

# ASPE ISSUE BRIEF

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

## ESTIMATES OF CHILD CARE ELIGIBILITY AND RECEIPT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2009

### I. Overview

This ASPE Issue Brief details estimates of federal child care assistance eligibility and receipt for 2009. In fiscal year 2009, federal and state spending totaled roughly \$11 billion to support child care services to improve the affordability, and availability of child care for low-income working families through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and related government funding streams.<sup>1</sup> Typically, CCDF funds are used to subsidize child care services through vouchers, although some States also provide services through grants or contracts. In 2009, States also spent over \$1 billion on activities to improve the quality of child care.

Approximately 18 percent of federally-eligible children received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month in fiscal year 2009 (see Table 1). We define federally-eligible children to include all children who are potentially eligible to receive subsidized care based on the federal eligibility parameters of CCDF. Federal statute permits states to provide child care subsidies to qualifying families with incomes below 85 percent of state median income. Within federal eligibility parameters, states have flexibility in setting more restrictive rules for income eligibility. This Issue Brief also explores estimates of child care assistance eligibility and receipt based on state-defined eligibility rules, as well as the age and poverty status of eligible children and those who receive assistance.

<sup>1</sup> The estimated \$11 billion spent through CCDF and related government funding streams in fiscal year 2009 includes estimated expenditures on direct child care services of \$7.2 billion in federal CCDF funds (including the Child Care and Development Block Grant and supplemental funds appropriated through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the Child Care Entitlement to States, state matching and maintenance of effort (MOE) funds for CCDF, and transfers from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Block Grant (TANF) to CCDF). Additional expenditures include \$1.8 billion in TANF funding spent directly on child care services, \$1.6 billion in "excess TANF MOE" (state child care expenditures claimed as TANF MOE to the extent such amounts are above the amounts already claimed as CCDF MOE), and \$0.4 billion in Social Services Block Grant expenditures related to child care.

### ABOUT THIS ISSUE BRIEF

*This ASPE Issue Brief on federal child care assistance eligibility and receipt shows that approximately 18 percent of federally-eligible children received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month in fiscal year 2009.*

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Secretary for Planning and  
Evaluation

Office of Human Services  
Policy

US Department of Health  
and Human Services

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**Table 1: Number of Children Potentially Eligible and Percent of Eligible Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies, Average Monthly, 2009**

	Children Potentially Eligible for CCDF Under Federal Parameters	Children Receiving Subsidies	Percent of Potentially Eligible Children Receiving Subsidies
All Children	13,760,000	2,505,000	18%

## II. Child Care Estimates Based on Federal Eligibility Parameters

Eighteen percent of federally-eligible children received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in fiscal year 2009. This number is based on estimates of the number of children eligible for child care under federal eligibility parameters and the number of children receiving subsidized care.

An estimated 13.76 million children were potentially eligible for child care assistance under the federal eligibility parameters of CCDF in an average month in 2009 (see Table 1).<sup>2</sup> Federal eligibility parameters include:

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

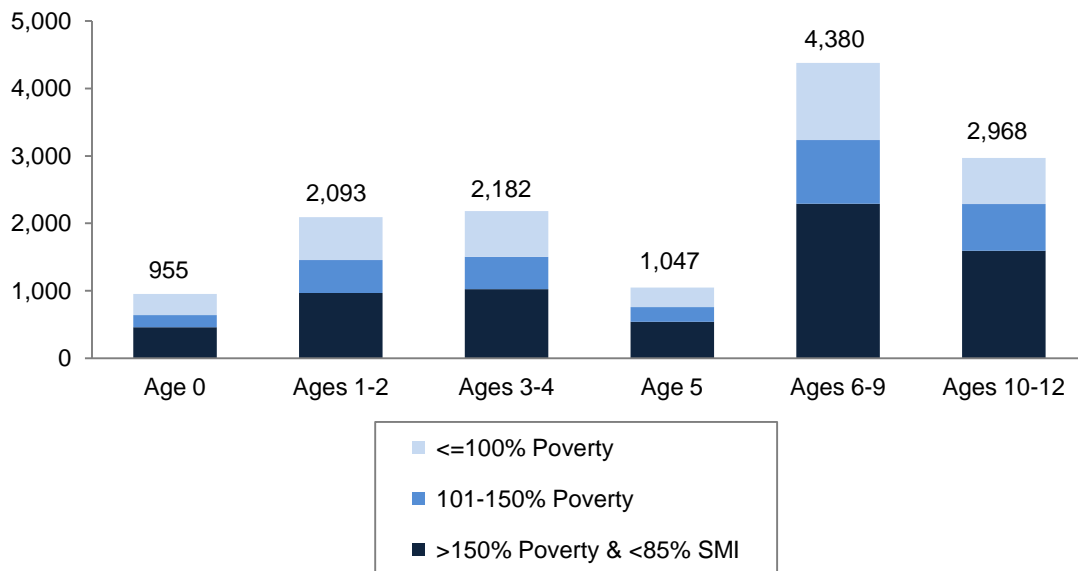
Figure 1 shows a breakdown of federally-eligible children by age and poverty status.

<sup>2</sup> The 2009 estimates of eligibility were produced using the Transfer Income Model (TRIM), a micro-simulation model maintained by the Urban Institute under contract with ASPE. TRIM converts annual data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) into monthly data, compares these monthly data on family income and work status to CCDF rules, and generates monthly estimates of children and families eligible for CCDF child care subsidies. Monthly estimates are averaged to produce an average monthly estimate for the year. The 2009 estimate of eligibility relies upon data from the CPS for calendar year 2009, federally-permitted eligibility rules under CCDF, and state-defined eligibility rules reported in ACF’s CCDF Policies Database as of October 1, 2009.

<sup>3</sup> States are given broad flexibility in deciding what is countable family income for purposes of determining a child’s eligibility. For example, states could disregard TANF payments in income eligibility determinations. As a result, some states may serve children in families with unadjusted incomes greater than 85 percent of the state median income, as defined in this Issue Brief. In FY 2009, the mean value of the federal maximums (i.e., 85% SMI) for three person families was about \$4,130 per month (about \$50,000 annually). However, the average initial eligibility limit before applying disregards for the states was about \$2,830 monthly (\$34,000 annually) as of October 2009. State SMI is based on estimates published for fiscal year 2009 in the Federal Register: March 5, 2008 (Volume 73, Number 44).

<sup>4</sup> For this eligibility estimate “working” includes all work of one hour or more in a month. The majority (83 percent) of federally-eligible children come from families where the parent or parents were employed an average of at least 20 hours per week. An estimated 8 percent of federally-eligible children did not live with a parent who was employed an average of at least 20 hours per week. An estimated 9 percent of federally-eligible children lived with a parent that was not working but was in school.

**Figure 1: Number of Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters, by Age and Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2009 (1,000s)**



An estimated 2.51 million children received child care services through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month in fiscal year 2009 (see Table 1).<sup>5</sup> While the majority of these children, 1.63 million, received assistance through CCDF, this estimate of receipt also includes roughly 878,000 children with subsidies funded directly through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program or the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), and state expenditures claimed as TANF maintenance of effort (MOE) funds.<sup>6</sup>

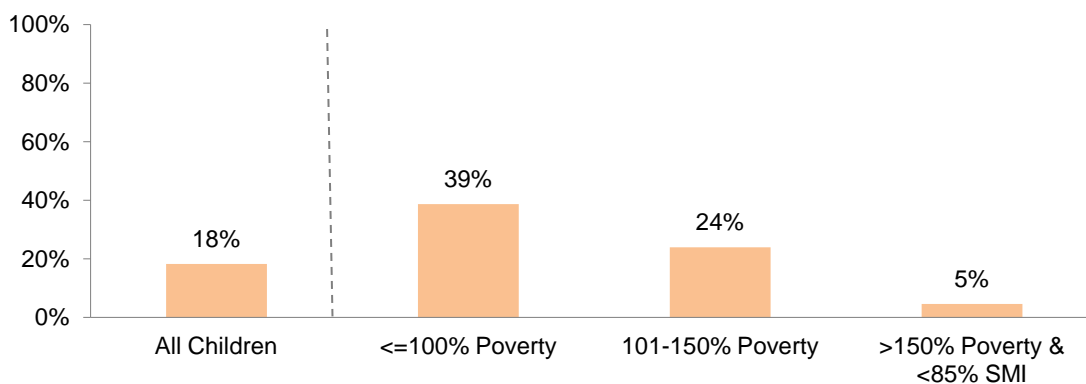
Some children were more likely to receive services than others. Eligible children from the lowest-income families were the most likely to receive child care assistance. Roughly 39 percent of federally-eligible children from families with incomes below 100 percent of poverty and 24 percent of those from families with incomes between 101 percent and 150 percent of poverty were served (see Figure 2).<sup>7</sup> By comparison, 5 percent of federally-eligible children from families with incomes greater than 150 percent of poverty were served. In the case of families with one adult and two children, eligible children from families with incomes greater than 150 percent of poverty would include those from families with an income greater than roughly \$25,900 (about \$2,200 when measured monthly) but less than 85 percent of their state’s SMI.

<sup>5</sup> This estimate of receipt excludes about 10,400 children served in U.S. territories as well as children receiving services from only Head Start, state pre-kindergarten programs, or other early childhood programs without funding from CCDF or related government funding streams.

<sup>6</sup> CCDF-funded children include children funded through federal CCDF funds, state CCDF funds, and transfers of TANF funds to the CCDF program. While some states include children other than CCDF-funded children in their child care data reports (generally because they combine funds from several funding streams into one child care program), these states also report the percentage of pooled funding coming from CCDF, and this percentage is used to estimate the CCDF-funded children. The estimate assumes that children funded by TANF, TANF MOE, and SSBG have the same subsidy costs per child as CCDF-funded children, about \$355 per month based on state-reported ACF-801 administrative data, and the same age and poverty distribution as CCDF-funded children.

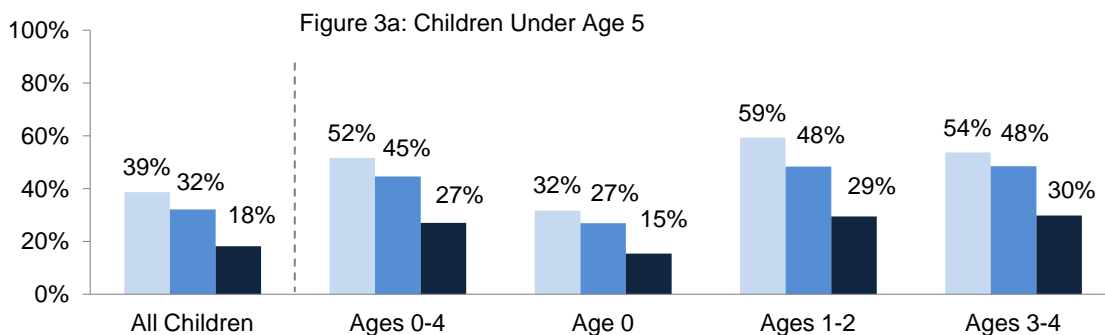
<sup>7</sup> Poverty figures are based on 2009 poverty thresholds published by the U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. The Census Bureau threshold is divided by twelve to create a monthly, rather than yearly, threshold. For purposes of determining recipients’ poverty status for this estimate, recipient income is measured after any applicable state-determined income disregards are applied. This estimation process likely overestimates to a small degree the number and percent of children from families below 100 percent of poverty who are served.

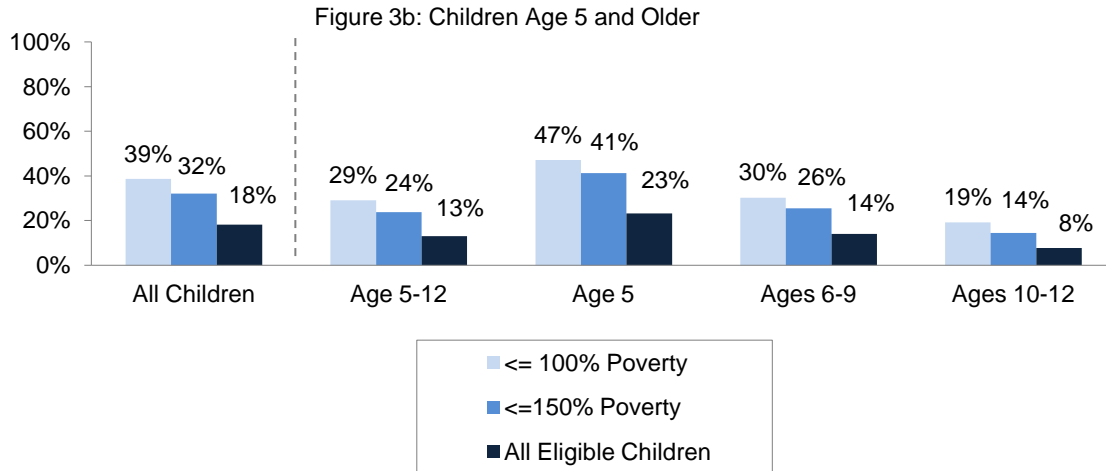
**Figure 2: Percentage of Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters that Receive Child Care Subsidies, by Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2009**



Figures 3a and 3b show that federally-eligible children between ages 0 and 4 were much more likely to receive subsidized care than eligible children older than age 5. In 2009, 27 percent of federally-eligible children ages 0 to 4 were served (including 15 percent of infants, 29 percent of children ages 1-2, and 30 percent of children ages 3-4). By comparison, 14 percent of federally-eligible children ages 6-9 and 8 percent of federally-eligible children ages 10-12 received subsidized care. Figures 3a and 3b also show differences in the proportion of federally-eligible children served by family income and age.

**Figure 3: Percentage of Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters that Receive Child Care Subsidies, by Age and Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2009**





### III. Child Care Estimates Based on State Eligibility Rules

Within the federal eligibility parameters of CCDF, states have flexibility in setting income eligibility guidelines, parental co-payment fees, reimbursement rates to child care providers, target populations receiving priority for services, the number of work or education/training hours required, and the length of certification periods.<sup>8</sup> Based on state-defined eligibility rules for fiscal year 2009, the average initial income eligibility limits for three person families across the 50 states and the District of Columbia was \$2,800.<sup>9</sup> Some states allow counties and other localities to set income eligibility limits lower than the limit set by the state. Some states also allow higher income eligibility limits for families already receiving child care subsidies.

An estimated 13.76 million children were federally-eligible for child care assistance in an average month in 2009. Under state-defined eligibility rules, an estimated 8.86 million children were eligible for child care assistance in an average month in 2009 (see Figure 4).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Based on data from ACF's CCDF Policies Database as of October 1, 2009, recipient eligibility was redetermined every twelve months in 22 states and every six months in 29 states.

<sup>9</sup> The range of income eligibility limits is based on data as of October 1, 2009. In some states eligibility limits differ for certain groups, such as TANF and SSI recipients. Expressed in terms of state median income, state limits for initial income eligibility in CCDF plans for fiscal year 2009 ranged from 38 percent to 86 percent of SMI. This estimate of state median income for fiscal year 2009 is based on the U.S. Census Bureau calculations published in the Federal Register: March 5, 2008 (Volume 73, Number 44). While the law restricts eligibility to children from families below 85 percent of SMI, states are able to determine the method used to calculate state median income which may differ from the method used in this Issue Brief.

<sup>10</sup> Some of ASPE's previous eligibility estimates excluded children age 4 and older that lived with at least one parent working between 1 and 19 hours per week. The estimates shown in this Issue Brief include this population when it is otherwise eligible. Had the previous methodology been used, the estimated number of children eligible under state-defined rules would have been about 3 percent lower (8,593,800 instead of 8,862,200) and the percentage of children served who were eligible under CCDF state rules would have been about 1 percentage point higher (29 percent instead of 28 percent). This change in methodology was made to provide greater internal consistency with the numerator of the calculation, which includes all children receiving subsidies, including school-aged children living with parents working less than 20 hours per week. This change does not impact the estimated number of children potentially eligible under federal parameters.

**Figure 4: Number of Children Eligible and Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies (1,000s), Average Monthly, 2009**

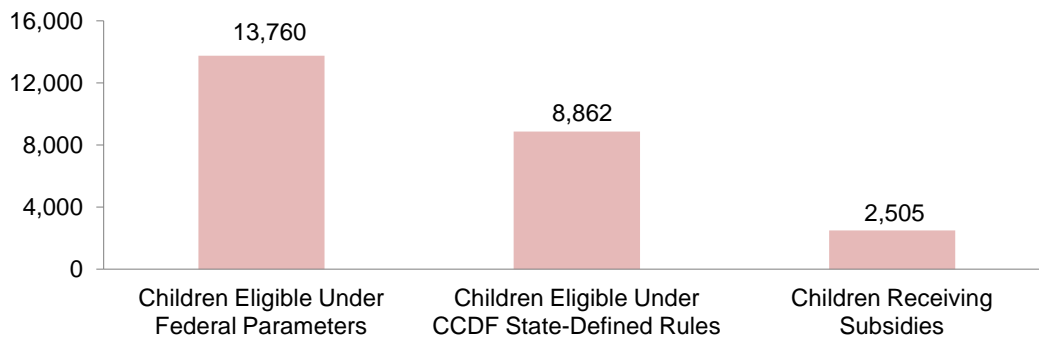
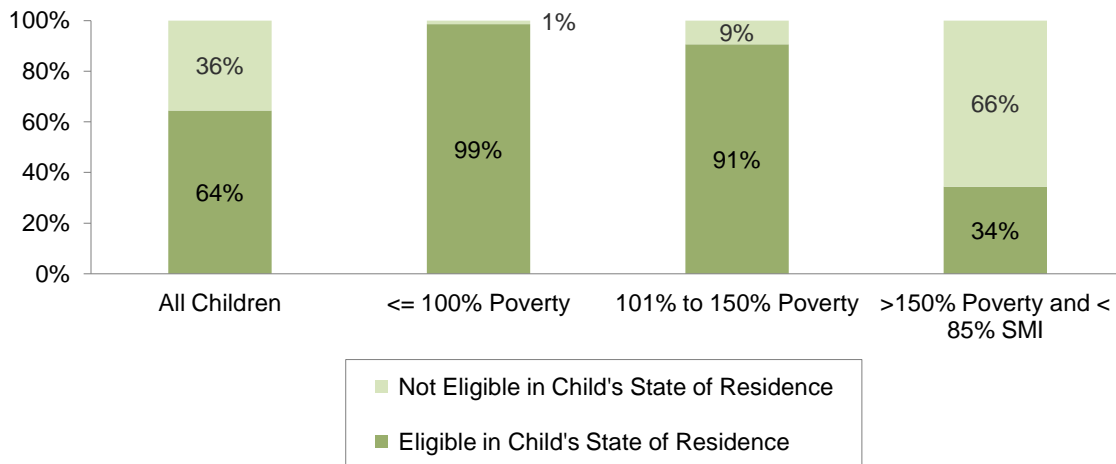


Figure 5 shows the extent to which children eligible for child care subsidies based on federal parameters were eligible under the rules defined by their state of residence. Almost 2 out of 3 (64 percent) of federally-eligible children were eligible for subsidies under state-defined rules. Almost all federally-eligible children from families with incomes less than 100 percent of poverty were eligible under state-defined eligibility rules. By comparison, about a third (34 percent) of federally-eligible children from families with incomes greater than 150 percent of poverty were eligible for services in their state. This Figure<sup>11</sup> shows only the percentage of children eligible for subsidies based on federal parameters that also were eligible under state rules and does not indicate rates of participation.

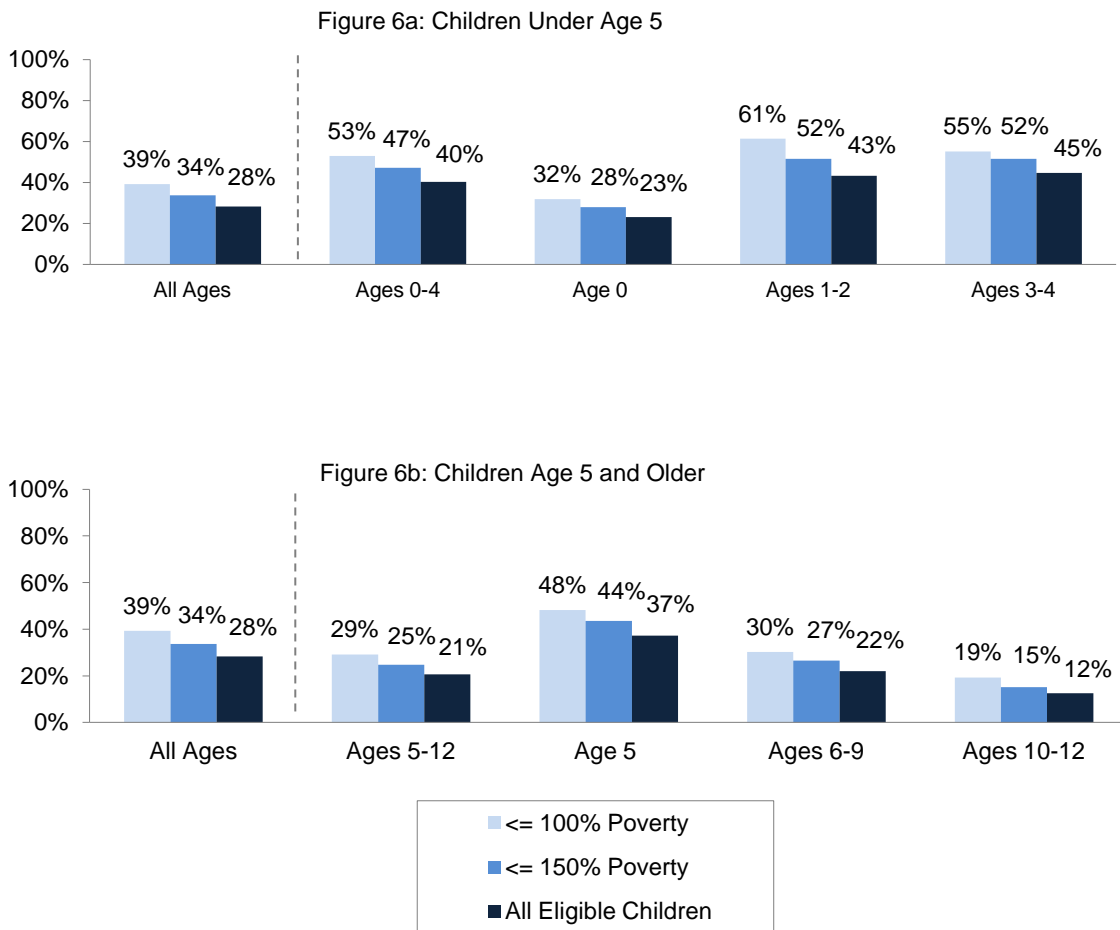
**Figure 5: Percentage of Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters that are also Eligible Under CCDF State-Defined Rules, by Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2009**



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

Approximately 28 percent of all children eligible under state-defined rules received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in fiscal year 2009 (see Figures 6a and 6b). As was the case when considering federally-eligible children, children eligible for assistance under state-defined rules who were between the ages of 1 and 4 (43 percent of children ages 1-2 and 45 percent of children ages 3-4) or from families with incomes below poverty (39 percent of all eligible children from families with incomes below 100 percent of poverty) were the most likely to be served.

**Figure 6: Percentage of Children Eligible Under CCDF State-Defined Rules that Receive Child Care Subsidies, by Age and Poverty Status, Average Monthly, 2009**



#### IV. Conclusion

Based on federal parameters that determine permissible eligibility, an estimated 13.76 million children were potentially eligible to receive child care subsidies in 2009. Roughly 2.51 million children, or 18 percent of federally-eligible children, received subsidized care through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month of fiscal year 2009, with rates of coverage varying by age and poverty status.

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

### **Improvements over Previous Estimates**

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

### **Unmarried Cohabiting Parents**

Several recent methodological improvements are particularly noteworthy.<sup>13</sup> One improvement was implemented in 2006. As a result of improvements made to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the estimates since 2006 are able to include all unmarried parents living with their children when determining the eligible population. In previous estimates before 2006, only one of the unmarried parents could be considered in the eligibility determination process because of data limitations. Had the improvements made to the CPS been unavailable for the 2006 estimate, the number of children estimated to be federally-eligible for subsidies would have been 516,000 children<sup>14</sup> higher (an increase of about 4 percent), and the percent served would have been 0.6 percentage points lower (16.6 percent instead of 17.2 percent).

### **Endings of Employment Spells**

Another methodological improvement addressed the modeling problem that some children incorrectly appear to be eligible because their families' incomes drop below the eligibility thresholds solely due to the fact that their parents are ending a period of employment. A new method was added in 2007 which excludes those children with parents that had earnings above the eligibility thresholds before and/or after the temporary period without employment. In these cases, the children are not considered eligible during the month of employment exit. This change reduced the number of children eligible.

### **Noncitizen Children**

Another set of methodological improvements were made starting with the 2009 estimates. One of these changes excluded children that were unlikely to be eligible based on citizenship status. In 2009 this affected about 484,000 children. Of these 484,000, about 154,000 would have otherwise been eligible for child care subsidies under federal parameters. While some noncitizen children are eligible to receive subsidies, undocumented children and children living with parents with temporary visas are generally not eligible to receive subsidies. Had these children been included in the FY 2009 estimates the percentage of federally-eligible children served would have been 17.6 percent instead of 18.2 percent with their exclusion. As defined by federal law, citizen children with noncitizen parents are eligible for federal child care subsidies as long as they meet other eligibility criteria.

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<sup>12</sup> For additional information on previous changes in the estimation of eligibility and receipt through 2006 see *Child Care Eligibility and Enrollment Estimates for Fiscal Year 2005* (<http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/08/cc-eligibility/ib.pdf>), and *Estimates of Child Care Eligibility and Receipt for Fiscal Year 2006*. <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/10/cc-eligibility/ib.shtml>.

<sup>13</sup> Other methodological changes not described in the above text include: changes to the estimation of monthly earnings based on the number of days in each month and the reported hours worked per week; imputations to underreporting of child support payments for children also receiving TANF cash benefits; and the treatment of children receiving Supplemental Security Income.

<sup>14</sup> The 516,000 estimate was calculated using the TRIM methodologies in place when the 2006 estimates were released. The modeling improvements implemented after 2006 were not used to calculate this number.



## **Family Income**

Another methodological improvement was made starting with the 2009 eligibility estimates that affected the number of children eligible under federal parameters. This change included the treatment of income of assistance-unit members other than the spouse, head, and eligible children. Before 2009 older siblings of the children were included in the family count but their incomes were not included. Starting in 2009, the estimates include the older children in the family count and their incomes are added to their parents when determining family income. For purposes of these estimates the definition of the assistance unit is based on the subfamily, as defined by the Census Bureau, and family members outside of the subfamily unit are not included in the benefit determination formulas.

## **Eligibility Under State Parameters**

It should also be noted that about 237,000 children are defined as eligible in this Issue Brief under state parameters that are not considered eligible under the federal parameters used in this brief. This discrepancy occurs because states vary in their treatment of which family members are included when considering family size and family total incomes. For example, the earnings of an older sister residing in the household are included in calculations for determining eligibility under federal subsidies, but they are not included in the benefit eligibility formulas for particular states that have different eligibility parameters.

## **Details of State Rules**

Another set of methodological improvements include the transition from using the eligibility rules submitted to HHS as part of each state's biannual state plans to the CCDF Policies Database. The new CCDF Policies Database includes more detailed information on how states calculate eligibility. For example, the Policies Database provides more detailed information on how states treat extended family members when determining family size, family incomes, and minimum work requirements. They also provide more detailed information on how states treat specific forms of income such as child support, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

## **Net Effects**

Based on alternative simulations using FY 2008 data, the effect of excluding ineligible noncitizens and the addition of more detailed eligibility reported in the CCDF Policies Database increased the number of eligible children by 120,000 and 727,000 children under state and federal parameters respectively. The decrease in the percentage of children served was less than 1 percent under state eligible parameters and about 1 percent under federal parameters.

## **Trends in Eligibility and Receipt Using Alternative Definitions**

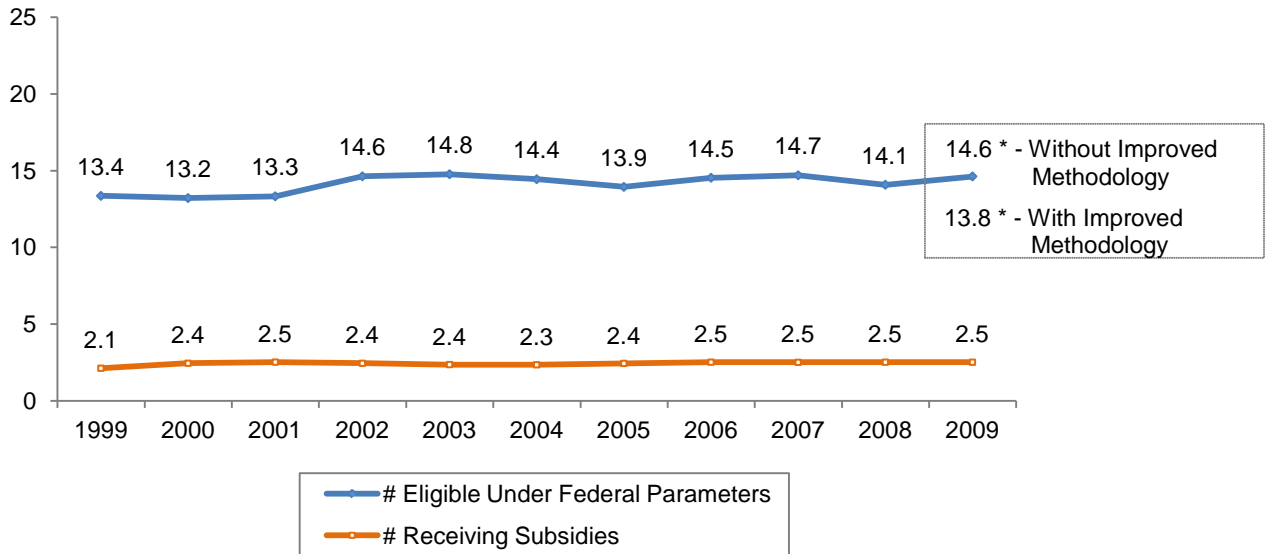
Appendix Figure 1 displays the number of children who are federally-eligible for subsidies and the number of children receiving subsidies during the period 1999-2009.<sup>15</sup> The number of children eligible under federal parameters in Appendix Figure 1 is calculated without excluding children that are unlikely to be eligible based on their citizenship status, and without including unmarried partners in the eligibility determination process. These exclusions were made to provide a series of consistent, although less precise, estimates to analyze changes in estimated eligibility over time. The trends shown in the graph should be interpreted with caution due to changes in estimation methods, measurement error, and demographic shifts affecting eligibility over time. Some of the methodological improvements described in this section have been applied retrospectively and the estimates may not match exactly the estimates shown in ASPE's previous Issue Briefs.

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<sup>15</sup> Where possible, improvements in the methodology and model for child care estimation have been applied to estimates of child care eligibility and receipt in previous years. For this reason, prior year estimates shown in Appendix Figure 1 will not match estimates published in previous Issue Briefs.

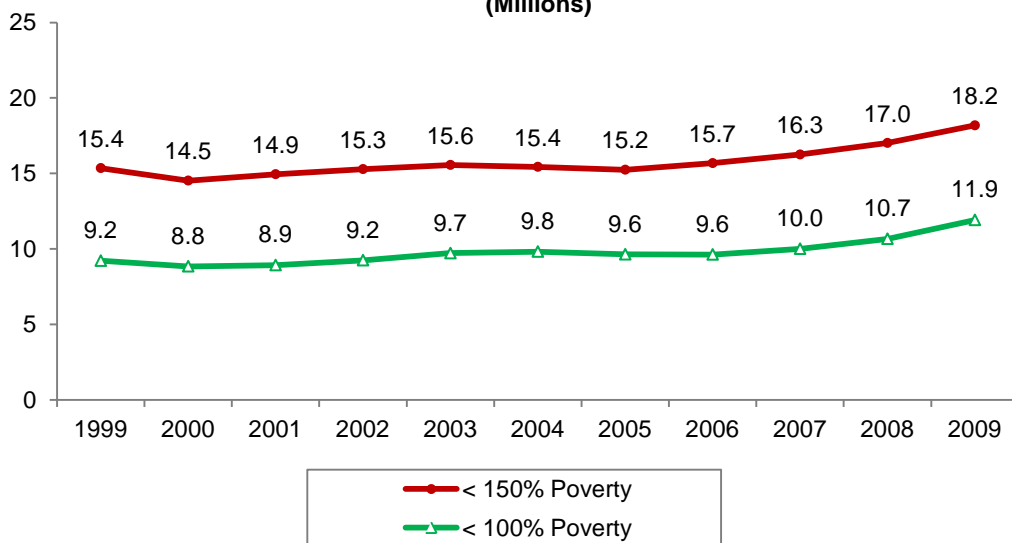
For reference, Appendix Figure 2 shows the total number of children, regardless of child care eligibility, estimated to have been living in households with incomes below 100 percent and 150 percent of poverty thresholds from 1999 to 2009.

**Appendix Figure 1: Number of Children Federally-Eligible and Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies Considering Changes Added to the TRIM Model, Average Monthly, 1999-2009 (Millions)**



\*Appendix Figure 1 was estimated without using an alternative methodology that excludes improvements made to the TRIM model for the 2006-2009 estimates. With the improvements, the estimate of the number of federally-eligible children in 2009 is 13.8 million (see Table 1 on page 1).

**Appendix Figure 2: Number of Children Under Age 13 living in Families with Annual Incomes Below 100% and 150% Poverty Thresholds, 1999-2009 (Millions)**



Source: ASPE tabulations from the Current Population Survey, ASEC

## Appendix II. Child Care Eligibility and Receipt - Tables

**Appendix Table 1: Number of Children Potentially Eligible for Child Care Subsidies under Federal Parameters, Average Monthly, Calendar Year 2009**

Age of Child	Parent is Student	Parent Employed 1-19 Hours	Parent Employed 20+ Hours	Family Income ≤100% Poverty	Family Income 101-150% Poverty	Family Income >150% Poverty	All Eligible Children
0	133,850	66,210	755,280	314,240	182,210	458,880	955,330
1	112,270	108,930	797,890	298,850	244,710	475,530	1,019,090
2	113,610	106,420	854,260	339,630	244,750	489,920	1,074,290
3	123,640	70,380	923,300	335,300	243,050	538,970	1,117,320
4	117,210	78,510	868,470	341,960	236,220	486,010	1,064,190
5	88,370	90,720	868,000	288,400	216,180	542,520	1,047,090
6-9	297,300	322,770	3,759,530	1,142,740	944,660	2,292,200	4,379,600
10-12	181,000	229,550	2,557,190	679,300	694,630	1,593,820	2,967,740
13+	**	**	103,680	**	**	67,100	135,120
All	1,181,810	1,090,370	11,487,600	3,765,180	3,049,670	6,944,930	13,759,780

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

Totals may not sum due to rounding

See Notes on Appendix II Tables on page 15

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

**Appendix Table 2: Number of Children Eligible for Child Care Subsidies under CCDF State-Defined Rules, Average Monthly, Calendar Year 2009**

Age of Child	Parent is Student	Parent Employed 1-19 Hours	Parent Employed 20+ Hours	Family Income ≤100% Poverty	Family Income 101-150% Poverty	Family Income >150% Poverty	All Eligible Children
0	117,040	**	480,950	312,000	165,320	154,190	631,510
1	98,540	**	549,880	287,760	220,710	178,360	686,830
2	100,310	**	586,740	328,740	219,930	184,460	733,130
3	112,010	**	603,150	326,950	214,560	192,480	733,990
4	104,170	**	591,360	330,820	214,380	175,560	720,760
5	71,000	**	547,050	281,300	196,710	174,300	652,320
6-9	254,330	112,000	2,428,580	1,140,600	867,260	787,050	2,794,910
10-12	140,680	86,170	1,590,910	675,500	634,830	507,430	1,817,760
13+	**	**	66,820	**	**	**	91,010
All	1,011,500	405,280	7,445,440	3,710,220	2,764,640	2,387,370	8,862,220

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

Totals may not sum due to rounding

See Notes on Appendix II Tables on page 15

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

**Appendix Table 3: Estimated Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies through CCDF, SSBG, and TANF-Direct, Average Monthly, Fiscal Year 2009**

Age of Child	Estimated Number of Children Served by CCDF, SSBG, and TANF- Direct			
	<= 100% Poverty	101 – 150% Poverty	> 150% Poverty	Total
0	99,520	34,080	12,930	146,540
1	179,180	74,480	29,980	283,650
2	199,090	93,140	40,010	332,240
3	189,740	101,090	46,140	336,960
4	173,480	95,570	44,770	313,820
5	135,820	72,280	34,470	242,580
6-9	345,800	187,310	82,800	615,910
10-12	130,520	68,190	28,360	227,070
13+	3,810	1,930	670	6,420
All	1,456,970	728,070	320,140	2,505,180

Totals may not sum due to rounding

See Notes on Appendix II Tables on page 15

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

**Appendix Table 4: Number of Children Potentially Eligible for Child Care Subsidies by State, Two Year Average Monthly Estimates, Calendar Year 2008-2009**

State	Children Potentially Eligible Under Federal Parameters (Family Incomes < 85% SMI)			Children Eligible Under State-Defined Rules		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)	
Alabama	210,490	172,260	248,720	118,500	89,800	147,190
Alaska	28,320	22,510	34,130	23,640	18,340	28,950
Arizona	247,290	202,470	292,110	168,280	131,290	205,260
Arkansas	124,580	100,910	148,260	74,500	56,180	92,810
California	1,609,490	1,494,390	1,724,580	1,410,420	1,302,620	1,518,210
Colorado	209,360	168,640	250,080	162,720	126,790	198,650
Connecticut	155,050	124,990	185,100	102,200	77,800	126,600
Delaware	45,050	36,950	53,140	29,540	22,980	36,100
DC	20,250	15,340	25,150	22,570	17,380	27,750
Florida	761,420	686,370	836,470	390,360	336,630	444,080
Georgia	519,150	458,280	580,030	262,300	219,010	305,590
Hawaii	72,390	60,600	84,180	59,680	48,970	70,380
Idaho	63,910	51,570	76,250	30,310	21,810	38,810
Illinois	576,060	510,470	641,640	407,620	352,450	462,790
Indiana	337,770	288,660	386,870	151,150	118,290	184,010
Iowa	149,350	121,760	176,940	59,530	42,110	76,950
Kansas	156,260	128,790	183,740	110,180	87,110	133,250
Kentucky	160,160	126,790	193,520	95,820	70,020	121,630
Louisiana	243,790	202,640	284,940	205,420	167,650	243,190
Maine	39,560	29,450	49,660	43,400	32,810	53,980
Maryland	273,280	228,080	318,480	117,220	87,640	146,800
Massachusetts	247,020	205,400	288,640	133,590	102,990	164,190
Michigan	434,970	379,010	490,920	187,010	150,320	223,700
Minnesota	276,030	231,830	320,230	111,660	83,530	139,780
Mississippi	158,850	131,530	186,170	137,410	112,000	162,820
Missouri	274,260	229,380	319,130	111,510	82,920	140,090
Montana	36,800	29,160	44,440	19,480	13,940	25,020
Nebraska	102,590	84,920	120,270	35,900	25,470	46,330
Nevada	101,550	80,440	122,660	101,930	80,740	123,130
New Hampshire	47,940	37,560	58,330	34,550	25,730	43,360
New Jersey	393,980	339,960	448,000	178,600	142,220	214,980
New Mexico	91,490	72,750	110,230	101,650	81,900	121,400
New York	792,050	713,820	870,280	523,060	459,460	586,660
North Carolina	398,450	344,370	452,520	351,970	301,150	402,790
North Dakota	28,510	23,010	34,000	15,950	11,840	20,050
Ohio	500,560	440,500	560,620	257,000	213,950	300,050
Oklahoma	151,810	121,580	182,040	137,340	108,580	166,090
Oregon	153,590	121,550	185,630	104,730	78,280	131,190
Pennsylvania	464,380	406,540	522,220	295,310	249,160	341,450
Rhode Island	45,240	35,760	54,720	21,100	14,630	27,570
South Carolina	184,730	148,740	220,720	105,110	77,960	132,270
South Dakota	44,430	37,360	51,490	35,190	28,900	41,480
Tennessee	285,210	240,070	330,340	183,440	147,290	219,580
Texas	1,246,520	1,143,960	1,349,080	1,069,920	974,860	1,164,970
Utah	119,800	99,160	140,430	66,280	50,910	81,650
Vermont	26,280	20,680	31,870	17,490	12,920	22,050
Virginia	343,830	294,270	393,390	168,890	134,140	203,630
Washington	280,070	233,920	326,230	199,450	160,500	238,400
West Virginia	41,820	31,430	52,210	27,290	18,900	35,680
Wisconsin	248,840	206,280	291,390	154,340	120,820	187,860
Wyoming	23,150	18,370	27,930	25,950	20,870	31,020

See Notes on Appendix II Tables on page 15

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

**Appendix Table 5: Number of Children Potentially Eligible for Child Care Subsidies under Federal Parameters Living in Families with Incomes Under 100% and 150% Poverty by State, Two Year Average Monthly Estimates, Calendar Year 2008-2009**

State	Children Potentially Eligible Under 100% Poverty			Children Potentially Eligible Under 150% Poverty		
	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval, 2-Year Average (Low-High)	
Alabama	81,980	58,110	105,860	143,280	111,720	174,830
Alaska	4,910	2,490	7,330	12,010	8,240	15,780
Arizona	73,500	49,050	97,950	144,000	109,800	178,200
Arkansas	45,210	30,950	59,480	81,990	62,780	101,210
California	373,100	317,570	428,630	742,830	664,520	821,140
Colorado	50,110	30,200	70,020	94,280	66,960	121,610
Connecticut	21,390	10,280	32,500	50,770	33,570	67,960
Delaware	10,330	6,460	14,200	18,340	13,170	23,500
DC	8,870	5,630	12,110	13,000	9,060	16,930
Florida	208,340	169,070	247,600	395,420	341,320	449,520
Georgia	195,670	158,270	233,060	301,570	255,160	347,980
Hawaii	11,960	7,170	16,750	28,800	21,360	36,230
Idaho	16,950	10,590	23,310	37,800	28,310	47,290
Illinois	132,340	100,880	163,800	268,840	224,010	313,680
Indiana	107,520	79,800	135,240	178,750	143,010	214,490
Iowa	38,770	24,740	52,810	72,480	53,260	91,700
Kansas	40,480	26,530	54,440	78,040	58,630	97,450
Kentucky	58,450	38,290	78,610	94,450	68,820	120,070
Louisiana	108,550	81,130	135,970	165,310	131,450	199,160
Maine	9,830	4,790	14,860	18,040	11,220	24,870
Maryland	47,600	28,800	66,400	92,440	66,160	118,720
Massachusetts	43,830	26,290	61,370	83,690	59,460	107,920
Michigan	133,240	102,260	164,220	214,160	174,910	253,410
Minnesota	64,230	42,900	85,560	101,820	74,960	128,670
Mississippi	70,520	52,310	88,720	127,720	103,230	152,200
Missouri	89,090	63,540	114,630	139,420	107,430	171,410
Montana	11,050	6,860	15,230	21,150	15,360	26,930
Nebraska	23,910	15,420	32,400	48,290	36,170	60,400
Nevada	25,280	14,720	35,840	48,600	33,990	63,210
New Hampshire	8,900	4,430	13,370	15,710	9,770	21,660
New Jersey	62,460	40,950	83,970	131,430	100,210	162,640
New Mexico	41,750	29,090	54,400	71,700	55,110	88,290
New York	224,770	183,090	266,450	382,690	328,280	437,100
North Carolina	132,470	101,270	163,670	227,790	186,900	268,670
North Dakota	8,230	5,280	11,170	14,550	10,630	18,470
Ohio	135,730	104,440	167,020	247,050	204,840	289,260
Oklahoma	54,590	36,500	72,690	97,140	72,950	121,320
Oregon	37,670	21,800	53,530	76,950	54,270	99,630
Pennsylvania	108,080	80,160	136,000	191,240	154,100	228,380
Rhode Island	9,770	5,370	14,170	18,490	12,440	24,540
South Carolina	57,670	37,560	77,780	102,940	76,060	129,810
South Dakota	12,590	8,830	16,350	23,370	18,240	28,500
Tennessee	107,550	79,880	135,220	193,170	156,060	230,280
Texas	436,350	375,600	497,100	770,180	689,490	850,860
Utah	29,810	19,490	40,140	53,170	39,410	66,930
Vermont	4,610	2,280	6,940	10,160	6,690	13,640
Virginia	64,100	42,690	85,510	131,790	101,100	162,470
Washington	60,810	39,450	82,170	112,350	83,100	141,590
West Virginia	16,300	9,810	22,780	25,910	17,740	34,090
Wisconsin	48,300	29,570	67,030	104,750	77,150	132,360
Wyoming	3,320	1,510	5,130	7,870	5,080	10,670

See Notes on Appendix II Tables on page 15

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

## Notes on Appendix II Tables

**Poverty Status:** In Appendix Tables 1, 2, 3, and 5, poverty status is based on 2009 poverty thresholds published by the U.S. Census Bureau, Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division. Since state-submitted Form-801 CCDF monthly child care data reports show recipients' monthly income, the Census Bureau threshold is divided by twelve to create a comparable monthly threshold. Due to the source and limitations of data, the family income used to estimate poverty status of children who receive subsidies is calculated differently than for children who are eligible for subsidies. Recipient poverty status is based on family income used to determine child care subsidy eligibility, as reported by the state on Form-801 CCDF monthly child care data report for fiscal year 2009. Family income is reported after any relevant income disregards have been applied. Poverty status of eligible children is determined based on full family income reported to the Current Population Survey for calendar year 2009 prior to application of any relevant income disregard.

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

**State by State Estimates of Eligibility:** In Appendix Table 4, the estimate of potentially eligible children under federal parameters does not consider state-allowable income disregards when determining whether a child's family income is below 85 percent of SMI. In some states, income disregards could lead to a higher estimate of children eligible under state-defined rules than under federal parameters. In Appendix Table 5, some children from families below 150 percent of poverty are ineligible for subsidies because their family income exceeds 85 percent of SMI. In Appendix Tables 4 and 5, the two-year average monthly estimates for calendar years 2008 and 2009 use the state median incomes published in the Federal Register: March 28, 2007 (Volume 72, Number 59) and March 5, 2008 (Volume 73, Number 44). The two-year averages estimated with the state-defined rules use the rules in place for October 2009. The incomes from the 2008 data were indexed for inflation to 2009 dollars using the CPI-U.