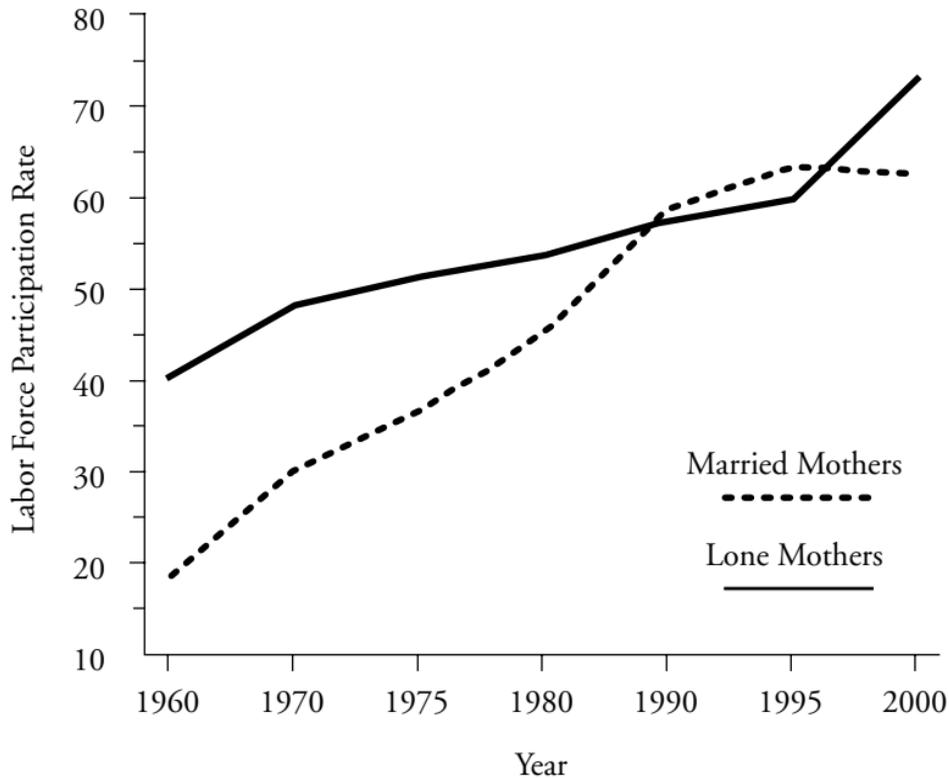


Figure 1.1 *Labor Force Participation Rates of Mothers of Children Under Age Six, 1960 to 2000*

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Source: Author's compilation.

Table 1.1 *U.S. Poverty Rates for Young Children Under Age Six, Compared to Other Age Groups and by Demographic Subgrouping, 2000*

	Rate
Official U.S. poverty rate	11.3%
Young children (under six)	17.2
Children (under eighteen)	16.2
Young adults (eighteen to thirty-five)	12.2
Working-age adults (thirty-five to sixty-four)	8.1
Elderly (over sixty-five)	10.2
Poverty rates for young children (under six)	
Central cities	24.4
Suburbs	13.9
Rural	22.2
Black	33.1
Latino (Hispanic origin)	29.6
White	13.7
In single-mother families (all)	47.1
African Americans in single-mother families	53.9
Latino Americans in single-mother families	52.3
Black, central-city, and single-mother family	55.7
Latino, central-city, and single-mother family	61.0

Source: Tabulations from the March 2000 Current Population Survey, tables 1 and 4.

Table 1.2 *Child Poverty Rates and Level of Social Services Supports in New York City in 1990, 1994, 2000, 2001*

	1990	2000	Percentage Change
Total population	7,322,564	8,008,278	
Children under five years old	502,108	532,676	
Living below the poverty line	29.7%	28.8%	
Living in single-mother household	22.5	21.0	
	1994	2001	
Income support			
Public assistance (AFDC and home relief)	974,818	465,693	-52.2%
Supplemental Security Income	298,063	367,928	23.4
Medicaid only	324,265	756,430	133.3
Total persons assisted	1,597,146	1,590,051	-0.4

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce (1990, 2000b); New York City Human Resources Administration (1994, 2001).

**Table 1.3** *Racial and Ethnic Composition, Child Poverty Rates, and Level of Social Services Supports in Selected New York City Neighborhoods in 1990, 1994, 2000, 2001*

	The Valley		The Ville			
	1990	2000	1990	2000		
Racial and ethnic composition						
Non-Hispanic white	1%	2%	1%	1%		
Non-Hispanic black	88	77	84	77		
Hispanic	10	17	15	18		
Asian and Pacific Islander	<1	<1	<1	<1		
American Indian	<1	<1	<1	<1		
Other	<1	<1	<1	<1		
Non-Hispanic of two or more races	—	3	—	2		
Native-born	90	83	87	81		
Foreign-born	10	17	13	19		
Children under five years old	8,089	7,594	12,041	11,505		
Living below the poverty line	49.9%	44.4%	49.3%	45.6%		
Living in single-mother households	41.2	40.4	39.1	40.8		
Median household income	\$13,861	\$20,313	\$17,159	\$23,877		
	1994	2001	Percentage Change	1994	2001	Percentage Change
Income support						
Public assistance (AFDC and home relief)	29,348	13,074	-55%	38,871	19,059	-51%
Supplemental security income	7,243	8,191	+13	8,425	9,631	+14
Medicaid only	5,158	14,094	+173	6,382	16,882	+164
Total persons assisted	41,749	35,359	-15	53,678	45,572	-15

*Sources:* U.S. Department of Commerce (1990, 2000b); New York City Human Resources Administration (1994, 2001).

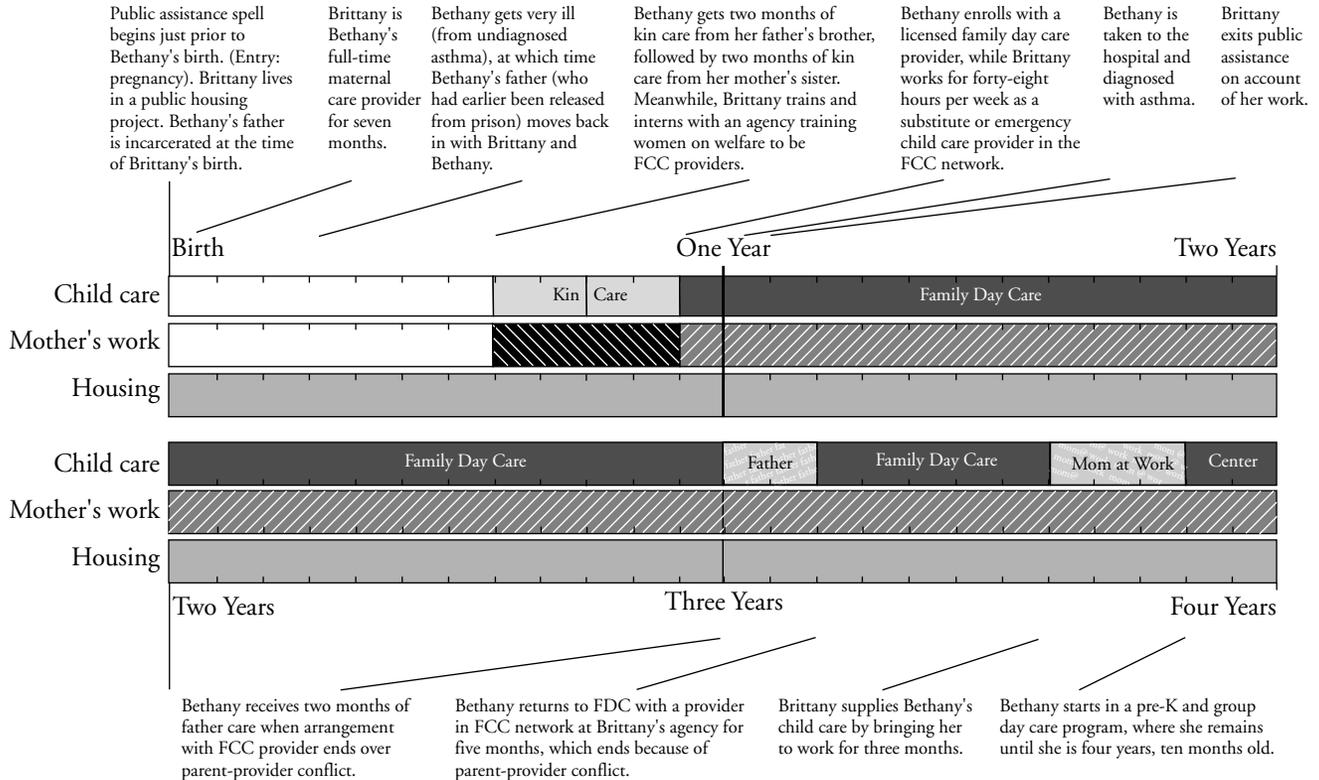
The Points		The Harbor			
1990	2000		1990	2000	
29%	28%		46%	47%	
9	8		7	5	
32	27		44	38	
30	35		3	3	
<1	<1		<1	<1	
<1	<1		<1	2	
—	2		—	3	
64	60		73	67	
36	40		27	33	
8,112	6,709		13,773	13,427	
39.5%	35.5%		53.6%	50.7%	
22.1	16.6		20.8	11.9	
\$20,325	\$30,278		\$19,891	\$27,133	
1994	2001	Percentage Change	1994	2001	Percentage Change
18,807	6,254	-67%	29,080	10,701	-63%
11,093	10,351	-7	7,506	8,681	+16
9,362	16,425	+75	19,304	33,694	+75
39,262	33,030	-16	55,890	53,076	-5

Table 1.4 *Distribution of Sample Across Neighborhoods by Race-Ethnicity and Nativity-Immigration Status*

Neighborhoods	Total	Race		Nativity	
		African American	Latina	Native	Immigrant
Highwall Valley ("The Valley")	13	11	2	11	2
Pier Points ("The Points")	14	2	12	8	6
Centerville ("The Ville")	8	7	1	7	1
Mary's Harbor ("The Harbor")	7	1	6	3	4
Total	42	21	21	29	13

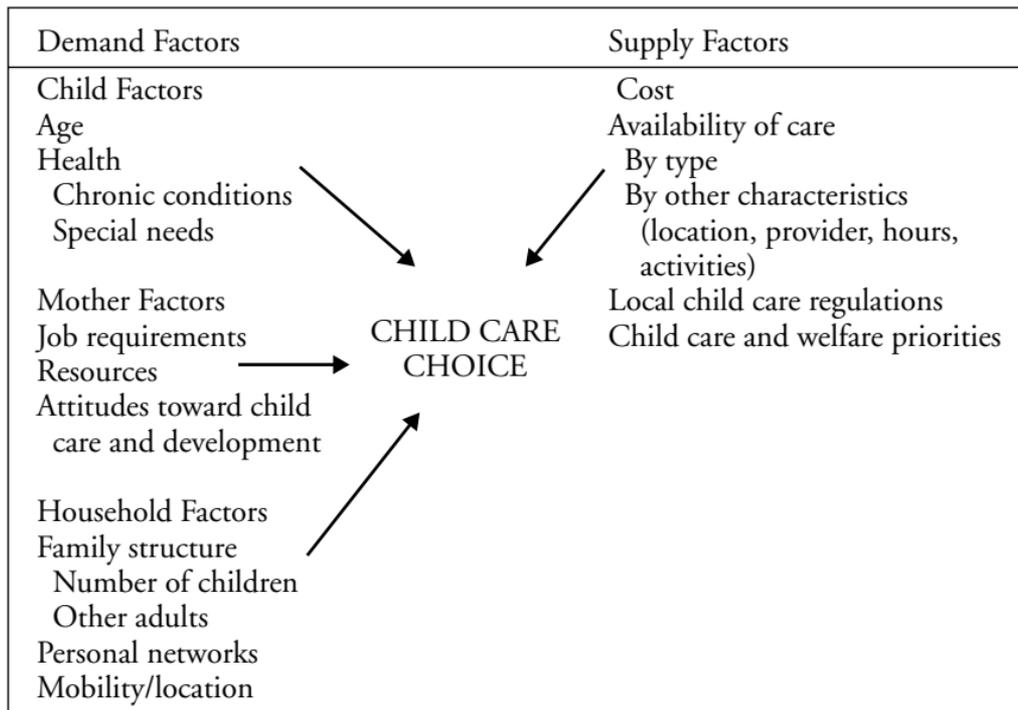
*Source:* Author's compilation.

Figure 2.1 *Dynamics Timeline for Brittany and Bethany's Story*



Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 2.2 *A Grounded Model of Child Care Choices*



*Source:* Author's compilation.

*Note:* Providing this framework for structuring the presentation of child care choices was first suggested by one of the anonymous peer reviewers commissioned by the Russell Sage Foundation, to whom I owe a debt and due credit.

Table 2.1 *Distribution of All Primary Care Spells (Birth to Age Four) for Families in Sample, by Type*

Type of Primary Child Care Arrangement	Frequency	Distribution
Kin and informal care		
Kin care	52	24.2%
Informal care	32	14.8
Nanny care in child's home	1	0.5
Subtotal home-based care	85	39.5
Family day care		
Family day care (licensed)	26	12.1
Family day care (unlicensed)	13	6.1
Family day care network (licensed)	9	4.2
Family day care group (licensed)	3	1.4
Subtotal family day care	51	23.7
Center-based care		
Group day care (DC) programs	38	17.8
Head Start (HS) programs	6	2.8
Combined HS and DC programs	2	0.9
Pre-K programs	5	2.3
Subtotal center-based care	51	23.7
Parental care arrangements		
Father care	11	5.1
Mother's care while working	6	2.8
Subtotal parental care arrangements	17	7.9
Other care arrangements		
Special needs care	8	3.7
Shelter care	3	1.4
Subtotal all other care arrangements	11	5.1
Total primary care arrangements	215	100

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 2.2 *Distribution of Concurrent Primary and Secondary Care Arrangements at Time of First Interview (Children Age Two to Four), by Type*

Type of Child Care Arrangement	Primary	Secondary	All
Kin and informal care			
Kin care	3	16	19
Informal care	4	9	13
Subtotal home-based care	7	25	32
Family day care			
Family day care (licensed)	13	2	15
Family day care (nonlicensed)	3	1	4
Subtotal family day care	16	3	19
Center-based care			
Group day care (DC) programs	8	1	9
Head Start (HS) programs	5	4	9
Combined HS and DC programs	2	—	2
Pre-K programs	3	—	3
Subtotal center-based care	18	5	23
Other care arrangements			
Father care	—	14	14
Mother's care while working	—	6	6
Sibling care	—	2	2
Special needs care	1	1	2
Subtotal other care arrangements	1	23	24
Total care arrangements	42	56	98

Source: Author's compilation.

Table 2.3 *Number of Concurrent Care Arrangements Used by Families at the Time of Initial Interview (Children Between Ages Two and Four)*

Number of Arrangements (Combined Primary and Secondary Care Arrangements Used at One Time)	Frequency
1	3
2	24
3	13
4	2
Total number of families	42
Average number of arrangements	2.33

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 2.4 *Care Characteristics as Perceived by Mothers for the Major Types of Care*

	Pros	Cons
Kin care	<p>A starting place for care for infants or when mother is unaware of care options or has limited choices</p> <p>Care is available, often flexible, and convenient</p> <p>Higher level of trust compared to other care options; familiar with care, provider, and setting</p> <p>Longer-term relationship with caregiver; caregiver and parent are “like-minded” about care; preserves familial and cultural traditions</p> <p>Provider loving due to “blood connection” and “natural” attachment; personal attention; often fewer children</p> <p>Affordable—low-cost or in some cases free</p> <p>Often available for emergencies and secondary care</p>	<p>Shorter-term care; often unstable</p> <p>Less developmental exposure and fewer activities</p> <p>Regarded as babysitting and less stimulating</p> <p>May lack socialization opportunities; fewer children; less peer interaction</p> <p>Child becomes spoiled, sees self as “center of the world”</p> <p>Can complicate family relationships and dynamics</p> <p>Payment ambiguities</p>
Informal care	<p>More individualized care</p> <p>Personal attention from providers; often fewer children leads to greater child-caregiver attachment</p> <p>A starting point for care—often an initial arrangement</p> <p>Flexible, can be used as a wrap-around secondary form of care</p>	<p>Often less trust of provider and greater anxiety about the care</p> <p>Informal nature of arrangement can make it difficult to agree on care elements, leaving much to be negotiated (such as, cost, food, diapers, hours) and leading to conflicts</p>

Table 2.4 *Continued*

	Pros	Cons
Family day care	<p>Long hours of care and flexibility of schedule</p> <p>Consistency of care and provider—long care durations</p> <p>Fewer children, so more individual attention than center care, yet with some socialization opportunities with small set of peers</p> <p>Children likely to “attach” to providers</p> <p>Providers are mature, experienced caregivers</p> <p>Home-based care in a secure, warm setting; home-cooked meals and home sleeping accommodations</p> <p>Care can be complementary to what children receive from mothers at home</p> <p>Direct communication between provider and parent</p> <p>Providers can be like family, nurturing and caring; often cultural and language compatibility</p>	<p>Shorter-term care, uncertain durations</p> <p>Least structured</p> <p>Often considered “babysitting”</p> <p>Mistrust of type of care and providers by some</p> <p>Lack of knowledge or limited information about content of care; care not visible</p> <p>Less structure to the care and care setting</p> <p>Fewer developmental activities and stimulation than in many centers</p> <p>Smaller group size and fewer peer interactions compared to center care</p> <p>Can be difficult to agree on parameters of care and payments</p> <p>Can take time for parents to find a provider</p> <p>Can become “too personal” and unstable</p> <p>Language differences can cause difficulties in communication between provider, parents, and children</p> <p>Frequent and abrupt exits from care and a “take it or leave it” quality to the care</p>

(Table continues on p. 72.)

Table 2.4 *Continued*

	Pros	Cons
Center care	<p>Care regarded as safe because it is public and visible</p> <p>Learning activities, educational, more reading</p> <p>School-like setting, classroom structure, consistent schedule</p> <p>Socialization, peer interactions</p> <p>Greater environmental exposure, more outdoors time</p> <p>Long care hours often available</p> <p>Standardized and stable, less variation in quality</p> <p>Accountability to parents, options for redressing grievances</p> <p>Head Start focus on child development and family support services</p>	<p>Problems with availability</p> <p>Less individual attention and direct adult-child interactions, creating potential risks</p> <p>Care requirements (such as, potty-trained prior to entry, food provision)</p> <p>Head Start and pre-K programs often have restricted eligibility and limited spaces</p> <p>Limited or rigid care hours</p>

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 2.5 *Number of Care Arrangements and Aggregated Hours in Care (Per Week), by Type and Overall Distribution of Time Spent in Care*

Type of Child Care	Number of Arrangements			Aggregate Number of Hours	Care Hours Distribution	Average Hours per Arrangement
	Primary	Secondary	All			
Father care	0	14	14			
Kin care	3	16	19	238	10.5%	12.5
Informal care	4	9	13	324	14.3	24.9
Family day care	16	3	19	731	32.2	38.5
Center-based care	18	5	23	784	34.6	34.1
Other	1	9	10	92	4.1	9.2
Total	42	56	98	2,268	100.0	
Average			2.33	54		23.1

Source: Author's compilation.

Table 2.6 *Child Care Characteristics: Costs of Care for Families in the Sample*

Types of Care	Cost
Kin care	<p>Affordable, low-cost, or no-cost care</p> <p>Twenty-six out of fifty kin care providers were paid for care; twenty-four were not paid; average payment: \$55</p> <p>Infrequently subsidized: six out of fifty care arrangements were subsidized by HRA (welfare-to-work) child care vouchers</p>
Informal care	<p>Often lower-cost care</p> <p>Twenty-eight out of thirty-one providers were paid for care; three providers provided care at no cost; average payment: \$64</p> <p>Infrequently subsidized: five out of thirty-one care arrangements subsidized with HRA vouchers</p>
Family day care (FDC)	<p>Often subsidized: thirty-seven out of forty-nine care arrangements were subsidized; eight of these were subsidized with HRA vouchers and twenty-nine were ACD-contracted FDC slots; for ACD-subsidized care, mothers made copayments averaging \$21 a week</p> <p>In twelve nonsubsidized FDC arrangements that were not publicly subsidized, mothers paid \$45 to \$145 a week; average was \$87 a week</p>
Center-based care (including day care, Head Start, and pre-K programs)	<p>Often subsidized: thirty out of thirty-eight children in day care were in subsidized, contracted care or using welfare-to-work vouchers; some mothers made copayments, which averaged \$32 a week</p> <p>In eight day care arrangements that were not subsidized, mothers paid \$90 to \$143 a week; average payment was \$118 a week</p> <p>Head Start is fully subsidized and free to eligible families; most families required secondary care around HS, arrangements for which most paid</p> <p>Pre-K programs are fully subsidized and no-cost, though (paid) secondary arrangements are often required</p>
Father care	No cost

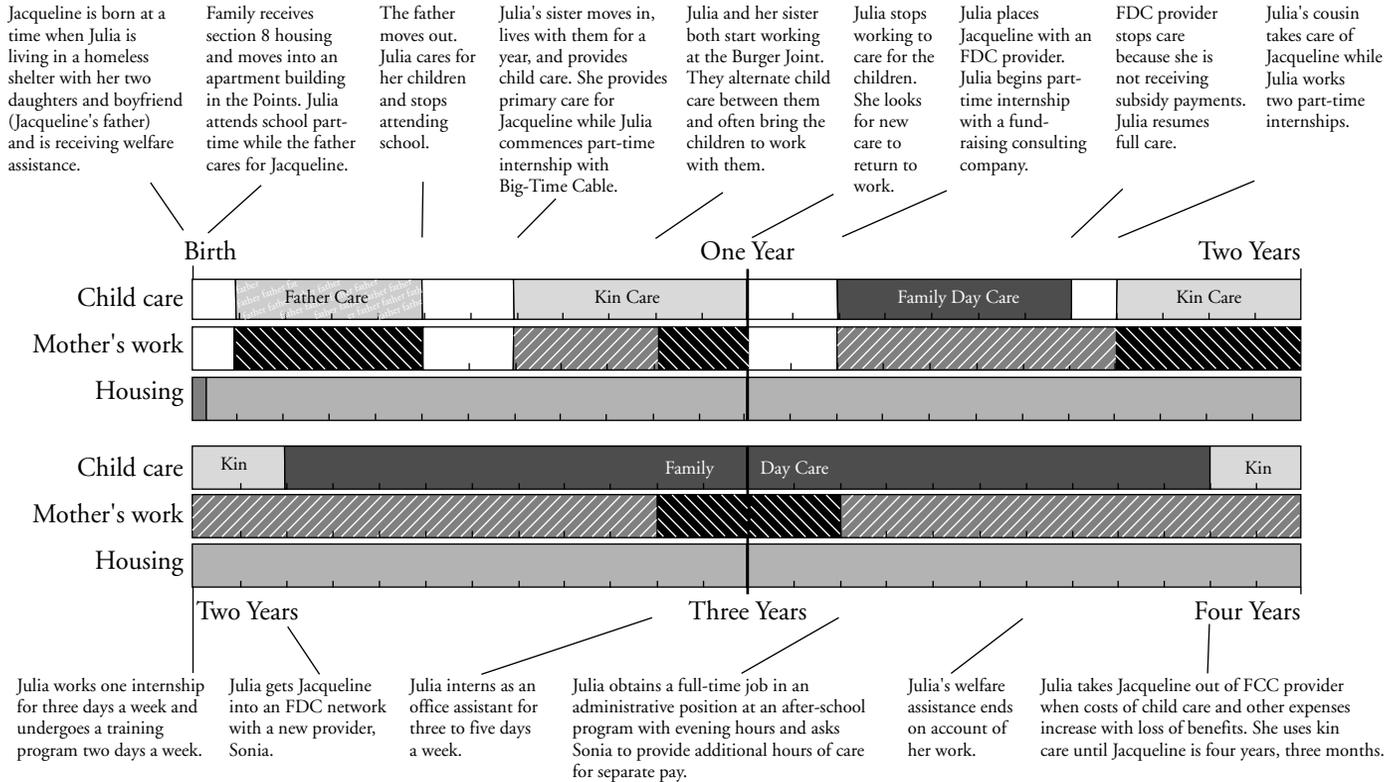
Source: Author's compilation.

Table 2.7 *Distribution of Care Spells, by Payment and Subsidy Status and Average Parent Payment Amounts*

Payment and Subsidy Status of Spells	Distribution of Care Spells by Payment Type	Average Parent Payment Monthly (Weekly)
(Fully) paid care spells	29.3%	\$334 (\$77)
(Fully) subsidized care spells	24.2	
Subsidized care spells with parent co-pay	26.4	\$102 (\$24)
Nonpaid (free) care spells	20.0	
Total (215 care spells)	100.0	\$223 (\$52)

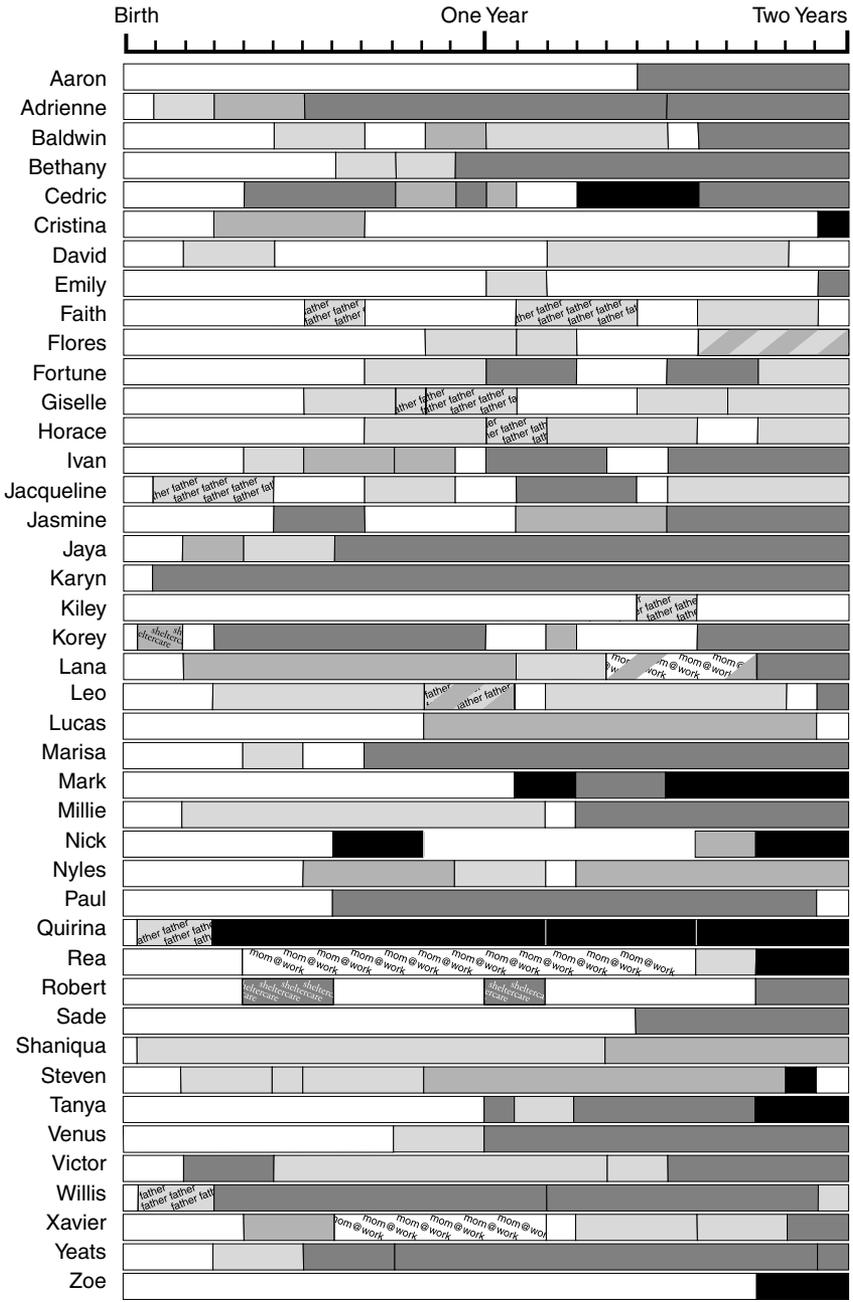
*Source:* Author's compilation.

Figure 3.1 *Dynamics Timeline for Julia and Jacqueline's Story*



Source: Author's compilation.

Figure 3.2 *Composite Timeline of Children's Primary Care Spells from*



Source: Author's compilation.

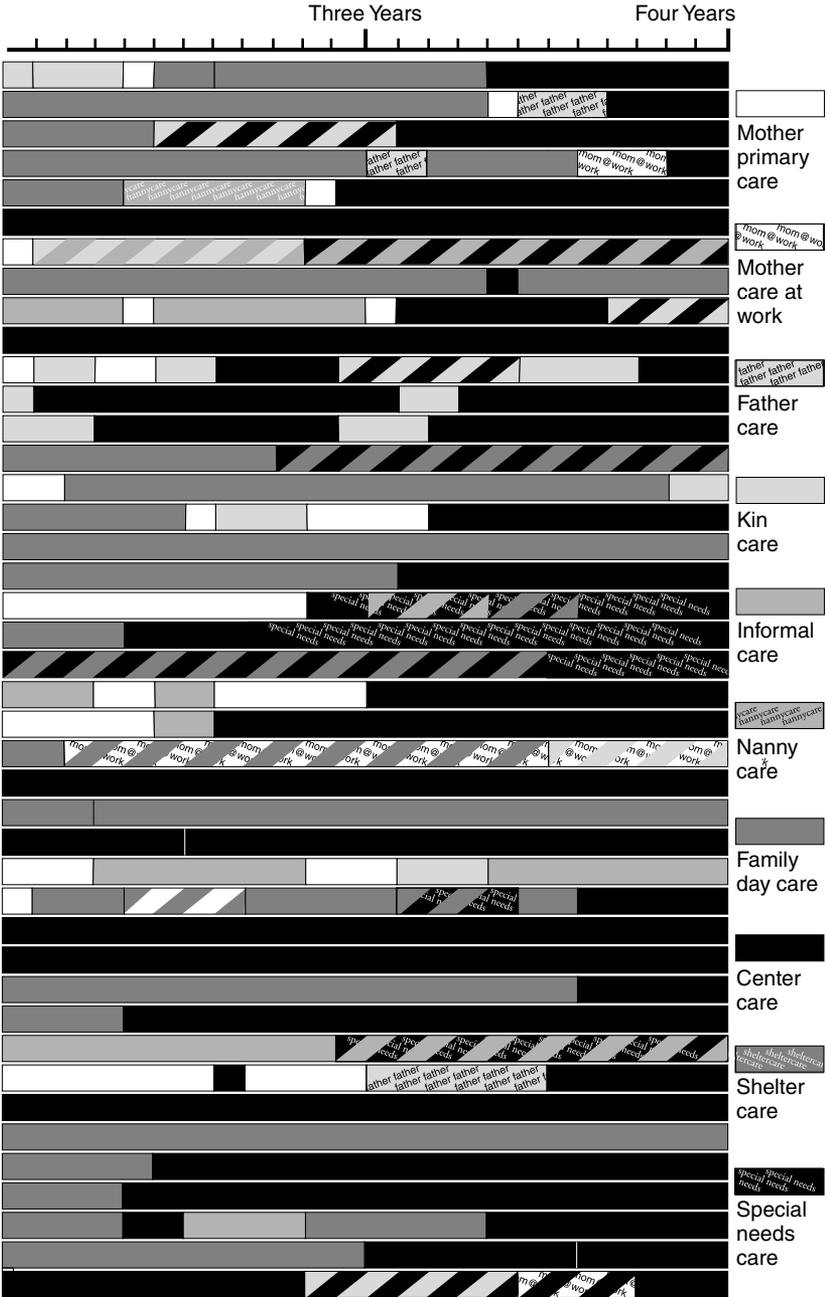


Table 3.1 *Longitudinal Patterns in the Types of Child Care Used for Children in the Sample, by Year, and Distribution of Care Arrangements, by Care Months*

Caregiver	Year One (Birth to Age One)	Year Two (Ages One to Two)	Year Three (Ages Two to Three)	Year Four (Ages Three to Four)	Total Care Months	Care Months Distribution	Percentage of Non- maternal Care Months
Mother	52.4%	21.4%	10.5%	1.0%	430	21.3%	
Father	2.8	1.6	0.0	1.6	30	1.5	1.9%
Kin	16.9	17.1	4.6	6.0	224	11.1	14.1
Informal	8.3	10.5	9.5	3.0	158	7.8	9.9
Family day care provider	13.7	39.1	39.5	20.0	566	28.1	35.7
Center (all)	2.4	7.5	31.7	59.5	510	25.3	32.2
Other	3.6	2.8	4.2	8.9	98	4.9	6.2
Total	100	100	100	100	2,016	100	100

Source: Author's compilation.

Table 3.2 *Number of Primary Care Spells Between Birth and Age Four for Children in the Sample*

Number of Primary Care Spells	Frequency of Families with This Number of Primary (Nonmaternal) Care Spells	Distribution of Primary (Nonmaternal) Care Spells
1	0	0%
2	3	7.1
3	6	14.3
4	8	19.1
5	6	14.3
6	8	19.1
7	8	19.1
8	2	4.8
9	1	2.4
Total families in sample	42	100.0
Total primary care spells	215	
Average number of primary care spells	5.12	

Source: Author's compilation.

Table 3.3 *Durations of Primary Care Spells for Families in the Sample*

Duration Length	Completed Care Spells	Distribution
Zero to three months	82	38.2%
Four to six months	48	22.3
Seven to nine months	30	14.0
Ten to twelve months	17	7.9
Thirteen to fifteen months	13	6.0
Fifteen months or longer	25	11.6
Total	215	100.0
Average duration	7.53 months	

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 3.4 *Average Duration of Primary Care Spells for Families in the Sample, by Type*

Care Arrangement	Completed Care Spells	Total Months	Average Duration (Months)
Father care	11	30	2.7
Kin care	52	214	4.1
Informal care	32	158	4.9
Family day care	51	551	10.8
Center care	51	573	11.2
Other	18	92	5.1
Total	215	1,618	7.5

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 3.5 *Duration of Primary Care Spell Months for Children in the Sample, by Age at the State of the Spell*

Age of Child at Start of Care Spell	Completed Care Spells	Average Duration	25th Percentile	Median (50th) Percentile	75th Percentile
Year one	61	6.0	2	3	7
Year two	63	7.4	3	5	10
Year three	46	8.1	3	6	13
Year four	45	8.6	4	8	14
Total	215	7.5	3	5	11

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 3.6 *Distribution of Reasons for Care Spell Endings for Children in the Sample*

Reason for Care Ending	Frequency	Distribution
Involuntary care-related reasons		
Provider decision—terminates care	19	9%
Conflict—provider-parent disagreement	9	4
Quality—parent perceives care is poor-quality	19	9
Subsidy and cost—increased cost, loss of subsidy, administrative problems, or eligibility ending	21	10
Short-term care—emergency or transitional care expected to be of limited duration	20	9
Voluntary care-related reasons		
Preference or choice—transitions for other preferred care, including developmental, quality, cost preferences	35	17
Age—child ages out or into (other) eligible care	24	11
Non-care-related reasons		
Work—new job, job loss, change in work hours	25	12
Family change	17	8
Housing change	18	9
Health—child's health or mother's health	8	4
Total care spells	215	100

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 3.7 *Distribution of Reasons for Care Spells Ending for Children in the Sample, by Children's Age (at Start of Spell)*

Exit Reason	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Total
Quality, conflicts, and provider decisions	23.3%	30.2%	13.0%	17.8%	21.9%
Cost and subsidy	8.3	4.8	17.4	11.1	9.8
Short-term	10.0	9.5	8.7	8.9	9.3
Preference and age transitions	5.0	26.9	45.7	42.2	27.4
Work	13.3	12.7	8.7	11.1	11.6
Family	20.0	4.8	0.0	4.4	7.9
Housing	18.3	6.3	2.2	4.4	8.4
Health	1.7	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.7
Total (215 spell endings)	100	100	100	100	100

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Figure 4.1 *Dynamics Timeline for Traci and Tanya's Story*

Traci starts public assistance spell two months prior to Tanya's birth (entry: pregnancy). She lives in public housing project with son Tariq and Tariq Sr., the children's father.

Tariq Sr. is incarcerated and remains in jail for forty-two months. Tanya's primary care is provided by her mother.

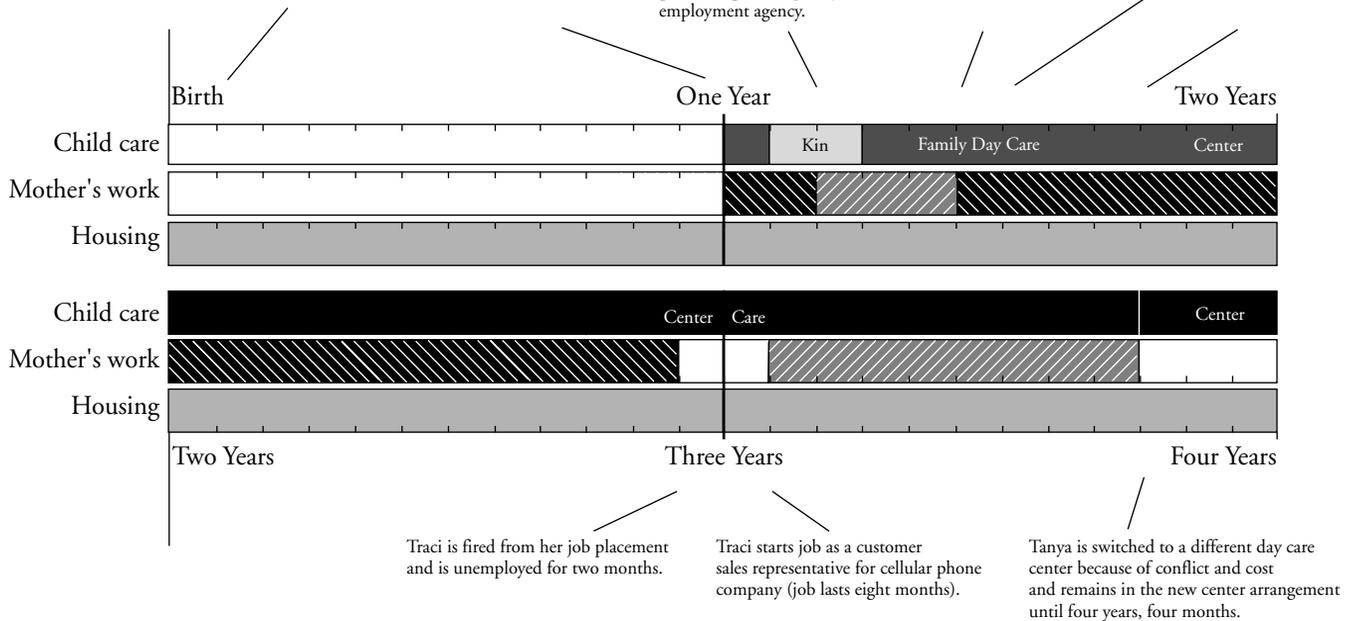
Tanya enters a non-licensed FDC arrangement, while Traci is working part-time in an informal job earning unreported income and looking for work.

Tanya starts a family day care arrangement with Miss Ernestine, and Traci starts working full-time as a copy machine operator in a corporate office, a job she gets through a temporary employment agency.

Traci is let go from her first job placement and gets a new placement through the temporary employment agency, also as a copy machine operator.

Public assistance ends one month later on account of her work.

Tanya is switched to a day care center arrangement.



Source: Author's compilation.

Table 4.1 *Mother's Primary Jobs and Number of Jobs from Child's Birth to Age Four*

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Mother's Name	Job at Initial Interview	Number of Jobs
Angela	Payroll and timekeeper	3
Annette	Social services assistant	3
Bernadette	Day care center substitute teacher	3
Brittany	Day care provider	1
Cassandra	Nurse-practitioner	3
Clarabel	Mail clerk	1
Dana	Administrator	2
Diane	Advertising assistant	5
Dona	Stadium vendor	6
Edwina	Child care aide	2
Felicidad	Secretary	1
Francine	Health care provider	5
Gloria	Office assistant	4
Griselda	Cafeteria worker	3
Harriet	Receptionist	3
Hortensia	Cleaning service	4
Inez	WEP—office assistant at nonprofit	4
Iris	Retail—pharmacy	5
Josephine	Retail—photo shop	7
Julia	Office assistant	6
Kari	Computer operator	1
Kiesha	WEP—custodial service at nonprofit	2
Lisa	Administrative assistant	3
Lola	School aide	4
Magdalena	Sales—health product (self-employed)	2
Matilda	Retail-sales—drugstore chain	4
Nadia	Bookkeeper	3
Nora	Real estate office assistant	4
Oona	Sales—department store (seasonal)	3
Pamela	Services aide at homeless shelter	1
Querida	Hair braider	4
Ramona	Telemarketing	5
Rhonda	School crossing guard	5
Rita	Photographer's assistant	3

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Table 4.1 *Continued*

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Mother's Name	Job at Initial Interview	Number of Jobs
Sandra	Scheduler—media advertisements	3
Sara	Spanish tutor	4
Traci	Copier operator (office)	4
Uma	Personal trainer	5
Vanya	Customer service—telephone company	3
Winnie	Assistant—commercial advertising	4
Yolanda	Eligibility worker—city agency	3
Zina	Office assistant—community college	3
Average		3.43

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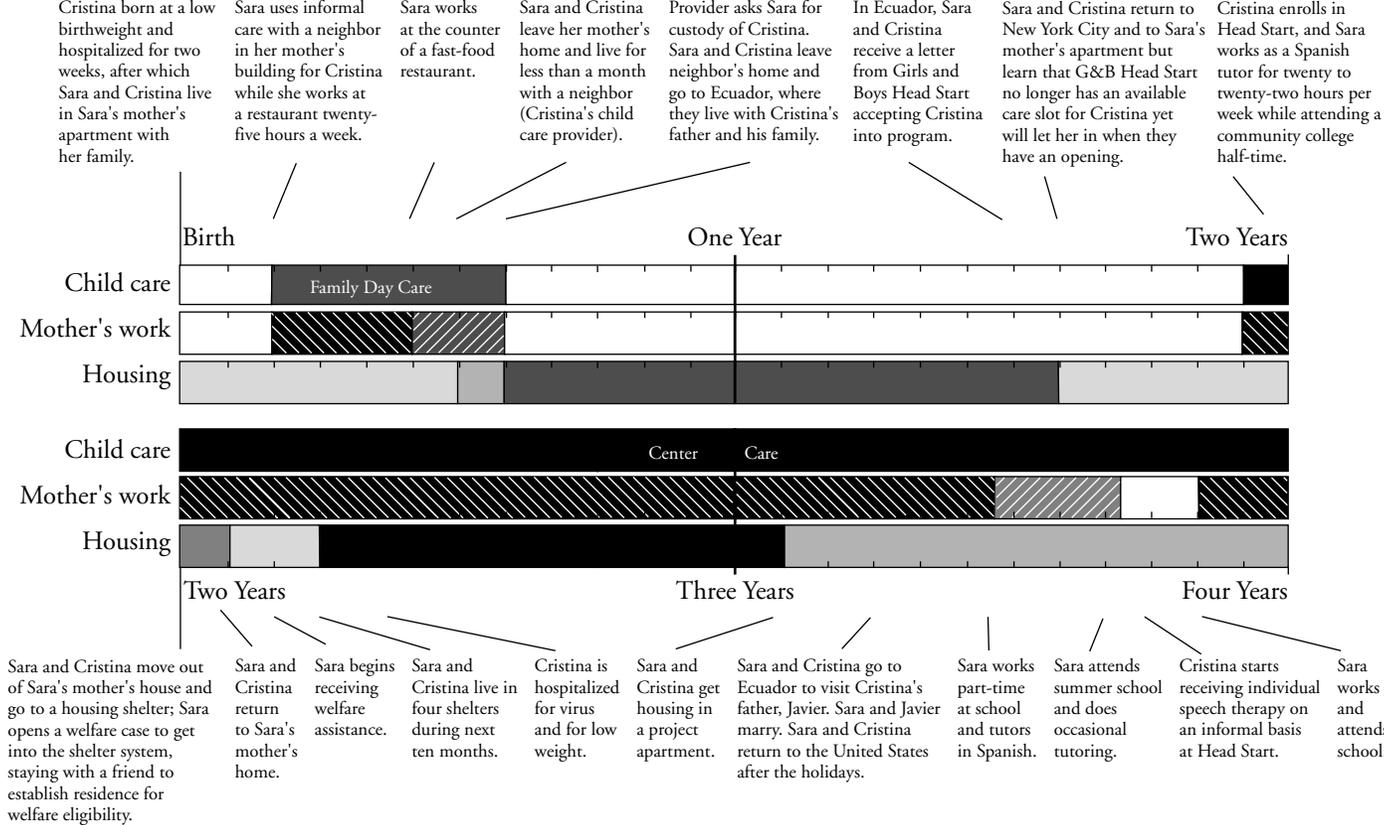
*Source:* Author's compilation.

Table 4.2 *Distribution and Duration of Initial Child Care Spells Started in Year One for Children in the Sample*

Care Arrangement	Number of Initial Spells	Average Duration (Months)
Father care	4	2.8
Kin care	16	4.6
Informal care	6	5.2
Family day care	5	10.3
Center care	1	3.0
Other	3	5.7
Total	35	5.4

*Source:* Author's compilation.

Figure 5.1 *Dynamics Timeline for Sara and Cristina's Story*



Source: Author's compilation.

Table A.1 *Labor Force Participation Rates of Mothers of Children Under Age Six, 1960 to 2000*

Year	All Mothers	Married Mothers	Lone Mothers <sup>a</sup>
1960	23.8	18.6	40.5
1970	31.9	30.3	48.1
1975	39.0	36.7	51.3
1980	46.8	45.1	53.7
1990	58.2	58.9	57.5
1995	62.3	63.5	59.9
2000	65.3	62.8	73.2

*Source:* U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2001), Current Population Survey, March supplement 2000, published and unpublished tables; Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables, table P063.

<sup>a</sup>Lone mothers include never-married, widowed, and divorced mothers.

Table A.2 *Children Under Age Five with Employed Mothers in Care Arrangements, 1965 to 1997*

	1965	1977	1985	1997
Number of children in child care	3.8 million	4.4 million	8.2 million	10.1 million
Type of arrangement				
Parental care	28%	26%	24%	24%
Father		14.4	15.7	20.2
Mother at work		11.4	8.1	3.4
Relative care	33	30	25	27
Nanny or sitter care	15	7	6	4
Nonrelative provider	16	24	22	19
Center-based care	6	13	23	25

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P70-9 (1987), series P70-20 (1991), series P70-52 (1995), series P70-53 (1997), series P70-70 (2000), and series P70-86 (2002); Hofferth (1996).

Table A.3 *Distributions of Types of Primary Child Care Used for Children Under Age Four with Employed Mothers, by Child's Age (Composite Distributions from 1997, 1999 SIPP data)*

Type of Primary Child Care Arrangement	Year One: Birth to Age One	Year Two: Ages One to Two	Year Three: Ages Two to Three	Year Four: Ages Three to Four
Parental care	29%	24%	20%	19%
Relative care	36	29	25	21
Nanny or sitter care (in child's home)	3	4	5	4
Family child care and informal care	18	19	19	16
Center-based care	15	23	30	39

*Sources:* Author's analysis and tabulations of published and unpublished data from Survey of Income and Program Participation; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P70-86 (2002); Boushey (2003).

Table A.4 *Distributions of Types of Primary Care Used for Children Under Four with Employed Mothers, by Income Levels (Composite Distributions from 1997, 1999 SIPP Data)*

Type of Primary Child Care Arrangement	Very Low- Income: 0 to 100 Percent FPL	Low- Income: 100 to 200 Percent FPL	Moderate Income: 200 to 375 Percent FPL	Middle- to Higher-Income: 375+ Percent FPL
Parental care	27%	27%	25%	20%
Relative care	35	31	24	19
Nanny or sitter care (in child's home)	4	3	4	9
Family child care and informal care	11	14	17	17
Center-based care	21	25	28	36

*Sources:* Author's analysis and tabulations of published and unpublished data from Survey of Income and Program Participation; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P70-86 (2002); Boushey (2003).

*Note:* FPL = federal poverty line

Table A.5 *Distributions of Types of Primary Child Care Used for Children Under Four with Employed Mothers, by Family Structure (Composite Distributions from 1997, 1999 SIPP Data)*

Type of Primary Child Care Arrangement	Married-Couple Families	Single-Mother Families
Parental care	29%	9%
Relative care	19	39
Nanny or sitter care (in child's home)	5	3
Family child care and informal care	18	17
Center-based care	28	30

*Sources:* Author's analysis and tabulations of published and unpublished data from Survey of Income and Program Participation; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P70-86 (2002); Boushey (2003).

Table A.6 *Distributions of Primary Care Used for Children Under Four with Employed Mothers, by Race and Ethnicity (Composite Distributions from 1997, 1999 SIPP Data)*

Type of Primary Child Care Arrangement	Non-Hispanic Black	All of Hispanic Origin	Non-Hispanic White
Parental care	19%	24%	27%
Relative care	31	40	21
Nanny or sitter care (in child's home)	3	3	4
Family child care and informal care	16	15	20
Center-based care	30	16	28

*Sources:* Author's analysis and tabulations of published and unpublished data from Survey of Income and Program Participation; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, P70-86 (2002); Boushey (2003).

Table A.7 *Basic Dimensions of Child Care Arrangements, by Type*

Type of Care	Setting	Care Provider(s)	Group Size and Composition
Group day care center (DCC)	Centers at Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	Center staff; two to three adults per group	Generally twelve to twenty children grouped by age (four and under); serves children from two months to school-age, but full-time center care is most often for two-, three-, and four-year-olds; average child-staff ratio is 6.5 to 1 (Hofferth et al. 1998)
Head Start (HS)	Centers at CBOs	Center staff; two to three adults per group in classrooms, with more staff for social services, health, and parental assistance	Mostly serves three- and four-year-olds; ten to eighteen per group; some infants and toddlers served in pilot Early Head Start programs; nationally 7 percent are under three, 36 percent are three-year-olds, 52 percent are four-year-olds, and 5 percent are five or older (U.S. DHHS 2003); 10 percent served are special needs children

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Hours (Time of Day)	Cost (Amount and Who Pays)	Care Characteristics
Generally full-day program during traditional work hours, 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., Monday to Friday	Cost at centers serving primarily low-income families ranges from \$100 to \$150 per week, with subsidized slots and vouchers for some low-income families; parents make sliding-scale copayments if receiving subsidized care; average cost is \$2.39 per hour (Hofferth et al. 1998); 43 percent of families are subsidized (Hofferth et al. 1991)	Most peer interactions Perception of a school-like setting, academic preparation Consistent, set schedule Long care hours Licensed and inspected annually Popular form of primary care arrangement for three- and four-year-olds With HS and pre-K, most likely to have a trained provider (Hofferth et al. 1998)
Generally three-hour part-day (such as, 8:00 to 11:00 A.M.) program, with some longer six-hour sessions and full-day sessions	Services are free to very low income parents (up to 100 percent of FPL) or families on public assistance; 10 percent of children are allowed to be non-low-income	Similar characteristics to DCC: shorter care hours, fewer long days Focused on early childhood development (Fenichel et al. 1999) Package of intensive and comprehensive family support services (Hofferth et al. 1998; Fenichel et al. 1999) With DCC and pre-K, most likely to have a trained provider (Hofferth et al. 1998) Component of parent involvement (Hofferth et al. 1998)

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*(Table continues on p. 226.)*

Table A.7 *Continued*


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Type of Care	Setting	Care Provider(s)	Group Size and Composition
Prekindergarten (and other pre-school programs)	Schools and centers at CBOs	School or center staff; two to three adults per group	Mostly serves four-year-olds; many fewer programs serve three-year-olds
Family day care (FDC)	Provider's home	Usually one adult caregiver; an adult and one assistant for a group	Three to six children of different ages; average child-provider ratio is 3.5 to 1. 15 percent are larger FDC groups which serve seven to ten children (Hofferth et al. 1998)
Informal care	Provider's home	Generally one adult (not a professional provider)	Generally one child or a few children, some of whom may be the provider's

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Hours (Time of Day)	Cost (Amount and Who Pays)	Care Characteristics
Part-day program (three- or six-hour), five days a week, 180 days a year; many programs blend funding and extend hours (Mitchell 2001)	Publicly funded care in schools for age-eligible children and where available; services are free	Early childhood education Supervised by state education department (Child Care, Inc. 2002) With HS and DCC, most likely to have a trained provider (Hofferth et al. 1998)
Generally full-day, providing longest hours of care	Parent pays an average of \$52 per week (Casper 1995) or \$1.84 per hour (Hofferth et al. 1998); subsidies available; 6 percent of families using FDC receive subsidized care (Hofferth et al. 1991)	Popular for infants and toddlers (Hofferth et al. 1998; Ehrle et al. 2001) More flexible than center care in terms of culture and language (Hofferth et al. 1998) More prevalent among low-income families
Generally flexible scheduling	Total cost ranges from \$50 to \$100 per week, depending on the care provider and the relationship between parent and provider, can be subsidized through welfare-to-work vouchers	Outside formal child care market and most publicly subsidized or licensed forms of care Often considered “babysitting” With kin care, oldest and most widespread form of child care (Brown-Lyons et al. 2001) Perceived as resembling parental care (Brown-Lyons et al. 2001) More prevalent among low-income families

*(Table continues on p. 228.)*

Table A.7 *Continued*

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Type of Care	Setting	Care Provider(s)	Group Size and Composition
Nanny care (in-home provider)	Child's home	One adult	One child (possibility of siblings); average child-provider ratio is 2 to 1 (Hofferth et al. 1998)
Kin care	Home, child's or provider's	Kin (generally not a professional provider)	One child; possibility of other kin children (Ehrle et al. 2001); average child-provider ratio is 1.6 to 1 (Hofferth et al. 1998)
Father care	Home child's, kin's, or father's	Father	One child; possibility of siblings

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*Source:* Author's compilation.

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Hours (Time of Day)	Cost (Amount and Who Pays)	Care Characteristics
Full workday; some flexibility	High cost; parent pays an average of \$65 per week (Casper 1995) or \$3.02 per hour (Hofferth et al. 1998); can be subsidized	More parental control Generally unregulated (except some placement agencies) Rarest among low-income families (Ehrle et al. 2001)
Flexible	Low cost or free; parent pays average of \$42 per week (Casper 1995) or \$1.63 per hour (Hofferth et al. 1998); rarely but increasingly subsidized (Ehrle et al. 2001)	Care is usually given by female kin More prevalent among low-income families With informal care, oldest and most widespread form of child care (Brown-Lyons et al. 2001) Perceived as resembling parental care (Brown-Lyons et al. 2001) Children comfortable (Brown-Lyons et al. 2001) Least likelihood of having a trained provider (Hofferth et al. 1998)
Flexible, depending on relationship between mother and father	Generally free	Children comfortable (Brown-Lyons et al. 2001) More common in poor families, when fathers are unemployed or in nontraditional work, and when there is more than one preschooler in the family (Casper 1997)

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Table A.8 *Summary of Major Federal and State Child Care and Early Education Programs*

Program Name	Purpose	Eligibility Criteria	Funding Levels	Number Served
Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) (Gish 2001)	Child care subsidies for low-income families, including those who are receiving or have moved off of public assistance (TANF)	Children under thirteen whose parents are working, receiving TANF, or in training with incomes at or below a state-set income eligibility level; federal guidelines allow states to set income eligibility level up to 85 percent of state median income	\$4.8 billion in federal funding and an additional \$2.0 billion in state funding (FY 02)	1.81 million children (FY 01)
Social services block grant (SSBG) (Gish 2001) and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) (Schumacher and Rakpraja 2002)	States can transfer up to 30 percent of SSBG or TANF block grant funds to CCDF to subsidize child care; states may also directly spend TANF funds on child care services	Needy children as determined by the states within broad guidelines set by the federal government	Forty-seven states either transferred or directly spent \$3.5 billion of TANF funds on child care (FY 02); forty-three states spent \$397 million of SSBG funds for child care (FY 99)	Not available

Head Start (HS) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2003) and Early Head Start (EHS)	Comprehensive early care and education program focused on social competence, learning, health, and nutrition	Head Start: children ages three to five from families with incomes at or below the poverty line; Early Head Start: children age birth to three from poor families	\$6.3 billion (FY 02)	861,000 children (FY 02); 7 percent of these children are enrolled in Early Head Start
Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) (National Women's Law Center 2003)	Federal tax credit for child care expenses up to \$2,400 for one child, \$4,800 for two children	Families that pay taxes and have children under thirteen	\$2.5 billion in federal revenue loss (FY 02); some states made additional investments through state tax provisions	6.4 million taxpayers claimed the federal credit, with additional families accessing state provisions (FY 02)
Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) (Food Research and Action Center 2002)	Subsidies for meals and snacks served in early care and education programs serving low-income children	Low-income children under six in public and nonprofit child care centers and family and group child care homes; funds are also provided for meals and snacks served in after-	\$1.9 billion (FY 02) in federal funding	26 million children daily (FY 02)

*(Table continues on p. 242.)*

Table A.8 *Continued*

Program Name	Purpose	Eligibility Criteria	Funding Levels	Number Served
(CACFP)		school programs for school-age children and in adult day care centers		
Early intervention (EI) programs (part C of IDEA) and preschool special education program grants (Children's Defense Fund 2003)	Promotes development and remediates problems among children with identified disabilities	Children birth to six who have diagnosed developmental disabilities; states add other specific criteria	\$807 million in federal funding (FY 02)	Not available
Title I preschool programs (Scrivner and Wolfe 2002)	Federal funding to school districts to improve the education of children in high-poverty schools; some school districts may elect to use some of the funds for preschool programs	Low-income, at-risk children; Title I program funding serves elementary and secondary school-age children, and some schools use some of their Title I funding for their preschool programs, which generally serve three-to five-year-olds	\$204 million of Title I funding was spent on preschool-age children (FY 00)	Unknown
U.S. military child development program (Na-	Early care and education programs on	Primarily children who live on U.S. military bases in	\$352 million (FY 00)	200,000 children worldwide (FY 00)

tional Women's Law Center 2000)

military bases that must meet the rigorous requirements that resulted from the Military Child Care Act of 1989 and be accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children

the United States or abroad

State prekindergarten (pre-K) programs (*Education Week* 2002)

State-funded programs that provide preschool services in school-based or community settings

Varies by state; often programs are targeted toward low-income children or communities

\$1.9 billion (FY 01)

765,000 children (FY 01)<sup>a</sup>

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Source: Author's compilation.

<sup>a</sup>Calculated by dividing total funding by average cost per child served.

Table A.9 *Federal Expenditures for Child Care Development Fund and Head Start for Selected Years, 1990 to 2002*

Year	CCDF Spending	Head Start Spending
1990	\$1.9 billion <sup>a</sup>	\$1.6 billion
1992	2.0 billion <sup>a</sup>	2.2 billion
1994	2.7 billion <sup>a</sup>	3.3 billion
1996	3.1 billion <sup>a</sup>	3.6 billion
1998	5.3 billion <sup>b</sup>	4.4 billion
2000	7.2 billion <sup>b</sup>	5.3 billion
2002	8.3 billion <sup>b</sup>	6.7 billion

*Sources:* Adams and Sandfort (1992); Gish (2002); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2001a, 2003).

<sup>a</sup>Represents equivalent aggregate spending in programs that would be combined in 1996 consolidation of the federal child care funding stream into CCDF.

<sup>b</sup>Includes transfer funds from TANF.