariposa; Mendocino; Modoc; Mono; Nevada; Plumas; Shasta; Sierra; Siskiyou; Tehama; Trinity; Tuolumne
Central Valley	Colusa; El Dorado; Placer; Sacramento; Sutter; Yolo; Yuba

DSS C-IV Data

Data from the DSS C-IV data system were used to describe the characteristics of children and families who received DSS CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies. C-IV is one of several multiple county consortiums designed to facilitate collaboration of counties in meeting business needs in the areas of planning, development, implementation, operations, and maintenance (California SAWS Consortium IV, 2011). C-IV utilizes a web-based system to manage data on DSS public assistance and employment programs, including the CalWORKs Stage 1 program. Initially, we planned to include C-IV data from October of 2009 in order to correspond with the

801A data; however, in October of 2009 only 7 counties utilized the C-IV system. By October of 2010 this number had increased to 13 counties. In subsequent years, the total sample size will be larger as C-IV has expanded the number of counties it collects data for. October 2010 data were used for analyses of C-IV data because it provided a larger number of counties and families and remained consistent with the month of 801A data. The counties included in the C-IV data, as well as the number of families per county are shown in Table 3.

It is important to note that the C-IV data include a sample of counties, rather than data on the statewide population. Additionally, two significant policy changes have changed child care data from 2009 to 2010 1) Regional Market Rate reduction for licensed-exempt care from 90% to 80% of the FCCH rate, implemented in December 2009 and 2) implementation of young children exemptions for children 12-24 months old throughout fall of 2009.Therefore, caution is warranted when making generalizations to the state population. Furthermore, because the C-IV database includes data on a sample of children and families rather than the full population, analyses of the CDE childcare subsidies and DSS subsidies were run separately and statistical comparisons between the programs could not be conducted.

Table 3. Number and Percentage of Families Included in the C-IV Counties

C-IV Counties	Number	Percentage
Imperial	435	3
Riverside	4,890	37
San Bernardino	6,847	52
San Benito	129	1
Stanislaus	198	2
Madera	42	<1
Tuolumne	14	<1
Mono	6	<1
Mendocino	68	1
Sutter	171	1
Butte	206	2
Tehama	56	<1
Sierra	13	<1
Overall	**13,075**	

DATA CLEANING AND ISSUES

No restructuring was needed for the C-IV data, as all families had a unique family identifier allowing the evaluators to accurately group children into families. In the complete dataset of 13,075 children, 58 (.4%) cases were eliminated due to missing data.

C-IV Data Variables & Recoding

After receiving the C-IV data set, we made several revisions in order to facilitate our analyses to answer our research questions. New variables were created and all variables were recoded into numeric values.

Race/Ethnicity

When recoding child-level race and ethnicity data it should be noted that a large portion of ethnicity data were missing. If data were missing for this variable, the data from the Race variable were used in the final Race/Ethnicity variable computed by the evaluators.

Care Type

The original C-IV data included eight care type categories: a) large family day care home; b) small family day care home; c) center; d) TrustLine required child home; e) TrustLine required outside home; f) TrustLine exempt child home; g) TrustLine exempt outside home; and h) exempt center. In order to analyze how child and family characteristics varied by care type, this variable was separated into setting (e.g., center- or home-based care) and licensing (e.g., licensed, TrustLine, or TrustLine exempt/license exempt care). Table 4 shows how the original C-IV care type variables were recoded.

TrustLine is a database of caregivers in California who have cleared background checks and is the only authorized screening program for in-home caregivers in the state that has access to California Department of Justice and FBI records and also checks providers against the Child Abuse Central Index (TrustLine, n.d.). The TrustLine database is endorsed by the DSS, as well as the California Academy of Pediatrics and the California Child Care Resource and Referral Network (TrustLine, n.d.).

Table 4. Recoding of the C-IV Care Type Variables

Original C-IV Care Type	Program Setting	Program Licensing
Large Family Day Care Home	Home-Based	Licensed
Small Family Day Care Home	Home-Based	Licensed
Center	Center-Based	Licensed
TrustLine Required Child Home	Home-Based	TrustLine
TrustLine Required Outside Home	Home-Based	TrustLine
TrustLine Exempt Child Home	Home-Based	TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt
TrustLine Exempt Outside Home	Home-Based	TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt
Exempt Center	Center-Based	TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt

Region

Due to the small sample size from the rural and smaller counties included in this sample the evaluators chose to collapse all counties other than Riverside and San Bernardino into one category titled 'other/rural' (Table 3).

Family Income

This variable includes earned and unearned income including cash aid.

Summary of Data for the Statewide Study

Data from the 801A and C-IV databases provided general descriptive information on families including basic demographics, the type of childcare setting, and the type of childcare subsidy being used. The 801A data provide information on the statewide population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies in October of 2009 and the C-IV data provide information on a sample of children and families from 13 counties who received DSS CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies in October of 2010. However, these data did not include information that could answer any of the questions related to the cost of care. Additionally they do not provide any information on children and families when they first began using subsidized childcare.

Case Study Data & Analysis

In order to answer the evaluation questions related to the initial characteristics of children at the time they began receiving care (evaluation question 1f) and related to the payments made by families and programs (evaluation questions 2a-e), a detailed case study analysis of data from three counties was performed. Sacramento, Shasta, and Ventura County were chosen for case study data collection due to accessibility, completeness of data, and established relationships with agency staff. We acknowledge that these counties do not provide data that is representative of the state. It was not intended that these counties be representative of the state, but would provide a focal point for consideration of the research questions.

Case Study Sampling Procedures

To describe the initial characteristics of families and children and their payment information in these three counties, a sample of families was selected from the CDD 801A data as well as lists of the population of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies which were provided by the counties.

Based on our initial scope of work, we planned to only include families who received CDE childcare subsidies in our case studies. Based on this plan, we used a stratified random sampling procedure to select a sample of 125 families from within each of the three case study counties from the 801A data. Prior to selecting the samples, we used the variability in monthly income among families in Sacramento County to calculate the minimum sample size required to be

representative at a 10% margin of error[2] using a 95% confidence interval.[3] According to these calculations, we estimated that, to be representative within a 10% margin of error, a sample of 125 families was needed. This means that if we draw 100 random samples of 125 families from the population of families receiving subsidized care in Sacramento for example, 95 of those samples would produce statistics that are within 10% of the true population parameter.

To select each of these samples, we used a stratified sampling procedure to ensure that the sample reflects the correct proportions of families who receive each type of CDE subsidy. To do this, we calculated the percentage of the total number of families would be needed in order to draw a sample of 125 families (1.06%). Then, using SPSS, we divided the families by the type of program they received funding from and randomly selected 1.06% of the families from within each program type. To ensure that families who received funding from multiple programs were represented in the sample, we treated these families as a separate program group and sampled them at the same rate as the other program types.

This same process was used for both Shasta and Ventura counties as well. Although the variability in these counties may differ from Sacramento County, we decided to use a sample size of 125 families in order to keep our samples equivalent across three counties. Although these sample sizes are large enough to produce representative estimates at the county level (e.g., average amount of subsidies received across all families in the county), estimates based on subgroup analyses (e.g., analyses by program type or care type) are far less reliable due to the small sample size within subgroups. Furthermore, the large amount of missing data further limits the reliability of the estimates based upon the case study samples. It should be noted that, although children who received subsidies from the General Migrant Care program and the Severely Handicapped program were included in our samples, we were unable to obtain case study data on these children. Therefore, the "other" program category is not included in the case study analyses.

Finally, after our scope of work changed to include the DSS subsidy (CalWORKs Stage 1) in our case studies, we added a random sample of CalWORKs Stage 1 families to the sample for Shasta and Ventura. The number of families was selected using the same sampling rate that was used for the other programs within the county. We were unable to collect CalWORKs Stage 1 data from Sacramento County. This was because the month we selected for collection and analysis, October 2009, was a month of transition for the agency housing Sacramento County's Stage 1 data and their staff reported that the data were 1) not easily accessible (e.g., in offsite storage),

[2] The margin of error or level of precision refers to how close the estimates will likely be to the true population value. For example, using a 10% precision level means that the sample should produce estimates that are within 10% of the actual population value.

[3] The confidence level refers to how confident one is that the sample is within the specified range of precision. In educational research, a confidence interval of 95% is typically used. A confidence level of 95% means that if 100 samples were drawn from a given population, 95 of those samples would produce statistics within the specified range of precision.

and 2) not accurate (e.g., due to the transition, multiple payments may have been made within the month skewing all of the payment data).

COUNTY PROFILES

The counties selected for case study data collection are not representative of California's population. Instead, the data collected offer a snap shot of three California counties with varying demographic make-ups. Table 5 shows the demographic characteristics of the three counties included in the case studies.

Table 5. Community Level Demographics

	California	Sacramento	Ventura	Shasta
Median Household income	$61,021	$56,984	$76,860	$42,065
Median family (with child) income	$60,900	-	-	-
Percentage of household income spent on rent (%)	33	31	32	35
Children living in poverty (%)	18	19	11	25
Children under age 6 in poverty (%)	20	-	-	-
Race Ethnicity (%)				
Non-Hispanic White	29	42	79	43
Non-Hispanic Black	6	10	1	1
Hispanic or Latino	50	26	9	48
Non-Hispanic Asian	10	13	3	5
Other	5	9	8	4

SOURCE The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center (2011).

CASE STUDY DATA COLLECTION

For families included in our samples, we used the 801A data to determine the childcare agencies from which the children received childcare. These agencies were then contacted and asked to provide electronic data describing the children and families initial characteristics and payment information. When complete data could not be provided electronically, evaluation staff visited the sites to collect the remaining data from families and children's paper files. The same process was used for Stage 1 families; however instead of using 801A data, electronic data provided by agencies from Shasta and Ventura counties was used. Our evaluation staff found that much of the "at start" information, as well as some payment information (e.g., part-time family fee, full-time family fee) were available from the family/child application form (i.e., the 9600 form).

It is important to note that CDE's contracts child care programs have two types of service delivery method: Direct service and voucher programs. In direct service programs (general child care, state preschool, handicapped, migrant), eligible families receive services directly from the agency at centers or homes operated by or associated with that agency. These agencies are reimbursed based on Standard Reimbursement Rate established in Education Code. In voucher programs (Alternative Payment, CalWORKs Stage 2, CalWORKs Stage 3, and Migrant Alternative Payment), eligible families are able to select the provider of their choice using a

voucher from the agency. These providers are reimbursed by the agency based on the provider's rate, but not to exceed the Regional Market Rate for the county.

In order to aid in our data collection and management of the data to be collected across state childcare agencies, we created a data collection tool in Microsoft Access for our staff to enter data. This tool facilitated linking the 801A data, the electronic data provided by agencies, and data collected by evaluation staff from site visits and managed the merging of data from multiple agencies. Table 6 provides a description of the variables collected in the case studies.

Table 6. Description of Variables Collected in Case Studies

Variable	Description
Child Start Data	
Child Start Date	The date the child first began receiving subsidized childcare
Reason for Care at Start	Reason for needing childcare at the start date (e.g., employment, education, seeking employment, parent/caretaker incapacitated)
Family Income at Start	Gross monthly income of family at child's start date
Program Type at Start	Type of funding the child was receiving at start date (e.g., Alternative Payment Program, General Childcare, CalWORKs Stage 2)
Care Type at Start	Type of setting in which the child received care at the start date (e.g., Family Childcare Home, Licensed Center-based Care, CA State Preschool)
Payment Data	
Standard Reimbursement Rate (SRR)	Direct Service providers are reimbursed at the SRR. Reimbursement cannot exceed maximum set in Education Code. Adjustments to the SRR can be claimed based on child's age and hours of care in the day.(infant, toddler, exceptional needs), hours of care in the day (part-time is less than 4 hours, three-quarter-time is 4 hours to under 6.5 hours, full-time is 6.5 hours to under 10.5 hours, and full-time-plus is 10.5 hours and over)
Regional Market Rate (RMR)	Rate the subsidy system will pay voucher program providers; determined through Regional Market Rate (RMR) survey; varies by county
Full-Time Provider Rate	Rate a voucher program provider charges for full-time childcare (usually more than 6 hours/day)
Part-Time Provider Rate	Rate a voucher program provider charges for part-time childcare (usually less than 4 hours/day)
Family Fee Amount	Total amount parent pays in Family Fees, full time and part time, for the selected month
Family Fee Exempt	Dichotomous variable indicating whether or not the family is exempt from the family fee
Reason for Family Fee Exemption	Specific reason family is exempt from paying family fee (e.g., family income below requirement of CDE sliding scale based on family income and size, Child Protective Services, Child is At-Risk, family only has children in part-day California State Preschool)

Variable	Description
Provider/Agency Paid at Cap	Dichotomous variable indicating whether the provider paid the highest amount allowed by CDE (determined by the RMR/SRR)
Full-Time Family Fee	Amount family pays per full day of childcare 6 hours or more for RMR reimbursement; 6.5 hours or more for SRR reimbursement)
Part-Time Family Fee	Amount family pays per part day of childcare (less than 6 hours for RMR; less than 6.5 hours for SRR
Number of Full-Time Days	Number of days in October 2009 that child received 6 or more hours of care
Number of Part-Time Days	Number of days in October 2009 that child received/used 6 hours or less of childcare
Reimbursement to Agency/Provider	Total amount provider was paid for October 2009 (should be less family fees if applicable)
Family Co-Payment	Amount family using voucher program must pay if the provider rate is higher than the RMR Ceiling
Client Hours	Total number of hours child attended care in October 2009
Reimbursement Ceiling	Maximum amount that agency or provider will be reimbursed; varies by care type and age of child
Child Exit Data	
Child Left Care	Indicates whether or not child left care in October 2009
Reason for Leaving Care	Specific reason for exiting care (e.g., over age, eligibility, etc.)

Full-Time Rate

For direct service programs, the full-time provider rate used is the SRR because it is based on serving a full-time school-age child from 6.5 hours up to 10.5 hours a day. Adjustments to the SRR for infants, toddlers, children with exceptional needs, and different amounts of time during the day (part-time is less than 4 hours, three-quarter-time is 4 hours to under 6.5 hours, full-time is 6.5 hours to under 10.5 hours, and full-time-plus 10.5 hours and over) are established by CDE. Voucher programs reimburse providers based on the provider's rate, not to exceed RMR ceiling. In calculating some full-time provider rates the reviewer would add the appropriate service time category rates (weekday, weekend, extended hours) for each day of attendance for October 2009. When calculating the reimbursement amount paid to the voucher program provider, the RMR ceiling was applied so the maximum amount was not exceeded. .

Part-Time Provider Rate

For direct service programs, the SRR is set in Education Code. This rate is adjusted by factors for the time base a child attends on any given day. Part-time is less than 4 hours, three-quarter-time is 4 hours to under 6.5 hours, full-time is 6.5 hours to under 10.5 hours, and full-time-plus 10.5 hours and over). Just as with full-time rates, part-time rates for voucher programs also revealed inconsistencies. Depending on the provider's rate structure, the reviewer may have to perform calculations to determine which hours fell into different rate categories before they could determine the actual cost paid to the provider, which was necessary to calculate the co-pay. Total daily fees for each of the providers may differ, though the children are in care the same number of hours. One provider may begin extended hours at 6pm, while another provider begins

charging extended hour rates at 8pm. As extended hours are charged at a higher rate, total daily fees will differ.

Family Fee Payment

Family fees are assigned as full-time or part-time depending on daily hours of usage. The fees are determined using a CDE sliding scale based on family income and size and are recalculated with each recertification or change in family income or family size. For this study, the family fee amounts assigned for the month of October 2009 were used. Calculations are required to determine the monthly total of family fees incurred, which is deducted from the reimbursement paid to the agency or provider. The number of full-time days is multiplied by the full-time family fee rate to determine the total monthly family fee. If part-time service is used, the part-time family fee rate is multiplied by the number of part-time days to determine the total monthly family fee. If a combination of full- and part-time days are used in a given month, then the two sums are added together to reflect the total family fee due for the month. In cases where more than one child is provided service and a family fee is required, the fee will be based on the schedule of the child using the greatest number of days/hours of care. For example, if a family has three children receiving subsidized childcare in a center-based program; an infant receiving full-time monthly care, a kindergartener and a fifth grader, each receiving part-time monthly care, because the infant receives the greatest amount of care, the family fee is based on the infant's schedule. If the infant receives 22 days of full-time care and the full-time family fee is $2.00/day, the family fee amount is $44.00. No additional family fees are incurred for the hours of care provided to the other two children.

Family Co-Payment

In voucher programs, if a family chooses a provider with a rate exceeding the Regional Market Rate (RMR) ceiling, the family must pay the difference, which is the co-payment. This co-payment is made by the family directly to the provider. In some cases, the agency provided the co-payment data. When the co-payment amount was not provided by the agency, the reviewer subtracted the RMR ceiling amount from the provider rate to derive the co-payment amount. For example, if the provider's full-time monthly rate is $825.00 and the RMR ceiling is $637.50, the co-payment amount is $187.50. Co-payments are not applicable to agencies reimbursed under the SRR

Client Hours

Client hours can also affect how rates and fees are calculated. For example, if the agency did not document the total number of hours a child attended care for the selected month, the reviewer was required to perform a calculation to determine the child's daily attendance. Using an attendance form, if available, the reviewer added the number of hours used each day, rounding to 15 minute increments. This type of calculation is appropriate if the child is receiving full-time care and attended every day of the selected month. In some cases, not enough information was available to make an accurate calculation and the field was considered missing.

Reimbursement to Agency/Provider

To calculate the actual reimbursement amount paid to the agency or provider, it was sometimes necessary to separate non-traditional hours/days (from 6:00 pm to 6:00 am on any day of the week or from 6:00 am Saturday to 6:00 am Monday),) from daytime hours and the hours of care received during each of those days. Then the reviewer could perform calculations using the appropriate rate for each time frame and service delivery method. The following example illustrates some of the complexity in doing this calculation for both the direct service and voucher programs:

Direct Service: An agency has a State Preschool program that is reimbursed under the SRR of $34.38. A 4-year-old child received 10 days of care at the full-time rate and 8 days of care at the part-time rate. The 10 days of full-time care added up to $343.80 (10 x $34.38). Part-time care under the SRR is adjusted to $21.22. The 8 days of part-time care added up to $169.77 (8 days x 21.22). The total cost for this child's care by the agency was $513.56.

Voucher: A child attends care Sunday through Tuesday and Thursday from 11:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m., and Wednesday from 2:00-10:00 p.m. The provider's fee schedule is Monday-Friday, full-time (6-10 hours) = $70.00/day; part-time (less than 6 hours) = $40.00/day. For weekends, the full day = $85/day; half day = $50/day; extended care (10+ hours/day, and after 9:00p.m.) = $10/hour.

The reviewer would then perform the following manual calculation to determine the appropriate daily fee for each service time category:

Sunday (weekend rate) = $85.00
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday (weekday FT rate) $70.00 x 3 = $210.00
Wednesday (weekday FT rate, $70.00, after 9:00 pm rate, $10.00) = $80.00

Using these daily rates, the reviewer would multiply the number of days of attendance by the appropriate fee for that day of the week and add the sums to determine the provider fee. This was compared to the RMR ceiling to determine the provider reimbursement amount for the month.(. For October 2009, using the scenario above, the payment to provider by agency would be $1,550.00. However, the monthly payment amount may change depending on the number of days in a month (30 vs. 31), but it can never exceed the RMR.

MISSING DATA

First contact was made with each agency attended by the randomly selected sample of children via an email introductory letter, accompanied by an authorization to release information from CDE. Also included was a checklist requesting information as to how the agency stored data for their subsidized families, electronically or in paper form. Included was a deadline to return the completed checklist. If there was no response within a two week period, a second attempt to contact the agency was made via email and/or by phone with the same request for data. A third contact was attempted if there was no response within another two week period. In some cases the original contact was not the appropriate person or was no longer with the agency and a new, appropriate contact was requested and the process to request data began again. If, after three

earnest attempts to contact the agency, our request for data went unanswered the agency was deemed non-responsive and the data were considered missing.

Some of the difficulties encountered in attempting to contact the agencies include bad (outdated) email contacts for individuals no longer with the agency. In this case, time was spent researching the agency to find another contact, resending the request for data, and waiting for a response. In some cases, the appropriate individual was identified by the agency and the request for data process began again. In other cases, there was no response after the three attempts and the data were considered missing.

Some agencies use sub-contractors which complicated identifying the appropriate individual to whom we should address our request for data. Once an appropriate sub-contractor contact was identified, the three attempts were begun again. In some cases, the sub-contractor no longer had the files for our study target date available or only had partial information accessible.

Data were also considered missing if the agency did not have access to the files due to storage timelines. After a certain period, determined by the agency, some files were sent to off-site storage and a monetary fee was required for retrieval. Further, for some agencies the amount of staff time needed to gather and retrieve the files was not feasible. In these cases the data were considered missing.

Of the children in our sample who received CDE childcare subsidies, we were able to collect at least some data on 90.2% (n = 502) of children's programs. Overall, 57.6% (n = 319) of the children had complete payment information; 34.9% (n = 196) of the children had complete data for the at start variables. We were able to collect data on the entire sample of CalWORKs Stage 1 children in Shasta and Ventura with the exception of data on at start data for Shasta children and the October 2009 reason for care for the Ventura children. Data on children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 in Sacramento were not available and therefore, Sacramento is not represented in the case study analyses of CalWORKs Stage 1.

DATA CLEANING AND ISSUES

After all data were collected and entered into the data collection tool, the data were transferred to a database. We made several revisions in order to assist our analyses and to answer our research questions. New variables were created and all variables were recoded into numeric values. All data were collected at the child level, therefore, children needed to be aggregated into families in order to analyze family level variables.

Family Fee

After children were grouped into families, the family fee amount was calculated by identifying the child within the family with the highest fee amount. This figure was then used as the family fee amount. Using this figure, the proportion of the family's monthly income that was spent on childcare was calculated by dividing the family fee by the family's monthly income.

Family Co-payment

After children were grouped into families, the family co-payment was calculated by adding the family co-payments of all the children within one family. The proportion of the family's monthly income that was spent on childcare was then calculated by dividing the family co-payment by the family's monthly income.

Family Total Out-of-Pocket Payment

The family's total out-of-pocket payment was calculated by adding the family fee and the family co-payment. This figure was then used to calculate the overall proportion of the family's monthly income that is spent on childcare.

Program at Start

A very small percentage of children started receiving subsidized childcare in a program other than those included in this report (e.g., Federal Block Grant, Early HeadStart, Migrant Care). Due to the small n, these programs were collapsed into one 'other' program at start category.

Care Type at Start

In order to analyze how child characteristics varied by care type at start, this variable was separated into setting (e.g., center- or home-based care) and licensing (e.g., licensed or license exempt care).

Family Income and Family Income at Start

This variable includes earned and unearned income including cash aid.

STATEWIDE STUDY RESULTS

Overall, 324,205 children and 241,727 families received CDE childcare subsidies in October of 2009. Of the seven[4] CDE childcare subsidy programs which include nine contracts, the California State Preschool Program is the most widely used. Overall, 55.7% of families and 45.1% of children who receive CDE childcare subsidies received subsidies from the California State Preschool Program. This was followed by CalWORKs Stage 2 which provided subsidies to 16.3% of children and 11.6% of families and CalWORKs Stage 3 which provided subsidies to 14.1% of children and 9.4% of families. Only a small proportion of children and families received subsidies from other programs (see Table 7).

[4]The State Handicapped Program and General Migrant Care Programs were collapsed into one 'other' category due to the small number of children and families receiving subsidies from this program.

Table 7. Number and Percentage of Families Receiving CDE Childcare Subsidies by Program Type

	N	%
Children		
General Childcare	41,835	12.9
CalWORKs Stage2	52,950	16.3
CalWORKs Stage3	45,798	14.1
Alternative Payment	33,274	10.3
California State Preschool	146,199	45.1
Other Programs	2,354	0.7
Multiple Programs	1,795	0.6
Total	**324,205**	
Families		
General Childcare	28,392	11.7
CalWORKs Stage2	28,121	11.6
CalWORKs Stage3	22,633	9.4
Alternative Payment	18,508	7.7
California State Preschool	134,523	55.7
Other Programs	1,669	.7
Multiple Programs	7,881	3.3
Total	**241,727**	

Overall, the vast majority of children received subsidies from only one program. Only 0.6% received funding from two programs and no children received funding from three or more programs. Although the proportion of children receiving subsidies from multiple programs varied across the funding programs, this variation was minimal. CalWORKs Stage 2 had the largest proportion of children who were receiving subsidies from multiple programs (1.4%) followed by the Alternative Payments (1.1%) and CalWORKs Stage 3 (1.1%). The General Childcare, General Migrant Care, and Severely Handicapped programs had the smallest proportion of children receiving subsidies from multiple programs (0.8%).

Similarly, the majority of families received subsidies from only one program. Overall, 3.3% of families received subsidies from more than one program type, with 7,767 (3.2%) receiving subsidies from 2 programs, 112 (<0.1%) from 3 programs, and 3(<0.1%) receiving subsidies from 4 programs. The General Childcare program had the largest proportion of families who were receiving subsidies from multiple programs (16.4%) followed by the General Migrant program (10.6%). Table 8 shows the number and percentage of children and families within each program type who received subsidies from multiple programs.

It should be noted, that because data for CalWORKs Stage 1 were reported separately from the CDE subsidies, it was not possible to determine the degree of overlap between this program and the others. Therefore, there may be a larger proportion of families who receive subsidies from multiple programs than reported here.

Table 8. Number and Percentage of Children within each Program Type who Received Subsidies from Multiple CDE Childcare Subsidy Programs

	n	Percentage
Children		
General Childcare	351	0.8*
CalWORKs Stage 2	769	1.4*
CalWORKs Stage 3	520	1.1*
Alternative Payment	387	1.1*
California State Preschool	1,543	1.0*
General Migrant Care	19	0.8
Severely Handicapped	1	0.8
Total	**1,795**	**0.6**
Families		
General Childcare	5,550	16.4*
CalWORKs Stage 2	1,094	3.7*
CalWORKs Stage 3	777	3.3
Alternative Payment	1,133	5.8*
California State Preschool	7,141	5.0*
General Migrant Care	183	10.6*
Severely Handicapped	4	3.1
Total	**7,882**	**3.3**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

The following sections describe differences in the characteristics of children and families who received subsidies across program type, childcare setting, program licensing, region, and time in care. In order to analyze differences, chi-square statistics were used. Chi-square statistics compare the observed proportion within a group to the proportion in the overall sample. A statistically significant difference[5] indicates that the proportion in a group is statistically significantly different from what is expected, given the proportions in the overall sample. If the difference is not statistically significant, this indicates that the observed difference between the groups is likely due to chance. For example, if 20% of the children in the overall population of children receiving childcare subsidies are Hispanic, but 30% of the children within a particular program are Hispanic, a statistically significant finding would indicate that children in that program are more likely than the children in the overall population to be Hispanic. In other words, children in that program are disproportionately Hispanic. It is important to note that the children within that program are not more likely to be Hispanic as opposed to another

[5] Based upon a chi-square statistic with a corresponding *p*-value of less than .05 and a standardized residual that is greater than 2.0 or less than -2.0

race/ethnicity; instead this finding indicates that they are more likely than the children in the overall population to be Hispanic.

VARIATION BY PROGRAM TYPE

REGION

Among the families receiving CDE childcare subsidies, 26.2% were from Los Angeles (LA), 26.7% were from Southern California (excluding LA), 17.4% were from the Bay Area, and 18.2% were from the Central/Southern Farm region. A much smaller proportion were from the North and Mountain region (4.2%) and the Central Valley (7.2%). There were statistically significant differences in the proportions of families from the six regions across the various program types (Table 9).[6] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received General Childcare subsidies were more likely to be from the Bay Area (28.6%) and less likely to be from Southern California (excluding LA; 18.9%) or from the Central/Southern Farm region (10.6%). Families who received Alternative Payment subsidies were more likely to be from the North and Mountain region (10.0%) and less likely to be from LA (20.8%). In addition, families receiving subsidies from other programs were more likely to be from the Central/Southern Farm region (61.4%) and less likely to be from LA (0.0%) or Southern California (10.2%). Finally, families receiving subsidies from more than one program type were more likely to be from the Bay Area (24.3%) and less likely to be from Southern California (20.5%). Although compared to the overall population, there was statistically significant variation in the regions of families receiving CalWORKs 2, CalWORKs 3, and California State Preschool Program subsidies, these differences were minor.

FAMILY SIZE

Among the families who received CDE childcare subsidies, the family size ranged from 1 to 12. Overall, 23.9% of the families consisted of five or more people, 27.3% consisted of four, 27.0% consisted of three and 20.4% consisted of two. Only a very small proportion of families had only one family member (1.4%). There were statistically significant differences in family size across the various types of programs (Table 9).[7] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, those who received General Childcare, CalWORKs Stage 2, and Alternative Payment subsidies were more likely include two people and less likely to have four people or five or more people (see Table 9 for percentages). In addition, families who received Alternative Payment subsidies were more likely to be from a family of one (7.8%). In contrast, families who received California State Preschool Program, other programs, or multiple subsidies were more likely to be from large families and less likely to be from families of two (see Table 9 for percentages). Finally, although compared to the overall population, there were

[6] χ^2 [30] = 11226.6, $p < .001$
[7] χ^2 [24] = 22024.2, $p < .001$

statistically significant differences in the size of families receiving CalWORKs Stage 3 subsidies, these differences were minor.

Number of Children Within Family who Received Subsidized Care

The number of children receiving subsidized childcare per family ranged from 1 to 11. Overall, 76.2% of the families receiving subsidies had one child receiving subsidies, 21.7% had two to three children receiving subsidies, and only 2.1% had four or more children. There was statistically significant variation in the number of children per family receiving subsidies across the program types;[8] however, these differences were very minor (Table 9).

Family Monthly Income

There was statistically significant variation in families' monthly income across the program types (Table 9).[9] Compared to the overall population of families receiving CDE childcare subsidies, families receiving CalWORKs Stage 2 subsidies tended to have lower incomes. These families were more likely to have monthly incomes between $1 and $1,000 (23.3%) or between $1,001 and $2,000 (48.7%). Furthermore, they were less likely to have incomes that were between $2,001 and $3,000 (20.4%) or that were greater than $3,000 (5.4%). In contrast, families receiving CalWORKs Stage 3 subsidies tended to report higher monthly incomes. Compared to the overall population of families receiving CDE subsidies, these families were more likely to have incomes that were between $2,001 and $3,000 (37.7%) or over $3,000 (14.7%) and were less likely to earn between $1 and $1,000 per month (8.4%) or have no reported income (1.6%). Families who received Alternative Payment subsidies were less likely to have monthly incomes over $3,000 (10.1%) and more likely to report having no income (6.5%). Finally, families receiving other program subsidies were more likely to report having no income (4.9%), whereas those receiving multiple subsidies from multiple programs were less likely to report no income (1.5%). Although compared to the overall population of families who received subsidies, there were statistically significant differences in the monthly incomes of families receiving General Childcare and California State Preschool Program subsidies, these differences were minor.

[8] χ^2 [12] = 94.1 $p < .001$
[9] χ^2 [24] = 8785.8 $p < .001$

Table 9. Variation in Family Characteristics by Program Type

	General Childcare	CalWORKs Stage2	CalWORKs Stage3	Alternative Payment	California State Preschool	Other Programs	Multiple Program Types	**Overall Population**
Region (%)								
Bay Area	28.6*	16.3*	20.7*	15.2*	14.7*	16.0	24.3*	**17.4**
Southern California	18.9*	25.2*	24.3*	28.9*	29.3*	10.2*	20.5*	**26.7**
Los Angeles	28.8*	22.1*	26.3	20.8*	27.9*	.0*	22.3*	**26.2**
Central/Southern Farm	10.6*	20.0*	17.7	17.7	18.9*	61.4*	19.8*	**18.2**
North & Mountain	4.6*	4.8*	3.3*	10.0*	3.4*	2.3*	5.6*	**4.2**
Central Valley	8.5*	11.6*	7.7*	7.4	5.8*	10.1*	7.6*	**7.2**
Family Size (%)								
1	1.9*	0.2*	0.4*	7.8*	0.9*	0.2*	0.1*	**1.4**
2	30.8*	34.1*	21.6*	29.0*	15.0*	10.4*	5.7*	**20.4**
3	30.9*	31.1*	32.9*	28.9*	23.9*	24.3*	30.3*	**27.0**
4	22.1*	19.9*	25.3*	19.6*	31.0*	31.7*	33.2*	**27.3**
≥ 5	14.3*	14.6*	19.8*	14.7*	29.3*	33.4*	30.8*	**23.9**
Number of Children Receiving Care (%)								
1	76.3	75.2*	74.7*	75.1	76.8*	77.4	76.8	**76.2**
2-3	21.7	22.4*	22.9*	22.7*	21.2*	20.4	20.9	**21.7**
≥ 4	2.0	2.4*	2.4*	2.2	2.0*	2.2	2.2	**2.1**
Family Monthly Income								
$0	4.1*	2.1*	1.6*	6.5*	2.8*	4.9*	1.5*	**3.0**
$1 - $1,000	17.3*	23.3*	8.4*	20.7*	19.7*	12.7*	13.9*	**18.6**
$1,001 - $2,000	39.9*	48.7*	37.6*	36.7*	36.4*	40.8	42.7*	**38.6**
$2,001 - $3,000	27.1*	20.4*	37.7*	26.0	23.6*	28.6*	28.9*	**25.3**
>$3,000	11.7*	5.4*	14.7	10.1*	17.5*	13.1	13.0*	**14.4**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Family Receipt of TANF

Overall, 10.2% of the families receiving CDE childcare subsidies also received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF); however this proportion was statistically significantly different across the programs (Table 10).[10] Compared to the overall population of families who received childcare subsidies, families who received CalWORKs Stage 3 (3.0%), Alternative Payment (4.4%), and other (1.6%) subsidies were less likely to receive TANF. In contrast, families who received CalWORKs Stage 2 were more likely to have received TANF (29.2%).

Table 10. Percentage of Families who Received TANF by Program Type

	%
General Childcare	5.9*
CalWORKs Stage2	29.2*
CalWORKs Stage3	3.0*
Alternative Payment	4.4*
California State Preschool	9.4*
Other Programs	1.6*
Multiple Program Types	6.8*
Overall Population	**10.2**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Age of Children

The majority of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies were 3 to 4 years old (54.7%). Smaller proportions of the population were under the age of 3 (15.0%), or school age (i.e., 5 years or older; 30.3%). There were statistically significant differences in the age of children across the seven program types (Table 11).[11] Compared to the overall population of children receiving CDE subsidies, children receiving General Childcare subsidies were more likely to be young (birth through 2 years; 40.5%) or school age (5 to 8 years; 39.5%) and were less likely to be preschool age (3 to 4 years; 8.1%). Similarly, children receiving CalWORKs Stage 2 were more likely to be either under the age of 3 (28.3%) or school age (47.0%). In contrast, CalWORKs Stage 3 was more likely to serve older children, with 70.1% of the children being age 5 or older. Not surprisingly, the vast majority (98.1%) of children enrolled in the California State Preschool Program were ages 3 or 4. Similarly, compared to the overall population, children receiving subsidies from multiple programs were more likely to be ages 3 or 4 (85.0%). Children receiving subsidies from other programs tended to be young, and were more likely to be under the age of 3 (43.5%) and ages 3 or 4 (40.5%). Finally, although statistically significant, the differences in the ages of children who received Alternative Payment subsidies and of the overall population were small.

[10] χ^2 [6] = 13945.9 $p < .001$
[11] χ^2 [18] = 231816.8, $p < .001$

Race/Ethnicity of Children

Among the population of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies, 16.7% were White, 14.3% were Black, 62.0% were Hispanic, and 7.0% were from another racial/ethnic group; however there were statistically significant differences in these proportions across the various program types (Table 11).[12] Although almost half of children receiving CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 subsidies were Hispanic (43.9% and 45.6%, respectively), these proportions were statistically significantly less than expected, given the proportions in the overall population of children receiving subsidies. Children receiving CalWORKs Stage 2 and 3 subsidies were more likely than expected to be White (26.8% and 20.5%, respectively) or Black (24.1% and 28.7%, respectively). In contrast, compared to the overall population, children receiving California State Preschool Program or other program subsidies were more likely to be Hispanic (73.8% and 94.9%, respectively). Although, compared to the overall population, there was statistically significant variation in the race/ethnicity of children receiving both General Childcare and multiple subsidy program types, these differences were minimal.

Time in Care

Overall, approximately half of the children receiving CDE childcare subsidies received part-time care (42.3%) and half received full-time care (57.4%), with only a small number of children receiving both (0.4%). There were statistically significant differences in these proportions across the various program types (Table 12).[13] Compared to the overall population of children receiving childcare subsidies, children who received General Childcare (72.7%), CalWORKs Stage 2 (81.8%), CalWORKs Stage 3 (73.2%), Alternative Payment (75.2%), and other (91.2%) subsidies were more likely to receive full-time care. In contrast, children in California State Preschool Program were more likely to receive part-time care (65.1%). Finally, children who received multiple types of subsidies were more likely to receive both full- and part-time care (60.0%).

[12] χ^2 [18] = 33559.4, $p < .001$
[13] χ^2 [12] = 230965.3, $p < .001$

Table 11. Variation in Child Characteristics by Program Type

	General Childcare	CalWORKs Stage2	CalWORKs Stage3	Alternative Payment	California State Preschool	Multiple Program Types	Other Programs	**Population**
Age in Years (%)								
0 – 2 years	40.5*	28.3*	12.2*	22.2*	1.9*	6.7*	43.2*	**15.0**
3 – 4 years	8.1*	24.7*	17.7*	20.5*	98.1*	85.0*	40.5*	**54.7**
5 – 8 years	39.5*	31.0*	38.7*	36.4*	.0*	6.4*	10.4*	**19.5**
≥ 9 years	11.9*	16.0*	31.4*	20.9*	.0*	1.9*	5.9*	**10.8**
Race/Ethnicity (%)								
Non Hispanic White	15.0*	26.8*	20.5*	22.5*	11.3*	13.4*	2.3*	**16.7**
Non Hispanic Black	11.2*	24.1*	28.7*	15.4*	7.0*	19.6*	1.4*	**14.3**
Hispanic	64.0*	43.9*	45.6*	57.4*	73.8*	58.0*	94.9*	**62.0**
Other	9.8*	5.3*	5.2*	4.6*	8.0*	9.0*	1.4*	**7.0**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Table 12. Variation in Child's Time Spent in Childcare by Program Type

	General Childcare	CalWORKs Stage2	CalWORKs Stage3	Alternative Payment	California State Preschool	Multiple Program Types	Other Programs	**Population**
Part-Time	27.2*	18.1*	26.8*	24.8*	65.1*	7.0*	8.8*	**42.3**
Full-Time	72.7*	81.8*	73.2*	75.2*	34.9*	33.0*	91.2*	**57.4**
Both Part & Full-Time	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.1*	60.0*	0.0*	**.4**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Program Licensing

CDE childcare subsidies can be used for either licensed childcare programs or, in some cases, license exempt programs. The most common types of providers who may care for children without a license are: a) providers who care only for relatives in the provider's or child's home, b) providers who care for the child(ren) of only one family in addition to the provider's own children in the provider's home, c) before or after school programs operated by a public or private school with teachers employed by the school, and d) public recreational programs (Child Care Law Center, 2010). Because children within the same family may receive care from the same or different providers, variation in program licensing across program types was analyzed at both the family and child levels (see Table 13).

Families

Of the families who received CDE childcare subsidies, 86.1% received childcare from licensed providers, 12.0% received care from license exempt providers, and only 1.9% received care from both. However, there were statistically significant differences in these proportions across the program types.[14] Families who received CalWORKs Stage 2, CalWORKs Stage 3 and Alternative Payment subsidies were more likely to receive care from license exempt programs (37.5%, 43.5%, and 25.2%, respectively) and less likely to receive care from licensed programs (58.6%, 51.6%, and 71.2% respectively). In contrast, families who received California State Preschool Program and other program subsidies were more likely to receive care from licensed programs (99.9% and 98.3%, respectively) and less likely to receive care from license exempt providers. Finally, families who received subsidies from multiple programs were more likely to receive care from both licensed and license exempt providers (20.9%).

Children

A similar pattern was found among children. Overall, the majority of children attended licensed programs (80.1%); however there were statistically significant differences in these proportions across the program types.[15] Compared to the overall population, children who received subsidies from CalWORKs Stage 2 (43.9%), CalWORKs Stage 3 (49.7%), and Alternative Payment programs (29.2%) were more likely to receive care from license exempt programs. Conversely, children who attended California State Preschool Program (99.9%) or received multiple subsidy types (98.7%) were more likely to attend licensed programs. Finally, children who received subsidies classified as other were more likely to attend both licensed and license exempt programs (48.1%).

Care Setting

Children receiving CDE childcare subsidies either attend center-based programs, home-based programs, or both. Because children within a family may receive care in either the same or

[14] χ^2 [12] = 82454.3, $p < .001$
[15] χ^2 [12] = 130300.3, $p < .001$

different setting, variation in care settings across program types was analyzed at both the family and child levels.

Families

Overall, 75.2% of families who received CDE childcare subsidies utilized center-based programs, 22.4% utilized home-based programs, and 2.4% used both center- and home-based programs. However, there were statistically significant differences in these proportions across program types (Table 14).[16] Compared to the overall population of families who received subsidies, families who received CalWORKs Stage 2 (70.0%), CalWORKs Stage 3 (72.1%), and Alternative Payment (61.2%) subsidies were more likely to receive care from home-based programs. In contrast, families who received California State Preschool Program or other program subsidies were more likely to receive care from center-based programs (99.9% and 89.9%, respectively). Finally, families who received subsidies from multiple programs were more likely to receive care from both home- and center-based providers. Although the proportions of families receiving General Childcare subsidies who received center-based care, home-based care, and both were statistically significantly different from those in the overall population, these differences were minor.

Children

Overall, 65% of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies attended center-based programs; however there was statistically significant variation in this proportion across program types (Table 14).[17] This proportion was smaller for children receiving CalWORKs Stages 2 (21.7%), CalWORKs Stage 3 (19.1%), and Alternative Payment (30.1%) subsidies. In contrast, nearly all children in California State Preschool Program (99.9%) were enrolled in center-based programs.

[16] χ^2 [12] = 165517.5, $p < .001$
[17] χ^2 [12] = 301284.7, $p < .001$

Table 13. Percentage of Children and Families who Received Licensed Childcare by Program Type

	General Childcare	CalWORKs Stage2	CalWORKs Stage3	Alternative Payment	California State Preschool	Other Programs	Multiple Program Types	**Population**
Families (%)								
Licensed	86.9	58.6*	51.6*	71.2*	99.9*	98.3*	78.4*	**86.1**
License Exempt	12.8*	37.5*	43.5*	25.2*	0.1*[a]	1.7*	0.8*	**12.0**
Both Licensed & License Exempt	0.3*	4.0*	4.9*	3.6*	0.0*	0.0*	20.9*	**1.9**
Children (%)								
Licensed	87.7*	54.1*	48.2*	69.1*	99.9*	50.0*	98.7*	**80.1**
License Exempt	12.2*	43.9*	49.7*	29.2*	0.1*	1.9*	1.3*	**18.8**
Both Licensed & License Exempt	0.0*	2.0*	2.1*	1.7*	0.0*	48.1*	0.0*	**1.1**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

[a]These data are likely inaccurate. California State Preschool Program is only offered in licensed programs.

Table 14. Percentage of Families and Children who received Center- and Home-Based Care by Program Type

	General Childcare	CalWORKs Stage2	CalWORKs Stage3	Alternative Payment	California State Preschool	Other Programs	Multiple Program Types	**Population**
Families (%)								
Center-Based	77.9*	26.2*	22.9*	34.5*	99.9*	89.9*	62.3*	**75.2**
Home-Based	21.7*	70.0*	72.1*	61.2*	0.1*	9.4*	4.5*	**22.4**
Both Center & Home-Based	0.4*	3.9*	5.1*	4.2*	0.0*	0.7*	33.2*	**2.4**
Children								
Center-Based	77.3*	21.7*	19.1*	30.1*	99.9*	7.6*	82.3*	**65.0**
Home-Based	22.6*	76.6*	79.0*	68.2*	0.1*	3.1*	17.5*	**33.8**
Both Center & Home-Based	0.1*	1.7*	1.9*	1.7*	.0*	89.4*	0.2*	**1.2**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

[a]These data are likely inaccurate. California State Preschool Program is only offered in center-based programs.

Reason for Care

Beyond income eligibility, families are also required to meet need criteria (e.g., employment, seeking employment, vocational training). The only state subsidy programs that do not require families to demonstrate need beyond income eligibility are part day California State Preschool Program and the Handicapped program. Because children within a family may receive care for the same or different reasons, variation in reason for care across program types was analyzed at both the family and child levels.

Families

Overall, the most common reason families received childcare was for employment reasons (47.6%). In addition, families received care for the purpose of education or training (5.9%), a combination of employment and education or training (3.3%), seeking employment (2.7%), and other or multiple reasons (3.1%). In addition, 37.5% of families received care from part-day preschool programs, which does not require a reason beyond income eligibility. Not surprisingly, 67.3% of children receiving California State Preschool Program subsidies were in part-day preschool, and did not report a reason beyond income eligibility.

There was statistically significant variation in the families' reasons for receiving care across the program types (Table 15).[18] Compared to the overall population of families who received childcare subsidies, families who received General Childcare (77.5%), CalWORKs Stage 2 (68.2%), CalWORKs Stage 3 (86.4%), Alternative Payment (75.2%), and other program subsidies were more likely to be receiving care for employment reasons. In addition, compared to the overall population of families who received subsidies, families receiving General Childcare (10.1%) and CalWORKs Stage 2 (17.9%) were more likely to be receiving care for education or training. Finally, families receiving subsidies from multiple programs were more likely to be receiving care for other or multiple reasons (27.9%).

Children

Overall, the most common reason for receipt of childcare subsidies was for the purpose of employment (54.7%). A much smaller proportion of children received subsidies for the purposes of their parent/guardian's education or training (6.7%), a combination of employment and education or training (3.7%), seeking employment (2.9%), and for other or multiple reasons (2.8%). In addition, 29.2% of the children were enrolled in part day preschool, which does not require a reason beyond the initial income eligibility requirements. Correspondingly, part-day preschool was the reason for care for the majority (64.9%) of all children receiving California State Preschool Program subsidies.

[18] χ^2 [30] = 14186.8, $p < .001$

There was statistically significant variation in children's reason for care across the program types (Table 15).[19] Compared to the general population of children receiving CDE subsidies, children receiving General Childcare (78.6%), CalWORKs Stage 2 (69.4%), CalWORKs Stage 3 (86.3%), Alternative Payment (76.5%), and multiple (79.0%) subsidies were more likely to receive care for employment reasons. In addition, children receiving CalWORKs 2 subsidies were more likely to receive childcare subsidies for education or training reasons (17.0%). Finally, children enrolled in multiple programs were more likely to be receiving care for the reason of seeking employment (13.0%).

[19] χ^2 [12] = 206769.6, $p < .001$

Table 15. Variation in Families' and Children's Reason for Care by Program Type

	General Childcare	CalWORKs Stage2	CalWORKs Stage3	Alternative Payment	California State Preschool	Other Programs	Multiple Program Types	**Population**
Family (%)								
Employment	77.5*	68.2*	86.4*	75.2*	25.6*	76.0*	58.8*	**47.6**
Education or Training	10.1*	17.9*	5.5*	6.9*	2.6*	0.9*	6.1	**5.9**
Employment and Education/Training	5.2*	7.8*	3.7*	4.0*	1.7*	0.5*	4.4*	**3.3**
Seeking Employment	4.2*	4.7*	2.6	3.0*	1.8*	14.2*	2.7	**2.7**
Part Day Preschool	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	67.3*	0.0*	0.0*	**37.5**
Other/Multiple Reasons	3.1	1.5*	1.8*	10.8*	1.0*	8.4*	27.9*	**3.1**
Children (%)								
Employment	78.6*	69.4*	86.3*	76.5*	27.5*	27.7*	79.0*	**54.7**
Education or Training	9.1*	17.0*	5.5*	6.4*	2.8*	3.1*	0.9*	**6.7**
Employment and Education/Training	5.0*	7.7*	3.8	4.0*	1.9*	1.4*	0.6*	**3.7**
Seeking Employment	4.2*	4.4*	2.6*	3.1*	1.9*	0.4*	13.0*	**2.9**
Part Day Preschool	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	64.9*	0.0*	0.0*	**29.2**
Other/Multiple Reasons	3.2*	1.5*	1.8*	10.0*	1.0*	67.2*	6.5*	**2.8**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

VARIATION BY CHILDCARE SETTING

As discussed previously, CDE childcare subsidies can be used for either center-based or home-based childcare. To examine whether the characteristics of families and children varied across childcare settings, we analyzed the characteristics of the children and families utilizing each type of care.

REGION

There was statistically significant variation in childcare setting by region (Table 16).[20] Compared to the overall population of families receiving childcare subsidies, those who received home-based care were less likely to be from Southern California (22.6%). Families who used both center- and home-based care were more likely to be from the Bay Area (21.6%) or the North and Mountain Region (10.2%) and less likely to be from Los Angeles (21.5%) or Southern California (21.1%). Finally, although compared to the overall population, there were statistically significant differences in the proportions of families from the various other regions, these differences were minor.

FAMILY SIZE & NUMBER OF CHILDREN RECEIVING CARE

There were statistically significant differences in the size of families across the three care type settings (Table 16).[21] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received childcare in home-based settings tended to be small. They were more likely to have one (2.0%), two (25.8%), or three (30.3%) family members and less likely to have four (23.0%) or more (18.9%) members. In contrast, families who utilized both center-and home-based care tended to be larger. They were less likely to have only one (0.4%) or two (13.7%) family members. Finally, although the size of families receiving center-based care was statistically significantly different from the overall population, these differences were minor. Similarly, although the number of children within a family who were receiving care varied across the three settings, these differences were minor.[22]

FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME

There were statistically significant differences in families' monthly income across the childcare settings (Table 16).[23] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received home-based childcare were more likely to earn between $1,001 and $2,000 (44.0%) and less likely to earn more than $3,000 per month. In contrast, families who received both center- and home-based care were more likely to earn between $1,001 and $2,000 (42.7%) or between $2,001 and $3,000 (30.2%), and less likely to earn between $1 and $1,000 (14.5%) or report no monthly income (1.5%). Although the incomes

[20] χ^2 [10] = 1963.3, $p < .001$
[21] χ^2 [8] = 2924.0, $p < .001$
[22] χ^2 [4] = 63.63, $p < .001$
[23] χ^2 [8] = 2296.5, $p < .001$

of families who received center-based care were statistically significantly different from the overall population, this variation was minor.

FAMILY RECEIPT OF TANF

Although there was statistically significant variation in the proportions of families who received TANF across the setting types, this variation was minor (Table 16).[24] Across all three settings, only a small number of families received TANF, with 9.3% of families who utilized center-based care, 13.2% of those who utilized home-based care, and 8.7% of those who utilized both receiving TANF.

Table 16. Variation in Family Characteristics by Care-Setting

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both	**Population**
Region (%)				
Bay Area	17.5	16.6*	21.6*	**17.4**
Southern California	28.1*	22.6*	21.1*	**26.7**
Los Angeles	26.4	26.3	21.5*	**26.2**
Central/Southern Farm	17.6*	20.3*	17.5	**18.2**
North & Mountain	3.6*	5.7*	10.2*	**4.2**
Central Valley	6.8*	8.5*	7.9*	**7.2**
Family Size (%)				
1	1.2*	2.0*	0.4*	**1.4**
2	19.0*	25.8*	13.7*	**20.4**
3	25.8*	30.3*	33.4*	**27.0**
4	28.6*	23.0*	28.1	**27.3**
≥ 5	25.4*	18.9*	24.3	**23.9**
Number of Children who Received Subsidized Care (%)				
1	76.6	75.0*	75.7	**76.2**
2-3	21.3*	22.6*	22.0	**21.7**
≥ 4	2.1*	2.4*	2.3	**2.1**
Family Monthly Income				
$0	3.1	2.9	1.5*	**3.0**
$1 - $1,000	19.2*	16.9*	14.5*	**18.6**
$1,001 - $2,000	36.9*	44.0*	42.7*	**38.6**
$2,001 - $3,000	24.7*	26.9*	30.2*	**25.3**
> $3,000	16.0*	9.3*	11.0*	**14.4**
Family Receipt of TANF				
Yes	9.3*	13.2*	8.7*	**10.2**
No	90.7*	86.8*	91.3	**89.8**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

[24] χ^2 [2] = 694.9, $p < .001$

Age of Children

There were statistically significant differences in the age of children across the three care type settings (Table 17).[25] Compared to the overall population of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies, children who attended center-based programs were more likely to be preschool age (3 or 4; 73.0%) and less likely to be school age (5 years or older; 16.9%). In contrast, children who attended home-based programs were more likely to either be under the age of 3 (24.7%) or school age (56.0%). Although there were some statistically significant differences, the ages of children who attended both center-based and home-based care largely aligned with the ages of children in the overall population who were receiving childcare subsidies.

Race/Ethnicity of Children

There were statistically significant differences in the race/ethnicity of children across the three care types (Table 17).[26] Compared to the overall population of children receiving subsidies, those who attended center-based programs were more likely to be Hispanic (67.5%) and less likely to be White (9.5%). Conversely, children who attended home-based care were less likely to be Hispanic (52.1%) and more likely to be Black (23.2%) or White (19.6%). Children attending both center- and home-based care were more likely to be White (23.8%) or Black (25.4%) and less likely to be Hispanic (44.6%).

Table 17. Variation in Child Characteristics by Care Setting

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both	**Population**
Age (%)				
0 – 2	10.1*	24.7*	12.3*	**15.0**
3 – 4	73.0*	19.3*	56.5	**54.7**
5 – 8	12.5*	32.8*	22.9*	**19.5**
9 or older	4.4*	23.2*	8.3*	**10.8**
Race/Ethnicity (%)				
Non Hispanic White	15.0*	19.6*	23.8*	**16.7**
Non Hispanic Black	9.5*	23.2*	25.4*	**14.3**
Other	8.0*	5.1*	6.2	**7.0**
Hispanic	67.5*	52.1*	44.6*	**62.0**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Time in Care

There were statistically significant differences in the amount of time children spent in care across the three setting types (Table 18).[27] Compared to the overall population of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies, children attending center-based care were more likely to attend the

[25] χ^2 [6] = 87005.7, $p < .001$
[26] χ^2 [6] = 14645.0, $p < .001$
[27] χ^2 [4] = 106344.1, $p < .001$

program part-time (54.4%) and less likely to receive full-time care (45.5%). In contrast, children who received home-based care were more likely to receive full-time care (80.1%) and less likely to receive part-time care (19.9%). Finally, compared to the overall population, children who received both center- and home-based care were more likely to receive both part- and full-time care (25.9%) and less likely to only receive part-time care (16.0%).

Table 18. Variation in Child's Time Spent in Childcare by Care Setting

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both	**Population**
Part-Time	54.4*	19.9*	16.0*	**42.3**
Full-Time	45.5*	80.1*	58.1	**57.4**
Both Part & Full-Time	0.1*	0.0*	25.9*	**.4**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

PROGRAM LICENSING

Because children within the same family may receive care from the same or different providers, variation in program licensing across care settings was analyzed at both the family and child levels.

FAMILY

There was statistically significant variation in the proportions of families who received care from licensed, license exempt, and both types of providers across childcare settings (Table 19).[28] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received center-based childcare were more likely to receive care from licensed providers (96.5%) and less likely to receive care from license exempt providers (3.0%). In contrast, families who received home-based care were more likely to receive care from licensed providers (55.3%) and less likely to receive care from license exempt providers (43.1%). Finally, families who received both center- and home-based care were more likely to receive care from both licensed and license exempt providers (51.0%) and less likely to receive care from only licensed (46.6%) or only license exempt (2.4%) providers.

CHILD

There were statistically significant differences in the proportions of children who attended licensed programs, license exempt, or both across the three setting types (Table 19).[29] Compared to the overall population of children who received CDE childcare subsidies, children who attended center-based programs were more likely to attend a licensed program (96.1%) and less likely to receive care from a license exempt program (3.9%). In contrast, children who received home-based care were more likely to receive care from a license exempt provider (48.1%) and less likely to receive care from a licensed provider (50.9%). Children who received both center-

[28] χ^2 [4] = 140716.3, $p < .001$
[29] χ^2 [4] =217052.2, $p < .001$

and home-based care were more likely to receive care from both licensed and license exempt providers (57.8%).

Table 19. Variation in Program Licensing by Care Setting

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both	**Population**
Family (%)				
Licensed	96.5*	55.3*	46.6*	**86.1**
License Exempt	3.0*	43.1*	2.4*	**12.0**
Both Licensed & License Exempt	0.5*	1.5*	51.0*	**1.9**
Children (%)				
Licensed	96.1*	50.9*	37.8*	**80.1**
License Exempt	3.9*	48.1*	4.3*	**18.8**
Both Licensed & License Exempt	0.0*	1.0*	57.8*	**1.1**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Reason for Care

Because children within a family may receive care for the same or different reasons, variation in reason for care across program types was analyzed at both the family and child levels.

Family

There were statistically significant differences in the reasons families were receiving CDE childcare subsidies across the setting types (Table 20).[30] Compared to the overall population of families receiving CDE childcare subsidies, families who received center-based care were less likely to be receiving subsidies for employment reasons (38.4%) and more likely to be enrolled in part-day preschool (49.8%), which does not require a reason beyond income eligibility. In contrast, families who received home-based care were more likely to receive care for employment reasons (77.6%) or education or training (10.0%) and less likely to be enrolled in part-day preschool (0.2%). Finally, families who received both center-based and home-based care were more likely to receive subsidies for multiple or other reasons (30.2%) and less likely to be enrolled in part-day preschool (0.2%).

Child

There were statistically significant differences in the reasons children were receiving CDE childcare subsidies across the care types (Table 20).[31] Compared to the overall population, children who attended center-based programs were less likely to receive care for employment reasons (42.5%) and more likely to attend part-day preschool (45.0%). Children who attended home-based programs were more likely to receive care for employment reasons (78.2%) or for education or training (9.7%) and were less likely to attend part-day preschool (0.1%). Finally,

[30] χ^2 [10] = 60740.1, $p < .001$
[31] χ^2 [10] = 82926.3, $p < .001$

children who attended both center- and home-based programs were more likely to receive care for education or training (9.1%), a combination of employment and education or training (7.8%), or other or multiple reasons (30.6%), and less likely to attend part-day preschool (0.0%).

Table 20. Variation in Families' and Children's Reason for Care by Care Setting

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both	**Population**
Families (%)				
Employment	38.4*	77.6*	55.0*	**47.6**
Education/Training	4.7*	10.0*	7.4*	**5.9**
Both Employment & Education/Training	2.7*	5.1*	5.0*	**3.3**
Seeking Employment	2.4*	3.6*	2.2*	**2.7**
Part Day Preschool	49.8*	0.2*	0.2*	**37.5**
Other/Multiple Reasons	2.1*	3.5*	30.2*	**3.1**
Children (%)				
Employment	42.5*	78.2*	51.1*	**54.7**
Education or Training	5.0*	9.7*	9.1*	**6.7**
Employment and Education/Training	2.9*	5.2*	7.8*	**3.7**
Seeking Employment	2.6*	3.5*	1.5*	**2.9**
Part Day Preschool	45.0*	0.1*	0.0*	**29.2**
Other/Multiple Reasons	2.0*	3.3*	30.6*	**2.8**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Variation by Program Licensing

As discussed previously, CDE childcare subsidies may be used for either licensed or license exempt care. To examine whether the characteristics of families and children varied across licensed and license exempt programs, the characteristics of the children and families utilizing each type of care were examined.

Region

There were statistically significant differences in the proportions of families who received care from licensed, license exempt, and both provider types across the six regions (Table 21).[32] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received care from license exempt providers were less likely to be from the Bay Area (21.0%) and more likely to be from Southern California (22.7%) or Los Angeles (23.0%). In contrast, families who received both licensed and license exempt care were more likely to be from the Bay Area (24.2%) or the North and Mountain region (9.6%), and less likely to be from Southern California (21.8%), Los Angeles (19.5%), and the Central/Southern Farm region (15.3%). Finally, although there were statistically significant differences between the overall population and families who received licensed care, these differences were minor.

[32] χ^2 [10] = 1414.1, $p < .001$

Family Size

There were statistically significant differences in the size of the families who received licensed care, license exempt care, or both care types (Table 21).[33] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received care from license exempt providers tended to be small. They were more likely to have only two (24.0%) or three (30.3%) family members and less likely to have four (24.4%) or more (19.8%). In contrast, families who received care from both licensed and license exempt providers were less likely to be from a family of one (0.5%) or a family of two (13.7%) and more likely to be from a family of three (33.3%). Finally, although there were statistically significant differences between the size of families receiving licensed care and the overall population, these differences were minor. There were also statistically significant differences in the number of children receiving childcare within a family who received care across the care types; however these differences were small (Table 21).[34]

Family Monthly Income

There were statistically significant differences in families' monthly income across the three care types (Table 21).[35] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received care from license exempt providers were more likely to have incomes between $1,001 and $2,000 (44.4%) and were less likely to have incomes that were over $3,000 (10.0%). Families who received care from both licensed and license exempt providers were less likely to have no income (1.7%) or a monthly income between $1 and $1,000 (14.1%). In addition, these families were more likely to have incomes that were between $1,001 and $2,000 (41.7%) and between $2,001 and $3,000 (30.2%).

Family Receipt of TANF

There were statistically significant differences in the proportions of families receiving TANF across the care types; however these differences were small with the values ranging from 9.7% to 12.7% (Table 21).[36]

[33] χ^2 [8] = 880.1, $p < .001$
[34] χ^2 [4] = 36.4, $p < .001$
[35] χ^2 [8] = 1179.1, $p < .001$
[36] χ^2 [2] = 227.0, $p < .001$

Table 21. Variation in Family Characteristics by Program Licensing

	Licensed	License Exempt	Both	**Population**
Region (%)				
Bay Area	16.8*	21.0*	24.2*	**17.4**
Southern California	27.4*	22.7*	21.8*	**26.7**
Los Angeles	26.8*	23.0*	19.5*	**26.2**
Central/Southern Farm	18.0	19.8*	15.3*	**18.2**
North & Mountain	4.1*	4.7*	9.6*	**4.2**
Central Valley	6.9*	8.8*	9.5*	**7.2**
Family Size (%)				
1	1.4	1.5*	0.5*	**1.4**
2	20.1*	24.0*	13.7*	**20.4**
3	26.4*	30.3*	33.3*	**27.0**
4	27.7*	24.4*	28.9*	**27.3**
≥ 5	24.5*	19.8*	23.6	**23.9**
Number of Children who Received Subsidized Care (%)				
1 child	76.4	74.9*	75.9	**76.2**
2-3 children	21.5	22.8*	21.9	**21.7**
4 or more children	2.1	2.4*	2.3	**2.1**
Family Monthly Income (%)				
$0	3.1	2.7*	1.7*	**3.0**
$1 - $1,000	19.2*	15.3*	14.1*	**18.6**
$1,001 - $2,000	37.8*	44.4*	41.7*	**38.6**
$2,001 - $3,000	24.9*	27.6*	30.2*	**25.3**
>$3,000	15.1*	10.0*	12.3*	**14.4**
Family Receipt of TANF (%)				
No	90.1	87.3*	90.3	**89.8**
Yes	9.9*	12.7*	9.7	**10.2**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

AGE OF CHILDREN

There were statistically significant differences in the age of children across the three licensing types (Table 22).[37] Compared to the overall population of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies, children who received licensed care were more likely to be 3 or 4 years old (64.2%) and less likely to be either 5-8 (14.8%) or 9 or older (6.7%). In contrast, children receiving license exempt care were more likely to be older. Of those who received license exempt care, 39.1% were age 5 through 8 and 28.2% were 9 or older. Finally, compared to the overall population, children who attended both licensed and license exempt programs were less likely to be age 3 or 4 (44.7%) and more likely to be ages 5 to 8 (27.2%).

[37] χ^2 [6] = 58795.6, $p < .001$

Race/Ethnicity of Children

There were statistically significant differences in the race/ethnicity of children across the three licensing types (Table 22).[38] Compared to the overall population of children who received CDE childcare subsidies, children who received care from license exempt programs were more likely to be Black (25.7%) and less likely to be Hispanic (49.0%). Children who received care from both licensed and license exempt programs were more likely to be White (25.8%) or Black (28.0%) and less likely to be Hispanic (41.0%). Although statistically significant, the race/ethnicity of children who received licensed childcare did not different greatly from that of the overall population of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies.

Table 22. Variation in Child Characteristics by Program Licensing

	Licensed	License Exempt	Both	**Population**
Age (%)				
0 – 2	14.4*	17.9*	17.4*	**15.0**
3 – 4	64.2*	14.9*	44.7*	**54.7**
5 – 8	14.8*	39.1*	27.2*	**19.5**
9 or older	6.7*	28.2*	10.7	**10.8**
Race/Ethnicity (%)				
Non Hispanic White	16.3*	17.8*	25.8*	**16.7**
Non Hispanic Black	11.4*	25.7*	28.0*	**14.3**
Other	6.9*	7.6*	5.2*	**7.0**
Hispanic	65.4*	49.0*	41.0*	**62.0**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

Time in Care

There were statistically significant differences in the proportion of children who received part-time care, full-time care, and both across the three licensing types (Table 23).[39] Compared to the population of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies, children who received care from license exempt programs were more likely to attend a full-time program (74.9%) and less likely to attend part-time programs. Children who received care from both licensed and license exempt programs were more likely to receive either full-time care (68.0%) or both full- and part-time care (16.0%) and less likely to receive only part-time care (16.0%). Finally, although statistically significant, the proportion of children who received care from licensed programs who spent time in part-time care (46.6%), full-time care (53.1%), or both (0.2%) did not different greatly from that of the overall population of children receiving CDE childcare subsidies.

[38] χ^2 [6] = 10178.0, $p < .001$
[39] χ^2 [4] = 33024.4, $p < .001$

Table 23. Variation in Child's Time Spent in Childcare by Program Licensing

	Licensed	License Exempt	Both	**Population**
Part-Time	46.6*	25.1*	16.0*	**42.3**
Full-Time	53.1*	74.9*	68.0*	**57.4**
Both Part & Full-Time	0.2*	0.0*	16.0*	**.4**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

REASON FOR CARE

Because children within a family may receive care for the same or different reasons, variation in reason for care across program types was analyzed at both the family and child levels.

FAMILY

There were statistically significant differences in the reasons families were receiving CDE childcare subsidies across the care types (

Table 24).[40] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families who received care from license exempt providers and those who received care from both licensed and license exempt providers were more likely to receive subsidies for employment reasons (80.4% and 61.6%, respectively), for education or training (9.3% and 8.5%, respectively), and for both employment and education/training (5.1% and 6.5%, respectively). Conversely, these families were less likely to be in a part-day preschool program which does not require a reason beyond income eligibility (0.4% and 0% respectively). In addition, families who received care from both licensed and license exempt providers were more likely to receive subsidies for multiple or other reasons (21.5%). Finally, compared to the overall population of families who received CDE subsidies, families who received care from licensed providers were less likely to receive subsidies for employment reasons (42.7%) and more likely to be enrolled in part-day preschool (43.5%).

CHILD

Similarly, there were statistically significant differences in the reasons children were receiving CDE childcare subsidies across the three licensing types (

Table 24).[41] Compared to the overall population, children who received care from licensed programs were less likely to receive care for employment reasons (48.5%) and more likely to be receiving care in a part-day preschool program (36.5%), which does not require a reason beyond income eligibility. In contrast, children who received care from license exempt providers were more likely to be receiving care for employment reasons (80.8%) and less likely to be in part-day preschool programs (0.2%). Finally, children who received care from both licensed and license exempt programs were more likely to be receiving subsidies for employment or training (10.7%),

[40] χ^2 [10] = 28454.0, $p < .001$
[41] χ^2 [10] = 37701.8, $p < .001$

a combination of employment and education or training (9.4%), or for other or multiple reasons (19.7%).

Table 24. Variation in Families' and Children's Reason for Care by Program Licensing

	Licensed	License Exempt	Both	**Population**
Families (%)				
Employment	42.7*	80.4*	61.6*	**47.6**
Education/Training	5.5*	9.0*	8.5*	**5.9**
Both Employment & Education/Training	3.0*	5.1*	6.2*	**3.3**
Seeking Employment	2.7	2.6	2.2*	**2.7**
Part Day Preschool	43.5*	0.4*	00.0*	**37.5**
Other/Multiple Reasons	2.7*	2.5*	21.5*	**3.1**
Children (%)				
Employment	48.5*	80.8*	58.3*	**54.7**
Education or Training	6.1*	8.8*	10.7*	**6.7**
Employment & Education/Training	3.3*	5.2*	9.4*	**3.7**
Seeking Employment	3.0*	2.7*	1.9*	**2.9**
Part Day Preschool	36.5*	0.2*	0.0*	**29.2**
Other/Multiple Reasons	2.7*	2.4*	19.7*	**2.8**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

VARIATION BY REGION

To determine if there were regional differences in the characteristics of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, variation in family characteristics (family size, number of children receiving care, income, TANF receipt, and reason for care) across the regions was examined. The results of these analyses are displayed in Table 25.

FAMILY SIZE

There were statistically significant differences in family size across the 6 regions.[42] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE subsidies, families who lived in the Bay Area or the North and Mountain region tended to be small. Families from the Bay Area were more likely to have only two family members (23.6%) and less likely to have five or more members (18.2%). Similarly, families from the North and Mountain region were more likely to have only one (3.1%) or two (23.4%) family members. Conversely, families from Southern California (excluding Los Angeles) and the Central/Southern Farm region tended to be large. Families from both of these regions were less likely to have two (17.5% and 16.7%, respectively) or three (24.7% or 25.4%, respectively) family members. In contrast, they were more likely to have five or more family members (27.6% and 29.2%, respectively). Although statistically

[42] χ^2 [20] =3503.1, $p < .001$

significant, the differences between the size of families in the overall population and those from Los Angeles and the Central Valley were small. Finally, although there were statistically significant differences in the number of children within a family who received care across the regions, these differences were small.[43]

Family Monthly Income

There were statistically significant differences in families' monthly income across the regions.[44] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, those from Los Angeles were more likely to earn between $1,001 and $2,000 per month (43.5%) and less likely to earn over $3,000 (10.9%). Families from the Central Valley were more likely to early between $1 and $1,000 (21.1%) and less likely to earn between $1,001 and $2,000 (34.0%). Although there were statistically significant differences in the monthly incomes of families from the Bay Area, Southern California, and the Central/Southern Farm region, the North and Mountain region, these differences were minor.

Family Receipt of TANF

There were statistically significant differences in the proportion of families receiving TANF across the regions.[45] Overall, 10.2% of families received TANF, however, families from the Central Valley were more likely to receive TANF (15.5%) and families from Southern California were less likely to receive the subsidy (7.8%). Although the proportions of families receiving TANF in the other regions were statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population of families receiving subsidies, these differences were small.

Reason for Care

There were statistically significant differences in the reasons families were receiving CDE childcare subsidies across the various regions.[46] Compared to the overall population of families who received CDE childcare subsidies, families from the Bay Area and Los Angeles were more likely to receive childcare subsidies for employment reasons (57.4% and 54.4%, respectively) and less likely to be enrolled in part-day preschool (23.2% and 31.2%, respectively). In contrast, families from Southern California were less likely to receive childcare subsidies for employment reasons (37.5%) and more likely to be enrolled in part-day preschool (51.1%). Families from the North and Mountain region and the Central Valley were more likely to receive care for a combination of employment and education or training purposes (8.1% and 8.3%, respectively). In addition, families from the Central Valley were more likely to receive subsidies for a combination of employment and education or training purposes (7.5%).

[43] χ^2 [10] = 36.3, $p < .001$
[44] χ^2 [20] = 2066.9, $p < .001$
[45] χ^2 [5] = 1483.5, $p < .001$
[46] χ^2 [25] = 12651.1, $p < .001$

Table 25. Variation in Family Characteristics by Region

	Bay Area	Southern CA w/o LA	Los Angeles	Central/Southern Farm	North & Mountain	Central Valley	**Population**
Family Size							
1	1.1*	1.5*	1.1*	1.2*	3.1*	1.9*	**1.4**
2	23.6*	17.5*	22.7*	16.7*	23.4*	22.9*	**20.4**
3	29.8*	24.7*	28.7*	25.4*	26.4	26.4	**27.0**
4	27.2	28.7*	26.6*	27.6	24.9*	25.6*	**27.3**
≥ 5	18.2*	27.6*	20.8*	29.2*	22.2*	23.1*	**23.9**
Number of children receiving care							
1	76.0	76.7	76.4	76.1	75.5	75.0	**76.2**
2-3	21.8	21.1*	21.6	21.7	22.3	22.6*	**21.7**
≥ 4	2.2	2.1	2.0*	2.2	2.2	2.4*	**2.1**
Family Monthly Income							
$0	3.7*	3.1	2.2*	3.2	4.2*	3.2	**3.0**
$1 - $1,000	18.0*	16.9*	18.9	20.1*	20.0*	21.1*	**18.6**
$1,001 - $2,000	38.1	36.6*	43.5*	37.4*	35.9*	34.0*	**38.6**
$2,001 - $3,000	25.8	26.3*	24.5*	24.8*	23.5*	26.2*	**25.3**
>$3,000	14.4	17.1*	10.9*	14.6	16.4*	15.4*	**14.4**
Family Receipt of TANF							
Yes	8.6*	7.8*	9.9*	12.9*	13.0*	15.5*	**10.2**
No	91.4*	92.2*	90.1	87.1*	87.0*	84.5*	**89.8**
Reason For Care							
Employment	57.4*	37.5*	54.4*	44.3*	45.1*	45.7*	**47.6**
Education or Training	7.5*	4.8*	5.5*	5.3*	8.1*	8.3*	**5.9**
Employment and Education/Training	3.5*	3.0*	2.7*	2.5*	4.2*	7.5*	**3.3**
Seeking Employment	4.0*	1.6*	2.5*	2.8*	2.9	3.8*	**2.7**
Part Day Preschool	23.2*	51.1*	31.2*	42.7*	35.7*	32.1*	**37.5**
Other/Multiple Reasons	4.4*	2.0*	3.8*	2.3*	4.1*	2.6*	**3.1**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

VARIATION BY CHILDREN'S TIME IN CARE

Children who receive CDE childcare subsidies can attend full-time care, part-time care, or both. Among the children who received subsidies, 42.3% received part-time care, 57.4% received full-time care, and 0.4% received both. To determine whether the characteristics of children and families varied across full- and part-time care, the characteristics of the children and families utilizing each type of care were analyzed. The results of these analyses are shown in Table 26.

AGE OF CHILDREN

There were statistically significant differences in the age of children who received full-time care, part-time care, and both.[47] Compared to the overall population of children who received CDE childcare subsidies, children who received part-time care were less likely to be under the age of 3 (1.9%) and more likely to be 3- or 4-years old (69.7%). In contrast, children who received full-time care were more likely to be under the age of 3 (24.8%) and less likely to be 3- or 4-years old (43.4%). Finally, children who received both full- and part- time care were more likely be preschool age; almost all of these children were 3- or 4-years old (91.8%). Correspondingly, children who received both full- and part-time care were less likely to be under the age of 3 (2.2%), age 5-8 (4.4%), or 9 or older (1.7%).

RACE/ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN

There were statistically significant differences in the race/ethnicity of children who received full-time care, part-time care, and both.[48] Compared to the overall population of children who received CDE childcare subsidies, children who received care from part-time programs were less likely to be Black (8.4%) and more likely to be Hispanic (68.0%). Conversely, children who received full-time care were more likely to be Black (18.7%) and less likely to be Hispanic (57.6%). Finally, compared to the overall population of children received CDE subsidies, children who were enrolled in both full- and part-time care were less likely to be White (10.6%).

REASON FOR CARE

There were statistically significant differences in the reasons children were receiving CDE childcare subsidies across children who received full-time care, part-time care, and both.[49] Compared to the overall population of children receiving subsidies, children who attended part-time programs were less likely to receive care for employment reasons (24.4%) or for education or training reasons (2.7%) and more likely to be receiving care in part-day preschool programs (69.2%). Children who attended full-time programs were more likely to be receiving care due to employment reasons (77.2%) or for education and training reasons (9.6%) and less likely to be in part-day preschool (0.0%). Finally, children who received both part- and full-time care were less

[47] χ^2 [6] = 38570.7, $p < .001$
[48] χ^2 [6] = 8154.1, $p < .001$
[49] χ^2 [6] = 218390.8, $p < .001$

likely to be receiving care for employment reasons (6.2%) or for education or training (0.8%) and more likely to be receiving care for other or multiple reasons (92.5%).

Table 26. Variation in Child Characteristics by Time in Care

	Part-Time	Full-Time	Both	**Population**
Age				
0 – 2	1.9*	24.8*	2.2*	**15.0**
3 – 4	69.7*	43.4*	91.8*	**54.7**
5 – 8	17.6*	20.9*	4.4*	**19.5**
9 or older	10.8	10.8	1.7*	**10.8**
Race/Ethnicity				
Non Hispanic White	15.3*	17.7*	10.6*	**16.7**
Non Hispanic Black	8.4*	18.7*	14.8	**14.3**
Other	8.3*	6.0*	9.2*	**7.0**
Hispanic	68.0*	57.6*	65.4	**62.0**
Reason for Care				
Employment	24.4*	77.2*	6.2*	**54.7**
Education or Training	2.7*	9.6*	0.8*	**6.7**
Employment & Education/Training	1.5*	5.4*	0.4*	**3.7**
Seeking Employment	1.1*	4.2*	0.0*	**2.9**
Part Day Preschool	69.2*	0.0*	0.0*	**29.2**
Other/Multiple Reasons	1.1*	3.5*	92.5*	**2.8**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall population ($p < .05$)

801A Data Summary

Data from the 801A were used to provide an overview of the characteristics of children and families who received CDE subsidized childcare. These data suggest that the California State Preschool Program is the most commonly used subsidy by both children and families. Correspondingly, the majority of children who received childcare subsidies were preschool age (3-4). Furthermore, the results suggest that there is substantial variation in the size of families who receive CDE childcare subsidies, with family size ranging from 1 to 12 members. Despite the wide range in family size, the majority of families had only one child receiving childcare subsidies.

As expected, the families who received CDE childcare subsidies tend to have low incomes. The majority of families receiving childcare subsidies had a family monthly income of $2,000 or less per month. Family income tended to be lower for CalWORKs Stage 2 families and higher for CalWORKs Stage 3 families. This may be an indication of families becoming more stable as they progress through the CalWORKs stages. In addition, we found that the majority of children receiving childcare subsidies were Hispanic. Hispanic children were more likely to use California State Preschool Program and subsidies categorized as other program subsidies and

were less likely to use CalWORKs Stages 2 and 3 subsidies. Finally, the 801A data indicate that families and children were most likely to use care for employment purposes.

The largest proportion of families receiving subsidies were from Los Angeles, Southern California, and the Bay Area. Families varied in characteristics and the type of subsidy received by region. Families in the Bay Area and North and Mountain regions were more likely to be small, while families in Southern California and Central/Farm tended to be larger. Families receiving General Childcare were more likely to be from the Bay Area, while families who received Alternative Payment subsidies were more likely to be from the North and Mountain regions. With regard to reason for care, families from the Bay Area and Los Angeles were more likely to use care for employment purposes and less likely to be using care for part day State Preschool while families from Southern California were less likely to receive care for employment purposes and more likely to use care for part day State Preschool.

Children were relatively evenly split between full- and part-time care. However, children receiving General Childcare, CalWORKs Stage 2, CalWORKs Stage 3, and Alternative Payment subsidies were more likely to be in full-time care, while children attending California State Preschool Program were more likely to receive part-time care which may be due in part to the large number of part-day preschool recipients. Children attending center-based care were more likely to use part-time care, while children in home-based care were more likely to receive full-time care. Children in part-time care were more likely to be preschool age, while children who received full-time care were more likely to be younger. Additionally, preschool age children accounted for a significant percentage of children enrolled in both full- and part-time care. Children in part-time care were less likely to be Black and more likely to be Hispanic, while children enrolled in both full- and part-time care were more likely to be White. Children receiving part-time care were most likely to have no reason for care beyond participation in Part Day State Preschool, while children in full-time care were more likely to be receiving care for employment reasons or for the purpose of education and training.

Overall, the majority of families and children who received CDE childcare subsidies used licensed care. However, children and families receiving CalWORKs Stage 2, CalWORKs Stage 3 subsidies and Alternative Payment subsidies more likely to receive care from license exempt providers. Children receiving licensed care were more likely to be preschool age while children receiving license exempt care tended to be school age. Children receiving care from license exempt providers were more likely to be Black and less likely to be Hispanic. Children receiving care from license exempt providers were more likely to be in full-time care and less likely to be in part-time care. Families receiving care from license exempt providers and both licensed and license exempt providers were more likely to receive care for reasons of employment, education or a combination of employment and education. Families receiving care from a licensed provider were more likely to have a child in California State Preschool Program.

Finally, the majority of children and families used center-based care. However, children and families receiving CalWORKs Stage 2, CalWORKs Stage 3, and those receiving Alternative Payment subsidies were more likely to use home-based care. Families using home-based care tended to be small and children attending home-based care were more likely to be young (under 3), or school age (>5). Conversely, children attending center-based care were more likely to be preschool age (3-4). Children in center-based programs were more likely to be Hispanic, while children attending home-based care were more likely to be Black or White. Children and families using center-based care were more likely to be receiving licensed care while children and families using home-based care were more likely to be receiving care from a license exempt provider.

RESULTS OF CALWORKS STAGE 1 ANALYSES

This section presents the results of the analyses of CalWORKs Stage 1 data obtained from the C-IV database. First, the characteristics of the overall sample of children and families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies are described. This is followed by a description of how these characteristics vary by care type, region, and program licensing. It is important to note that these analyses are based on the sample of children and families who live in counties that participate in the C-IV consortium, and therefore, these results may not be representative of the overall population of children and families in California who receive CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CALWORKS STAGE 1 FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

Table 27 shows the characteristics of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies. The majority of these families lived in San Bernardino county (52.0%), followed by Riverside County (37.0%). Only a small proportion lived in other counties (11.0%). Many of the families were small, with a family size of two (45.5%) or three (27.6%). Similarly, most of the families only had one child who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies (54.7%). The majority of the families had an income of less than $1,000 per month.

Table 27. Characteristics of Families who Received CalWORKs Stage 1 Subsidies

	Percentage
Region	
Riverside	37.0
San Bernardino	52.0
Other/Rural	11.0
Family Size (%)	
1	0.3
2	45.5
3	27.6
4	16.0
≥ 5	10.6
Number of Children who Received Subsidized Care	
1	54.7
2 - 3	40.0
4 or more	5.3
Family Monthly Income	
$0	1.3
$1 - $1,000	68.3
$1,001 - $2,000	26.7
$2,001 - $3,000	3.1
>$3,000	0.7
Care Setting	
Center-Based	21.9
Home-Based	77.3
Both	0.8
Reason for Care	
Employment	44.0
Education/Training	18.7
Seeking Employment	11.2
CalWORKs Activity	25.9
Other	0.2

The majority of the children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies were under the age of 5 (59.6%) and were predominately Hispanic (53.6%). The majority of the children received home-based care (81.2%) and a large proportion received care from providers who were TrustLine exempt/license exempt (46.8%). Finally, the most commonly cited reason for receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies was employment (47.8%) followed by CalWORKs activities (24.4%).

Table 28. Characteristics of Children who Received CalWORKs Stage 1 Subsidies

	Percentage
Age	
0 – 2	33.3
3 – 4	26.3
5 – 8	27.2
9 or older	13.2
Race/Ethnicity	
Non Hispanic White	19.0
Non Hispanic Black	21.7
Hispanic	53.6
Other	5.7
Care Setting	
Center-Based	18.8
Home-Based	81.2
Program Licensing	
Licensed	36.3
TrustLine	16.8
TrustLine exempt/license exempt	46.8
Reason for Care	
Employment	47.8
Education or Training	17.1
Seeking Employment	10.5
CalWORKs Activity	24.4
Other	0.2

VARIATION BY CARE TYPE: CENTER OR HOME-BASED

CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies can be used for either center- or home-base care. Overall, 77.3% of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies used home-based care, 21.9% used center-based care, and only 0.8% used both. Similarly, 81.2% of children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies used home-based care, 18.8% used center-based care, and no children received care from both home- and center-based programs. The characteristics of children and families were examined to determine whether there were differences in those who utilized home-based and center-based care.

REGION

Families in the C-IV database are assigned to three regional categories: Riverside, San Bernardino, and other/rural. The majority of families in the C-IV database reside in the San Bernardino region (52.0%). Approximately 37% of families lived in the Riverside region, with the remaining families residing outside these regions or in rural areas (11.0%). There were no

statistically significant differences in the regions families reside in across the various care types (i.e., Center-Based, Home-Based, or Both Center & Home-Based; see Table 29).[50]

Family Size

The majority (54.2%) of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies had a family size of three or greater and nearly half of the families in the C-IV database had a family size of two (45.5%). Only a small proportion had a family size of one (0.3%). There were statistically significant differences in the family size of those with children in center-based or home-based care (Table 29).[51] Compared to the overall sample of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, families who used center-based care were more likely to have families of only two people (53.9%) and less likely to have larger families of either four (13.5%) or five or more (6.4%). In contrast, families who used both home- and center-based care were more likely to have large families. They were less likely to have only two family members (3.3%) and more likely to have three (44.3%), four (32.8%), or five or more family members (19.7%). Finally, although the size of families who used home-based care was statistically different from the overall sample of families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, the differences were minor.

Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care

Over half of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies had only one child who received the subsidy (54.7%), and 40.0% had two or three children who received the subsidy. Few families had four or more children who received Stage 1 subsidies (5.3%). There were no statistically significant differences in the number of children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies across care settings (i.e., center-based, home-based, or both center- & home-based; see Table 29).[52]

Family Monthly Income

Families who utilized CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidized childcare most often (68.3%) had a monthly income between $1 and $1000. Only 26.7% of families had an income between $1,001 and $2,000. Very few families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidized childcare had an income of $2,000 or greater (3.8%). There were no statistically significant differences in the income across families using center-based, home-based, or both types of care types (see Table 29).

[50] χ^2 [4] = 2.4, p = .669
[51] χ^2 [8] = 121.9, p < .001
[52] χ^2 [4] = 1.9, p = .755

Table 29. Variation in Family Characteristics by Childcare Setting Type

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both	**Overall Sample**
Region (%)				
Riverside	37.6	36.8	41.0	**37.0**
San Bernardino	51.0	52.3	54.5	**52.0**
Other/Rural	11.4	10.9	6.6	**11.0**
Family Size (%)				
1	0.4	0.3	0.0	**.3**
2	53.9*	43.5*	3.3*	**45.5**
3	25.9	27.9	44.3*	**27.6**
4	13.5*	16.5	32.8*	**16.0**
≥ 5	6.4*	11.7*	19.7*	**10.6**
Number of Children who Received Subsidized Care (%)				
1	54.9	54.6	59.0	**54.7**
2 - 3	39.9	40.1	39.3	**40.0**
4 or more	5.2	5.4	1.6	**5.3**
Family Monthly Income (%)				
$0	1.6	1.2	1.6	**1.3**
$1 - $1,000	67.8	68.5	67.2	**68.3**
$1,001 - $2,000	26.7	26.7	29.5	**26.7**
$2,001 - $3,000	3.2	3.0	1.6	**3.1**
>$3,000	0.8	0.7	0.0	**.7**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

Age of Children

There were statistically significant differences in the age of children who used both center-based and home-based care (Table 30).[53] Although statistically significant, the differences in the ages of children who received home-based care and of the overall sample of children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies were small. In contrast, children who used center-based care were more likely to be age 3 or 4 (36.9%) and less likely to be either 5 to 8 years old (23.6%) or 9 or older (6.3%).

Race/Ethnicity of Children

The primary racial/ethnic group receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidized care was Hispanic (53.6%), followed by Black (21.7%) and White (19.0%). Only 5.7% were from another racial/ethnic group. There were statistically significant differences in the racial/ethnic groups of children in center and home-based care (Table 30).[54]

[53] χ^2 [3] = 248.4, $p < .001$
[54] χ^2 [3] = 283.3, $p < .001$

Over half (56.3%) of the children in home-based care were Hispanic, which was a greater proportion than would be expected given the proportions in the overall sample. In contrast only 16.4% of children who were placed in home-based care were White, which was fewer than would be expected. Interestingly, the inverse was found for center-based care. A greater proportion of children in center-based care were White (30%), and although 42% of children in center-based care were Hispanic, that was a smaller proportion than would be expected given the proportions in the overall sample. Finally, compared to the overall sample, children in center-based care were more likely to be from racial/ethnic groups other than White, Black, or Hispanic (7.1%).

Table 30. Variation in Children's Characteristics by Childcare Setting Type

	Center-Based	Home-Based	**Overall Sample**
Age			
0 – 2	33.2	33.3	**33.3**
3 – 4	36.9*	23.9*	**26.3**
5 – 8	23.6*	28.0	**27.2**
9 or older	6.3*	14.8*	**13.2**
Race/Ethnicity			
Non Hispanic White	30.0*	16.4*	**19.0**
Non Hispanic Black	20.8	21.9	**21.7**
Hispanic	42.0*	56.3*	**53.6**
Other	7.1*	5.3	**5.7**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

PROGRAM LICENSING – LICENSED, TRUSTLINE, OR TRUSTLINE EXEMPT/LICENSE EXEMPT

CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies can be used for either licensed child-care providers, TrustLine Providers, or TrustLine exempt/license exempt providers. TrustLine Providers are those providers who are included in California's TrustLine Registry and have been cleared through a background check of records and have no criminal convictions or child abuse reports. Because children within the same family may receive care from the same or different providers, variation in program licensing across care settings was analyzed at both the family and child levels.

FAMILIES

Among families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, there were nearly equally amounts of families in both licensed care and TrustLine exempt/license exempt care. Approximately 39.4% of families were in licensed care and 44.2% of families in TrustLine exempt/license exempt care. The remaining 15.4% of families utilized TrustLine care. There were statistically significant differences in the care types (i.e., licensed, TrustLine, TrustLine exempt/license

exempt) with regards to children in center-based or home-based care (Table 31).[55] Compared to the overall sample of families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, families who used center-based care were more likely to use licensed centers (94.9%). In contrast, compared to the overall sample, families who used home-based care were more likely to use TrustLine (19.9%) or TrustLine exempt/license exempt (55.8%) care types.

Children

Nearly half of all children receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies were in TrustLine exempt/license exempt care (46.8%). Approximately 36.3% were in licensed care, and 16.8% in TrustLine required care. There were statistically significant differences in the care types of children in center-based and home-based care (Table 31).[56] Compared to the overall sample of children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 Subsidies, children who used home-based care were more likely to be in TrustLine exempt/license exempt (56.7%). In contrast, the children who used center-based care were more likely to use licensed care (95.5%).

Table 31. Variation in Program Licensing by Care Setting

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both[a]	**Overall Sample**
Families				
Licensed	94.9*	23.7*	32.8	**39.4**
TrustLine	0.0*	19.9*	0.0*	**15.4**
TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt	4.6*	55.8*	3.3*	**44.2**
Children				
Licensed	95.5*	22.6*	-	**36.3**
TrustLine	0.0*	20.8*	-	**16.8**
TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt	4.5*	56.7*	-	**46.8**

[a]Children always received either center-based or home-based care, not both
*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

Reason for Care

Children may be eligible for CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies for a variety of reasons including employment, education or training, seeking employment, CalWORKs activities (i.e., participation in CalWORKs orientation, job club or job seek, employment, participation in vocational assessment or participation in work assignment or work experience) or other reasons. Because children within the same family may receive care for different reasons, variation in reason for care across care settings was analyzed at both the family and child levels.

[55] χ^2 [6] = 5098.1, $p < .001$
[56] χ^2 [2] = 4580.9, $p < .001$

Families

The primary reason for needing childcare among the families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies was employment (44.0%). Only 18.7% of families needed care due to education or training and fewer families needed care for seeking employment (11.2%). Approximately 26% of families reported CalWORKs activity as their reason. There were no statistically significant differences in the reasons for care across care types (i.e., Center-Based, Home-Based, or Both Center & Home-Based; see Table 32).

Children

Among children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, the most common reason was for employment (47.8%). This was followed by CalWORKs activity (24.4%), education or training (17.1%), seeking employment (10.5%), and for other reasons (.2%). There were statistically significant differences in the children's reason for care across care settings (Table 32).[57] Although the most common reason for placing children in center-based care was due to employment (43.2%), this was a smaller proportion than would be expected given the proportion in the overall sample. Furthermore, compared to the overall sample, children enrolled in center-based care were more likely to be enrolled due to a CalWORKs activity (27.0%) or seeking employment (12.4%).

Table 32. Variation in Reason for Care by Childcare Setting

	Center-Based	Home-Based	Both[a]	**Overall Sample**
Families				
Employment	44.1	44.0	45.9	**44.0**
Education/Training	18.2	18.8	23.0	**18.7**
Seeking Employment	10.6	11.5	3.3	**11.2**
CalWORKs Activity	27.0	25.5	27.9	**25.9**
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	**.2**
Children				
Employment	43.2*	48.9	-	**47.8**
Education or Training	17.3	17.0	-	**17.1**
Seeking Employment	12.4*	10.1	-	**10.5**
CalWORKs Activity	27.0*	23.8	-	**24.4**
Other	0.1	0.2	-	**.2**

[a]Children always received either center-based or home-based care, not both

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

Variation by Region

The characteristics of children and families were examined to determine whether there were differences across the three regions. This section presents the results of these analyses.

[57] χ^2 [4] = 34.0, $p < .001$

Family Size and number of Children Receiving Subsidies

There were no statistically significant differences in family size across regions (Table 33).[58] In contrast, there were statistically significant differences in the number of children within a family who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies across the regions; however these differences were minimal.[59]

Family Monthly Income

In examining family income across regions, we found statistically significant differences (Table 33).[60] Across all three regions, the majority of families (68.3%) using subsidized childcare had an income between $1-$1,000. Also, approximately 27% of families in all three regions had a monthly income between $1,001-$2,000. Only in the other and rural counties was there a greater proportion of families with no monthly income as compared to the overall sample of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies; however this was still a small percentage of families (2.5%).

Table 33. Variation in Family Characteristics by Region

	Riverside	San Bernardino	Other/Rural	**Overall Sample**
Family Size (%)				
1	0.4	0.2	0.5	**.3**
2	44.7	46.1	44.8	**45.5**
3	28.3	27.5	25.2	**27.6**
4	15.9	15.6	18.5	**16.0**
≥ 5	10.7	10.5	10.9	**10.6**
Number of Children who Received Subsidized Care (%)				
1	54.0	54.7	57.0	**54.7**
2 - 3	41.2	39.4	39.1	**40.0**
≥ 4	4.8	5.9	3.9	**5.3**
Family Monthly Income (%)				
$0	1.3	1.0	2.5*	**1.3**
$1 - $1,000	68.2	69.1	64.7	**68.3**
$1,001 - $2,000	26.7	26.3	28.4	**26.7**
$2,001 - $3,000	3.2	2.8	4.0	**3.1**
>$3,000	0.6	0.8	0.4	**.7**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

[58] χ^2 [8] = 9.0, p = .339
[59] χ^2 [4] = 9.9, p = .042
[60] χ^2 [8] = 21.8, p = .005

PROGRAM LICENSING - FAMILIES

The differences in the proportions of families who used licensed, TrustLine, and TrustLine exempt/license exempt childcare across the three regions were not statistically significant (see Table 34).[61] Across all three regions 39.4% of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies utilized licensed care, 15.4% utilized TrustLine care, 44.2% utilized care that was TrustLine exempt/license exempt, and only a small proportion (1.1%) used multiple programs with different licensing requirements.

Table 34. Variation in Program Licensing by Region

	Riverside	San Bernardino	Other/Rural	**Overall Sample**
Licensed	40.5	38.1	41.4	**39.4**
TrustLine	15.9	15.1	14.7	**15.4**
TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt	42.6	45.6	42.9	**44.2**
Multiple	1.0	1.2	1.0	**1.1**

NOTE: Differences were not statistically significant

REASON FOR CARE - FAMILIES

There were statistically significant differences in reasons for care across all three regions in the C-IV database (Table 35).[62] Compared to the overall sample of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies, families in Riverside were less likely to receive subsidies for employment (38.0%) or education or training (16.1%) purposes and more likely to receive subsidies in order to seek employment (18.0%). In contrast, families from San Bernardino were more likely to receive subsidies for employment (49.1%) or education or training (21.8%) purposes and less likely to receive subsidies for a CalWORKs activity (21.7%) or for seeking employment (8.3%). Finally, compared to the overall sample, families from other and rural counties were less likely to receive subsidies for education or training (12.7%) or seeking employment (2.6%) and more likely to receive subsidies for CalWORKs activities (44.2%).

Table 35. Variation in Reason for Care by Region

	Riverside	San Bernardino	Other/Rural	**Overall Sample**
Employment	38.0*	49.1*	40.4	**44.0**
Education or Training	16.1*	21.8*	12.7*	**18.7**
Seeking Employment	18.0*	8.3*	2.6*	**11.2**
CalWORKs Activity	27.7	21.7*	44.2*	**25.9**
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	**.2**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

[61] χ^2 [6] = 8.8, $p < .183$
[62] χ^2 [8] = 455.0, $p < .001$

VARIATION BY PROGRAM LICENSING – LICENSED, TRUSTLINE, OR TRUSTLINE EXEMPT/LICENSE EXEMPT

This section describes variation in child and family characteristics by program licensing.

FAMILY SIZE

Between licensed, TrustLine, and TrustLine exempt/license exempt care types, there were statistically significant differences with regards to family size (Table 36).[63] Compared to the overall sample of families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, families who used licensed programs tended to be small. These families were more likely to have only two members (50.3%) and less likely to have four (14.2%) or five or more (8.2%) family members. In contrast, families who used TrustLine programs tended to be large. These families were less likely to have only two family members (39.4%) and more likely to have four (19.3%), or five or more (13.0%) family members. Despite these differences in family size, there were no differences in the number of children who received childcare subsidies across the care settings.[64]

FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME

There were no statistically significant differences in families' incomes across licensed, TrustLine, and TrustLine exempt/license exempt care types (Table 36).[65]

AGE OF CHILDREN

There were statistically significant differences in the age of children who received licensed, TrustLine, and TrustLine exempt/license exempt care (Table 37).[66] Compared to the overall sample of children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, children who received care from licensed providers tended to be younger. They were more likely to be less than 3 years old (35.2%) or between 3 and 4 (31.3%) and less likely to be 5 to 8 years old (24.7%) or older than 8 (8.8%). In contrast, children who received care from TrustLine providers tended to be older. They were less likely to be younger than 3 (29.6%) or between 3 and 4 (22.5%) and more likely to be 5 to 8 (30.1%) or older than 8 (17.7%). Similarly, children who received care from TrustLine exempt/license exempt providers were less likely to be age 3 to 4 (23.9%) and more likely to be 9 or older (15.0%).

[63] χ^2 [12] = 147.6, $p < .001$
[64] χ^2 [6] = 4.2, $p = .653$
[65] χ^2 [12] = 20.2, $p = .064$
[66] χ^2 [6] = 222.8, $p < .001$

Table 36. Family Characteristics by Program Licensing

	Licensed	TrustLine	TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt	Multiple	**Overall Sample**
Family Size (%)					
1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	**.3**
2	50.3*	39.4*	44.3	2.4	**45.5**
3	27.0	27.7	27.8	35.4	**27.6**
4	14.2*	19.3*	16.0	32.9	**16.0**
≥ 5	8.2*	13.0*	11.6	29.3	**10.6**
Number of Children who Received Subsidized Care (%)					
1	55.3	53.7	54.5	53.7	**54.7**
2 - 3	39.1	41.6	40.3	39.0	**40.0**
≥ 4	5.6	4.7	5.2	7.3	**5.3**
Family Monthly Income					
$0	1.2	.8	1.4	1.2	**1.3**
$1 - $1,000	68.2	68.0	68.7	59.8	**68.3**
$1,001 - $2,000	26.8	27.7	26.0	37.8	**26.7**
$2,001 - $3,000	3.1	3.4	2.9	1.2	**3.1**
>$3,000	0.6	0.1*	0.9	0.0	**.7**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

RACE/ETHNICITY OF CHILDREN

There were statistically significant differences in the race/ethnicity of children who received licensed, TrustLine, and TrustLine exempt care (Table 37).[67] Compared to the overall sample of children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, those who received care from licensed providers were more likely to be White (26.4%) and less likely to be Hispanic (45.2%). In contrast, children who received care from TrustLine providers were less likely to be White (15.4%) and more likely to be Black (26.5%). Finally, children who received care from TrustLine exempt/license exempt providers were more likely to be Hispanic (60.4%) and less likely to be Black (20.2%) or White (14.5%).

[67] χ^2 [6] = 385.2 $p < .001$

Table 37. Characteristics of Children by Program Licensing

	Licensed	TrustLine	TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt	**Overall Sample**
	%	%	%	**%**
Age				
0 – 2	35.2*	29.6*	33.1	**33.3**
3 – 4	31.3*	22.5*	23.9*	**26.3**
5 – 8	24.7*	30.1*	28.0	**27.2**
9 or older	8.8*	17.7*	15.0*	**13.2**
Race/Ethnicity				
White	26.4*	15.4*	14.5*	**19.0**
Black	21.5	26.5*	20.2*	**21.7**
Hispanic	45.2*	53.0	60.4*	**53.6**
Other	6.9*	5.0	4.9*	**5.7**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

Reason for Care

Families

There were no statistically significant differences with regard to reason for childcare across all care types (licensed, TrustLine, and TrustLine exempt/license exempt).[68]

Children

Overall, the primary reason for care among children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies was for employment reasons. However, there were statistically significant differences in the reasons for care among the care types (Table 38).[69] For example, there was a smaller proportion than expected in licensed care that indicated that they needed care due to their employment (45.4%). In fact, a greater proportion of children were placed in licensed care as a result of families seeking employment (12.1%).

[68] χ^2 [12] = 15.5 p = .216
[69] χ^2 [8] = 39.9 p < .001

Table 38. Variation in Reason for Care by Program Licensing

	Licensed	TrustLine	TrustLine Exempt/License Exempt	Multiple	**Overall Sample**
Families					
Employment	43.5	44.1	44.4	48.8	**44.0**
Education or Training	18.0	20.6	18.6	18.3	**18.7**
Seeking Employment	10.6	10.9	11.9	8.5	**11.2**
CalWORKs Activity	27.6	24.3	24.9	24.4	**25.9**
Other	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	**.2**
Children					
Employment	45.4*	49.2	49.2	-	**47.8**
Education or Training	16.6	16.8	17.5	-	**17.1**
Seeking Employment	12.1*	9.6	9.7*	-	**10.5**
CalWORKs Activity	25.5	24.3	23.6	-	**24.4**
Other	0.4*	0.0	0.2	-	**.2**

*Indicates the proportion is statistically significantly different from the proportion in the overall sample ($p < .05$)

SUMMARY OF CALWORKS STAGE 1 ANALYSES

Our findings indicate that families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies tended to have relatively low incomes, with the vast majority earning $1,000 or less per month. Families in 'other/rural' communities were more likely to have no income than families in Riverside and San Bernardino. It is not surprising that families tended to have low monthly incomes as Stage 1 is the first stage of CalWORKs and families are likely to be less stable upon entry. Likely corresponding to the low income of the families, employment was the most frequently cited reason for needing care among the families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies.

In addition, we found that families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies tended to be relatively small, with the majority having three or fewer members. Correspondingly, the majority of families had only one child receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies and only a very small percentage had four or more children receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies.

The majority of CalWORKs Stage 1 families and children received home-based care. Families using center-based care tended to be smaller (2 or less) while families using both center- and home-based care were more likely to be larger. This may be due to families with more children having varying childcare needs, and thereby, using more care types. Children who received center-based care were more likely to be preschool age and less likely to be school age.

Finally, families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies were more likely to use either licensed or TrustLine exempt/license exempt care, with a smaller percentage receiving care from a TrustLine provider. Families using center-based care were more likely to receive licensed care

while home-based care was more likely to be provided by a TrustLine or TrustLine exempt/license exempt provider. These trends were the same when looking at children.

CASE STUDY RESULTS

The following sections discuss the findings from the case studies of Sacramento, Shasta, and Ventura counties. Unlike the statewide study, we collected case study data on all program types (CDE and DSS programs) in the same way. Therefore, this section presents the case study findings regarding all program types. First, the reliability of the data is discussed. Second, we present the findings related to the cost of childcare. Finally, the characteristics of children at the time they began receiving childcare subsidies are described.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

This section describes the reliability of the childcare data collected through the county case studies. Specifically, this section answers evaluation sub-questions 1f - Is it possible to determine the initial characteristics of families obtaining subsidized childcare for the first time?; 2b - Is it possible to identify and classify the reasons for family fee exemption and, if so, do these reasons vary by program or type of care?; and 2d – Is it possible to reliably determine the incidence, relative proportion, and dollar magnitude of actual care payments per child or family?

PAYMENT DATA COLLECTION ISSUES

Due to the wide array of agencies in our random sample, ranging from large programs with adequate staff resources to small family childcare homes, data collection issues were inevitable. While the data elements collected were consistent for all agencies, their ability to provide us the data varied greatly. Some agencies utilize electronic record keeping systems and were able to provide us all but a few of the financial data elements in electronic form and had the staff and resources available to respond quickly to our inquiries. Other agencies relied solely on paper-based record keeping or had few staff available to respond to issues needing clarification or to provide missing data. Among agencies that agreed to provide data to us, a range of 3 to 40 hours of agency time was spent on this task. In general, data storage and management methods were not consistent. Agencies that had centralized data systems tended to have more accurate and more reliable data for the study. The following section provides additional detail concerning challenges in data collection.

The following variables were frequently difficult to obtain from agency records: family fee exemption, reason for exemption, provider paid at cap, family co-payment, and client hours. In general these variables are not found in one document. For example, the 9600 form (Confidential Application for Child Development Services and Certification of Eligibility), which is used by each agency to determine program eligibility, contained information related to several of the variables of interest, however, this form does not have a place to record the family fee exemption or reason for exemption. Data on whether the family was exempt from fees and the reason for the exemption were often somewhat difficult to obtain, many agencies could not provide us with this data. Similarly, data indicating whether the provider was paid at the cap was somewhat difficult to obtain due to the accessibility of these data from each agency and inconsistencies within the

data we were able to obtain. To determine this variable, the data collector reviewed several documents, made a calculation based on the data found, and then cross-checked the amount with the provider rate sheet in order to compare the calculated figure with the actual reimbursement amount. As for family co-payment, this was difficult to obtain because it required a manual calculation using the provider rate and the market rate and there was no way to confirm if a co-payment was made to the provider unless that information was provided. Finally, in some agencies, client hours were available via a completed attendance form, but in other cases the hours were provided by the agency and often required a manual calculation to determine the monthly total. In order to determine the actual hours of care used each month by a family or child a completed attendance form needs to be available. These forms were not kept in a uniform or consistent manner, making it difficult to determine the number of hours in care.

Addressing the research question, "Is it possible to reliably determine the incidence, relative proportion, and dollar magnitude of actual care payments per child or family?" we found that some aspects of this issue were easier to address than others. Determining the family fee amount and/or co-payments often required extensive calculations, as well as seeking data from more than one document and/or file. Put another way, when agencies kept the following data – attendance sheets with provider rate, family fee (including *monthly* family fee amount), and documentation of actual payments made to the provider, it was fairly simple to determine family expenditures on subsidized care. Yet in our sample, only a few agencies had this information documented in this way.

If data were available, determining family fees was fairly straightforward. All programs that assess family fees use the same sliding scale to determine whether or not a family is subject to fees or exempt. However, addressing the question of co-payments is far more difficult because there is no way to know if the family paid the co-payment amount to the provider unless that information was provided by the agency, provider or family itself. In some cases providers may wave or lower the co-payment for families; however if the provider did not tell us that the co-payment was waved, we made the assumption that the family paid the full co-payment amount. Therefore, in some cases the co-payment amount that we collected may overestimate the actual amount families paid.

Addressing the sub-question, "What out-of-pocket amounts, to the extent it can be determined, do families pay in family fee and co-payments?" was similar to the issues discussed above. That is, if data were available, determining family fees is straightforward, but determining if the calculated co-payments were an actual out-of-pocket expense for the family is difficult because payment to the provider cannot be confirmed with the documents available. For these reasons, it was not possible to determine the incidence of actual care payments, as explained above. To determine the actual care payments made by families, it is necessary to have documentation of provider rate, attendance, family fees, co-payment, market rate information, and the actual agency payment to provider. However, as stated above, determining this information is fraught with difficulty.

At-Start Data Collection Issues

When data were available, it was possible to determine the characteristics of *children* in our case studies at the time they first obtained subsidized childcare. However, due to the age of these data, this information was frequently kept in long-term storage and it was either time- or cost-prohibitive for the agencies to acquire these data. As mentioned previously, we were only able to obtain complete at start data from 34.9% of the children in our cases studies. Although there is no inherent reason to question the reliability of the data that we were able to collect from the agencies, the large amount of missing data can bias the results and therefore, the statistics generated based upon this sample may not be representative of the children in the case studies or the broader state population.

Furthermore, we were unable to reliably determine the characteristics of *families* at the time they began receiving childcare subsidies due to the large amount of missing case study data. Of the families included in the case studies, only 51% had valid data indicating when the family began receiving childcare subsidies. Without these data, it was not possible to determine the characteristics of families when they began receiving care. Because data were collected at the child level, there were multiple records per family, with each record including the characteristics of the child and family at the time that particular child began receiving childcare subsidies. These data reliably indicate the characteristics of children and families at the time the child began receiving care. However, without the data indicating the date each child began receiving subsidies, we could not identify which record represented the earliest date the family began receiving care and thus, which record to include in family-level analyses. Therefore, all at start characteristics are presented at the child level. However, we were unable to run statistical analysis to examine variation in the at start characteristics by program type, care type, and region due to the small sample size.

Summary of Reliability of Data

Although it is not possible to state precisely how reliable the payment data we were able to collect are, the data collection issues outlined above, coupled with the large amount of missing data restricts the reliability of the payment data we were able to collect. Therefore, caution is warranted when generalizing the findings from analyses of the case study payment data. In the conclusion, we discuss recommendations for improving the reliability and validity of these data.

Childcare Costs

This section presents the findings from our case studies regarding childcare costs, including families' out-of-pocket payments and the reimbursement paid by the subsidy programs.

Out-of-pocket costs to families

There are two types of fees that families may be required to pay: co-payments and family fees. These payments are described in more detail above. The total family out-of-pocket expense is the sum of the family fees and the co-payment.

Family Co-Payment

On average, families paid approximately 11.9% of their monthly incomes toward childcare co-payments (Table 39 & Table 40). Families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies paid the largest proportion of their income on out-of-pocket childcare co-payments, paying approximately 31.4% of their monthly income. This was followed by CalWORKs Stage 2 recipients who, on average, spent approximately 24.6% of their monthly income on out-of-pocket childcare payments. Over 15% of both CalWORKs Stage 1 and CalWORKs Stage 2 recipients paid more than 40% of their monthly income to childcare co-payments. In contrast, families who received subsidies from multiple programs paid a lower proportion of their income to childcare co-payments at 5.4%. This may be indicative of these families receiving subsidies that do not require co-payments (e.g., California State Preschool Program) in addition to those that do.

Families receiving care for the purpose of employment and education/training paid the highest proportion of their monthly income toward out-of-pocket childcare co-payments, spending an average of 23.8% of their monthly income on childcare co-payments. Over 23% of these families paid more than 40% of their monthly income to childcare co-payments. This was followed by families who were receiving care for education reasons. These families paid an average of 21.3% of their monthly income toward childcare co-payments. Families who received childcare subsidies for other/multiple purposes spent an average of 20.5% of their monthly income on childcare co-payments. Finally, families who received childcare subsidies for employment and seeking employment paid a smaller proportion of their monthly income toward childcare co-payments, spending 10.7% and 2.7% respectively.

On average, families who received home-based childcare and license exempt childcare paid a higher proportion of their monthly income to childcare co-payments at 27.6% and 36.5%, respectively. In contrast, families who received center-based and licensed care paid a smaller proportion of their monthly income toward childcare co-payments at 1.9% and 7.1%, respectively. This finding may be related to the large number of California State Preschool Program recipients who are in licensed and center-based care, and are not required to pay co-payments.

Table 39. Mean Percentage of Family Monthly Income Paid Toward Childcare Co-Payments

	Mean Percentage of Family Monthly Income
Overall	**11.9**
Program Type	
General Childcare	1.0
CalWORKs Stage 1	31.4
CalWORKs Stage 2	24.6
CalWORKs Stage 3	14.2
Alternative Payment Program	14.7
California State Preschool	0.0
Multiple Programs	5.4
Reason for Care	
Employment	10.7
Education	21.3
Employment & Education	23.8
Seeking Employment	2.7
Part Day State Pre	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	0.0
Other/Multiple	20.5
Setting	
Home-Based	27.6
Center-Based	1.9
Licensing	
Licensed	7.1
License Exempt	36.5

Table 40. Proportion of Family Monthly Income Paid Toward Co-Payment

	0%	1% - 10%	11% - 20%	21% - 30%	31% - 40%	> 40%
Overall	**53.4**	**19.6**	**8.5**	**7.1**	**2.1**	**9.2**
Program Type (%)						
General Childcare[a]	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CalWORKs Stage 1	53.3	6.7	8.9	6.7	2.2	22.3
CalWORKs Stage 2	27.1	28.8	13.6	8.5	6.8	15.3
CalWORKs Stage 3	25.0	33.3	13.9	13.9	0.0	13.9
Alternative Payment Program	41.1	24.1	13.8	6.9	3.4	10.3
California State Preschool[a]	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Programs	61.5	15.4	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0
Reason for Care (%)						
Employment	54.6	19.9	9.9	5.7	2.8	7.1
Education	26.3	36.8	5.3	10.5	10.5	10.6
Employment & Education	35.3	11.8	17.6	11.8	0.0	23.5
Seeking Employment	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part Day State Pre	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	62.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5
Setting (%)						
Home-Based	22.3	22.3	13.4	15.2	3.6	23.3
Center-Based	74.0	17.8	5.3	1.8	1.2	0.0
Licensing (%)						
Licensed	72.8	14.1	6.2	2.5	1.1	3.2
License Exempt	22.6	7.5	11.3	17.0	7.5	34.0

[a]The General Childcare Program and California State Preschool Program do not have co-pays, this suggests that these data collected from childcare agencies may be inaccurate.

Family Fees

Family fees appear to account for a much smaller percentage of families' out-of-pocket childcare expenses (Table 41 &

Table 42). Overall, families who received CalWORKs Stage 3 subsidies paid the highest proportion of their monthly income toward childcare family fees, paying an average of 3.0% of their income. This was followed by the Alternative Payment Program (2.6% of the monthly income), General Childcare (1.9% of the monthly income), multiple programs (1.4% of the monthly income), and CalWORKs Stage 2 (1.2% of the monthly income). Both CalWORKs Stage 1 and California State Preschool Program recipients paid less than 1% of their monthly income to family fees. This may be indicative of CalWORKs recipients who are participating in a welfare to work activity or are employed being exempt from family fees, as well as part day State Preschool recipients being exempt from family fees.

Families who received childcare subsidies for the purposes of employment paid the highest proportion of their income toward childcare family fees, paying an average of 2.6% of their total income. This was followed by families who received subsidies for other/multiple reasons who, on average, paid 1% of the monthly income toward childcare family fees. Families who received care for all other reasons paid less than 1% of their monthly income to family fees.

Families who utilized center-based childcare paid 0.7% of their income in family fees while families who utilized home-based care paid 1.6% of their monthly income in family fees. There was also little variation among licensing, with both families utilizing licensed care and those using license exempt care paying just over 1% of their income in family fees.

Table 41. Mean Percentage of Family Monthly Income Paid Toward Family Fees

	Mean Percentage of Family Monthly Income
Overall	**1.1**
Program Type (%)	
General Childcare	1.9
CalWORKs Stage 1	0.0
CalWORKs Stage 2	1.2
CalWORKs Stage 3	3.0
Alternative Payment Program	2.6
California State Preschool	0.2
Multiple Programs	1.4
Reason for Care	
Employment	2.6
Education	0.2
Employment & Education	0.2
Seeking Employment	0.0
Part Day State Pre	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	0.0
Other/Multiple	1.0
Setting	
Home-Based	1.6
Center-Based	0.7
Licensing	
Licensed	1.2
License Exempt	1.0

Table 42. Proportion of Family Monthly Income Paid Toward Family Fees

	0%	1% - 10%
Overall	**77.5**	**22.5**
Program Type (%)		
General Childcare	47.1	52.9
CalWORKs Stage 1	100.0	0.0
CalWORKs Stage 2	73.5	26.5
CalWORKs Stage 3	33.3	46.2
Alternative Payment Program	37.9	62.1
California State Preschool	97.2	2.8
Multiple Programs	69.2	30.8
Reason for Care (%)		
Employment	41.7	58.3
Education	93.8	6.3
Employment & Education	94.1	5.9
Seeking Employment	100.0	0.0
Part Day State Pre	100.0	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	100.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	81.8	18.2
Setting (%)		
Home-Based	69.0	31.0
Center-Based	83.0	17.0
Licensing (%)		
Licensed	78.8	21.2
License Exempt	70.8	29.2

Total Family Out of Pocket Expenses

To determine families' total out-of-pocket expenses family fee and family co-payment were added to obtain the total amount families must pay for childcare (Table 43 & Table 44). Families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies paid the highest mean proportion of their salary towards out-of-pocket childcare costs, paying, on average, 31.5% of their salary toward childcare expenses, on average. This was followed by CalWORKs Stage 2, Alternative Payment Program, and CalWORKs Stage 3 recipients, who respectively paid 26.1%, 19.4%, and 18.8% of their income towards childcare expenses. Families receiving California State Preschool Program, General Childcare, and subsidies from multiple programs tended to pay the smallest proportion of their salary towards childcare expenses at 0.2%, 3.0%, and 10.2%, respectively.

Across reason for care, families who received childcare subsidies for employment and education/training paid the highest proportion of their salary towards out-of-pocket childcare

expenses, paying on average 25.5% of their monthly income. Of these families, 25% paid over 40% of their income in childcare costs.

On average, families who used home-based care paid an average of 30.2% of their income in total childcare costs. In contrast, those who used center-based care spent a substantially lower percentage on average (2.7%). With regard to licensing, families who used license exempt care paid a substantially larger proportion of their monthly income to childcare costs at 36.6%, compared to those who used licensed care (8.9%). Over 30% of families who used license exempt care paid more than 40% of their income in total childcare costs. Again, this finding may be related to the large number of California State Preschool Program recipients who are in licensed and center-based care, and are not required to pay co-payments.

Table 43. Mean Percentage of Family Monthly Income Paid Toward Childcare Expenses

	Mean Percentage of Family Monthly Income
Overall	**13.7**
Program Type (%)	
General Childcare	3.0
CalWORKs Stage 1	31.5
CalWORKs Stage 2	26.1
CalWORKs Stage 3	18.8
Alternative Payment Program	19.4
California State Preschool	0.2
Multiple Programs	10.2
Reason for Care	
Employment	14.0
Education	24.9
Employment & Education	25.5
Seeking Employment	3.1
Part Day State Pre	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	0.0
Other/Multiple	20.5
Setting	
Home-Based	30.2
Center-Based	2.7
Licensing	
Licensed	8.9
License Exempt	36.6

Table 44. Proportion of Monthly Family Income Paid Toward Childcare Expenses

	0%	1% - 10%	11% - 20%	21% - 30%	31% - 40%	> 40%
Overall	**53.4**	**19.6**	**8.5**	**7.1**	**2.1**	**9.2**
Program Type (%)						
General Childcare	35.7	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CalWORKs Stage 1	52.3	6.8	9.1	6.8	2.3	22.7
CalWORKs Stage 2	15.6	31.1	20.0	6.7	8.9	17.7
CalWORKs Stage 3	9.1	39.4	9.1	27.3	0.0	15.2
Alternative Payment Program	14.8	40.7	18.5	11.1	3.7	11.1
California State Preschool	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Multiple Programs	36.4	18.2	27.3	18.2	0.0	0.0
Reason for Care						
Employment	19.0	43.0	14.0	12.0	3.0	9.0
Education	31.3	25.0	6.3	12.5	12.5	12.6
Employment & Education	25.0	18.8	18.8	12.5	0.0	25.0
Seeking Employment	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Part Day State Pre	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	62.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5
Setting						
Home-Based	22.3	22.3	13.4	15.2	3.6	13.3
Center-Based	74.0	17.8	5.3	1.8	1.2	0.0
Licensing						
Licensed	61.2	22.0	6.9	5.2	0.9	3.9
License Exempt	16.3	8.2	16.3	16.3	8.2	34.7

Family Fee Exemptions

Overall, 21.9% of families who received childcare subsidies were exempt from family fees (Table 45). A large proportion of families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies (42.2%) were exempt from family fees. This was followed by families receiving CalWORKs Stage 2 subsidies and families with children attending California State Preschool Program of whom 26.9% and 24.3%, respectively, were exempt from family fees. A smaller proportion of families who received General Childcare subsidies (4.0%) and Alternative Payment subsidies (2.6%) were exempt from family fees.

Table 45. Number and Percentage of Families Exempt from Family Fees by Program Type

Program Type	n	Percentage
Overall	**82**	**21.9**
General Childcare	1	4.0
CalWORKs Stage 1	19	42.2
CalWORKs Stage 2	18	26.9
CalWORKs Stage 3	4	10.3
Alternative Payment Program	1	2.6
California State Preschool	35	24.3
Multiple Programs	4	25.0

One hundred percent of families receiving care for the reason of participation in a CalWORKs activity were exempt from family fees. In addition, large proportions of families who received subsidies for the reason of employment and education (38.9%), education (35.0%), and part-day preschool (29.9%) were exempt from family fees. Only a small proportion of families who received subsidies for the reasons of employment (8.7%), other or multiple reasons (9.1%), and seeking employment (10.0%) were exempt from family fees. The proportion of families exempt from family fees by reason for care is displayed in Table 46.

Table 46. Number and Percentage of Families Exempt from Family Fees by Reason for Care

Program Type	n	Percentage
Employment	14	8.7
Education	7	35.0
Employment & Education	7	38.9
Seeking Employment	1	10.0
Part Day State Pre	32	29.9
CalWORKs Activity	17	100.0
Other/Multiple	1	9.1

Agencies were asked to provide data on reason for fee exemptions. Several agencies reported that they did not have access to this data or did not track reasons for fee exemption, therefore there was a large amount of missing data and we were unable to accurately identify and categorize the reasons for fee exemption by program type. Of the agencies that could provide reason for fee exemption data, three reasons were provided; cash aid recipient (74.5%), part-time preschool (23.6%), and child protective services referral (1.8%; see Table 47). However, these numbers should be interpreted with caution. Due to the large amount of missing data, these statistics may not be representative of the larger population of families who were exempt from family fees, either within the three case study counties, or across the state.

Table 47. Reasons for family fee exemption

Exemption Reason	n	Percentage
Cash Aid Recipient	41	74.5
Part-Time Preschool	13	23.6
Child Protective Services Referral	1	1.8

Reimbursement Amount

Across counties there was little variation with regard to the average reimbursement amount made to childcare providers. In all three counties, the mean reimbursement amount was approximately $480 (see Table 49).

Table 48. County Reimbursement Amount by County

County	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean
Overall	**449**	**$11.15**	**$1669.98**	**$476.30**
Sacramento	140	$11.15	$1104.50	$475.92
Shasta	99	$30.82	$1669.98	$478.19
Ventura	207	$48.37	$840.25	$476.93

There appeared to be some variation in reimbursement amount by program type (Table 49). In general, CalWORKs Stage 2 and CalWORKs Stage 3 had the lowest mean reimbursement amount, at $477.74 and $463.12, respectively. In contrast the reimbursement amounts for General Childcare, CalWORKs Stage 1, and the Alternative Payment Program were just over $500.00.

Table 49. Reimbursement Amount by Program

Program Type	N	Min	Max	Mean
General Childcare	27	$68.76	$808.02	$519.08
CalWORKs Stage 1	77	$30.82	$826.70	$509.66
CalWORKs Stage 2	104	$11.15	$1669.98	$477.74
CalWORKs Stage 3	82	$35.50	$1647.54	$463.12
Alternative Payment Program	56	$150.65	$1277.17	$509.66
California State Preschool	99	$75.63	$1058.86	$485.45

Childcare Costs Summary

The majority of out-of-pocket costs for families receiving subsidized care came from co-payments, with family fees comprising a much smaller percentage of out-of-pocket costs. On average, families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies paid the highest proportion of their income toward out-of-pocket childcare expenses. Families who received California State Preschool Program and General Childcare tended to pay less out-of-pocket which is not surprising considering that these families are not required to pay co-payments. On average, families who received subsidies for the reason of education and a combination of employment and education/training paid the highest proportion of their salary in out-of-pocket childcare

expenses. Additionally, families who used home-based care or license exempt care tended to pay more out-of-pocket.

CalWORKs Stage 1 had the largest proportion of families who were exempt from fees. This is likely due in part to the finding that all families who received care for the reason of participation in a CalWORKs activity were exempt from family fees. Only small proportions of the families who received General Childcare and Alternative Payment subsidies were exempt from family fees.

Characteristics of Sample At Start

The characteristics of children at the time they began receiving childcare subsidies are displayed in Table 50. The majority of children (60.6%) in this sample began receiving childcare subsidies when they were under the age of 3, with 29.8% first receiving subsidies before the age of 1. Only a small percentage of children (2.8%) began using subsidized childcare when they were over the age of 8.

Over 68.6% of children were from families with a monthly income of less than $2,000 per month with nearly 40% having a monthly income of less than $1,000 per month. 12.8% of the sample of children were from families with a monthly income of more than $3,000 when they first began utilizing childcare subsidies.

The most common reason for childcare when first using childcare subsidies was employment (50.9%), followed by part-day preschool (19.8%), and education (10.5%). A much smaller percentage of children first received childcare for a combination of education and employment reasons (.6%) or reasons classified as other (.4%).

The largest percentage of children began receiving childcare subsidies through CalWORKs Stage 1 (34.2%), followed by California State Preschool Program (25.4%), and General Childcare (12%). A smaller percentage of children began receiving childcare subsidies through CalWORKs Stage 2 (11.6%), Alternative Payment (11.6%), and CalWORKs Stage 3 (2.6%). Only .4% of children received childcare subsidies from programs classified as other (e.g., Migrant Care, Infant Toddler Programs, Federal Block Grants).

The majority of children (74%) received licensed childcare at start. Children were fairly equally distributed across care settings, with 52.5% of children receiving home-based care and 47.5% receiving center-based care.

Table 50. Characteristics of Children at Start

	Sacramento	Shasta	Ventura	**Overall Population**
Child Age (%)				
0	31.5	29.7	27.6	**29.8**
1 – 2	27.0	40.7	25.3	**30.8**
3 – 4	27.9	18.7	23.0	**23.5**
5 - 8	11.7	8.8	19.5	**13.1**
> 8	1.8	2.2	4.6	**2.8**
Family Monthly Income (%)				
$0	5.6	1.8	.5	**2.0**
$1 - $1,000	21.1	45.4	34.7	**35.8**
$1,001 - $2000	31.1	22.7	37.2	**30.8**
$2001 - $3,000	24.4	11.7	21.9	**18.6**
> $3,000	17.8	18.4	5.6	**12.8**
Reason for Care (%)				
Employment	38.5	59.6	50.9	**50.9**
Education	8.2	1.8	18.7	**10.5**
Employment & Education	2.5	0.0	0.0	**.6**
Seeking Employment	2.5	15.7	8.9	**9.5**
Part Day State Preschool	17.2	20.5	20.6	**19.8**
CalWORKs Activity	31.1	.6	.5	**7.9**
Other	0.0	1.8	.5	**.8**
Program (%)				
General Childcare	24.3	8.3	6.0	**12.0**
CalWORKs Stage 1	35.8	26.6	39.5	**34.2**
CalWORKs Stage 2	16.2	13.6	7.0	**11.6**
CalWORKs Stage 3	2.7	2.4	2.8	**2.6**
Alternative Payment	1.4	18.3	13.5	**11.6**
California State Preschool	18.2	30.8	26.0	**25.4**
Other	1.4	0.0	5.1	**.4**
Licensing				
Licensed	69.7	77.4	73.5	**74.0**
License Exempt	30.3	22.6	26.5	**26.0**
Setting				
Home-Based	47.0	48.2	59.8	**52.5**
Center-Based	53.0	51.8	40.2	**47.5**

Children's Characteristics At Start by Initial Program Type

The following sections discuss the characteristics of children when they began receiving care within each program type. It is important to remember that statistical comparisons were not

conducted, therefore, these characteristics are not meant to show differences between groups, but rather the initial characteristics of children within each group. The results of these analyses are displayed in Table 51.

Child Age at Start

Children tended to begin receiving General Childcare subsidies when they were slightly older, with 66.7% of children starting in General Childcare when they were age 3 or older. The majority of children began receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies when they were relatively young, with nearly 80% starting before the age of 3 and 42.5 % first receiving this subsidy type before the age of 1. This trend continues when looking at CalWORKs Stage 2 and CalWORKs Stage 3. 73.7% of CalWORKs Stage 2 children and 60% of CalWORKs Stage 3 children began receiving subsidies when they were 2 or younger. More variation in age at start is present when looking at the Alternative Payment program. Of these children, 54.8% of children started in this program when they were 2 or younger and 38.7% of children started this program when they were 5 or older. It appears that preschool age (3-4) children generally do not start in Alternative payment program: only 6.5% of these children started when they were preschool age. As would be expected, the majority of children (78.9%) started California State Preschool Program when they were preschool age (3-4), with a smaller portion starting when they were 1 or 2 (18.4%) or 5 through 8 (2.6%).

Family Monthly Income at Start

On average, children who initially received CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies tended to be from families with low monthly incomes. Nearly 60% of these children resided in families with an income of less than $1,000 per month. Children who initially received CalWORKs Stage 2 childcare subsidies had the second lowest average monthly family income, with 48.3% of CalWORKs Stage 2 children having a family income of less than $1,000 per month. CalWORKs Stage 3 children appear to come from families with a slightly higher family monthly incomes at start, with the majority (64.3%) reporting a monthly income of $1,001 - $2,000. Furthermore, no children in this category had a family monthly income of $0. Children who initially received Alternative Payment subsidies tended to be from families with monthly incomes that were somewhat moderate. A large proportion of these families (47.5%) had a monthly income above $1,001 per month. Children who initially received General Childcare subsidies and those who initially attended California State Preschool Program tended to be from families with relatively high monthly incomes. 52.3% of General Childcare and 54.7% of California State Preschool Program children were from families with a monthly income greater than $2,001 per month.

Reason for care at Start

Within each program type except CalWORKs Stage 1 and California State Preschool Program, the majority of children needed childcare for employment purposes. Families with children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies tended to need childcare for a greater combination of reasons including, employment (42.3%), CalWORKs activities (23.2%), and education (20.8%).

Not surprisingly, the majority of children in California State Preschool Program (73.5%) had no reason for care beyond participation in part-day preschool.

Program licensing at Start

The majority (96.9%) of children across all program types received licensed care when they first began receiving childcare subsidies. Not surprisingly, 100% of children who were initially enrolled in California State Preschool Program were receiving licensed care. In contrast, children who initially received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies were fairly evenly distributed across licensed and license exempt programs, with 46.9% receiving care from license exempt programs and 53.1% receiving care from licensed programs.

Program Setting at Start

The majority of children who initially received General Childcare subsidies (85.9%) and of those who initially received California State Preschool Program (100.0%) were initially enrolled in center-based care. In contrast, children whose first childcare subsidy was CalWORKs Stage 3 were most likely to use home-based care, with 92.3% initially receiving childcare in a home-based setting.

Table 51. Characteristics of Children at Start by Initial Program Type

	General Childcare	CalWORKs Stage1	CalWORKs Stage2	CalWORKs Stage3	Alternative Payment	California State Preschool	Other Programs	**Overall Population**
Child Age								
0	11.1	42.5	39.5	60.0	16.1	0.0	62.5	**29.8**
1 – 2	22.2	35.4	34.2	0.0	38.7	18.4	25.0	**30.8**
3 – 4	41.7	8.8	13.2	10.0	6.5	78.9	12.5	**23.5**
5 - 8	16.7	12.4	13.2	30.0	25.8	2.6	0.0	**13.1**
> 8	8.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	**2.8**
Family Income (%)								
$0	1.6	1.5	4.8	0.0	1.6	0.9	8.3	**2.0**
$1 - $1,000	12.7	58.0	43.5	21.4	45.9	16.7	16.7	**35.8**
$1,001 - $2000	33.3	32.1	30.6	64.3	19.7	27.8	50.0	**30.8**
$2001 - $3,000	31.7	8.4	16.1	7.1	19.7	24.1	25.0	**18.6**
> $3,000	20.6	0.0	4.8	7.1	13.1	30.6	0.0	**12.8**
Reason for Care (%)								
Employment	78.0	42.3	73.2	76.9	83.6	20.6	83.3	**50.9**
Education	13.6	20.8	8.9	0.0	3.3	1.5	8.3	**10.5**
Employment & Education	3.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**.6**
Seeking Employment	3.4	13.1	16.1	23.1	13.1	2.9	0.0	**9.5**
Part Day State Preschool	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5	0.0	**19.8**
CalWORKs Activity	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	**7.9**
Other	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.3	**.8**
Licensing								
Licensed	96.9	53.1	62.1	61.5	71.0	100.0	85.7	**74.0**
License Exempt	3.1	46.9	37.9	38.5	29.0	0.0	14.3	**26.0**
Setting								
Home-Based	14.1	79.4	75.9	92.3	77.4	0.0	85.7	**52.5**
Center-Based	85.9	20.6	24.1	7.7	22.6	100.0	14.3	**47.5**

Children's Characteristics at Start by Reason for Care

The following sections discuss the characteristics of children when they began receiving care by the reason they began receiving childcare subsidies. As in the previous section, it is important to note that statistical comparisons were not conducted, therefore, these characteristics are not meant to show differences between groups, but to provide a descriptive overview. The results of these analyses are displayed in Table 51.

Child Age at Start

Children who initially received subsidies for the reasons of CalWORKs activity, education, or seeking employment tended to be young, with 79.5%, 69.2%, and 64.7% respectively, under the age of 3. In contrast, children who received care for the reason of education and employment were slightly older with 100% being preschool age (3-4) or school age (5-8). There was a substantial amount of variation in the age of children who received care for employment purposes. 28.3% of children who initially received care for employment purposes were under the age of 1, 28.3% age 1- 2, 21.4% preschool age (3-4), and 22% over the age 5. Not surprisingly, the majority of children who received care for the purpose of part-day preschool (83.3%) were preschool age (3-4).

Family Monthly Income at Start

Children who began receiving childcare subsidies for a combination of education and employment, seeking employment, education, or reasons classified as other tended to have relatively low incomes. 100% of the children who initially received care for education and employment reasons, 75% of those whose initial reason was classified as other, 70.2% of those whose reason was seeking employment, and 69.8% of those whose reason was education came from families with a monthly income of less than $1,000 per month. Conversely, children who began receiving care for employment reasons or part-day preschool attendance tended to come from families with relatively high monthly incomes. Only 31.3% of children who initially received subsidies for employment reasons and 16.7% of children who initially received subsidies for the reason part-day preschool attendance came from families with a monthly income of less than $1,000 per month.

Program Type at Start

Of the various reasons for receipt of childcare subsidies, children who initially received care for educational reasons (66%), CalWORKs activity (97.5%), and seeking employment (45.8%) tended to receive CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies. Additionally, children who initially received care for education and employment tended to receive General Childcare subsidies (66.7%). Not surprisingly, 100% of children who initially received care for part-day preschool were enrolled in California State Preschool Program. There was more variation in the initial subsidies received by children who began receiving childcare subsidies for employment reasons. Of these children,

27.6% received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, 19.8% received Alternative Payment subsidies, 17.9% received General Childcare subsidies, and 16.0% received CalWORKs Stage 2 subsidies.

Program Licensing at Start

Regardless of their initial reason for receipt of childcare subsidies, the majority of children received licensed care at start. At the time they began receiving childcare, 71.9% of children who began receiving care for employment reasons, 70.8% of children who began receiving care for employment seeking reasons, and 100% of children whose reason was part-day preschool received licensed childcare. Children who received care for participation in CalWORKs activities were more evenly divided between licensed and unlicensed care, with 52.6% of children using licensed care and the remaining 47.4% receiving care from license exempt providers.

Care Setting at Start

Children who began receiving care for educational reasons (73.6%), CalWORKs activity (71.1%), and seeking employment (66.7%) tended to use home-based care. In contrast, children who began receiving care for the reason of education and employment (66.7%), part-day preschool (100%), and for reasons classified as other (75%) tended to use center-based childcare.

Table 52. Children's Characteristics at Start by Initial Reason for Care

	Employment	Education	Education & Employment	Seeking Employment	Part Day State Preschool	CalWORKs Activity	Other Programs	**Overall Population**
Child Age								
0	28.3	42.3	0.0	29.4	0.0	41.0	0.0	**29.8**
1 – 2	28.3	26.9	0.0	35.3	16.7	38.5	100.0	**30.8**
3 – 4	21.4	23.1	50.0	11.8	83.3	7.7	0.0	**23.5**
5 - 8	17.2	7.7	50.0	23.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	**13.1**
> 8	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	**2.8**
Family Monthly Income (%)								
$0	1.2	1.9	33.3	2.1	1.4	0.0	25.0	**2.0**
$1 - $1,000	30.1	67.9	66.7	68.1	15.3	100.0	50.0	**35.8**
$1,001 - $2000	36.3	24.5	0.0	21.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	**30.8**
$2001 - $3,000	21.5	5.7	0.0	6.4	23.6	0.0	25.0	**18.6**
> $3,000	10.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	34.7	0.0	0.0	**12.8**
Program (%)								
General Childcare	17.9	15.1	66.7	4.2	0.0	2.5	25.0	**12.0**
CalWORKs Stage 1	27.6	66.0	33.3	45.8	0.0	97.5	0.0	**34.2**
CalWORKs Stage 2	16.0	9.4	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0	25.0	**11.6**
CalWORKs Stage 3	3.9	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2.6**
Alternative Payment	19.8	3.8	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	**11.6**
California State Preschool	10.9	3.8	0.0	8.3	100.0	0.0	25.0	**25.4**
Other	3.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	**.4**
Licensing								
Licensed	71.9	67.9	100.0	70.8	100	52.6	100.0	**52.5**
License Exempt	28.1	32.1	0.0	29.2	0.0	47.4	0.0	**47.5**
Setting								
Home-Based	59.0	73.6	33.3	66.7	0.0	71.1	25.0	**52.5**
Center-Based	41.0	26.4	66.7	33.3	100.0	28.9	75.0	**47.5**

Children's Characteristics At Start by care setting

The following sections provide the characteristics of children at the time they began receiving childcare subsidies by the type of care they received. Again, no statistical tests were conducted due to the small sample size and potentially non-representative sample, so the following sections are descriptive and not meant to determine differences between the various care types. The results of these analyses are displayed in Table 53.

Program Type at Start

The majority (52.7%) of children who initially received home-based childcare were receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies. In addition, substantial proportions of these children were receiving CalWORKs Stage 2 (16.7%) and Alternative Payment subsidies (18.2%). In contrast, the majority of children who initially attended center-based childcare were receiving either California State Preschool Program subsidies (48.7%) or General Childcare subsidies (23.1%).

Child Age at Start

Children who initially received home-based care tended to be young, with 72.3% of these children being under the age of 3. In contrast, children who initially received center-based care tended to be preschool age (3-4) or older. Of these children, 55.6% were age 3 or older.

Family Monthly Income at Start

Children who initially received childcare in home-based settings tended to be from relatively low income families. Of these children, approximately half (49.3%) were from families with incomes of less than $1,000 per month. In contrast, children who initially attended center-based care tended to be from families with relatively high monthly incomes. Approximately 43.6% of these children were from families whose monthly income was $2,001 or greater.

Reason Type Start

The majority (60.2%) of children who initially received childcare in home-based settings received childcare for the purpose of employment, followed by education (15.5%), seeking employment (12.7%) and CalWORKs activities (10.8%). Similarly, a large proportion (45.5%) of children who initially received center-based care received subsidies for the purposes of employment; however, a large proportion of these children also received subsidies for part-day preschool (34.6%).

Program Licensing at Start

Approximately half (49.2%) of the children who initially received home-based care received care from license exempt providers. In contrast, the vast majority (99.6%) of children who initially attended center-based programs received care from licensed providers.

Table 53. Children's Characteristics at Start by Initial Care Setting

	Home-Based	Center-Based	**Overall Population**
Child Age			
0	43.9	12.0	**29.8**
1 – 2	28.4	32.5	**30.8**
3 – 4	10.1	40.2	**23.5**
5 - 8	15.5	12.0	**13.1**
> 8	2.0	3.4	**2.8**
Family Monthly Income (%)			
$0	1.7	1.8	**2.0**
$1 - $1,000	47.6	23.9	**35.8**
$1,001 - $2000	30.1	30.7	**30.8**
$2001 - $3,000	16.2	21.6	**18.6**
> $3,000	4.4	22.0	**12.8**
Reason for Care (%)			
Employment	60.2	45.5	**50.9**
Education	15.5	6.1	**10.5**
Employment & Education	0.4	0.9	**0.6**
Seeking Employment	12.7	6.9	**9.5**
Part-Day Preschool	0.0	34.6	**19.8**
CalWORKs Activity	10.8	4.8	**7.9**
Other	0.4	1.3	**0.8**
Program (%)			
General Childcare	3.4	23.1	**12.0**
CalWORKs Stage 1	52.7	15.1	**34.2**
CalWORKs Stage 2	16.7	5.9	**11.6**
CalWORKs Stage 3	4.5	0.4	**2.6**
Alternative Payment	18.2	5.9	**11.6**
California State Preschool	0.0	48.7	**25.4**
Other Programs	0.8	0.8	**0.4**
Licensing			
Licensed	50.8	99.6	**52.5**
License Exempt	49.2	0.4	**47.5**

Children's Characteristics At Start by Program Licensing

The following sections discuss the characteristics of children at the time they began receiving childcare subsidies by program licensing. As with the previous sections, no statistical tests were conducted due to the small sample sizes, so these sections are descriptive and not meant to determine differences. The results of these analyses are displayed in Table 54.

Child Age at Start

The majority of both children who initially received childcare from licensed programs (53.5%) and those who initially received care from license exempt providers (74.4%) were under the age to 3. However, only a small number of the children who attended license exempt programs were age 3 or 4 (8.5%) whereas a large number of those who attended licensed programs were age 3 to 4 (30.1%).

Family Monthly Income at Start

Children who initially attended licensed programs tended to be from families with relatively high incomes. Of these children, 33.9% were from families with incomes greater than $2,000 per month. In contrast, only 24.8% of children who initially attended license exempt programs were from families that earned over $2,000 per month.

Reason for Care At Start

The majority of children who initially received childcare from license exempt providers at start initially received subsidies for employment reasons (59.5%), followed by CalWORKs activities (14.9%) and education (14.0%). Similarly, the majority of children who received childcare from licensed providers received subsidies for employment reasons (51.0%). In addition, a large proportion (21.5%) of these children received subsidies for part-day preschool.

Program Type at Start

A large proportion of children who were initially enrolled in licensed childcare received subsidies from the California State Preschool Program (31.3%) and CalWORKs Stage 1 (25.1%). Of the children who were initially enrolled in license exempt programs, the majority (62.6%) received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies, followed by CalWORKs Stage 2 (16.8%) and the Alternative Payment program (13.7%).

Care Setting at Start

The vast majority (99.2%) of children who initially received care from license exempt providers received care in home-based settings. In contrast, children who initially received care from licensed providers were more evenly split across the settings. Of these children, 36.0% received care in home-based setting and 64.0% received care in center-based settings.

Table 54. At Start Characteristics by Care Licensing

	Licensed	License Exempt	**Overall Population**
Child Age			
0	24.0	42.7	**29.8**
1 – 2	29.5	31.7	**30.8**
3 – 4	30.1	8.5	**23.5**
5 - 8	13.7	14.6	**13.1**
> 8	2.7	2.4	**2.8**
Family Monthly Income (%)			
$0	2.3	0.0	**2.0**
$1 - $1,000	33.6	43.8	**35.8**
$1,001 - $2000	30.1	31.4	**30.8**
$2001 - $3,000	18.1	21.0	**18.6**
> $3,000	15.8	3.8	**12.8**
Reason for Care (%)			
Employment	51.0	59.5	**50.9**
Education	10.0	14.0	**10.5**
Employment & Education	0.8	0.0	**0.6**
Seeking Employment	9.4	11.6	**9.5**
Part-Day Preschool	21.5	0.0	**19.8**
CalWORKs Activity	5.4	14.9	**7.9**
Other	1.1	0.0	**0.8**
Program (%)			
General Childcare	16.7	1.5	**12.0**
CalWORKs Stage 1	25.1	62.6	**34.2**
CalWORKs Stage 2	9.7	16.8	**11.6**
CalWORKs Stage 3	2.2	3.8	**2.6**
Alternative Payment	11.9	13.7	**11.6**
California State Preschool	31.3	0.0	**25.4**
Other Programs	3.2	1.5	**0.4**
Setting			
Home-Based	36.0	99.2	**52.5**
Center-Based	64.0	0.8	**47.5**

AT START CHARACTERISTICS SUMMARY

The majority of children began receiving childcare subsidies when they were under the age of two. Children receiving Stage 1 subsidies tended to begin receiving childcare subsidies when they were slightly younger, while General Childcare recipients tended to be slightly older at start. Additionally, children receiving care for CalWORKs activity, education, or seeking employment tended to be younger at start while children receiving care for education and employment reasons

at start tended to be older. Children receiving home-based care or license exempt care at start tended to be younger while children receiving center-based care or licensed care tended to be preschool age or older.

The largest proportion of families had a monthly income of less than $2,000 when they initially began receiving childcare subsidies. CalWORKs Stage 1 families tended to have the lowest monthly income at start, while families receiving General Childcare and California State Preschool Program tended to have the highest monthly incomes at start. Children in families using care for a combination of education and employment, categories classified as other, seeking employment or education reasons tended to be from families with lower monthly incomes at start. While children in families using care for employment or part day preschool tended to have higher monthly incomes at start.

The largest percentage of children began receiving subsidies through CalWORKs Stage 1 followed by California State Preschool Program. Families needing care for education, CalWORKs Activity, or employment reasons tended to be CalWORKs Stage 1 recipients.

The majority of children received licensed care at start and an approximately equal number used center- and home-based care. Children receiving General Childcare and California State Preschool Program at start were more likely to use licensed care and center-based care. Children receiving home-based and license exempt care at start tended to be younger while children receiving center-based care at start tended to be older.

Program Attrition

The highest rates of program attrition were seen in CalWORKs Stage 2 (26.6%) and Alternative Payment Program (20.9%) recipients respectively. The lowest rates of attrition were found in General Childcare (0%) and California State Preschool Program (.6%).

Table 55. October 2009 Attrition Rate

Program Type	n	Percentage
Overall	69	12.0
General Childcare	0	0.0
CalWORKs Stage 1	5	6.5
CalWORKs Stage 2	33	26.6
CalWORKs Stage 3	16	17.4
Alternative Payment Program	14	20.9
California State Preschool	1	.6

Agencies were also asked to provide data on reason for exiting care in October of 2009. A large portion of the agencies could not provide reasons for exiting care. For the 69 children who left care in October 2009, the reason for exiting care was only available for 18 (26%) children,

therefore we were unable to accurately identify and categorize the reasons for program attrition. The reasons provided varied greatly, and included, over income, job seek/CalWORKs approved activity ended, family failed to undergo recertification requirements, services no longer needed, family exhausted limited term service leave, and child no longer in parent custody.

CONCLUSION

This evaluation provides an overview of the characteristics of children and family who receive CDE and DSS subsidized childcare, as well as information on these families' childcare expenditures. The results suggest that, among children and families who received CDE childcare subsidies, there is variation in characteristics by program type, childcare setting, program licensing, region, and time in care. Similarly, among children and families who received DSS childcare subsidies (CalWORKs Stage 1), there is variation in characteristics by childcare setting, region, and program licensing. Statistical analyses determining differences in childcare expenses and characteristics of children and families at start were not conducted due to the small sample size for these variables; but these data were used to provide descriptive information on expenditure and at start characteristics.

CDE CHILDCARE SUBSIDIES

In October of 2009, CDE provided subsidized childcare to 324,205 children in 241,727 families. Not surprisingly given the purpose of the programs and eligibility requirements, families who received childcare subsidies predominately had low incomes, with approximately half reporting an income of less than $1,000 per month. The majority of the children who received subsidies were preschool age, likely due in part to the California State Preschool Program, with is the California's largest childcare subsidy program. The CDE childcare subsidy programs serve a diverse group of children – over half were Hispanic, followed by White and Black children. Only a small number were from other racial/ethnic groups. The largest proportion of families receiving subsidies were from Los Angeles, Southern California, and the Bay Area, which largely mirrors the overall population distribution in the state.

Children who received childcare subsidies were fairly evenly split between full- and part-time programs, with slightly more children placed in part-time care. In addition, over 80% of children received care in licensed programs and over 65% received care in center-based programs.

While there are income eligibility requirements for all of CDE's childcare subsidy programs, all programs with the exception of the part-day preschool program, require an additional reason beyond income. The most common reason cited was employment, with over half of all children receiving subsidies for this reason.

Not surprisingly, data from our case studies indicate that childcare costs are high, both for families and for the programs that provide subsidies. On average, families receiving childcare subsidies spent 11.9% of their monthly income on program co-payments and an additional 1.1% of their income on family fees. Furthermore, almost 10% of families spent over 40% of their monthly income on childcare expenses. The subsidy programs also spent a large amount on

childcare, paying an average of $476 per month or almost $6,000 per year[70] for each child served.

Almost half of the children who received childcare subsidies were enrolled in the California State Preschool Program. Compared to the overall population who received childcare subsidies, these children tended to be from large families, and were more likely to be Hispanic. Families with children enrolled in this subsidy program paid less in out-of-pocket childcare expenses because the program does not require a co-payment. In addition, the reimbursement provided to the childcare agency by the providers was approximately $485 per month.

The next largest program was the CalWORKs Stage 2 program followed by CalWORKs Stage 3. Together, these two programs provided childcare subsidies to approximately 30% of all children receiving childcare subsidies. Families who received CalWORKs Stage 2 tended to have low monthly incomes, with approximately one quarter of the families having an income of less than $1,000 per month. In contrast, less than 10% of the families who received CalWORKs Stage 3 earned less than $1,000 per month. This may be an indication that families' income stabilizes and increases as they progress through the stages of the CalWORKs program. Compared to the overall population, children in CalWORKs Stage 2 tended to be young, whereas CalWORKs Stage 3 children tended to be older. This also may be a reflection of the progression through the stages of the program. Children in both CalWORKs Stage 2 and CalWORKs Stage 3 tended to utilize full-time, home-based, and license exempt childcare. Finally, families who received CalWORKs Stage 2 often received the subsidies for either employment reasons or education and training. An even larger proportion of CalWORKs Stage 3 families received childcare subsidies for employment reasons, possibly indicating that, as families progress through the stages of the program, they complete education and training programs and obtain employment. Families who received CalWORKs Stage 2 and CalWORKs Stage 3 tended to spend a large proportion of their monthly income on childcare, spending 26% and 19%, respectively, on childcare expenses. The only program in which families paid substantially more than this was CalWORKs Stage 1. In contrast, the mean reimbursement amount paid to agencies by the program was $478 for CalWORKs Stage 2 and $463 for CalWORKs Stage 3, which were the lowest reimbursements paid for any of the subsidy programs.

The next largest program was the General Childcare program which provided subsidies to 13% of the children who received CDE childcare subsidies. The vast majority of the children who received this subsidy type were under the age of 3 or were school age, very few were preschool (3-4) age. These children tended to be enrolled in full-time, licensed, and center-based care. On average, families who received subsidies from the General Childcare program only paid a small proportion (3%) of their income toward childcare expenses; however this program had the highest average reimbursement rate at $519 per month.

[70] This is assuming the child attends the program for 12 months per year, at the same hours and reimbursement rate.

With the exception of the General Migrant and General Handicapped programs, the Alternative Payment program provided subsidies to the smallest number of children and families. This program tended to serve children who were older, with over half of the children who received this subsidy being school age (≥5 years). These children tended to utilize full-time, home-based care. On average, families who received Alternative Payment subsidies spent approximately 20% of their monthly income on childcare expenses, which is among the highest of all the CDE childcare subsidy programs. Similarly, the program paid an average monthly reimbursement of $510 to childcare agencies, which is among the highest of any of the program types.

In addition to the variation in children and families characteristics and payments by program type, this evaluation suggests that there is variation by care setting, program licensing, region, and time spent in care (i.e., full- or part-time). Most notably, we found that children using center-based care were more likely to use part-time care whereas children who received full-time care were more likely to utilize home-based care. Similarly, children who received care from license exempt providers were more likely to be in full-time care; whereas children who utilized center-base care were more likely to receive licensed care.

DSS Childcare Subsidies

In contrast to the analysis of the CDE childcare subsidies, the evaluation of the DSS childcare subsidy program, CalWORKs Stage 1, was based upon a sample of children and families rather than the population. Therefore, direct statistical comparison cannot be made between the programs. This evaluation suggests that, like families who received CDE childcare subsidies, those who received CalWORKs Stage 1 had low incomes, with the majority (~70%) earning less than $1,000 per month. The majority of children who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies utilized home-based care. Almost half received care from programs that were TrustLine exempt/license exempt and one-third received care in licensed settings. Approximately half of these families received care for employment reasons. On average, families who received CalWORKs Stage 1 subsidies spent 32% of their income on childcare expenses, which was more than families spent in any of the CDE subsidy programs. Furthermore, the average reimbursement from the CalWORKs Stage 1 program to agencies was $510 per month, which was among the highest of the CDE programs.

Reliability of Data, Limitations of the Study, and Recommendations

Because this study draws on several data sources, the data utilized in the study vary in terms of reliability. For the statewide study of the CDE childcare subsidy programs, data from the 801A dataset were used. This dataset includes data on the entire population of children and families who received CDE subsidized childcare and had very little missing data. Therefore, the data utilized in these analyses are likely reliable and generalize well to the current population of

children and families who are receiving subsidized childcare. However, the 801A dataset does not include unique child or family identifiers, which made it challenging to group children into families and identify children receiving care from multiple subsidy program types. Therefore, family-level data are likely to be less reliable in this study, and the proportion of children receiving care from multiple subsidy programs may be an underrepresentation. Due to these issues it is recommended that unique child and family identifiers be adopted in the 801A data system. Furthermore, if feasible, it is recommended that a unique identification system be created for all families and children using subsidized childcare in California, regardless of what agency (i.e., CDE or DSS) provides the subsidy, to allow for a combined analysis of all families receiving subsidized childcare.

For the study of the characteristics of CalWORKs Stage 1 families, data from the C-IV dataset were used. This dataset includes data on only a sample of children and families therefore, the data may not be generalizeable to the population of children and families receiving CalWORKs Stage 1 childcare subsidies. C-IV currently collects data for a greater number of counties than what was analyzed for this report and additional consortiums within the state collect comparable data for other counties. Given a longer time frame, it may have been possible to incorporate data from a larger number of counties making the results more representative of the state. We did find the C-IV dataset to contain a broader range of data including payment data and at start data, as well as to contain a unique child and family identifier. Therefore, payment and at start characteristics of families can be determined from these data.

Although it is not possible to state precisely how reliable the payment data we were able to collect are, there were many data collection issues, including many manual calculations. These issues, coupled with the large amount of missing data, restrict the reliability of the payment data we were able to collect. Therefore, caution is warranted when generalizing the findings from analyses of the case study payment data. In order to address this issue it is recommended that CDE, as part of its 801A data collection, incorporate the collection of all key variables related to childcare payments. In addition, to address the issue of accurate co-payment amount being particularly challenging to determine, it is recommended that this information be collected directly from the childcare provider.

Finally, there were data collection issues for the at start variables, as well as a considerable amount of missing data. Therefore, caution is also warranted when generalizing the finding from analyses of the case study at start data. To address this issue, it is recommended that CDE capture all at start data collected on the eligibility form (9600 form) electronically. Additionally, it is recommended that the 9600 be updated to include family fee exemption and reason for exemption and that these data be captured electronically as well. We understand the limitations of agencies, and that not all agencies have the capacity to capture these data electronically; however, doing so would address the issue of these data often not being available due to files being sent to offsite storage.

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APPENDIX A

Table 1 General Childcare Child Characteristics by Program Code

	Center-Based Childcare	Family Childcare Home
Child Age		
0 - 2	39.5	50.8
3 - 4	6.4	23.7
5 - 8	41.6	19.0
9 or older	12.5	6.5
Race/Ethnicity (%)		
Non Hispanic White	14.5	20.0
Non Hispanic Black	11.7	5.8
Hispanic	63.4	69.1
Other	10.3	5.1
Child Gender		
Female	49.7	48.7
Male	50.3	51.3
Reason for Care (%)		
Employment	78.3	81.8
Education	9.2	7.5
Employment & Education	5.1	3.9
Seeking Employment	4.2	3.8
Part Day Preschool	0.0	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	0.0	0.0
Other	3.2	3.0
Time in Care		
Part Time	28.7	13.8
Full Time	71.3	86.2
Licensing		
Licensed	86.5	100.0
License Exempt	13.5	0.0
Setting		
Home-Based	14.4[a]	100.0
Center-Based	85.6	0.0

Table 2 Alternative Payment Child Characteristics by Program Code

	General Alternative Payment	Migrant Alternative Payment
Child Age		
0 - 2	22.0	25.9
3 - 4	20.2	21.0
5 - 8	36.5	34.3
9 or older	21.3	18.8
Race/Ethnicity (%)		
Non Hispanic White	22.9	0.0
Non Hispanic Black	16.0	0.0
Hispanic	56.4	100.0
Other	4.8	0.0
Child Gender		
Female	49.8	49.6
Male	50.2	50.4
Reason for Care (%)		
Employment	76.2	83.1
Education	6.5	15.4
Employment & Education	4.0	0.0
Seeking Employment	2.7	0.0
Part Day Preschool	0.0	0.0
CalWORKs Activity	0.0	0.0
Other	3.2	1.4
Time in Care		
Part Time	25.7	4.8
Full Time	74.3	95.2
Licensing		
Licensed	69.1	97.7
License Exempt	30.9	2.3
Setting		
Home-Based	67.9	97.7
Center-Based	32.1	2.3

Table 3 General Childcare by Program Code

	%
Center-Based Childcare	90.7
Family Childcare Home	9.3

Table 4 Alternative Payment Program by Program Code

	%
General Alternative Payment	96.5
Migrant Alternative Payment	3.5

APPENDIX B OVERVIEW OF DATA SOURCES BY VARIABLE

CDE SUBSIDIES

All data elements to provide descriptive data on the characteristics of children and families e.g., race and ethnicity, family income, and region were obtained from CDD 801A data (see Table 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of Children and Families

Variable	801A	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Family size	✓	-	-	-	-
N children receiving subsidized care	✓	-	-	-	-
Family income	✓	-	-	-	-
Child age	✓	-	-	-	-
Child race/ethnicity	✓	-	-	-	-
Region	✓	-	-	-	-
TANF	✓	-	-	-	-

Additionally, all program characteristics including whether or not children received full or part time care, and reason for receiving childcare were obtained using 801A data (Table 2).

Table 2. Characteristics of Program

Variable	801A	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Reason for care	✓	-	-	-	-
Licensing	✓	-	-	-	-
Time in Care	✓	-	-	-	-
Setting	✓	-	-	-	-

CDD 801A data did not include any data elements related to the characteristics of children and families when they first began receiving subsidized childcare. Therefore, all of this data were collected through county case studies (Table 3).

Table 3. Characteristics of Families at Start

Variable	801A	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Program type	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Income	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Care type	-	✓	✓	✓	-

Reason	-	✓	✓	✓	-

Data on expenditures by both the family and the agency administering subsidies were also not available in the 801A data. All of this data were collected at the county level (Table 4).

Table 4. Expenditures

Variable	801A	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Family fee	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Family co-pay	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Payment to provider by agency	-	✓	✓	✓	-
Family fee exempt	-	✓	✓	✓	-

DSS SUBSIDIES

C-IV data provided all of the necessary elements to determine the general characteristics of children and families utilizing subsidized childcare in October 2010.

Table 5. Characteristics of Children and Families

Variable	C-IV	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Family size	✓	-	-	-	-
N children receiving subsidized care	✓	-	-	-	-
Family income	✓	-	-	-	-
Child age	✓	-	-	-	-
Child race/ethnicity	✓	-	-	-	-
Region	✓	-	-	-	-
TANF	-	-	-	-	✓

Additionally, C-IV data provided data on the majority of program characteristics. We were unable to obtain one variable 'Time in Care' from C-IV as this is not a data element that they collect (Table 5).

Table 5. Characteristics of Program

Variable	C-IV	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Reason for care	✓	-	-	-	-
Licensing	✓	-	-	-	-
Time in Care	-	-	-	-	✓

Setting	✓	-	-	-	-

Data for characteristics of families when they first began using subsidized childcare was collected from multiple sources. The only case study county to have this data available and accessible was Ventura. Therefore, we chose to analyze 'at start' data from C-IV as well, as they housed this data electronically and could easily provide it to us (Table 6).

Table 6. Characteristics of Families at Start

Variable	C-IV	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Program type	✓	-	-	-	-
Income	✓	-	-	-	-
Care type	✓	-	-	-	-
Reason	-	-	-	-	-

All data related to expenditures by both families and agencies administering subsidies came from county level case study data collection (Table 8).

Table 8. Expenditures

Variable	C-IV	Shasta Case Study	Ventura Case Study	Sacramento Case Study	Not Available
Family fee	-	✓	✓	-	-
Family co-pay	-	✓	✓	-	-
Reimbursement	-	✓	✓	-	-
Payment to provider by agency	-	✓	✓	-	-
Family fee exempt	-	✓	✓	-	-

APPENDIX C 801A CHILD- AND FAMILY-LEVEL DATA TABLES

CHILD-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY PROGRAM TYPE

Child Level Variables: Program Type – General Child Care

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	15080	36
Non Hispanic	26755	64
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	6295	15.0
Non Hispanic Black	4676	11.2
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	3522	8.4
Non Hispanic Native American	167	.4
Non Hispanic Multi Race	420	1.0
Hispanic White	24397	58.3
Hispanic Other	2358	5.6
Gender		
Female	20757	49.6
Male	21078	50.4
Child Age		
Less than 1	2372	5.7
1	5190	12.4
2	9394	22.5
3	1560	3.7
4	1810	4.3
5	5745	13.7
6 thru 8	10770	25.7
9 thru 12	4982	11.9
13 or older	12	.0
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	3879	9.3
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	5528	13.2
Licensed Center-Based Care	27235	65.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	5107	12.2

License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
Multiple Care Types	86	.2
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	461	1.1
Incapacitated	709	1.7
Employment	32873	78.6
Education or Training	3793	9.1
Employment and Education/Training	2088	5.0
Seeking Employment	1758	4.2
Seeking Permanent Housing	140	.3
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool		
Multiple Reasons	13	.0
Time in Care		
Part Time	11396	27.2
Full Time	30428	72.7
Both Full & Part Time	11	.0

Child Level Variables: Program Type – CalWORKs Stage 2

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	23235	43.9
Non Hispanic	29715	56.1
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	14184	26.8
Non Hispanic Black	12736	24.1
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	2044	3.9
Non Hispanic Native American	207	.4
Non Hispanic Multi Race	544	1.0
Hispanic White	21410	40.4
Hispanic Other	1825	3.4
Gender		
Female	26491	50.0
Male	26459	50.0
Child Age		
Less than 1	2131	4.0
1	5404	10.2
2	7469	14.1
3	7026	13.3
4	6036	11.4
5	5141	9.7
6 thru 8	11272	21.3
9 thru 12	8383	15.8
13 or older	88	.2
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	10881	20.5
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	6657	12.6
Licensed Center-Based Care	10716	20.2
License Exempt Center-Based Care	755	1.4
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	995	1.9
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	441	.8
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	14738	27.8
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	6159	11.6

Multiple Care Types	1608	3.0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	19	.0
Incapacitated	744	1.4
Employment	36741	69.4
Education or Training	9004	17.0
Employment and Education/Training	4087	7.7
Seeking Employment	2315	4.4
Seeking Permanent Housing	29	.1
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	11	.0
Time in Care		
Part Time	9607	18.1
Full Time	43333	81.8
Both Full & Part Time	10	.0

Child Level Variables: Program Type – CalWORKs Stage 3

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	20890	45.6
Non Hispanic	24908	54.4
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	9378	20.5
Non Hispanic Black	13140	28.7
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1847	4.0
Non Hispanic Native American	224	.5
Non Hispanic Multi Race	319	.7
Hispanic White	19499	42.6
Hispanic Other	1391	3.0
Gender		
Female	22676	49.5
Male	23122	50.5
Child Age		
Less than 1	1157	2.5
1	1895	4.1
2	2536	5.5
3	3758	8.2
4	4331	9.5
5	4447	9.7
6 thru 8	13280	29.0
9 thru 12	14092	30.8
13 or older	302	.7
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	8436	18.4
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	5509	12.0
Licensed Center-Based Care	7829	17.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	913	2.0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	874	1.9
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	370	.8
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	14784	32.3
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	5608	12.2

Multiple Care Types	1475	3.2
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	8	.0
Incapacitated	8	.0
Employment	39540	86.3
Education or Training	2511	5.5
Employment and Education/Training	1758	3.8
Seeking Employment	1178	2.6
Seeking Permanent Housing	5	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	4	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	12292	26.8
Full Time	33503	73.2
Both Full & Part Time	3	.0

Child Level Variables: Program Type – Alternative Payment

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	19113	57.4
Non Hispanic	14161	42.6
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	7490	22.5
Non Hispanic Black	5129	15.4
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1081	3.2
Non Hispanic Native American	205	.6
Non Hispanic Multi Race	256	.8
Hispanic White	17746	53.3
Hispanic Other	1367	4.1
Gender		
Female	16548	49.7
Male	16726	50.3
Child Age		
Less than 1	1243	3.7
1	2771	8.3
2	3374	10.1
3	3511	10.6
4	3305	9.9
5	3442	10.3
6 thru 8	8676	26.1
9 thru 12	6844	20.6
13 or older	108	.3
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	7387	22.2
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	6522	19.6
Licensed Center-Based Care	8755	26.3
License Exempt Center-Based Care	1238	3.7
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	305	.9
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	155	.5
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	5164	15.5
License Exempt Outside Child's	2794	8.4

Home by Non-Relative		
Multiple Care Types	954	2.9
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	2518	7.6
Incapacitated	817	2.5
Employment	25447	76.5
Education or Training	2116	6.4
Employment and Education/Training	1327	4.0
Seeking Employment	1040	3.1
Seeking Permanent Housing	9	.0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	8258	24.8
Full Time	25016	75.2
Both Full & Part Time		

Child Level Variables: Program Type – California State Preschool

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	107836	73.8
Non Hispanic	38363	26.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	16458	11.3
Non Hispanic Black	10260	7.0
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	9584	6.6
Non Hispanic Native American	649	.4
Non Hispanic Multi Race	1412	1.0
Hispanic White	98524	67.4
Hispanic Other	9312	6.4
Gender		
Female	16548	49.7
Male	16726	50.3
Child Age		
Less than 1		
1		
2	2713	1.9
3	51836	35.5
4	91650	62.7
5	0	0
6 thru 8	0	0
9 thru 12	0	0
13 or older	0	0
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	63	0
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	103	.1
Licensed Center-Based Care	145863	99.8
License Exempt Center-Based Care	163	.1
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0

Multiple Care Types	7	.0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	349	.2
Incapacitated	866	.6
Employment	40229	27.5
Education or Training	4105	2.8
Employment and Education/Training	2821	1.9
Seeking Employment	2765	1.9
Seeking Permanent Housing	102	.1
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	94825	64.9
Multiple Reasons	137	.1
Time in Care		
Part Time	95133	65.1
Full Time	50962	34.9
Both Full & Part Time	104	.1

Child Level Variables: Program Type – General Migrant Care

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	2202	99.1
Non Hispanic	21	.9
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	18	.8
Non Hispanic Black		
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1	.0
Non Hispanic Native American	1	.0
Non Hispanic Multi Race	1	.0
Hispanic White	2096	94.3
Hispanic Other	106	4.8
Gender		
Female	1110	49.9
Male	1113	50.1
Child Age		
Less than 1	155	7.0
1	359	16.1
2	498	22.4
3	486	21.9
4	449	20.2
5	146	6.6
6 thru 8	92	4.1
9 thru 12	38	1.7
13 or older		
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	125	5.6
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	285	12.8
Licensed Center-Based Care	1806	81.2
License Exempt Center-Based Care	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's	0	0

Home by Non-Relative		
Multiple Care Types	7	.3
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services		
Incapacitated	24	1.1
Employment	1858	83.6
Education or Training	21	.9
Employment and Education/Training	15	.7
Seeking Employment	305	13.7
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	123	5.5
Full Time	2100	94.5
Both Full & Part Time	0	0

Child Level Variables: Program Type – Severely Handicapped

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	33	25.2
Non Hispanic	98	74.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	35	26.7
Non Hispanic Black	32	24.4
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	25	19.1
Non Hispanic Native American	1	.8
Non Hispanic Multi Race	5	3.8
Hispanic White	21	16.0
Hispanic Other	12	9.2
Gender		
Female	38	29.0
Male	93	71.0
Child Age		
Less than 1		
1	1	.8
2	4	3.1
3	11	8.4
4	8	6.1
5	2	1.5
6 thru 8	5	3.8
9 thru 12	33	25.2
13 or older	67	51.1
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	100	76.3
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	0	0
Licensed Center-Based Care	0	0
License Exempt Center-Based Care	31	23.7
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0

Multiple Care Types	0	0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	1	.8
Education or Training	0	0
Employment and Education/Training	0	0
Seeking Employment	0	0
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	130	99.2
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	85	64.9
Full Time	46	35.1
Both Full & Part Time	0	0

Child Level Variables: Program Type – Multiple Programs

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	1041	58.0
Non Hispanic	754	42.0
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	241	13.4
Non Hispanic Black	351	19.6
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	52	2.9
Non Hispanic Native American	5	.3
Non Hispanic Multi Race	105	5.8
Hispanic White	858	47.8
Hispanic Other	183	10.2
Gender		
Female	895	49.9
Male	900	50.1
Child Age		
Less than 1	2	.1
1	20	1.1
2	98	5.5
3	536	29.9
4	990	55.2
5	45	2.5
6 thru 8	69	3.8
9 thru 12	35	1.9
13 or older		
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	11	.6
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	14	.8
Licensed Center-Based Care	129	7.2
License Exempt Center-Based Care		
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	1	.1
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative		
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	9	.5
License Exempt Outside Child's	5	.3

Home by Non-Relative		
Multiple Care Types	1626	90.6
Program Type		
General Child Care	0	0
CalWORKs Stage 2	0	0
CalWORKs Stage 3	0	0
Alternative Payment	0	0
California State Preschool	0	0
General Migrant Care	0	0
Multiple Programs	0	0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	3	.2
Incapacitated	14	.8
Employment	498	27.7
Education or Training	56	3.1
Employment and Education/Training	26	1.4
Seeking Employment	8	.4
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	1190	66.3
Time in Care		
Part Time	125	7.0
Full Time	593	33.0
Both Full & Part Time	1077	60.0

CHILD-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY CARE TYPE

Child Level Variables: Care Type – Licensed Large Family Child Care Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	14356	58.3
Non Hispanic	10262	41.7
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	5437	22.1
Non Hispanic Black	3689	15.0
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	880	3.6
Non Hispanic Native American	96	.4
Non Hispanic Multi Race	160	.6
Hispanic White	13612	55.3
Hispanic Other	744	3.0
Gender		
Female	12090	49.1
Male	12528	50.9
Child Age		
Less than 1	1073	4.4
1	2501	10.2
2	3395	13.8
3	3173	12.9
4	2636	10.7
5	2238	9.1
6 thru 8	5354	21.7
9 thru 12	4190	17.0
13 or older	58	.2
Program Type		
General Child Care	5528	22.5
CalWORKs Stage 2	6657	27.0
CalWORKs Stage 3	5509	22.4
Alternative Payment	6522	26.5
California State Preschool	103	.4
General Migrant Care	285	1.2
Severely Handicapped		
Multiple Programs	14	.1
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	881	3.6

Incapacitated	401	1.6
Employment	18685	75.9
Education or Training	2255	9.2
Employment and Education/Training	1353	5.5
Seeking Employment	977	4.0
Seeking Permanent Housing	1	.0
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	64	.3
Multiple Reasons	1	.0
Time in Care		
Part Time	5099	20.7
Full Time	19517	79.3
Both Full & Part Time	2	.0

Child Level Variables: Care Type – Licensed Family Child Care Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	16373	53.2
Non Hispanic	14409	46.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	6693	21.7
Non Hispanic Black	6568	21.3
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	828	2.7
Non Hispanic Native American	150	.5
Non Hispanic Multi Race	170	.6
Hispanic White	15483	50.3
Hispanic Other	890	2.9
Gender		
Female	15143	49.2
Male	15639	50.8
Child Age		
Less than 1	1482	4.8
1	3400	11.0
2	4205	13.7
3	3530	11.5
4	2833	9.2
5	2730	8.9
6 thru 8	6713	21.8
9 thru 12	5791	18.8
13 or older	98	.3
Program Type		
General Child Care	3879	12.6
CalWORKs Stage 2	10881	35.3
CalWORKs Stage 3	8436	27.4
Alternative Payment	7387	24.0
California State Preschool	63	.2
General Migrant Care	125	.4
Severely Handicapped		
Multiple Programs	11	.0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	727	2.4
Incapacitated	477	1.5
Employment	23205	75.4
Education or Training	3414	11.1

Employment and Education/Training	1532	5.0
Seeking Employment	1388	4.5
Seeking Permanent Housing	9	.0
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	29	.1
Multiple Reasons	1	.0
Time in Care		
Part Time	6216	20.2
Full Time	24562	79.8
Both Full & Part Time	4	.0

Child Level Variables: Care Type – Licensed Center-Based Care

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	138139	68.2
Non Hispanic	64294	31.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	29731	14.7
Non Hispanic Black	19081	9.4
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	12568	6.2
Non Hispanic Native American	863	.4
Non Hispanic Multi Race	2051	1.0
Hispanic White	125845	62.2
Hispanic Other	12294	6.1
Gender		
Female	102418	50.6
Male	100015	49.4
Child Age		
Less than 1	2198	1.1
1	5439	2.7
2	13304	6.6
3	56441	27.9
4	97045	47.9
5	7266	3.6
6 thru 8	13629	6.7
9 thru 12	7032	3.5
13 or older	79	.0
Program Type		
General Child Care	27235	13.5
CalWORKs Stage 2	10716	5.3
CalWORKs Stage 3	7829	3.9
Alternative Payment	8755	4.3
California State Preschool	145863	72.1
Severely Handicapped	100	.0
General Migrant Care	1806	.9
Multiple Programs	129	.1
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	1452	.7
Incapacitated	1906	.9
Employment	82935	41.0
Education or Training	10030	5.0

Employment and Education/Training	5654	2.8
Seeking Employment	5289	2.6
Seeking Permanent Housing	251	.1
Handicapped	99	.0
Part Day Preschool	94615	46.7
Multiple Reasons	202	.1
Time in Care		
Part Time	109534	54.1
Full Time	92742	45.8
Both Full & Part Time	157	.1

Child Level Variables: Care Type – License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	17751	51.2
Non Hispanic	16944	48.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	5404	15.6
Non Hispanic Black	9555	27.5
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1577	4.5
Non Hispanic Native American	150	.4
Non Hispanic Multi Race	258	.7
Hispanic White	16240	46.8
Hispanic Other	1511	4.4
Gender		
Female	17491	50.4
Male	17204	49.6
Child Age		
Less than 1	1358	3.9
1	2600	7.5
2	3011	8.7
3	2952	8.5
4	2819	8.1
5	3175	9.2
6 thru 8	8931	25.7
9 thru 12	9650	27.8
13 or older	199	.6
Program Type		
General Child Care		
CalWORKs Stage 2	14738	42.5
CalWORKs Stage 3	14784	42.6
Alternative Payment	5164	14.9
California State Preschool	0	0
General Migrant Care	0	0
Severely Handicapped	0	0
Multiple Programs	9	0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	59	.2
Incapacitated	554	1.6
Employment	28353	81.7

Education or Training	3110	9.0
Employment and Education/Training	1697	4.9
Seeking Employment	911	2.6
Seeking Permanent Housing	11	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	6972	20.1
Full Time	27723	79.9
Both Full & Part Time	0	0

Child Level Variables: Care Type – License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	6472	44.4
Non Hispanic	8094	55.6
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	2857	19.6
Non Hispanic Black	4294	29.5
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	710	4.9
Non Hispanic Native American	69	.5
Non Hispanic Multi Race	710	4.9
Hispanic White	6027	41.4
Hispanic Other	445	3.1
Gender		
Female	7357	50.5
Male	7209	49.5
Child Age		
Less than 1	637	4.4
1	1109	7.6
2	1308	9.0
3	1208	8.3
4	1146	7.9
5	1254	8.6
6 thru 8	3740	25.7
9 thru 12	4055	27.8
13 or older	109	.7
Program Type		
General Child Care		
CalWORKs Stage 2	6159	42.3
CalWORKs Stage 3	5608	38.5
Alternative Payment	2794	19.2
California State Preschool		
General Migrant Care		
Severely Handicapped		
Multiple Programs	5	.0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	82	.6
Incapacitated	282	1.9
Employment	11569	79.4

Education or Training	1308	9.0
Employment and Education/Training	879	6.0
Seeking Employment	444	3.0
Seeking Permanent Housing	2	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	2839	19.5
Full Time	11727	80.5
Both Full & Part Time	0	0

Child Level Variables: Care Type – License Exempt in Child's Home By Relative

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	1005	46.2
Non Hispanic	1170	53.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	409	18.8
Non Hispanic Black	515	23.7
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	222	10.2
Non Hispanic Native American	4	.2
Non Hispanic Multi Race	20	.9
Hispanic White	938	43.1
Hispanic Other	67	3.1
Gender		
Female	1051	48.3
Male	1124	51.7
Child Age		
Less than 1	65	3.0
1	161	7.4
2	167	7.7
3	188	8.6
4	179	8.2
5	206	9.5
6 thru 8	598	27.5
9 thru 12	602	27.7
13 or older	9	.4
Program Type		
General Child Care		
CalWORKs Stage 2	995	45.7
CalWORKs Stage 3	874	40.2
Alternative Payment	305	14.0
California State Preschool		
General Migrant Care		
Severely Handicapped		
Multiple Programs	1	.0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	5	.2
Incapacitated	16	.7
Employment	1787	82.2

Education or Training	243	11.2
Employment and Education/Training	84	3.9
Seeking Employment	40	1.8
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	303	13.9
Full Time	1872	86.1
Both Full & Part Time	0	0

Child Level Variables: Care Type – License Exempt Center-Based Care

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	4136	50.4
Non Hispanic	4071	49.6
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	1889	23.0
Non Hispanic Black	861	10.5
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	1123	13.7
Non Hispanic Native American	86	1.0
Non Hispanic Multi Race	112	1.4
Hispanic White	3804	46.4
Hispanic Other	332	4.0
Gender		
Female	4048	49.3
Male	4159	50.7
Child Age		
Less than 1	98	1.2
1	90	1.1
2	82	1.0
3	87	1.1
4	293	3.6
5	1497	18.2
6 thru 8	3885	47.3
9 thru 12	2163	26.4
13 or older	12	.1
Program Type		
General Child Care	5107	62.2
CalWORKs Stage 2	755	9.2
CalWORKs Stage 3	913	11.1
Alternative Payment	1238	15.1
California State Preschool	163	2.0
General Migrant Care		
Severely Handicapped	31	.4
Multiple Programs		
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	114	1.4
Incapacitated	202	2.5
Employment	6533	79.6
Education or Training	579	7.1

Employment and Education/Training	422	5.1
Seeking Employment	198	2.4
Seeking Permanent Housing	10	.1
Handicapped	31	.4
Part Day Preschool	117	1.4
Multiple Reasons	1	.0
Time in Care		
Part Time	5041	61.4
Full Time	3164	38.6
Both Full & Part Time	2	.0

Child Level Variables: Care Type – License Exempt in Child's home by Non-Relative

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	347	35.9
Non Hispanic	619	64.1
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	183	18.9
Non Hispanic Black	345	35.7
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	87	9.0
Non Hispanic Native American	3	.3
Non Hispanic Multi Race	1	.1
Hispanic White	330	34.2
Hispanic Other	17	1.8
Gender		
Female	489	50.6
Male	477	49.4
Child Age		
Less than 1	43	4.5
1	54	5.6
2	62	6.4
3	69	7.1
4	76	7.9
5	88	9.1
6 thru 8	282	29.2
9 thru 12	288	29.8
13 or older	4	.4
Program Type		
General Child Care	0	0
CalWORKs Stage 2	441	45.7
CalWORKs Stage 3	370	38.3
Alternative Payment	155	16.0
California State Preschool	0	0
General Migrant Care	0	0
Severely Handicapped	0	0
Multiple Programs	0	0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	11	1.1
Incapacitated	30	3.1

Employment	754	78.1
Education or Training	108	11.2
Employment and Education/Training	41	4.2
Seeking Employment	22	2.3
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0
Time in Care		
Part Time	79	8.2
Full Time	1872	86.1
Both Full & Part Time	0	0

Child Level Variables: Care Type – Multiple Care Types

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	2526	43.8
Non Hispanic	3237	56.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	1496	26.0
Non Hispanic Black	1416	24.6
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	161	2.8
Non Hispanic Native American	38	.7
Non Hispanic Multi Race	126	2.2
Hispanic White	2272	39.4
Hispanic Other	254	4.4
Gender		
Female	2856	49.6
Male	2907	50.4
Child Age		
Less than 1	106	1.8
1	286	5.0
2	552	9.6
3	1076	18.7
4	1552	26.9
5	514	8.9
6 thru 8	1032	17.9
9 thru 12	636	11.0
13 or older	9	.2
Program Type		
General Child Care	86	1.5
CalWORKs Stage 2	1608	27.9
CalWORKs Stage 3	1475	25.6
Alternative Payment	954	16.6
California State Preschool	7	.1
General Migrant Care	7	.1
Severely Handicapped	0	0
Multiple Programs	1626	28.2
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	27	.5
Incapacitated	100	1.7
Employment	3366	58.4
Education or Training	559	9.7

Employment and Education/Training	460	8.0
Seeking Employment	100	1.7
Seeking Permanent Housing	1	.0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	1150	20.0
Time in Care		
Part Time	936	16.2
Full Time	3787	65.7
Both Full & Part Time	1040	18.0

FAMILY-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY PROGRAM TYPE

Family Level Variables: Program Type – General Child Care

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	8126	28.6
Southern California w/o LA	5366	18.9
Los Angeles	8167	28.8
Central/Southern Farm	3021	10.6
North & Mountain	1292	4.6
Central Valley	2420	8.5
Family Size		
1	530	1.9
2	8740	30.8
3	8775	30.9
4	6276	22.1
5	2879	10.1
> 5	1192	4.2
Income		
$0	1149	4.0
$1 - $1,000	4907	17.3
$1,001 - $2,000	11314	39.8
$2,001 - $3,000	7678	27.0
$3,001 - $4,000	2896	10.2
$4,001 - $5,000	385	1.4
> $5,000	25	.1
Missing	38	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	1673	5.9
No	26719	94.1
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	2607	9.2
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	3494	12.3
Licensed Center-Based Care	18387	64.8
License Exempt Center-Based Care	3644	12.8
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0

Multiple Care Types	260	.9
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	290	1.0
Incapacitated	451	1.6
Employment	21999	77.5
Education or Training	2854	10.1
Employment and Education/Training	1477	5.2
Seeking Employment	1195	4.2
Seeking Permanent Housing	104	.4
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	22	.1

Family Level Variables: Program Type – CalWORKs Stage 2

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	4588	16.3
Southern California w/o LA	7080	25.2
Los Angeles	6215	22.1
Central/Southern Farm	5628	20.0
North & Mountain	1343	4.8
Central Valley	3267	11.6
Family Size		
1	69	.2
2	9591	34.1
3	8757	31.1
4	5601	19.9
5	2630	9.4
> 5	1473	5.2
Income		
$0	603	2.1
$1 - $1,000	6559	23.3
$1,001 - $2,000	13703	48.7
$2,001 - $3,000	5748	20.4
$3,001 - $4,000	1306	4.6
$4,001 - $5,000	190	.7
> $5,000	12	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	8207	29.2
No	19914	70.8
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	5689	20.2
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	3465	12.3
Licensed Center-Based Care	6847	24.3
License Exempt Center-Based Care	378	1.3
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	412	1.5
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	154	.5
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	6681	23.8
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	2790	9.9
Multiple Care Types	1705	6.1
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	12	.0

Incapacitated	376	1.3
Employment	19176	68.2
Education or Training	5026	17.9
Employment and Education/Training	2190	7.8
Seeking Employment	1314	4.7
Seeking Permanent Housing	13	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	14	0

Family Level Variables: Program Type – CalWORKs Stage 3

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	4676	20.7
Southern California w/o LA	5502	24.3
Los Angeles	5959	26.3
Central/Southern Farm	4014	17.7
North & Mountain	740	3.3
Central Valley	1742	7.7
Family Size		
1	91	.4
2	4881	21.6
3	7448	32.9
4	5733	25.3
5	2898	12.8
> 5	1582	7.0
Income		
$0	360	1.6
$1 - $1,000	1908	8.4
$1,001 - $2,000	8500	37.6
$2,001 - $3,000	8537	37.7
$3,001 - $4,000	2931	13.0
$4,001 - $5,000	348	1.5
> $5,000	49	.2
TANF Recipient		
Yes	675	3.0
No	21958	97.0
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	4018	17.8
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	2633	11.6
Licensed Center-Based Care	4540	20.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	519	2.3
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	326	1.4
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	127	.6
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	6241	27.6
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	2490	11.0
Multiple Care Types	1739	7.7
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	3	.0

Incapacitated	396	1.7
Employment	19558	86.4
Education or Training	1244	5.5
Employment and Education/Training	838	3.7
Seeking Employment	590	2.6
Seeking Permanent Housing	3	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	1	0

Family Level Variables: Program Type – Alternative Payment

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	2810	15.2
Southern California w/o LA	5351	28.9
Los Angeles	3857	20.8
Central/Southern Farm	3283	17.7
North & Mountain	1844	10.0
Central Valley	1363	7.4
Family Size		
1	1445	7.8
2	5368	29.0
3	5344	28.9
4	3627	19.6
5	1745	9.4
> 5	979	5.3
Income		
$0	1197	6.5
$1 - $1,000	3809	20.6
$1,001 - $2,000	6770	36.6
$2,001 - $3,000	4794	25.9
$3,001 - $4,000	1610	8.7
$4,001 - $5,000	199	1.1
> $5,000	43	.2
TANF Recipient		
Yes	809	4.4
No	17699	95.6
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	3883	21.0
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	3284	17.7
Licensed Center-Based Care	5563	30.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	726	3.9
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	137	.7
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	68	.4
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	2339	12.6
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	1339	7.2
Multiple Care Types	1169	6.3
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	1514	8.2
Incapacitated	485	2.6

Employment	13922	75.2
Education or Training	1280	6.9
Employment and Education/Training	742	4.0
Seeking Employment	558	3.0
Seeking Permanent Housing	6	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	1	0

Family Level Variables: Program Type – California State Preschool

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	19782	14.7
Southern California w/o LA	39476	29.3
Los Angeles	37479	27.9
Central/Southern Farm	25426	18.9
North & Mountain	4556	3.4
Central Valley	7804	5.8
Family Size		
1	1180	.9
2	20158	15.0
3	32103	23.9
4	41647	31.0
5	25753	19.1
> 5	13682	10.2
Income		
$0	3830	2.8
$1 - $1,000	26455	19.7
$1,001 - $2,000	48969	36.4
$2,001 - $3,000	31725	23.6
$3,001 - $4,000	16852	12.5
$4,001 - $5,000	5358	4.0
> $5,000	1329	1.0
Missing	5	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	12705	9.4
No	121818	90.6
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	43	.0
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	91	.1
Licensed Center-Based Care	134227	99.8
License Exempt Center-Based Care	141	.1
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
Multiple Care Types	21	0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	256	.2

Incapacitated	710	.5
Employment	34384	25.6
Education or Training	3454	2.6
Employment and Education/Training	2344	1.7
Seeking Employment	2372	1.8
Seeking Permanent Housing	86	.1
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	90574	67.3
Multiple Reasons	343	.3

Family Level Variables: Program Type – General Migrant Care

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	143	9.3
Southern California w/o LA	171	11.1
Los Angeles		
Central/Southern Farm	1025	66.3
North & Mountain	38	2.5
Central Valley	168	10.9
Family Size		
1	3	.2
2	154	10.0
3	365	23.6
4	487	31.5
5	323	20.9
> 5	213	13.8
Income		
$0	25	1.6
$1 - $1,000	201	13.0
$1,001 - $2,000	668	43.2
$2,001 - $3,000	463	30.0
$3,001 - $4,000	171	11.1
$4,001 - $5,000	16	1.0
> $5,000	1	.1
Missing		
TANF Recipient		
Yes	24	1.6
No	1521	98.4
Licensed Family Child Care Home	48	3.1
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	106	6.9
Licensed Center-Based Care	1376	89.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
Multiple Care Types	15	1.0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0

Incapacitated	15	1.0
Employment	1268	82.1
Education or Training	15	1.0
Employment and Education/Training	9	.6
Seeking Employment	237	15.3
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	1	.1

Family Level Variables: Program Type – Severely Handicapped

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	124	100.0
Southern California w/o LA	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0
Central/Southern Farm	0	0
North & Mountain	0	0
Central Valley	0	0
Family Size		
1	1	.8
2	20	16.1
3	40	32.3
4	42	33.9
5	15	12.1
> 5	6	4.8
Income		
$0	56	45.2
$1 - $1,000	11	8.9
$1,001 - $2,000	13	10.5
$2,001 - $3,000	14	11.3
$3,001 - $4,000	14	11.3
$4,001 - $5,000	5	4.0
> $5,000	11	8.9
Missing		
TANF Recipient		
Yes	2	1.6
No	122	98.4
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home		
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home		
Licensed Center-Based Care	96	77.4
License Exempt Center-Based Care	28	22.6
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	0	0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	0	0
Multiple Care Types	0	0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0

Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	0	0
Education or Training	0	0
Employment and Education/Training	0	0
Seeking Employment	0	0
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	124	100.0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0

Family Level Variables: Program Type – Multiple Programs

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	1913	24.3
Southern California w/o LA	1613	20.5
Los Angeles	1754	22.3
Central/Southern Farm	1558	19.8
North & Mountain	444	5.6
Central Valley	444	5.6
Family Size		
1	6	.1
2	448	5.7
3	2385	30.3
4	2617	33.2
5	1538	19.5
> 5	887	11.3
Income		
$0	117	1.5
$1 - $1,000	1096	13.9
$1,001 - $2,000	3364	42.7
$2,001 - $3,000	2278	28.9
$3,001 - $4,000	853	10.8
$4,001 - $5,000	152	1.9
> $5,000	17	.2
Missing	4	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	536	6.8
No	7345	93.2
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	95	1.2
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	178	2.3
Licensed Center-Based Care	4497	57.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	8	.1
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	4	.1
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	1	.0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	18	.2
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	9	.1
Multiple Care Types	3071	39.0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	63	.8

Incapacitated	103	1.3
Employment	4636	58.8
Education or Training	484	6.1
Employment and Education/Training	345	4.4
Seeking Employment	215	2.7
Seeking Permanent Housing	15	.2
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	2020	25.6

FAMILY-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY CARE TYPE

Family Level Variables: Care Type – License-Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	2614	17.1
Southern California w/o LA	3203	21.0
Los Angeles	3880	25.4
Central/Southern Farm	3639	23.8
North & Mountain	602	3.9
Central Valley	1341	8.8
Family Size		
1	133	.9
2	3322	21.7
3	4716	30.9
4	3845	25.2
5	2061	13.5
> 5	1202	7.9
Income		
$0	320	2.1
$1 - $1,000	2234	14.6
$1,001 - $2,000	7048	46.1
$2,001 - $3,000	4220	27.6
$3,001 - $4,000	1253	8.2
$4,001 - $5,000	174	1.1
> $5,000	29	.2
Missing	1	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	2122	13.9
No	13157	86.1
Program Type		
General Child Care		
CalWORKs Stage 2	6681	43.7
CalWORKs Stage 3	6241	40.8
Alternative Payment	2339	15.3
California State Preschool		
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	18	.1
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	26	.2
Incapacitated	245	1.6
Employment	12435	81.4
Education or Training	1425	9.3
Employment and Education/Training	738	4.8

Seeking Employment	406	2.7
Seeking Permanent Housing	3	0
Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	1	0

Family Level Variables: Care Type – Licensed Center-Based Care

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	29962	17.1
Southern California w/o LA	49753	28.3
Los Angeles	46349	26.4
Central/Southern Farm	31470	17.9
North & Mountain	6165	3.5
Central Valley	11834	6.7
Family Size		
1	2027	1.2
2	32820	18.7
3	44881	25.6
4	50418	28.7
5	29815	17.0
> 5	15572	8.9
Income		
$0	5369	3.1
$1 - $1,000	34062	19.4
$1,001 - $2,000	64743	36.9
$2,001 - $3,000	43065	24.5
$3,001 - $4,000	20960	11.9
$4,001 - $5,000	5870	3.3
> $5,000	1396	.8
Missing	68	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	1415	10.7
No	158952	90.6
Program Type		
General Child Care	18387	10.5
CalWORKs Stage 2	6847	3.9
CalWORKs Stage 3	4540	2.6
Alternative Payment	5563	3.2
California State Preschool	134227	76.5
General Migrant Care	1376	.8
Multiple Programs	4497	2.6
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	1024	.6
Incapacitated	1449	.8
Employment	64850	36.9
Education or Training	8050	4.6
Employment and Education/Training	4539	2.6
Seeking Employment	4277	2.4
Seeking Permanent Housing	206	.1
Handicapped	96	.1

Part Day Preschool	90374	51.5
Multiple Reasons	668	.4

Family Level Variables: Care Type – Licensed Family Child Care Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	2652	16.2
Southern California w/o LA	3457	21.1
Los Angeles	5230	31.9
Central/Southern Farm	2963	18.1
North & Mountain	1047	6.4
Central Valley	1034	6.3
Family Size		
1	435	2.7
2	4773	29.1
3	5117	31.2
4	3494	21.3
5	1663	10.2
> 5	901	5.5
Income		
$0	538	3.3
$1 - $1,000	3087	18.8
$1,001 - $2,000	7037	43.0
$2,001 - $3,000	4230	25.8
$3,001 - $4,000	1287	7.9
$4,001 - $5,000	155	.9
> $5,000	13	.1
Missing	36	.2
TANF Recipient		
Yes	2279	13.9
No	14104	86.1
Program Type		
General Child Care	2607	15.9
CalWORKs Stage 2	5689	34.7
CalWORKs Stage 3	4018	24.5
Alternative Payment	3883	23.7
California State Preschool	43	.3
General Migrant Care	48	.3
Multiple Programs	95	.6
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	421	2.6
Incapacitated	239	1.5
Employment	12263	74.9
Education or Training	1888	11.5
Employment and Education/Training	784	4.8
Seeking Employment	756	4.6
Seeking Permanent Housing	5	0
Handicapped	0	0

Part Day Preschool	23	.1
Multiple Reasons	4	.0

Family Level Variables: Care Type – Licensed Large Family Child Care Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	1790	13.5
Southern California w/o LA	3134	23.7
Los Angeles	3578	27.0
Central/Southern Farm	2546	19.2
North & Mountain	891	6.7
Central Valley	1312	9.9
Family Size		
1	383	2.9
2	3826	28.9
3	3904	29.5
4	2862	21.6
5	1484	11.2
> 5	792	6.0
Income		
$0	512	3.9
$1 - $1,000	2290	17.3
$1,001 - $2,000	5513	41.6
$2,001 - $3,000	3644	27.5
$3,001 - $4,000	1097	8.3
$4,001 - $5,000	169	1.3
> $5,000	16	.1
Missing	10	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	1415	10.7
No	11836	89.3
Program Type		
General Child Care	3494	26.4
CalWORKs Stage 2	3465	26.1
CalWORKs Stage 3	2633	19.9
Alternative Payment	3284	24.8
California State Preschool	91	.7
General Migrant Care	106	.8
Multiple Programs	178	1.3
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	494	3.7
Incapacitated	214	1.6
Employment	9986	75.4
Education or Training	1230	9.3
Employment and Education/Training	731	5.5
Seeking Employment	532	4.0
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
Handicapped	0	0

Part Day Preschool	59	.4
Multiple Reasons	5	.0

Family Level Variables: Care Type – License-Exempt Outside Home by Non-Relative

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	1314	19.8
Southern California w/o LA	1669	25.2
Los Angeles	1307	19.7
Central/Southern Farm	1278	19.3
North & Mountain	328	4.9
Central Valley	732	11.0
Family Size		
1	138	2.1
2	1568	23.7
3	1947	29.4
4	1586	23.9
5	855	12.9
> 5	534	8.1
Income		
$0	172	2.6
$1 - $1,000	1161	17.5
$1,001 - $2,000	3079	46.5
$2,001 - $3,000	1688	25.5
$3,001 - $4,000	450	6.8
$4,001 - $5,000	67	1.0
> $5,000	7	.1
Missing	4	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	915	13.8
No	5713	86.2
Program Type		
General Child Care		
CalWORKs Stage 2	2790	42.1
CalWORKs Stage 3	2490	37.6
Alternative Payment	1339	20.2
California State Preschool		
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	9	.1
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	46	.7
Incapacitated	124	1.9
Employment	5253	79.3
Education or Training	618	9.3
Employment and Education/Training	396	6.0
Seeking Employment	189	2.9
Seeking Permanent Housing	2	.0

Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0

Family Level Variables: Care Type – Licensed-Exempt Center-Based Care

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	1718	31.6
Southern California w/o LA	1144	21.0
Los Angeles	1391	25.6
Central/Southern Farm	448	8.2
North & Mountain	366	6.7
Central Valley	377	6.9
Family Size		
1	164	3.0
2	1760	32.3
3	1710	31.4
4	1206	22.2
5	454	8.3
> 5	150	2.8
Income		
$0	281	5.2
$1 - $1,000	792	14.5
$1,001 - $2,000	2007	36.9
$2,001 - $3,000	1617	29.7
$3,001 - $4,000	668	12.3
$4,001 - $5,000	69	1.3
> $5,000	6	.1
Missing	4	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	331	6.1
No	5113	93.9
Program Type		
General Child Care	3644	66.9
CalWORKs Stage 2	378	6.9
CalWORKs Stage 3	519	9.5
Alternative Payment	726	13.3
California State Preschool	141	2.6
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	8	.1
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	69	1.3
Incapacitated	134	2.5
Employment	4295	78.9
Education or Training	391	7.2
Employment and Education/Training	290	5.3
Seeking Employment	117	2.1
Seeking Permanent Housing	8	.1
Handicapped	28	.5

Part Day Preschool	108	2.0
Multiple Reasons	4	.1

Family Level Variables: Care Type – License-Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	94	26.9
Southern California w/o LA	189	54.0
Los Angeles	7	2.0
Central/Southern Farm	36	10.3
North & Mountain	10	2.9
Central Valley	14	4.0
Family Size		
1	7	2.0
2	65	18.6
3	71	20.3
4	75	21.4
5	53	15.1
> 5	79	22.6
Income		
$0	5	1.4
$1 - $1,000	58	16.6
$1,001 - $2,000	143	40.9
$2,001 - $3,000	104	29.7
$3,001 - $4,000	33	9.4
$4,001 - $5,000	7	2.0
> $5,000		
Missing		
TANF Recipient		
Yes	77	22.0
No	273	78.0
Program Type		
General Child Care		
CalWORKs Stage 2	154	44.0
CalWORKs Stage 3	127	36.3
Alternative Payment	68	19.4
California State Preschool		
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	1	.3
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	2	.6
Incapacitated	11	3.1
Employment	277	79.1
Education or Training	36	10.3
Employment and Education/Training	16	4.6
Seeking Employment	8	2.3
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0

Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0

Family Level Variables: Care Type – License-Exempt in Child's Home by Relative

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	231	26.3
Southern California w/o LA	299	34.0
Los Angeles	26	3.0
Central/Southern Farm	264	30.0
North & Mountain	16	1.8
Central Valley	43	4.9
Family Size		
1	3	.3
2	177	20.1
3	213	24.2
4	229	26.1
5	155	17.6
> 5	102	11.6
Income		
$0	6	.7
$1 - $1,000	122	13.9
$1,001 - $2,000	394	44.8
$2,001 - $3,000	261	29.7
$3,001 - $4,000	83	9.4
$4,001 - $5,000	11	1.3
> $5,000	1	.1
Missing	1	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	180	20.5
No	699	79.5
Program Type		
General Child Care		
CalWORKs Stage 2	412	46.9
CalWORKs Stage 3	326	37.1
Alternative Payment	137	15.6
California State Preschool		
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	4	.5
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	2	.2
Incapacitated	5	.6
Employment	721	82.0
Education or Training	106	12.1
Employment and Education/Training	29	3.3
Seeking Employment	16	1.8
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0

Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	0	0
Multiple Reasons	0	0

Family Level Variables: Care Type – Multiple Care Type

	n	Percentage
Region		
Bay Area	1787	22.4
Southern California w/o LA	1711	21.4
Los Angeles	1663	20.8
Central/Southern Farm	1311	16.4
North & Mountain	832	10.4
Central Valley	676	8.5
Family Size		
1	35	.4
2	1049	13.1
3	2658	33.3
4	2315	29.0
5	1241	15.6
> 5	682	8.5
Income		
$0	134	1.7
$1 - $1,000	1140	14.3
$1,001 - $2,000	3337	41.8
$2,001 - $3,000	2408	30.2
$3,001 - $4,000	802	10.1
$4,001 - $5,000	131	1.6
> $5,000	19	.2
Missing	9	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	731	9.2
No	7249	90.8
Program Type		
General Child Care	260	3.3
CalWORKs Stage 2	1705	21.4
CalWORKs Stage 3	1739	21.8
Alternative Payment	1169	14.6
California State Preschool	21	.3
General Migrant Care	15	.2
Multiple Programs	3071	38.5
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	54	.7
Incapacitated	115	1.4
Employment	4863	60.9
Education or Training	613	7.7
Employment and Education/Training	422	5.3
Seeking Employment	180	2.3
Seeking Permanent Housing	3	.0

Handicapped	0	0
Part Day Preschool	10	.1
Multiple Reasons	1720	21.6

FAMILY-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY REGION

Family Level Variables: Region – Bay Area

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	478	1.1
2	9958	23.6
3	12576	29.8
4	11462	27.2
5	5370	12.7
> 5	2318	5.5
Income		
$0	1552	3.7
$1 - $1,000	7582	18.0
$1,001 - $2,000	16024	38.0
$2,001 - $3,000	10845	25.7
$3,001 - $4,000	4992	11.8
$4,001 - $5,000	934	2.2
> $5,000	150	.4
Missing	83	.2
TANF Recipient		
Yes	3630	8.6
No	38532	91.4
Program Type		
General Child Care	8126	19.3
CalWORKs Stage 2	4588	10.9
CalWORKs Stage 3	4676	11.1
Alternative Payment	2810	6.7
California State Preschool	19782	46.9
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	1913	4.5
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	2652	6.3
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	1790	4.2
Licensed Center-Based Care	29962	71.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	1718	4.1
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	231	.5
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	94	.2
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	2614	6.2
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	1314	3.1

Multiple Care Types	1787	4.2
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	398	.9
Incapacitated	853	2.0
Employment	24216	57.4
Education or Training	3171	7.5
Employment and Education/Training	1495	3.5
Seeking Employment	1668	4.0
Seeking Permanent Housing	76	.2
Handicapped	124	.3
Part Day Preschool	9768	23.2
Multiple Reasons	393	.9

Family Level Variables: Region – Central Valley

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	337	1.9
2	3969	22.9
3	4592	26.4
4	4453	25.6
5	2509	14.5
> 5	1503	8.7
Income		
$0	563	3.2
$1 - $1,000	3663	21.1
$1,001 - $2,000	5910	34.0
$2,001 - $3,000	4553	26.2
$3,001 - $4,000	2054	11.8
$4,001 - $5,000	514	3.0
> $5,000	103	.6
Missing	3	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	2685	15.5
No	14678	84.5
Program Type		
General Child Care	2420	13.9
CalWORKs Stage 2	3267	18.8
CalWORKs Stage 3	1742	10.0
Alternative Payment	1363	7.9
California State Preschool	7804	44.9
General Migrant Care	0	0
Multiple Programs	599	3.4
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	1034	6.0
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	1312	7.6
Licensed Center-Based Care	11834	68.2
License Exempt Center-Based Care	377	2.2
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	43	.2
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	14	.1
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	1341	7.7
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	732	4.2
Multiple Care Types	676	3.9
Reason For Care		

Child Protective Services	110	.6
Incapacitated	135	.8
Employment	7935	45.7
Education or Training	1438	8.3
Employment and Education/Training	1295	7.5
Seeking Employment	659	3.8
Seeking Permanent Housing	7	.0
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	5577	32.1
Multiple Reasons	207	1.2

Family Level Variables: Region – Central/Southern Farm

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	510	1.2
2	7356	16.7
3	11154	25.4
4	12116	27.6
5	7901	18.0
> 5	4918	11.2
Income		
$0	1388	3.2
$1 - $1,000	8814	20.1
$1,001 - $2,000	16454	37.4
$2,001 - $3,000	10885	24.8
$3,001 - $4,000	4653	10.6
$4,001 - $5,000	1432	3.3
> $5,000	326	.7
Missing	3	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	5665	12.9
No	38290	87.1
Program Type		
General Child Care	3021	6.9
CalWORKs Stage 2	5628	12.8
CalWORKs Stage 3	4014	9.1
Alternative Payment	3283	7.5
California State Preschool	25426	57.8
General Migrant Care	0	0
Multiple Programs	1558	3.5
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	2963	6.7
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	2546	5.8
Licensed Center-Based Care	31470	71.6
License Exempt Center-Based Care	448	1.0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	264	.6
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	36	.1
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	3639	8.3
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	1278	2.9
Multiple Care Types	1311	3.0
Reason For Care		

Child Protective Services	187	.4
Incapacitated	277	.6
Employment	19476	44.3
Education or Training	2346	5.3
Employment and Education/Training	1104	2.5
Seeking Employment	1250	2.8
Seeking Permanent Housing	8	.0
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	18771	42.7
Multiple Reasons	536	1.2

Family Level Variables: Region – Los Angeles

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	729	1.1
2	14372	22.7
3	18219	28.7
4	16897	26.6
5	9039	14.3
> 5	4175	6.6
Income		
$0	1398	2.2
$1 - $1,000	11950	18.8
$1,001 - $2,000	27599	43.5
$2,001 - $3,000	15552	24.5
$3,001 - $4,000	5448	8.6
$4,001 - $5,000	1159	1.8
> $5,000	289	.5
Missing	36	.1
TANF Recipient		
Yes	6267	9.9
No	57164	90.1
Program Type		
General Child Care	8167	12.9
CalWORKs Stage 2	6215	9.8
CalWORKs Stage 3	5959	9.4
Alternative Payment	3857	6.1
California State Preschool	37479	59.1
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	1754	2.8
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	5230	8.2
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	3578	5.6
Licensed Center-Based Care	46349	73.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	1391	2.2
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	26	.0
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	7	.0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	3880	6.1
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	1307	2.1
Multiple Care Types	1663	2.6
Reason For Care		

Child Protective Services	1095	1.7
Incapacitated	673	1.1
Employment	34489	54.4
Education or Training	3480	5.5
Employment and Education/Training	1697	2.7
Seeking Employment	1564	2.5
Seeking Permanent Housing	118	.2
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	19817	31.2
Multiple Reasons	498	.8

Family Level Variables: Region - North and Mountain

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	315	3.1
2	2401	23.4
3	2709	26.4
4	2558	24.9
5	1455	14.2
> 5	819	8.0
Income		
$0	428	4.2
$1 - $1,000	2055	20.0
$1,001 - $2,000	3676	35.8
$2,001 - $3,000	2414	23.5
$3,001 - $4,000	1228	12.0
$4,001 - $5,000	353	3.4
> $5,000	99	1.0
Missing	4	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	1334	13.0
No	8923	87.0
Program Type		
General Child Care	3021	6.9
CalWORKs Stage 2	5628	12.8
CalWORKs Stage 3	4014	9.1
Alternative Payment	3283	7.5
California State Preschool	25426	57.8
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	1558	3.5
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	1047	10.2
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	891	8.7
Licensed Center-Based Care	6165	60.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	366	3.6
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	16	.2
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	10	.1
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	602	5.9
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	328	3.2
Multiple Care Types	832	8.1
Reason For Care		

Child Protective Services	84	.8
Incapacitated	158	1.5
Employment	4627	45.1
Education or Training	828	8.1
Employment and Education/Training	426	4.2
Seeking Employment	293	2.9
Seeking Permanent Housing	12	.1
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	3658	35.7
Multiple Reasons	171	1.7

Family Level Variables: Region – Southern California w/o LA

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	956	1.5
2	11304	17.5
3	15967	24.7
4	18544	28.7
5	11507	17.8
> 5	6281	9.7
Income		
$0	2008	3.1
$1 - $1,000	10882	16.9
$1,001 - $2,000	23638	36.6
$2,001 - $3,000	16988	26.3
$3,001 - $4,000	8258	12.8
$4,001 - $5,000	2261	3.5
> $5,000	520	.8
Missing	4	.0
TANF Recipient		
Yes	5050	7.8
No	59509	92.2
Program Type		
General Child Care	5366	8.3
CalWORKs Stage 2	7080	11.0
CalWORKs Stage 3	5502	8.5
Alternative Payment	5351	8.3
California State Preschool	39476	61.1
General Migrant Care		
Multiple Programs	1613	2.5
Care Type		
Licensed Family Child Care Home	3457	5.4
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	3134	4.9
Licensed Center-Based Care	49753	77.1
License Exempt Center-Based Care	1144	1.8
License Exempt in Child's Home by Relative	299	.5
License Exempt in Child's Home by Non-Relative	189	.3
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Relative	3203	5.0
License Exempt Outside Child's Home by Non-Relative	1669	2.6
Multiple Care Types	1711	2.7
Reason For Care		

Child Protective Services	264	.4
Incapacitated	440	.7
Employment	24200	37.5
Education or Training	3094	4.8
Employment and Education/Training	1928	3.0
Seeking Employment	1047	1.6
Seeking Permanent Housing	6	.0
Handicapped		
Part Day Preschool	32983	51.1
Multiple Reasons	597	.9

APPENDIX D C-IV CHILD AND FAMILY TABLES

CHILD-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES

Child Level Variables- ALL

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	6982	53.6
Non Hispanic	6035	46.4
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	2470	19.0
Non Hispanic Black	2829	21.7
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	150	1.2
Non Hispanic Native American	44	.3
Non Hispanic Other	542	4.2
Hispanic White	1738	13.4
Hispanic Other	245	1.9
Hispanic Unknown	4999	38.4
Gender		
Female	6388	49.1
Male	6629	50.9
Child Age		
Less than 1	923	7.1
1	1350	10.4
2	2061	15.8
3	1842	14.2
4	1587	12.2
5	1156	8.9
6 thru 8	2384	18.3
9 thru 12	1702	13.1
13 or older	12	.1
Care Type		
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	1285	9.9
Licensed Small Family Child Care Home	1101	8.5
Licensed Center-Based Care	2343	18.0
Trustline Required Child Home	974	7.5
Trustline Required Outside Home	1219	9.4

Trustline Exempt Child Home	3779	29.0
Trustline Exempt Outside Home	2206	16.9
Trustline Exempt Center	110	.8
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	19	.1
Incapacitated	10	.1
Employment	6225	47.8
Education or Training	2220	17.1
Seeking Employment	1371	10.5
CalWORKs Activity	3172	24.4

CHILD-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY CARE TYPE

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Large Family Day Care Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	635	49.4
Non Hispanic	650	50.6
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	275	21.4
Non Hispanic Black	292	22.7
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	18	1.4
Non Hispanic Native American	2	.2
Non Hispanic Other	63	4.9
Hispanic White	173	13.5
Hispanic Other	19	1.5
Hispanic Unknown	443	34.5
Gender		
Female	631	50.9
Male	654	49.1
Child Age		
Less than 1	95	7.4
1	159	12.4
2	208	16.2
3	181	14.1
4	142	11.1
5	121	9.4

6 thru 8	222	17.3
9 thru 12	157	12.2
13 or older	0	0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	10	.8
Incapacitated	4	.3
Employment	640	49.8
Education or Training	205	16.0
Seeking Employment	140	10.9
CalWORKs Activity	286	22.3

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Small Family Day Care Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	509	46.2
Non Hispanic	592	53.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	280	25.4
Non Hispanic Black	236	21.4
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	10	.9
Non Hispanic Native American	3	.3
Non Hispanic Other	63	5.7
Hispanic White	129	11.7
Hispanic Other	15	1.4
Hispanic Unknown	365	33.2
Gender		
Female	541	49.1
Male	560	50.9
Child Age		
Less than 1	78	7.1
1	120	10.9
2	212	19.3
3	142	12.9
4	128	11.6
5	99	9.0
6 thru 8	197	17.9
9 thru 12	124	11.3
13 or older	1	.1
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	0	
Incapacitated	1	.1
Employment	497	45.1
Education or Training	179	16.3
Seeking Employment	133	12.1
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	291	26.4
Diversion	0	

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Center

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	992	42.3
Non Hispanic	1351	57.7
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	695	29.7
Non Hispanic Black	488	20.8
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	33	1.4
Non Hispanic Native American	5	.2
Non Hispanic Other	130	5.5
Hispanic White	279	11.9
Hispanic Other	47	2.0
Hispanic Unknown	666	28.4
Gender		
Female	1183	50.5
Male	1160	49.5
Child Age		
Less than 1	107	4.6
1	225	9.6
2	460	19.6
3	482	30.6
4	406	17.3
5	226	9.6
6 thru 8	305	13.0
9 thru 12	132	5.6
13 or older	0	0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	2	.1
Incapacitated	1	.0
Employment	1012	43.2
Education or Training	403	17.2
Seeking Employment	298	12.7
CalWORKs Activity	627	26.8

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Trustline Required Child Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	515	52.9
Non Hispanic	459	47.1
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	275	21.4
Non Hispanic Black	292	22.7
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	18	1.4
Non Hispanic Native American	2	.2
Non Hispanic Other	63	4.9
Hispanic White	173	13.5
Hispanic Other	19	1.5
Hispanic Unknown	443	35.5
Gender		
Female	480	49.3
Male	494	50.7
Child Age		
Less than 1	0	0
1	82	8.4
2	121	12.4
3	113	11.6
4	95	9.8
5	94	9.7
6 thru 8	219	22.5
9 thru 12	189	19.4
13 or older	4	.4
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	1	.1
Employment	459	47.4
Education or Training	164	16.8
Seeking Employment	96	9.9
CalWORKs Activity	254	26.1

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Trustline Required Outside Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	648	53.2
Non Hispanic	571	46.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	189	15.5
Non Hispanic Black	319	26.2
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	6	.5
Non Hispanic Native American	8	.7
Non Hispanic Other	49	4.0
Hispanic White	159	13.0
Hispanic Other	25	2.1
Hispanic Unknown	464	38.1
Gender		
Female	595	48.8
Male	624	51.2
Child Age		
Less than 1	114	9.4
1	133	10.9
2	143	11.7
3	145	11.9
4	141	11.6
5	93	7.6
6 thru 8	255	20.9
9 thru 12	194	15.9
13 or older	1	.1
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	621	50.9
Education or Training	205	16.8
Seeking Employment	115	9.4
CalWORKs Activity	278	22.8

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Trustline Exempt Child Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	2414	63.9
Non Hispanic	1365	36.1
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	507	13.4
Non Hispanic Black	681	18.0
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	50	1.3
Non Hispanic Native American	10	.3
Non Hispanic Other	117	3.1
Hispanic White	586	15.5
Hispanic Other	72	1.9
Hispanic Unknown	1756	46.5
Gender		
Female	1811	47.9
Male	1968	52.1
Child Age		
Less than 1	284	7.5
1	387	10.2
2	618	16.4
3	492	13.0
4	411	10.9
5	328	8.7
6 thru 8	720	19.1
9 thru 12	535	14.2
13 or older	4	.1
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	2	.1
Incapacitated	3	.1
Employment	1808	47.8
Education or Training	742	19.6
Seeking Employment	350	9.3
CalWORKs Activity	874	23.1

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Trustline Exempt Outside Home

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	1230	55.8
Non Hispanic	976	44.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	333	15.1
Non Hispanic Black	527	23.9
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	20	.9
Non Hispanic Native American	14	.6
Non Hispanic Other	82	3.7
Hispanic White	280	12.7
Hispanic Other	45	2.0
Hispanic Unknown	905	41.0
Gender		
Female	1092	49.5
Male	1114	50.5
Child Age		
Less than 1	176	8.0
1	239	10.8
2	294	13.3
3	280	12.7
4	255	11.6
5	180	8.2
6 thru 8	432	19.6
9 thru 12	348	15.8
13 or older	2	.1
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	5	.1
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	1141	47.8
Education or Training	301	19.6
Seeking Employment	232	9.3
CalWORKs Activity	527	23.1

Child Level Variables: CARE TYPE – Trustline Exempt Center

	n	Percentage
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	39	35.5
Non Hispanic	71	64.5
Race/Ethnicity		
Non Hispanic White	42	38.2
Non Hispanic Black	23	20.9
Non Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2.7
Non Hispanic Native American	0	0
Non Hispanic Other	3	2.7
Hispanic White	12	10.9
Hispanic Other	1	.9
Hispanic Unknown	26	23.6
Gender		
Female	55	50.0
Male	55	50.0
Child Age		
Less than 1	12	10.9
1	5	4.5
2	5	4.5
3	7	6.4
4	9	8.2
5	15	13.6
6 thru 8	34	30.9
9 thru 12	23	20.9
13 or older	0	0
Reason for Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	47	42.7
Education or Training	21	19.1
Seeking Employment	7	6.4
CalWORKs Activity	35	31.8

FAMILY-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES OVERALL

Family Level Variables: ALL

	n	Percentage
Region		
San Bernardino	3992	52.1
Riverside	2835	37.0
Other/Rural	835	10.9
Family Size		
1	23	.3
2	3485	45.5
3	2113	27.6
4	1226	16.0
5	540	7.0
> 5	275	3.6
Income		
$0	97	1.3
$1 - $1,000	5233	68.3
$1,001 - $2,000	2046	26.7
$2,001 - $3,000	234	3.1
$3,001 - $4,000	40	.5
$4,001 - $5,000	9	.1
> $5,000	3	.0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	4188	54.7
2	2114	27.6
3	953	12.4
4	320	4.2
5	69	.9
6 or more	18	.2
Care Type		
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	743	9.7
Licensed Small Family Child Care Home	661	8.6
Licensed Center-Based Care	1590	20.8
Trustline Required Child Home	535	7.0
Trustline Required Outside Home	644	8.4
Trustline Exempt Child Home	2113	27.6
Trustline Exempt Outside Home	1193	15.6
Trustline Exempt Center	77	1.0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	5	.1
Incapacitated	7	.1
Employment	3375	44.0

Education or Training	1431	18.7
Seeking Employment	860	11.2
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	1983	25.9
Diversion	0	0

FAMILY-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY CARE TYPE

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Licensed Large Family Child Care Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	295	39.7
San Bernardino	374	50.3
Other/Rural	74	10.0
Family Size		
1	5	.7
2	174	23.4
3	274	36.9
4	164	22.1
5	92	12.4
> 5	34	4.6
Income		
$0	10	1.3
$1 - $1,000	505	68.0
$1,001 - $2,000	208	28.0
$2,001 - $3,000	15	2.0
$3,001 - $4,000	5	.7
$4,001 - $5,000	0	0
> $5,000	0	0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	233	31.4
2	279	37.6
3	167	22.5
4	46	6.2
5	14	1.9
6 or more	4	.5
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	1	.1
Incapacitated	2	.3
Employment	341	45.9
Education or Training	133	17.9

Seeking Employment	97	13.1
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	169	22.7
Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Licensed Small Family Child Care Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	211	31.9
San Bernardino	373	56.4
Other/Rural	77	11.6
Family Size		
1	2	.3
2	257	38.9
3	222	33.6
4	114	17.2
5	47	7.1
> 5	19	2.9
Income		
$0	7	1.1
$1 - $1,000	465	70.3
$1,001 - $2,000	171	25.9
$2,001 - $3,000	17	2.6
$3,001 - $4,000	0	0
$4,001 - $5,000	1	.2
> $5,000	0	0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	299	45.2
2	227	34.3
3	100	15.1
4	32	4.8
5	3	.5
6 or more	0	0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	1	.2
Employment	269	40.7
Education or Training	116	17.5
Seeking Employment	85	12.9
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	190	28.7
Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Licensed Center-Based Care

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	497	31.3
San Bernardino	879	55.3
Other/Rural	214	13.5
Family Size		
1	4	.3
2	518	32.6
3	437	27.5
4	354	22.3
5	163	10.3
> 5	114	7.2
Income		
$0	37	2.3
$1 - $1,000	985	61.9
$1,001 - $2,000	483	30.4
$2,001 - $3,000	68	4.3
$3,001 - $4,000	12	.8
$4,001 - $5,000	2	.1
> $5,000	3	.2
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	713	44.8
2	443	27.9
3	291	18.3
4	106	6.7
5	29	1.8
6 or more	8	.5
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	1	.1
Incapacitated	1	.1
Employment	644	40.5
Education or Training	284	17.9
Seeking Employment	210	13.2
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	450	28.3
Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Trustline Required Child Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	197	36.8
San Bernardino	272	50.8
Other/Rural	66	12.3
Family Size		
1	0	0
2	277	51.8
3	148	27.7
4	77	14.4
5	24	4.5
> 5	9	1.7
Income		
$0	1	.2
$1 - $1,000	378	70.7
$1,001 - $2,000	146	27.3
$2,001 - $3,000	9	1.7
$3,001 - $4,000	1	.2
$4,001 - $5,000	0	0
> $5,000	0	0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	300	56.1
2	163	30.5
3	60	11.2
4	9	1.7
5	2	.4
6 or more	1	.2
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	1	.2
Employment	227	42.4
Education or Training	94	17.6
Seeking Employment	57	10.7
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	156	29.2
Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Trustline Required Outside Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	260	40.4
San Bernardino	322	50.0
Other/Rural	62	9.6
Family Size		
1	3	.5
2	414	64.3
3	137	21.3
4	64	9.9
5	20	3.1
> 5	6	.9
Income		
$0	10	1.6
$1 - $1,000	491	76.2
$1,001 - $2,000	141	21.9
$2,001 - $3,000	2	.3
$3,001 - $4,000	0	0
$4,001 - $5,000	0	0
> $5,000	0	0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	452	70.2
2	144	22.4
3	36	5.6
4	11	1.7
5	0	0
6 or more	1	.2
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	301	46.7
Education or Training	121	18.8
Seeking Employment	62	9.6
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	160	24.8
Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Trustline Exempt Child Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	805	38.1
San Bernardino	1107	52.4
Other/Rural	201	9.5
Family Size		
1	9	.4
2	1104	52.2
3	532	25.2
4	277	13.1
5	124	5.9
> 5	67	3.2
Income		
$0	23	1.1
$1 - $1,000	1484	70.2
$1,001 - $2,000	530	25.1
$2,001 - $3,000	66	3.1
$3,001 - $4,000	6	.3
$4,001 - $5,000	4	.2
> $5,000	0	0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	1339	63.4
2	509	24.1
3	173	8.2
4	71	3.4
5	17	.8
6 or more	4	.2
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	1	.0
Incapacitated	2	.1
Employment	936	44.3
Education or Training	457	21.6
Seeking Employment	206	9.7
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	511	24.2
Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Trustline Exempt Outside Home

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	484	40.6
San Bernardino	590	49.5
Other/Rural	119	10.0
Family Size		
1	0	0
2	655	54.9
3	305	25.6
4	146	12.2
5	64	5.4
> 5	23	1.9
Income		
$0	3	.3
$1 - $1,000	808	67.7
$1,001 - $2,000	312	26.2
$2,001 - $3,000	52	4.4
$3,001 - $4,000	16	1.3
$4,001 - $5,000	2	.2
> $5,000	0	0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	754	63.2
2	285	23.9
3	110	9.2
4	40	3.4
5	4	.3
6 or more	0	0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	1	.1
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	566	47.4
Education or Training	194	16.3
Seeking Employment	130	10.9
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	302	25.3
Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: CARETYPE – Exempt Center

	n	Percentage
Region		
Riverside	34	44.2
San Bernardino	31	40.3
Other/Rural	12	15.6
Family Size		
1	0	0
2	37	48.1
3	26	33.8
4	11	14.3
5	2	2.6
> 5	1	1.3
Income		
$0	1	1.3
$1 - $1,000	51	66.2
$1,001 - $2,000	24	31.2
$2,001 - $3,000	1	1.3
$3,001 - $4,000	0	0
$4,001 - $5,000	0	0
> $5,000	0	0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	41	53.2
2	29	37.7
3	6	7.8
4	1	1.3
5	0	0
6 or more	0	0
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	34	44.2
Education or Training	13	16.9
Seeking Employment	4	5.2
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	26	33.8
Diversion	0	0

FAMILY-LEVEL DESCRIPTIVES BY REGION

Family Level Variables: REGION – San Bernardino

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	17	.4
2	1923	48.2
3	1061	26.6
4	606	15.2
5	254	6.4
> 5	131	3.3
Income		
$0	66	1.7
$1 - $1,000	2792	69.9
$1,001 - $2,000	1000	25.1
$2,001 - $3,000	108	2.7
$3,001 - $4,000	22	.6
$4,001 - $5,000	3	.1
> $5,000	1	.0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	2314	58.0
2	1021	25.6
3	461	11.5
4	156	3.9
5	30	.8
6 or more	10	.3
Care Type		
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	374	9.4
Licensed Small Family Child Care Home	373	9.3
Licensed Center-Based Care	879	22.0
Trustline Required Child Home	272	6.8
Trustline Required Outside Home	322	8.1
Trustline Exempt Child Home	1107	27.7
Trustline Exempt Outside Home	590	14.8
Trustline Exempt Center	31	.8
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	7	.2
Employment	540	13.5
Education or Training	1431	35.8
Seeking Employment	860	21.5
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	1153	28.9

Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: REGION - Riverside

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	4	.1
2	1171	41.3
3	793	28.0
4	507	17.9
5	238	8.4
> 5	122	4.3
Income		
$0	20	.7
$1 - $1,000	1829	64.5
$1,001 - $2,000	858	30.3
$2,001 - $3,000	106	3.7
$3,001 - $4,000	15	.5
$4,001 - $5,000	6	.2
> $5,000	1	.0
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	1406	49.6
2	851	30.0
3	395	13.9
4	141	5.0
5	34	1.2
6 or more	8	.3
Care Type		
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	295	10.4
Licensed Small Family Child Care Home	211	7.4
Licensed Center-Based Care	497	17.5
Trustline Required Child Home	197	6.9
Trustline Required Outside Home	260	9.2
Trustline Exempt Child Home	805	28.4
Trustline Exempt Outside Home	484	17.1
Trustline Exempt Center	34	1.2
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	0	0
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	2835	100
Education or Training	0	0
Seeking Employment	0	0
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	0	0

Diversion	0	0

Family Level Variables: REGION – Other/Rural

	n	Percentage
Family Size		
1	2	.2
2	391	46.8
3	259	31.0
4	113	13.5
5	48	5.7
> 5	22	2.6
Income		
$0	11	1.3
$1 - $1,000	612	73.3
$1,001 - $2,000	188	22.5
$2,001 - $3,000	20	2.4
$3,001 - $4,000	3	.4
$4,001 - $5,000	1	.1
> $5,000	11	1.3
Number of Children Receiving Subsidized Care		
1	468	56.0
2	242	29.0
3	97	11.6
4	23	2.8
5	5	.6
6 or more	0	0
Care Type		
Licensed Large Family Child Care Home	74	8.9
Licensed Small Family Child Care Home	77	9.2
Licensed Center-Based Care	214	25.6
Trustline Required Child Home	66	7.9
Trustline Required Outside Home	62	7.4
Trustline Exempt Child Home	201	24.1
Trustline Exempt Outside Home	119	14.3
Trustline Exempt Center	12	1.4
Reason For Care		
Child Protective Services	5	.6
Incapacitated	0	0
Employment	0	0
Education or Training	0	0
Seeking Employment	0	0
Seeking Permanent Housing	0	0
CalWORKs Activity	830	99.4

Diversion	0	0