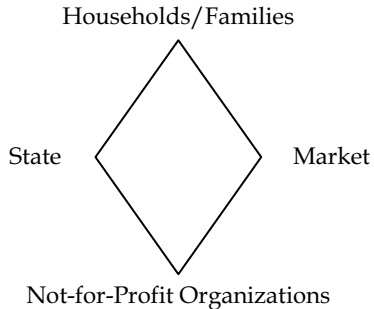


FIGURE 1.1 / Institutions Providing Care



Source: Authors' figure based on Razavi (2007).

FIGURE 1.2 / The Complex Range of Consumer Needs and Provider Motivations

Needs of Consumers	Motivations of Providers		
	Extrinsic motives only	Strong extrinsic motives and weak intrinsic motives	Weak extrinsic motives and strong intrinsic motives
Certain of own impersonal needs	1. Transactions in idealized competitive market	2. Some transactions in markets; some transactions in the family and the community	3. Some transactions in markets; many transactions in the family and the community
Uncertain of own needs as a result of information problems	4. Some transactions in markets	5. Some transactions in markets; some transactions in the family and the community	6. Some transactions in markets; many transactions in the family and the community
Benefiting from sense that provider is motivated by genuine concern for consumer's personal well-being	7. Some transactions in markets	8. Some transactions in markets; many transactions in the family and the community	9. Some transactions in markets; many transactions in the family and the community

Source: Authors' summary.

TABLE 1.1 / Paid and Unpaid Care by Sources of Support

	Unpaid Care	Paid Care
Individual	Self-care	Privately hired care workers
Family or friends	Volunteers	Informally reciprocated or formally paid care workers
Nonprofit organizations	Volunteers	Direct funding of paid care workers
Insurance firms	—	Direct funding of paid care workers
State or public sector	Tax deductions and credits for dependent care	Direct or indirect funding of paid care workers

Source: Authors' summary.

TABLE 1.2 / Sites of Paid and Unpaid Care Provision

Households

Care recipient's own home

Home of a family member or friend

Home of a foster care provider

Institutions

State-run facilities

Nonprofit facilities

For-profit facilities

Source: Authors' summary.

TABLE 2.1 / Motivations for Provision of Care Services

Extrinsic Motives

Response to physical coercion or restriction of other alternatives

Expectation of direct payment or other rewards (or avoidance of penalties)

Expectation or hope of social approval or indirect or postponed rewards such as reciprocity

Intrinsic Motives

Enjoyment of the activity or labor process itself

Prosocial Intrinsic Motives

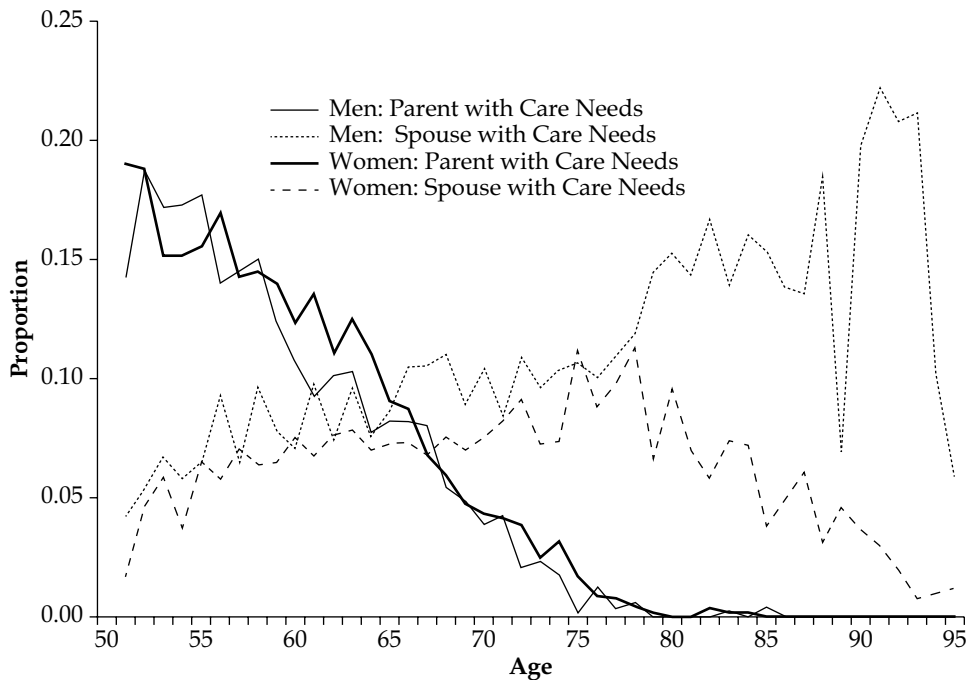
Conformity to caring norms because they are taken for granted or part of one's identity

Values that involve a moral obligation or duty or that flow from a sense of calling or love for others in the abstract

A desire to contribute to the happiness or well-being of a specific person

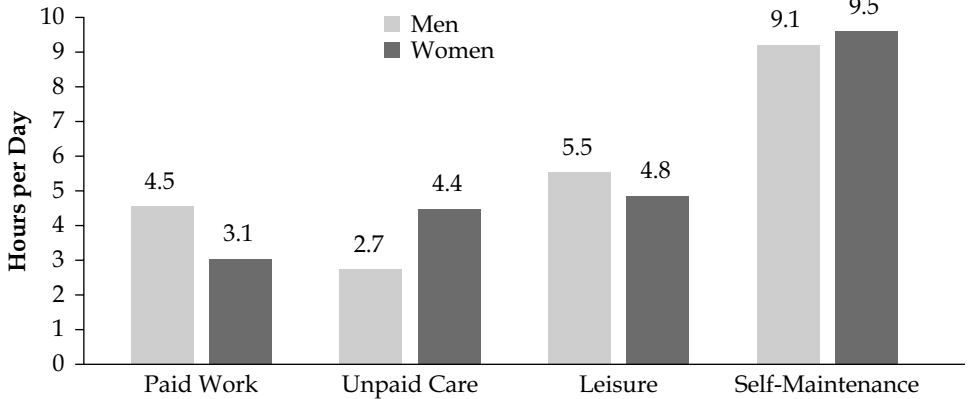
Source: Authors' summary.

FIGURE 3.1 / Proportion of U.S. Adult Population Age Fifty and Over with a Parent or Spouse with Care Needs, by Gender and Age, 2002 to 2006



Source: Authors' calculations, based on pooled data from 2002, 2004, and 2006 waves of the Health and Retirement Survey (University of Michigan, various years, a). Respondents are coded as having a parent with care needs if they say that the parent (a) needs help with "basic personal needs like dressing, eating, or bathing," (b) cannot be left alone for one hour, or (c) according to a doctor has a "memory-related disease." Someone's spouse is coded as having care needs if either the spouse self-reports a "difficulty" with dressing, bathing, eating, and so on, or the spouse is in a nursing home.

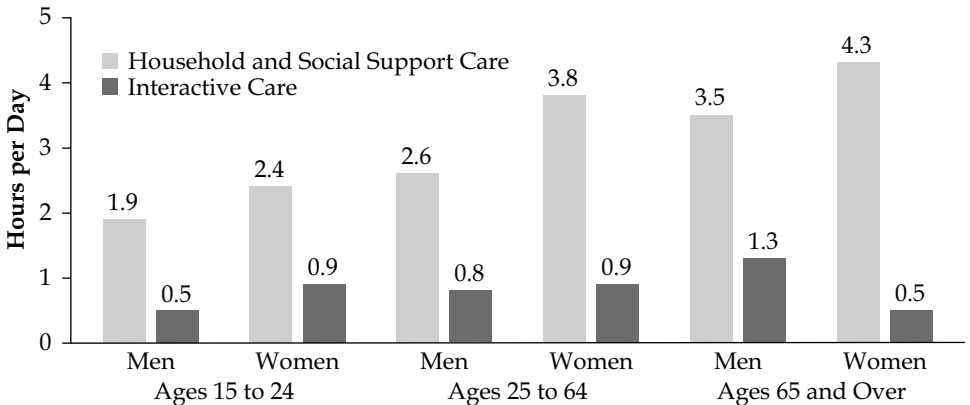
FIGURE 3.2 / Average Hours per Day, U.S. Adults Age Fifteen and Over, 2005 to 2008



Source: Authors' calculations from the American Time Use Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years).

Note: Daily hours may not sum to twenty-four because of both rounding and omission of time use that remained unspecified.

FIGURE 3.3 / Average Hours per Day Spent in Unpaid Care Activities by U.S. Adults Age Fifteen and Over, 2003 to 2008



Source: Authors' calculations from the American Time Use Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years).

Note: Includes only respondents who devoted at least some time to unpaid care on the diary day.

TABLE 3.1 / Mean Daily Hours Devoted to Interactive Child Care and Adult Care, by Gender and Age of Unpaid Care Worker, 2003 to 2008

	Women		Men	
	Engaged in Activity on Diary Day	Mean Hours per Day Provided by Those Engaged in Activity	Engaged in Activity on Diary Day	Mean Hours per Day Provided by Those Engaged in Activity
Child care				
Age of care worker				
Fifteen to twenty-four	35.2%	1.9	18.8%	1.2
Twenty-five to sixty-four	48.7	2.4	33.6	1.8
Sixty-five and over	11.2	1.9	10.5	1.6
Adult care				
Age of care worker				
Fifteen to twenty-four	14.7	0.9	14.2	0.9
Twenty-five to sixty-four	14.3	1.2	12.7	1.3
Sixty-five and over	12.4	1.4	13.8	1.5

Source: Authors' calculations from the American Time Use Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years).

TABLE 3.2 / Care for Household and Nonhousehold Children, by Gender and Age of Unpaid Care Worker, 2003 to 2008

	Household Child Care				Nonhousehold Child Care			
	Engaged in Activity on Diary Day		Mean Hours per Day Provided by Those Engaged in Activity		Engaged in Activity on Diary Day		Mean Hours per Day Provided by Those Engaged in Activity	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age of care worker								
Fifteen to twenty-four	68%	40%	2.4	0.8	46%	69%	0.4	0.6
Twenty-five to sixty-four	85	82	3.3	2.1	32	31	0.4	0.3
Sixty-five and over	16	20	0.4	0.3	90	93	1.4	1.3
Age of care worker								
Fifteen to twenty-four	32	24	0.2	0.2	73	80	0.7	0.8
Twenty-five to sixty-four	36	37	0.4	0.3	69	67	0.8	1.0
Sixty-five and over	27	39	0.5	0.7	76	65	0.8	0.8

Source: Authors' calculations from the American Time Use Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years).

Note: Includes only respondents who engaged in some child or adult care on the diary day.

TABLE 3.3 / Daily Time Devoted to Specific Child Care Activities, by Gender and Age of Unpaid Care Worker, 2003 to 2008

	Physical	Developmental	Travel	Other
Engaged in specific activity, conditional on engaging in some child care activity				
Age fifteen to twenty-four				
Women	35%	20%	35%	10%
Men	16	19	58	8
Age twenty-five to sixty-four				
Women	33	25	28	13
Men	31	28	30	11
Age sixty-five and over				
Women	15	24	46	15
Men	6	19	63	12
Average minutes spent on specific activities by those engaging in some child care activity				
Age fifteen to twenty-four				
Women	44	31	23	16
Men	10	25	29	9
Age twenty-five to sixty-four				
Women	47	45	32	21
Men	25	39	24	17
Age sixty-five and over				
Women	17	38	29	27
Men	6	33	36	19

Source: Authors' calculations from the American Time Use Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years).

TABLE 3.4 / Daily Time Devoted to Specific Adult Care Activities, by Age and Gender of Unpaid Care Worker, 2003 to 2008

	Caring	Helping	Travel
Engaged in specific activity, conditional on engaging in some adult care activity			
Ages fifteen to twenty-four			
Women	9%	61%	30%
Men	4	64	32
Ages twenty-five to sixty-four			
Women	16	56	27
Men	10	61	30
Ages sixty-five and over			
Women	21	50	28
Men	18	55	27
Average minutes spent on specific activities by those engaging in some adult care activity			
Ages fifteen to twenty-four			
Women	7	29	19
Men	4	33	18
Ages twenty-five to sixty-four			
Women	24	30	17
Men	11	45	21
Ages sixty-five and over			
Women	38	27	17
Men	30	39	19

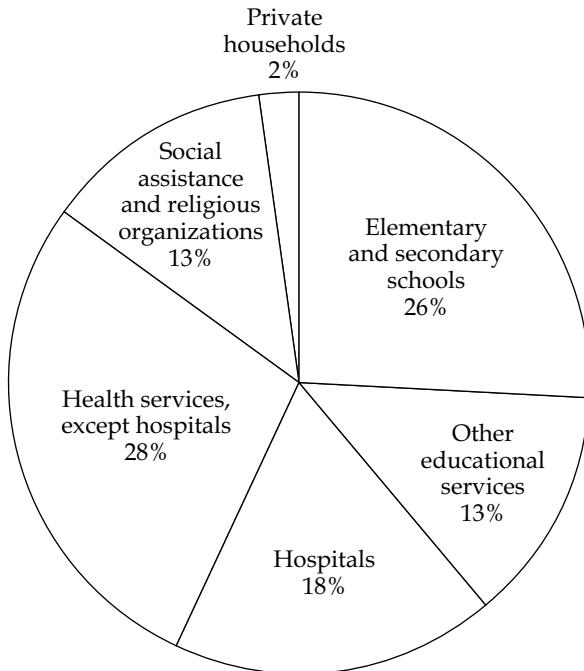
Source: Authors' calculations from the American Time Use Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years).

TABLE 3.5 / Daily Time Devoted to Supervisory Child Care, by Age and Gender of Unpaid Care Worker, 2003 to 2008

	Engaged in Supervisory Care on Diary Day		Average Hours Spent by Those Providing Supervisory Care	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Fifteen to twenty-four	35%	17%	6.0	4.7
Twenty-five to sixty-four	48	38	7.0	5.8
Sixty-five and over	6	5	5.0	4.5

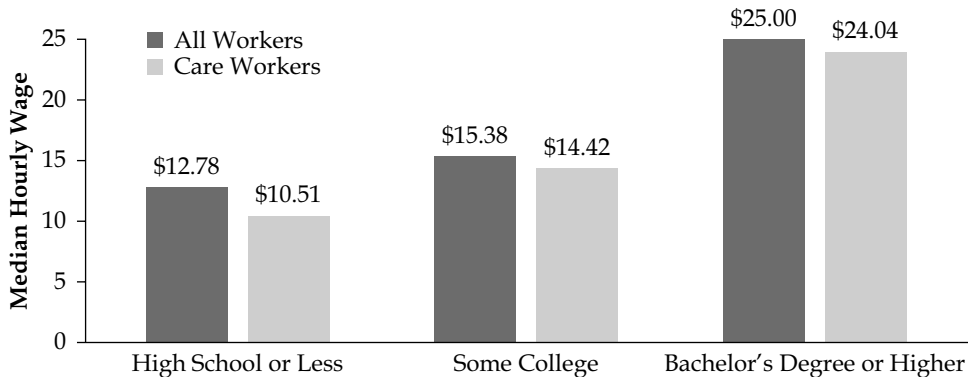
Source: Authors' calculations from the American Time Use Survey (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, various years).

FIGURE 4.1 / Employment in Care Industries in the United States, 2010



Source: Author's calculations of data from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (2010c).

FIGURE 4.2 / Median Hourly Wages for All Workers and Interactive Care Workers, by Education Level, 2009



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (2010d), analyzed by Kristin Smith and Andrew Schaefer.

Notes: Percentages are based on weighted data for all workers age eighteen and older. Data refer to 2009 hourly wages. "Some college" includes those with an associate's degree and those who have not completed a degree.

TABLE 4.1 / Characteristics of Workers in Interactive Care Occupations, 2010

	All Workers	Interactive Care Workers	All Low-Wage Workers ^a	Child Care Workers	Adult Care Workers
Number (in thousands)	152,145	22,783	42,634	1,776	3,042
Percentage of all workers	100.0%	14.9%	28.0%	1.2%	2.0%
Percentage female	47.1	77.7	55.0	96.5	88.7
Economic characteristics					
Median family income	\$64,030	\$74,020	\$33,000	\$50,000	\$34,500
In poverty	7.5	6.2	21.4	18.6	18.2
Median hourly wage ^b	\$16.82	\$18.26	\$7.75	\$9.17	\$10.58
Average weekly hours worked	38.5	37.3	35.4	33.1	35.1
Overtime (more than forty hours per week)	20.9%	18.8%	13.5%	13.7%	9.0%
Full-time employment ^c	79.3	75.4	64.5	58.6	67.5
Year-round full-time employment ^d	65.0	62.2	46.0	41.8	53.4
Self-employed	9.5	5.9	10.0	20.7	3.7
Two or more jobs	9.8	13.2	9.4	12.4	12.1
Union membership ^e	12.0	23.2	4.6	3.1	13.2
Health insurance					
Public	12.6	12.8	18.8	18.6	24.4
Private	74.2	82.0	52.2	59.1	54.9
No health insurance	19.3	11.9	35.1	27.7	27.8
Demographic characteristics					
Average age	41.9	43.3	37.7	37.7	41.9
Education					
High school or less	38.3%	17.7%	55.5%	42.4%	54.3%
Some college, no degree	19.8	13.7	23.7	27.8	15.7
Associate's degree	9.8	12.6	7.8	9.4	11.4
Bachelor's degree	21.0	27.3	10.1	17.7	7.1
More than bachelor's degree	11.0	28.6	2.9	2.7	1.5
Race and ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	68.8	69.7	59.6	63.4	45.9
Black, non-Hispanic	10.6	13.9	12.9	15.1	30.8
Asian, non-Hispanic	4.6	5.0	3.9	3.5	4.6
Other, non-Hispanic	1.9	19.6	2.2	1.6	2.8
Hispanic	14.1	9.4	21.4	16.5	15.8
Foreign-born	15.4	12.9	19.9	16.6	22.8

TABLE 4.1 / *Continued*

	All Workers	Interactive Care Workers	All Low-Wage Workers ^a	Child Care Workers	Adult Care Workers
Marital status					
Married	54.9	59.2	38.8	47.4	36.7
Previously married	16.7	17.5	18.0	18.0	29.0
Never married	28.3	23.3	43.2	34.6	34.4
Children under age eighteen	37.3	40.5	36.5	50.1	40.3
Single mothers	10.1	10.8	17.3	20.7	22.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (2010d), analyzed by Kristin Smith and Andrew Schaefer.

Notes: Percentages are based on weighted data for all workers age eighteen and older. Hourly wages, family income, poverty status, and work hours reflect 2009 employment; all other characteristics refer to 2010.

^aLow-wage workers are those making less than two-thirds of the gross median wage in 2009.

^bHourly wages are calculated using total annual earnings in 2009 divided by usual hours worked per week, multiplied by the number of weeks worked in 2009.

^cIncludes those working thirty-five or more hours per week.

^dIncludes those working thirty-five or more hours per week and fifty or more weeks annually.

^eThe union membership question is asked for one-quarter of the sample.

TABLE 4.2 / Characteristics of Child Care Workers, 2010

	Total	Center-Based Care Provider	Family Day Care Provider	Nannies
Number (in thousands)	1,776	1,223	368	185
Percentage of all workers	1.2%	68.9%	20.7%	10.4%
Percentage female	96.5	96.2	97.8	96.1
Economic characteristics				
Median family income	\$50,000	\$50,200	\$45,752	\$54,100
In poverty	18.6%	17.3%	23.5%	17.4%
Median hourly wage	\$9.17	\$9.60	\$7.14	\$9.60
Average weekly hours worked	33.1	30.9	42.1	28.8
Overtime (more than forty hours per week)	13.7%	4.4%	47.0%	9.5%
Full-time employment ^a	58.6	54.0	78.7	49.3
Year-round full-time employment ^b	41.8	37.8	62.9	26.6
Self-employed	20.7	0.0	100.0	0.0
Two or more jobs	12.4	87.9	89.8	81.6
Union membership ^c	3.1	3.5	0.0	0.0
Health insurance				
Public	18.6	19.5	18.5	13.2
Private	59.1	60.7	49.7	67.1
No health insurance	27.7	25.8	34.3	27.1
Demographic characteristics				
Average age	37.7	36.7	43.5	32.2
Education				
High school or less	42.4%	40.5%	52.3%	35.6%
Some college, no degree	27.8	27.6	20.9	42.2
Associate's degree	9.4	9.6	10.4	6.1
Bachelor's degree	17.7	19.3	15.0	13.3
More than bachelor's degree	2.7	3.1	1.4	2.8
Race and ethnicity				
White, non-Hispanic	63.4	65.1	56.8	64.9
Black, non-Hispanic	15.1	16.3	16.9	4.1
Asian, non-Hispanic	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.4
Other, non-Hispanic	1.6	1.6	0.8	2.6
Hispanic	16.5	13.4	22.5	25.0
Foreign-born	16.6	12.9	23.0	28.1
Marital status				
Married	47.4	47.9	55.7	28.0
Previously married	18.0	15.4	28.2	14.7
Never married	34.6	36.8	16.1	57.3
Children under age eighteen	50.1	50.6	55.8	35.5
Single mothers	20.7	21.0	20.2	19.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (2010d), analyzed by Kristin Smith and Andrew Schaefer.

Notes: Percentages are based on weighted data for all workers age eighteen and older. Hourly wages, family income, poverty status, and work hours reflect 2009 employment; all other characteristics refer to 2010.

^aIncludes those working thirty-five or more hours per week.

^bIncludes those working thirty-five or more hours per week and fifty or more weeks annually.

^cThe union membership question is asked for one-quarter of the sample.

TABLE 4.3 / Characteristics of Adult Care Workers, 2010

	Total	Hospital Aide	Nursing Home Aide	Home Health Aide	Personal Care Aide
Number (in thousands)	3,042	626	802	669	945
Percentage of all workers	2.0%	20.6%	26.4%	22.0%	31.1%
Percentage female	88.7	85.9	88.9	92.3	88.0
Economic characteristics					
Median family income	\$34,500	\$46,006	\$32,976	\$28,673	\$30,800
In poverty	18.2%	8.7%	17.0%	23.1%	22.0%
Median hourly wage	\$10.58	\$12.98	\$11.40	\$10.00	\$9.50
Average weekly hours worked	35.1	37.2	36.3	33.4	33.9
Overtime (more than forty hours per week)	9.0%	6.2%	6.7%	10.0%	12.1%
Full-time employment ^a	67.5	81.4	74.3	59.1	58.4
Year-round full-time employment ^b	53.4	69.3	60.8	45.1	42.4
Self-employed	3.7	0.1	0.6	5.7	7.2
Two or more jobs	12.1	10.3	11.6	11.7	14.1
Union membership ^c	13.2	20.1	16.3	11.5	8.2
Health insurance					
Public	24.4	14.6	18.2	28.5	33.3
Private	54.9	75.8	59.4	43.9	45.1
No health insurance	27.8	18.1	26.9	33.1	31.2
Demographic characteristics					
Average age	41.9	40.6	40.1	42.6	43.9
Education					
High school or less	54.3%	44.3%	57.4%	58.9%	55.2%
Some college, no degree	15.7	31.7	26.5	20.9	24.4
Associate's degree	11.4	14.8	10.0	14.2	8.4
Bachelor's degree	7.1	7.6	6.0	4.4	9.6
More than bachelor's degree	1.5	1.7	0.3	1.6	2.4
Race and ethnicity					
White, non-Hispanic	45.9	45.4	45.8	42.0	49.2
Black, non-Hispanic	30.8	31.7	39.0	31.1	23.2
Asian, non-Hispanic	4.6	5.7	3.9	2.1	2.1
Other, non-Hispanic	2.8	3.6	1.2	3.5	3.2
Hispanic	15.8	13.6	10.1	21.3	18.1
Foreign-born	22.8	20.3	21.5	27.1	22.7
Marital status					
Married	36.7	42.4	35.6	34.6	35.2
Previously married	29.0	23.1	30.3	29.8	31.2
Never married	34.4	34.5	34.2	35.6	35.6
Children under age eighteen	40.3	39.1	44.9	39.3	37.9
Single mothers	22.9	17.7	26.9	23.7	22.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (2010d), analyzed by Kristin Smith and Andrew Schaefer.

Notes: Percentages are based on weighted data for all workers age eighteen and older. Hourly wages, family income, poverty status, and work hours reflect 2009 employment; all other characteristics refer to 2010.

^aIncludes those working thirty-five or more hours per week.

^bIncludes those working thirty-five or more hours per week and fifty or more weeks annually.

^cThe union membership question is asked for one-quarter of the sample.

TABLE 5.1 / Full-Time Homemaking As an Occupation in the United States, 1870 to 2000

	Housewives and Homemakers As a Percentage of All Women Workers	Women in Paid Employment As a Percentage of All Women Workers	Housewives and Homemakers As a Percentage of All Workers
1870	70.2%	29.8%	40.1%
1900	64.4	35.6	35.6
1930	59.7	40.3	34.1
1960	56.0	44.0	34.1
1990	32.7	67.3	22.0
2000	29.5	70.5	19.4

Source: For discussion of data for 1870 to 1930, see Wagman and Folbre (1996). Data for 1960 from U.S. Census Bureau (1975); for 1990 and 2000, from U.S. Census Bureau (1997).

TABLE 5.2 / Full-Time Job Equivalents Required to Replace All Unpaid Care,
Average for 2003 to 2008

Age Group of Care Providers	Population Size of Care Providers (in Thousands)		Average Hours per Day		Total Hours per Year (in Millions)		Full-Time Job Equivalents (in Millions)		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
15 to 24	20,387	21,541	2.4	0.9	17,859	14,939	8.9	0.5	6.4
25 to 64	79,003	78,170	3.8	0.6	109,577	74,183	54.8	7.1	1.9
65 and over	21,431	15,749	4.3	0.5	33,636	20,120	16.8	0.1	6.9
Total	120,821	115,460	3.7	0.6	161,072	109,242	80.5	4.6	35.2

Source: Population estimates based on U.S. Census Bureau (2010a).

Notes: Average hours per day is based on estimates reported in figure 3.3. Total hours is average hours per person per day multiplied by 365 days per year multiplied by the number in the group providing unpaid care.

TABLE 5.3 / Full-Time Job Equivalents Required to Replace Unpaid Interactive Child Care and Adult Care Per Year, Average for 2003 to 2008

Age Group of Care Providers	Population Size of Care Providers (in Thousands)		Average Hours per Day		Total Hours per Year (in Millions)		Full-Time Job Equivalents (in Millions)		Total
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Interactive care of children									
15 to 24	20,387	21,541	0.7	0.2	13.6	0.9	2.5	0.9	3.4
25 to 64	79,003	78,170	1.2	0.6	92.3	7.3	16.9	0.6	25.5
65 and over	21,431	15,749	0.2	0.2	4.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3
Total	120,821	115,460	0.9	0.5	110.5	4.8	20.2	0.0	30.2
Interactive care of adults									
15 to 24	20,387	21,541	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0
25 to 64	79,003	78,170	0.2	0.2	13.6	2.9	2.5	0.4	4.8
65 and over	21,431	15,749	0.2	0.2	3.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.3
Total	120,821	115,460	0.2	0.2	20.0	8.9	3.6	0.5	7.1

Source: Population estimates based on U.S. Census Bureau (2010b).

Notes: Average hours per day is the product of percentage engaged and mean time conditional on engagement, based on table 3.2. Total hours is average hours per person per day multiplied by 365 days per year multiplied by the number in the group providing unpaid care. Total number of full-time job equivalents is total hours divided by 2,000 hours (assuming a forty-hour workweek, fifty weeks per year).

TABLE 6.1 / Care Recipients and Care Policies

Groups That Need or Benefit from Care Policies	Policy Components				
	Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC)	Family Leave ^a	Foster Care	Early Intervention and Special Education	Long-Term Services and Supports
Children					
Children with primary parent or caregiver who is not employed	X				
Children with primary parent or caregiver who is employed	X	X			
Children who need residential care ^b	x	x	X		
Children with disabilities	x	x	X	X	X
Adults					
Adults with intellectual and developmental disabilities (ID/DD) ^c		x	X		X
Adults with disabilities other than ID/DD		x	X		X
Frail elderly adults		x	X		X

Source: Authors' summary.

Notes: A large "X" signifies the policy arena(s) most central to providing care to this group or support for their caregivers. A small "x" denotes policies that affect access to and receipt of care but are arguably less crucial to responding to the need for care.

^aLeaves granted to employees to care for infants or seriously ill family members.

^bBecause their parents are judged unable to care for them at home.

^cDisabilities that have manifested at birth or prior to age twenty-two and are expected to continue indefinitely.

TABLE 6.2 / Early Childhood Education and Care Policies

	Early Education	Means-Tested Child Care Assistance	Tax Benefits	Quality Regulation
Federal- state	Head Start: Provides means- tested compen- satory education for children primarily ages three and four	Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF): Provides means-tested subsidies for employed parents with children up to age thirteen Temporary Assistance to Needy Fami- lies (TANF): Provides means- tested subsidies for employed parents receiv- ing or transition- ing from public assistance Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): Provides means-tested subsidies for employed parents	Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC): Nonrefundable tax credit for out-of-pocket expenses Dependent Care Assistance Program (DCAP): Provides employer-spon- sored “flexible spending accounts” exempting out-of-pocket expenses from payroll and income taxes	
State- local	Prekindergarten and kindergar- ten programs provide univer- sal or targeted educationally oriented care to children ages three to five		State-based tax credits provide tax relief for out-of-pocket expenses	Licensing and regulatory mechanisms establish and enforce health, safety, and quality stan- dards

Source: Authors' summary.

TABLE 6.3 / Family Leave Policies

	Leaves for Mothers Due to Pregnancy or to Care for Infants	Leaves for Mothers and Fathers to Care for Infants	Leaves to Care for Ill Family Members
Federal	Pregnancy Discrimination Act (PDA): Requires that providers of disability benefits (employers, states) cover maternity	Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA): Grants mothers and fathers the right to unpaid leave during first year of child's life	Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA): Grants the right to unpaid leave to attend to serious illness of child, spouse, or parent
State	Temporary Disability Insurance (TDI): Provides limited paid maternity leaves to pregnant or new mothers (in California, Hawaii, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island only)	Various laws expand unpaid FMLA, mainly by reducing the minimum enterprise size threshold, increasing the benefit duration, extending the definition of family members (who can be cared for), and relaxing eligibility conditions. California and New Jersey provide paid leaves for infant and relative care. Washington passed a law providing paid infant care leaves, but it remains unfunded.	

Source: Authors' summary.

TABLE 6.4 / Foster Care Policies

	Regulatory Policy		Funding Streams	
	Child Welfare Policy Framework	Specific Foster Care and Adoption Regulatory Policies	Dedicated Foster Care and Adoption Funding	Nondedicated Funding Streams Used for Foster Care and Adoption
Federal-state	Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) and Keeping Children and Families Safe Act (KCFSA): Help states improve practices in preventing and treating child abuse and neglect	Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA): Aims to accelerate permanent placements for children in foster care	Title IV-E (Federal Payments for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance): Provides funds to the states to cover a share of the cost of foster care Adoption Incentive Payments (established in ASFA) and the Adoption Tax Credit: Provide financial support to adoptive families	Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Provides additional funding for foster care
State-local	State and local agencies regulate and administer a wide array of child welfare programs.			

Source: Authors' summary.

TABLE 6.5 / Children with Disabilities Policy Schematic

	Comprehensive Health Care	Long-Term Services and Supports		Early Intervention and Special Education	
Federal-state	Medicaid Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT): Requires that the states provide comprehensive means-tested health care for children under the age of twenty-two, including screening, diagnosis, and treatment	Medicaid long-term care provisions: Require that the states provide means-tested institutional care	Medicaid means-tested waivers and state plan personal care services option: Finance and deliver means-tested non-institutional care and family support services	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)—Part C: Provides in-home early intervention services for children below age three who show signs of developmental delay	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)—Part B: Provides special education for children age three to twenty-one
State-local			Some states provide additional family support services.		States and localities provide and fund special education programs.

Source: Authors' summary.

TABLE 6.6 / Adults with Disabilities and the Frail Elderly Policies

	Long-Term Care, Institutional	Long-Term Services and Supports, Home- and Community-Based	Other Community-Based Services	Rehabilitation Services
Federal-state	Medicaid: Long-term care provisions require that states finance means-tested care in nursing homes, state hospitals, or intermediate care facilities for people with qualifying disability, chronic illness, or age-related infirmity	Medicaid Personal Care Services (PCS): Option to finance personal care services in the home and community for people meeting state eligibility requirements Medicaid Home- and Community-Based Services (HCBS) waivers: Finance long-term services and supports for people with an institutional level of need or less, including homemaker, home health, personal care, and adult day health services Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): Finances a range of means-tested, community-based services for low-income elderly	Administration on Aging: Provides nutrition services (congregate and home-delivered meals), family caregiver support, supportive services (personal care, homemaker, chore, adult day care), transportation, case management, outreach, disease prevention, and health promotion	Rehabilitation Services Administration: Provides vocational rehabilitation services, supported employment, and independent living programs
State-local			State aging agencies and local area agencies on aging (AAAs) provide an array of community-based services.	States sponsor additional vocational rehabilitation services, supported employment, and independent living programs.

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 7.1 / Child Care and Early Education, 2006

	Child Care Assistance Subsidies (CCDF and TANF)				Head Start and Prekindergarten Programs			
	Total Spending (in millions of Dollars)	Total Children Served	Spending per Child Served	Poor Children (Under Age Fourteen) Served	Total Spending (in Millions of Dollars)	Total Children Served	Spending per Child Served	Young Children (Under Age Five) Served
United States ^a	\$13,550	2,518,077	\$5,381	21%	\$9,698	1,876,295	\$5,439	9%
Alabama	114	29,610	3,857	14	112	20,246	5,507	7
Alaska	51	7,365	6,896	38	115	27,578	4,157	6
Arizona	173	39,176	4,416	13	161	21,673	7,419	11
Arkansas	85	7,381	11,620	5	18	3,412	5,398	7
California	2,256	310,323	7,271	20	1,088	218,290	4,987	8
Colorado	98	16,564	5,909	11	105	34,374	3,065	10
Connecticut	164	11,748	13,972	12	122	20,703	5,882	10
Delaware	63	14,510	4,338	57	24	2,733	8,653	5
Florida	820	181,700	4,512	32	489	81,631	5,995	7
Georgia	264	70,531	3,740	16	457	62,826	7,269	9
Hawaii	48	12,366	3,910	38	23	4,535	5,078	5
Idaho	37	10,226	3,609	22	24	5,738	4,194	5
Illinois	897	217,478	4,125	48	506	114,915	4,401	13
Indiana	172	35,990	4,778	14	95	24,379	3,903	6
Iowa	104	20,527	5,080	21	83	15,965	5,173	8
Kansas	107	26,119	4,112	24	64	22,409	2,860	12
Kentucky	198	31,941	6,191	15	192	52,610	3,655	19
Louisiana	118	39,100	3,012	17	235	45,932	5,106	15
Maine	56	7,695	7,319	19	38	6,236	6,115	9
Maryland	172	28,193	6,100	19	200	36,021	5,554	10
Massachusetts	614	70,913	8,654	39	214	37,694	5,670	10
Michigan	553	135,500	4,084	34	317	53,320	5,942	8

Minnesota	201	32,799	6,141	24	90	22,651	3,984	7
Mississippi	82	39,930	2,066	21	160	29,342	5,450	14
Missouri	205	47,303	4,340	20	130	38,378	3,383	10
Montana	27	5,100	5,230	15	21	3,723	5,566	6
Nebraska	69	14,453	4,802	28	50	12,013	4,188	9
Nevada	50	6,364	7,784	8	27	5,691	4,753	3
New Hampshire	32	8,748	3,673	45	13	4,163	3,238	6
New Jersey	270	42,001	6,432	19	583	42,534	13,717	8
New Mexico	80	22,408	3,584	23	58	13,303	4,338	9
New York	1,004	137,679	7,296	18	683	93,467	7,312	8
North Carolina	470	114,822	4,096	30	199	35,564	5,595	6
North Dakota	15	4,698	3,121	24	17	3,330	5,101	9
Ohio	745	100,099	7,443	20	263	68,795	3,826	9
Oklahoma	153	30,468	5,013	19	323	47,852	6,741	19
Oregon	95	22,627	4,133	17	114	9,951	11,468	4
Pennsylvania	650	119,836	5,421	28	265	46,325	5,723	6
Rhode Island	81	11,632	6,950	33	24	4,899	4,812	8
South Carolina	77	20,801	3,711	12	155	34,100	4,533	12
South Dakota	18	5,135	3,412	21	19	4,075	4,569	8
Tennessee	268	54,036	4,962	20	153	28,720	5,329	7
Texas	541	132,783	4,078	10	958	280,012	3,420	15
Utah	64	13,985	4,542	14	37	9,332	4,003	4
Vermont	40	8,477	4,669	62	23	5,860	3,926	18
Virginia	245	33,017	7,425	15	159	34,070	4,668	7
Washington	396	73,470	5,385	45	140	20,272	6,888	5
West Virginia	73	18,179	4,030	21	148	15,079	9,839	14
Wisconsin	414	66,001	6,270	37	193	47,359	4,069	13
Wyoming	21	6,270	3,323	41	12	2,215	5,524	6

Source: Authors' compilation of Meyers et al. (2011); U.S. Census Bureau (2000, 2007).

Note: Within columns, minimum values are marked in **bold**; maximum values are *bolded and italicized*.

^aAverages are unweighted fifty-state averages.

TABLE 7.2 / Family Leave, 2010

	Paid Leave for Private-Sector Employees		Unpaid Leave: Extension of FMLA Rights			
	Paid Maternity Leave Benefits	Paid Family Leave Benefits	FMLA Expansion: Firm Size	FMLA Expansion: Leave Length	FMLA Expansion: Tenure or Hours Required	FMLA Expansion: Definition of Family Members Who Can Be Cared For
United States	No	No	FMLA: 50 or more employees	FMLA: 12 weeks	FMLA: 12 months and 1,250 hours	FMLA: child, spouse, parent
Alabama	No	No	No	No	No	No
Arizona	No	No	No	No	No	No
Arkansas	No	No	No	No	No	No
Arkansas	No	No	No	No	No	No
California ^a	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Domestic partner and child of domestic partner; stepparent
Colorado	No	No	No	No	No	No
Connecticut	No	No	No	16 weeks (family and maternity)	1,000 hours (family and maternity)	Civil union partner; parent-in-law; stepparent
Delaware	No	No	No	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	No	No	No
Georgia	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hawaii	Yes	No	No firm size requirement (maternity leave)	No	6-month tenure regardless of hours (family leave); no tenure requirement (maternity leave)	Nondependent adult child; grandparent; parent-in-law; grandparent-in-law; stepparent; reciprocal beneficiary (persons who have declared their intent to marry but are ineligible legally)
Idaho	No	No	No	No	No	No
Illinois	No	No	No	No	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Table continues on p. 156.)

TABLE 7.2 / *Continued*

	Paid Leave for Private-Sector Employees		Unpaid Leave: Extension of FMLA Rights			
	Paid Maternity Leave Benefits	Paid Family Leave Benefits	FMLA Expansion: Firm Size	FMLA Expansion: Leave Length	FMLA Expansion: Tenure or Hours Required	FMLA Expansion: Definition of Family Members Who Can Be Cared For
Iowa	No	No	4 or more employees (maternity leave)	No	No tenure requirement (maternity leave)	No
Kansas	No	No	No	No	No	No
Kentucky	No	No	No	No	No	No
Louisiana	No	No	26 or more employees (maternity leave)	4 months (maternity leave)	No tenure requirement (maternity leave)	No
Maine	No	No	15 or more employees (family and maternity)	No	12-month tenure regardless of hours worked (family and maternity)	Domestic partner and child of domestic partner; nondependent adult child; sibling who lives with employee
Maryland	No	No	No	No	No	No
Massachusetts	No	No	6 or more employees (maternity leave)	No	Full-time employees with 3-month tenure (maternity)	No
Michigan	No	No	No	No	No	No
Minnesota	No	No	21 or more employees (family leave)	No	12-month tenure half-time (family leave)	No
Mississippi	No	No	No	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	No	No	No	No

Montana	No	No	No firm size requirement (maternity leave)	No	No tenure requirement (maternity leave)	No
Nebraska	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nevada	No	No	No	No	No	No
New Hampshire	No	No	6 or more employees (maternity leave)	No	No tenure requirement (maternity leave)	No
New Jersey ^b	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Civil union partner and child of civil union partner; parent-in-law; stepparent
New Mexico	No	No	No	No	No	No
New York	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	No	No	No	No	No
North Dakota	No	No	No	No	No	No
Ohio	No	No	No	No	No	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No	No	No
Oregon	No	No	25 or more employees (family and maternity)	No	180-day tenure at 25 hours or more per week (family and maternity)	Domestic partner and child of domestic partner; nondependent adult child; grandparent; grandchild; parent-in-law
Pennsylvania	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rhode Island	Yes	No	No	13 weeks (family and maternity)	No	Nondependent adult child; parent-in-law
South Carolina	No	No	No	No	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	No	No	4 months (family and maternity)	No	No
Texas	No	No	No	No	No	No
Utah	No	No	No	No	No	No

(Table continues on p. 158.)

TABLE 7.2 / *Continued*

	Paid Leave for Private-Sector Employees		Unpaid Leave: Extension of FMLA Rights			
	Paid Maternity Leave Benefits	Paid Family Leave Benefits	FMLA Expansion: Firm Size	FMLA Expansion: Leave Length	FMLA Expansion: Tenure or Hours Required	FMLA Expansion: Definition of Family Members Who Can Be Cared For
Vermont	No	No	10 or more employees (family and maternity)	No	No	Civil union partner and child of civil union partner; nondependent adult child; parent-in-law
Virginia	No	No	No	No	No	No
Washington ^c	No	Yes	8 or more employees (maternity)	No	No tenure requirement (maternity leave)	Domestic partner and child of domestic partner
West Virginia	No	No	No	No	No	No
Wisconsin	No	No	No	No	1,000 hours (family and maternity)	Registered or unregistered domestic partner; parent-in-law
Wyoming	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Authors' compilation of National Partnership for Women and Families (2012); State of California/EDD (2010a); State of New Jersey/EPBAM (2010); State of New Jersey/DOLWD (2010b).

^aCalifornia enacted paid family leave in 2002; it came into effect in 2004. The FMLA extension provisions reported here refer to the state's unpaid leave law, which predated the paid leave law and which remains in force. The state's paid leave law has no minimum enterprise size; it also has a less stringent tenure requirement than specified in the FMLA.

^bNew Jersey enacted paid family leave in 2008; it came into force in 2009. The FMLA extension provisions reported here refer to the state's unpaid leave law, which predated the paid leave law and which remains in force. The state's *paid* leave law has no minimum enterprise size; it also has a less stringent tenure requirement than specified in the FMLA.

^cWashington enacted paid family leave (infant care only) in 2007; the program has not been funded.

TABLE 7.3 / Foster Care, 2004 to 2006

	Population in Foster Care on Last Day of Year (2006)	Children in Foster Care per 1,000 Children Under Age Eighteen (2006)	Children in Out-of- Home Care Who Were Placed in Kinship Care (2004)	Monthly Maintenance Payments: Regular Foster Care, Children Age Nine (2004)	Monthly Maintenance Payments: Specialized Foster Care, Children Age Nine (2004)	Children Waiting for Adoption As Percentage of Children in Foster Care (2006)	Adoptions As Percentage of Children in Foster Care Waiting for Adoption (2006)
United States ^a	495,816	7.3	19%	\$450	\$950	26%	42
Alabama	7,157	6.4	14	434	1,065	23	23
Alaska	1,919	10.7	30	580	808	38	29
Arizona	9,767	6.0	32	n/a	n/a	27	53
Arkansas	3,434	5.0	4	435	2,625	27	42
California	76,405	8.0	33	494	n/a	24	41
Colorado	8,139	7.0	14	n/a	n/a	26	46
Connecticut	6,359	7.8	19	717	2,496	21	48
Delaware	1,074	5.3	9	391	1,050	28	31
Florida	29,229	7.3	44	364	n/a	26	41
Georgia	13,175	5.4	14	405	n/a	17	54
Hawaii	2,357	7.9	39	529	570	32	53
Idaho	1,850	4.7	16	300	n/a	29	32
Illinois	18,815	5.8	34	n/a	n/a	16	57
Indiana	11,401	7.2	13	468	961	29	35
Iowa	9,040	12.7	1	n/a	n/a	16	69
Kansas	6,237	9.0	19	568	2,129	33	26
Kentucky	7,606	7.6	9	591	1,110	27	36
Louisiana	5,213	4.8	11	365	365	21	43

(Table continues on p. 160.)

TABLE 7.3 / *Continued*

	Population in Foster Care on Last Day of Year (2006)	Children in Foster Care per 1,000 Children Under Age Eighteen (2006)	Children in Out-of- Home Care Who Were Placed in Kinship Care (2004)	Monthly Maintenance Payments: Regular Foster Care, Children Age Nine (2004)	Monthly Maintenance Payments: Specialized Foster Care, Children Age Nine (2004)	Children Waiting for Adoption As Percentage of Children in Foster Care (2006)	Adoptions As Percentage of Children in Foster Care Waiting for Adoption (2006)
Maine	2,076	7.4	15	n/a	n/a	33	48
Maryland	9,051	6.6	33	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Massachusetts	11,499	7.9	17	546	n/a	24	32
Michigan	20,142	8.1	32	n/a	n/a	31	42
Minnesota	6,827	5.4	21	524	524	20	49
Mississippi	3,126	4.1	32	355	700	29	28
Missouri	10,181	7.2	21	277	657	27	46
Montana	1,909	8.8	34	450	764	32	45
Nebraska	6,187	13.9	16	292	n/a	16	55
Nevada	5,068	8.0	20	n/a	n/a	36	24
New Hampshire	1,146	3.8	13	381	n/a	22	54
New Jersey	10,740	5.1	10	453	n/a	44	28
New Mexico	2,357	4.6	24	441	620	36	39
New York	29,973	6.6	17	504	1,007	27	35

North Carolina	11,115	5.2	22	\$440	n/a	28	40
North Dakota	1,331	9.3	17	397	632	24	47
Ohio	16,631	6.0	15	n/a	n/a	24	45
Oklahoma	11,736	13.1	25	400	900	31	32
Oregon	10,661	12.4	21	393	568	26	39
Pennsylvania	21,135	7.5	19	n/a	n/a	17	54
Rhode Island	2,998	12.6	25	409	n/a	13	65
South Carolina	4,920	4.7	6	n/a	n/a	36	24
South Dakota	1,648	8.5	17	415	693	31	30
Tennessee	8,618	6.0	14	495	545	21	56
Texas	30,848	4.7	18	608	1,369	40	28
Utah	2,427	3.1	7	418	510	20	n/a
Vermont	1,379	10.3	9	571	900	18	65
Virginia	7,672	4.2	4	365	n/a	23	31
Washington	10,457	6.8	33	446	174	23	51
West Virginia	4,018	10.3	4	600	1,521	26	39
Wisconsin	7,459	5.7	31	329	n/a	16	73
Wyoming	1,304	10.8	15	400	400	16	27

Source: Authors' compilation of data from Child Welfare League of America (2005); U.S. Census Bureau (2007); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/ACF/ACYF/CB (2009a, 2010).

Note: Within columns, minimum values are marked in **bold**; maximum values are ***bolded and italicized***.

n/a = not available

^aU.S. value represents the unweighted fifty-state averages.

TABLE 7.4 / Medicaid Programs for Children: Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), 2007 to 2009

	Medicaid-CHIP Participation (FY 2007) As Percentage of Population Age Eighteen and Younger (2008–2009)	Medicaid-CHIP Participation As Percentage of Eligible Population (FY 2007)	Medicaid-CHIP Payments per Enrollee (FY 2007)	Income Eligibility Levels for Children's Regular Medicaid and Children's CHIP-Funded Medicaid Expansions As Percentage of Federal Poverty Level (2009) ^b		
				Infants Age Zero to One	Children Age One to Five	Children Age Six to Nineteen
United States ^a	36%	82%	\$2,298	133%	133%	100%
Alabama	37	85	2,155	133	133	100
Alaska	38	74	4,261	150	150	150
Arizona	37	77	4,092	140	133	100
Arkansas	50	88	1,846	133	133	100
California	43	82	1,445	200	133	100
Colorado	25	69	1,723	133	133	100
Connecticut	32	85	2,527	185	185	185
Delaware	36	84	2,225	185	133	100
District of Columbia	66	95	2,740	185	133	100
Florida	34	70	1,665	185	133	100
Georgia	36	81	2,000	200	133	100
Hawaii	31	91	2,111	133	133	100
Idaho	30	74	1,728	133	133	100
Illinois	39	88	2,602	133	133	100
Indiana	35	81	1,899	133	133	100
Iowa	30	87	1,675	133	133	133
Kansas	27	81	2,234	150	133	100
Kentucky	36	90	2,399	185	133	100
Louisiana	52	89	1,192	133	133	100
Maine	43	92	2,698	133	133	125
Maryland	27	87	2,590	185	185	185
Massachusetts	29	95	4,064	185	133	114

Michigan	41	90	1,622	185	150	150
Minnesota	30	81	2,714	275	275	275
Mississippi	45	81	1,659	185	133	100
Missouri	36	85	2,807	185	133	100
Montana	26	69	2,406	133	133	100
Nebraska	30	83	2,579	133	133	100
Nevada	19	55	1,938	133	133	100
New Hampshire	28	86	2,816	185	185	185
New Jersey	23	81	2,305	200	133	100
New Mexico	56	81	2,664	185	185	185
New York	42	89	2,344	200	133	100
North Carolina	35	85	2,525	200	200	100
North Dakota	23	75	1,908	133	133	100
Ohio	37	83	1,672	150	150	100
Oklahoma	44	81	2,251	133	133	100
Oregon	29	75	2,061	133	133	100
Pennsylvania	32	86	2,656	185	133	100
Rhode Island	37	84	3,542	185	133	100
South Carolina	40	79	2,036	150	150	100
South Dakota	35	82	2,182	133	133	100
Tennessee	46	87	2,165	185	133	100
Texas	37	75	2,400	185	133	100
Utah	17	66	2,434	133	133	100
Vermont	49	94	2,209	300	300	300
Virginia	23	81	2,015	133	133	100
Washington	38	83	1,927	200	200	200
West Virginia	45	89	2,348	150	133	100
Wisconsin	30	87	1,269	300	185	100
Wyoming	36	78	2,038	133	133	100

Source: Authors' compilation of data from Kaiser Family Foundation (2010).

Notes: Children are individuals from birth to age nineteen. Within columns, minimum values are marked in **bold**; maximum values are **bolded and italicized**.

^aUnweighted fifty-state averages.

^bU.S. figure is the federal minimum eligibility level.

TABLE 7.5 / Special Education and Early Intervention for Children: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA):
Parts B and C, 2004 to 2008

	Children (Birth to Age Three) Enrolled in Early Intervention Services (IDEA: Part C) As Percentage of Population (2004)	Students (Age Three to Twenty-Two) Enrolled in Special Education (IDEA: Part B) As Percentage of Population (2004)	Students Enrolled in Special Education As Percentage of Public School Enrollment (2007–2008)	Federal Special Education Appropriations per Student ^a (FY 2008)	Estimated Total Federal, State, and Local Spending per Special Education Student ^b (FY 2007–2008)	Federal Share As Percentage of Estimated Total Spending (2007–2008) ^c
United States	2.3%	8.7%	13.4%	\$1,740	\$17,439	10%
Alabama	1.3	8.0	11.4	2,175	17,439	12
Alaska	2.0	8.9	13.4	2,153	12,556	17
Arizona	1.5	7.5	12.1	1,435	17,613	8
Arkansas	2.9	9.4	13.8	1,756	14,474	12
California	1.8	6.7	10.6	1,873	15,172	12
Colorado	1.7	6.8	10.4	1,877	18,311	10
Connecticut	3.1	8.2	12.1	1,961	26,158	7
Delaware	3.1	9.1	15.9	1,804	17,962	10
District of Columbia	1.3	12.2	13.9	1,685	n/a	n/a
Florida	1.9	9.5	14.7	1,636	12,207	13
Georgia	1.3	8.1	11.5	1,733	19,008	9
Hawaii	7.1	7.1	11.4	2,008	34,529	6
Idaho	2.7	7.2	10.3	2,004	13,951	14
Illinois	2.9	9.5	15.2	1,605	20,404	8
Indiana	4.2	10.3	17.1	1,454	11,161	13

Iowa	2.1	9.9	14.3	1,789	21,973	8
Kansas	2.6	8.8	14.0	1,669	22,322	7
Kentucky	2.3	10.2	16.4	1,516	16,044	9
Louisiana	2.3	8.2	12.9	2,179	20,927	10
Maine	2.9	11.9	17.5	1,645	22,496	7
Maryland	2.8	7.6	12.4	1,954	22,671	9
Massachusetts	5.8	10.4	17.3	1,720	17,265	10
Michigan	2.2	8.9	14.0	1,714	13,079	13
Minnesota	1.5	8.6	14.2	1,632	22,496	7
Mississippi	1.7	8.6	13.3	1,851	8,196	23
Missouri	1.5	9.6	15.1	1,660	15,172	11
Montana	2.1	8.3	12.7	2,116	14,474	15
Nebraska	1.7	9.8	15.7	1,658	19,532	8
Nevada	1.3	7.6	11.3	1,472	17,090	9
New Hampshire	2.7	9.5	16.1	1,511	28,251	5
New Jersey	2.2	10.9	18.1	1,461	23,368	6
New Mexico	3.4	9.7	14.1	1,997	17,265	12
New York	4.3	9.3	16.4	1,715	28,600	6
North Carolina	1.7	8.7	12.9	1,714	15,172	11
North Dakota	2.8	9.2	14.3	2,104	20,055	10
Ohio	1.8	8.7	14.8	1,641	14,300	11
Oklahoma	2.0	10.2	14.8	1,567	17,962	9
Oregon	1.6	8.4	13.8	1,675	14,126	12
Pennsylvania	3.1	9.2	16.3	1,477	19,357	8
Rhode Island	3.6	11.9	19.7	1,562	21,101	7
South Carolina	1.4	10.2	14.6	1,729	14,126	12
South Dakota	2.8	8.6	14.8	1,904	18,485	10
Tennessee	1.7	8.3	12.5	1,956	13,951	14
Texas	1.8	7.9	10.1	2,069	12,033	17

(Table continues on p. 170.)

TABLE 7.5 / *Continued*

	Children (Birth to Age Three) Enrolled in Early Intervention Services (IDEA: Part C) As Percentage of Population (2004)	Students (Age Three to Twenty-Two) Enrolled in Special Education (IDEA: Part B) As Percentage of Population (2004)	Students Enrolled in Special Education As Percentage of Public School Enrollment (2007–2008)	Federal Special Education Appropriations per Student ^a (FY 2008)	Estimated Total Federal, State, and Local Spending per Special Education Student ^b (FY 2007–2008)	Federal Share as Percentage of Estimated Total Spending (2007–2008) ^c
Utah	1.8	7.8	10.9	1,757	12,556	14
Vermont	3.2	9.2	n/a	n/a	29,123	n/a
Virginia	1.8	9.0	13.7	1,703	20,927	8
Washington	1.7	7.7	12.0	1,834	14,474	13
West Virginia	3.3	12.0	16.9	1,625	15,172	11
Wisconsin	2.8	9.0	14.5	1,693	17,788	10
Wyoming	4.0	10.3	16.5	2,048	15,869	13

Source: Authors' compilation of data from U.S. Department of Education/NCES/IES (2009), tables 35, 52, 178, and 182; U.S. Department of Education/OSERS/OSEP (2009), tables 1 through 10; Parrish et al. (2004); Parrish (2010); and Chambers, Parrish, and Harr (2004).
n/a = not available.

^aIncludes grants to states, preschool grants, and grants for infants and families (Titles B and C).

^bEstimated as total national spending per enrolled student (U.S. Department of Education/NCES/IES 2009, tables 178 and 35) multiplied by the ratio of the cost to educate special education students to the cost to educate regular students (Parrish et al. 2004), multiplied by the index of relative state spending (Parrish 2010). Per pupil expenditures to educate special education students = average spending per regular student in 1999–2000 multiplied by the inflation factor multiplied by the ratio of spending on special education to regular students. Average spending per regular student in 1999–2000 = \$6,556 (Chambers, Parrish, and Harr 2004, exhibit 2 and table B.3); the inflation factor of 1.40 is estimated by total expenditures per pupil in fall enrollment in 2006–2007 divided by total expenditures per pupil in fall enrollment in 1999–2000, in unadjusted dollars (U.S. Department of Education/NCES 2009, table 182). Ratio of spending per special education student to spending per regular student:

1.9 (Chambers et al. 2004, 5). The number of special education students in 2006–2007 is based on column 1.

^c“Federal Special Education Appropriation per Student” divided by “Estimated Total Federal, State, and Local Spending per Student” (column 4 divided by column 5).

TABLE 7.6 / Medicaid Long-Term Services and Supports, for Adults Eighteen to Sixty-Four with Disabilities Other Than Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities and Adults Age Sixty-Five and Over, 2006 to 2008

	Long-Term Care Participants per 1,000 Population (2006)	Spending per Participant, Weighted Average of Nursing Home and HCBS ^a (2006)	Percentage of Home- and Community-Based Services in Total Long-Term Care		Spending per State Resident (2008)
			Participants (2006)	Spending (2008)	
United States	10.8	\$20,451	47%	27%	\$220
Alabama	7.7	\$12,912	26	11	\$201
Alaska	13.1	63,812	86	63	293
Arizona ^b	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arkansas	18.9	12,912	46	21	250
California	13.8	19,261	69	51	210
Colorado	7.0	18,943	48	23	132
Connecticut	15.0	21,853	25	9	392
Delaware	5.8	30,808	27	9	221
District of Columbia	13.0	30,125	44	40	513
Florida	8.7	14,005	27	12	149
Georgia	5.9	21,850	27	19	170
Hawaii	5.6	30,948	31	19	212
Idaho	11.6	18,787	70	39	169
Illinois	9.8	14,063	42	24	151
Indiana	8.3	15,328	8	5	206
Iowa	10.5	15,136	34	16	186
Kansas	11.7	15,647	48	36	200
Kentucky	9.5	17,342	29	8	205
Louisiana	10.3	15,201	28	27	222
Maine	14.1	19,813	53	24	249
Maryland	6.1	27,188	24	12	201
Massachusetts	12.3	25,837	29	21	314
Michigan	11.8	17,684	55	19	183
Minnesota	14.4	21,496	58	51	313

Mississippi	11.9	16,704	34	1	244
Missouri	18.8	13,329	65	30	205
Montana	10.6	20,956	49	28	220
Nebraska	10.2	22,001	37	19	231
Nevada	5.4	21,191	64	35	96
New Hampshire	7.7	29,146	28	15	268
New Jersey	8.7	29,213	38	20	267
New Mexico	10.4	22,995	64	64	242
New York	16.1	29,613	34	29	525
North Carolina	12.5	19,566	61	41	201
North Dakota	12.5	18,548	28	9	287
Ohio	11.9	21,451	29	18	269
Oklahoma	12.7	14,959	52	29	205
Oregon	11.4	20,720	76	53	184
Pennsylvania	8.8	34,552	23	11	349
Rhode Island	13.0	21,041	22	13	323
South Carolina	6.7	20,051	44	23	145
South Dakota	9.7	15,587	26	8	187
Tennessee	5.8	20,752	5	4	174
Texas	11.6	13,193	64	33	118
Utah	3.3	14,963	30	12	68
Vermont	15.5	14,057	41	32	268
Virginia	5.4	21,078	32	30	136
Washington	12.1	19,733	72	59	213
West Virginia	11.8	24,522	47	19	302
Wisconsin	12.4	20,381	50	28	218
Wyoming	8.5	15,806	36	16	155

Sources: Authors' compilation of Burwell, Sredl, and Eiken (2009); Harrington, Carillo, and Blank (2009); and Harrington, Ng, and Watts (2009).

Note: Within columns, minimum values are marked in **bold**; maximum values are **bolded and italicized**.

n/a = not available.

^aPer-participant spending is the state average per-participant spending on nursing homes weighted by the national average share of participants in nursing homes (53 percent) plus the state average per-participant spending on HCBS weighted by the national average share of participants in HCBS (47 percent).

^bData for Arizona are not available. Medical care for older adults is provided through a managed care program, which includes both acute and long-term care services. Data are not published for these services separately.

TABLE 7.7 / Medicaid Long-Term Services and Supports for Adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities, 2007

	Participants per 100,000 Population	Persons with Mental Disabilities Receiving Services	Spending per Participant (Including Residential and Home and Community- Based Services)	Participants in Family Homes	Participants in Small Residential Settings	Participants in Large Residential Settings	Spending per State Resident
United States	328.3	6%	\$55,015	52%	41%	6%	\$166
Alabama	140.1	2	52,378	49	48	3	67
Alaska	629.2	12	70,252	82	18	0	152
Arizona	403.6	9	30,934	84	15	1	113
Arkansas	192.8	3	48,198	29	41	30	156
California	474.4	10	28,476	69	28	3	140
Colorado	219.7	5	41,029	37	62	1	94
Connecticut	386.4	9	80,395	57	37	6	380
Delaware	341.5	7	111,310	66	30	5	175
District of Columbia	331.5	6	78,660	31	69	0	179
Florida	270.9	5	35,733	72	22	6	91
Georgia	126.1	3	36,150	50	41	9	54
Hawaii	257.5	6	42,256	67	33	0	124
Idaho	1016.2	20	50,197	74	23	3	185
Illinois	246.3	6	51,182	35	45	19	134
Indiana	227.5	4	51,968	26	71	3	175
Iowa	458.1	9	38,094	37	51	12	250
Kansas	264.2	5	40,768	34	60	6	164
Kentucky	151.8	2	88,333	38	52	10	84
Louisiana	352.4	5	51,656	54	34	13	198
Maine	274.5	4	104,105	9	90	1	313

(Table continues on p. 176.)

TABLE 7.7 / *Continued*

	Participants per 100,000 Population	Persons with Mental Disabilities Receiving Services	Spending per Participant (Including Residential and Home and Community- Based Services)	Participants in Family Homes	Participants in Small Residential Settings	Participants in Large Residential Settings	Spending per State Resident
Maryland	173.1	4	52,987	25	72	3	132
Massachusetts	485.5	10	71,689	64	33	3	221
Michigan	334.3	6	44,360	49	50	0	115
Minnesota	540.2	12	62,837	49	48	3	334
Mississippi	175.5	2	65,151	34	27	38	132
Missouri	246.3	4	52,495	56	36	8	122
Montana	432.1	8	35,668	56	42	2	123
Nebraska	212.3	5	53,614	12	73	15	153
Nevada	158.2	4	55,428	64	34	2	54
New Hampshire	171.5	3	44,201	22	77	1	152
New Jersey	424.8	10	88,176	69	20	10	186
New Mexico	167.1	3	69,290	33	67	0	177
New York	641.9	13	97,257	64	34	3	453
North Carolina	294.6	5	66,811	56	35	9	162
North Dakota	418.7	10	33,890	28	66	6	323

Ohio	341.6	6	61,577	47	42	11	236
Oklahoma	256.1	4	56,100	54	33	13	143
Oregon	299.8	5	40,234	49	50	1	152
Pennsylvania	413.5	8	58,796	100	0	0	214
Rhode Island	281.3	5	80,661	29	70	1	285
South Carolina	395.7	7	51,530	73	21	5	126
South Dakota	378.8	9	37,452	26	69	6	166
Tennessee	146.3	2	90,876	42	50	8	153
Texas	116.5	2	56,810	18	60	22	89
Utah	185.9	4	35,916	39	46	15	87
Vermont	457.4	7	51,020	51	49	0	208
Virginia	214.0	5	71,904	59	32	9	112
Washington	321.9	6	42,279	66	28	6	117
West Virginia	247.7	3	61,097	56	43	1	182
Wisconsin	364.0	8	40,876	30	65	5	162
Wyoming	410.0	8	49,859	35	61	4	239

Sources: Authors' compilation of Prouty et al. (2008) and U.S. Census Bureau (2009b).

Notes: Within columns, minimum values are marked in **bold**; maximum values are **bolded and italicized**. Participants include some children, all adults, and some older adults; long-term care services for most children with intellectual and development disabilities are covered under Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT); some older adults move from ID/DD programs to those aimed at persons over sixty-five when they become eligible. Most children live at home; only 1,600 children were living in large institutions in 2007 (Prouty, Alba, and Lakin 2008); only 6.2 percent of out-of-home placements were children in 2005 (Lakin et al. 2009); children represent only a small percentage of the population in this table.