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Working Paper

The Policy Context and Infant and Toddler Care in the Welfare Reform Era

Wellesley College Working Paper, No. 2001-04

Provided in Cooperation with:

Department of Economics, Wellesley College

Suggested Citation: Witte, Ann Dryden; Queralt, Magaly; Witt, Robert; Griesinger, Harriet (2001) : The Policy Context and Infant and Toddler Care in the Welfare Reform Era, Wellesley College Working Paper, No. 2001-04, Wellesley College, Department of Economics, Wellesley, MA

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WORKING PAPER

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Care in the Welfare Reform Era**

**By
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July 2001



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**The Policy Context and
Infant and Toddler Care in the Welfare Reform Era**

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July 2001

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Abstract

The Policy Context and Infant and Toddler Care in the Welfare Reform Era

We provide descriptive evidence from Miami-Dade County (MDC) in FL and from five representative areas in Massachusetts (MA) that government policies governing welfare reform, the child-care subsidy system, and minimum-standards regulations have had considerable influence on the availability, price, and quality of infant and toddler care as welfare reform progressed from 1996 to 2000. We suspect that the markedly different proportion of the population that is native born and differences in income and education in MDC and MA also have had an influence on the very different situations for infant and toddler care in MDC and MA.

Our data suggest that minimum regulations for the care of infants and toddlers, market prices, and provider reimbursements in MDC are not in synchrony. For example, we estimate that, during the period of our study, a center-based provider would have to charge approximately \$129 per week to cover the costs of providing full-time infant care that is in compliance with state-imposed minimum caregiver-to-child ratio requirements. We find that the vast majority of center providers in MDC charged less than \$100 per week for infant care. In addition, the publicly set reimbursements paid to centers in MDC for providing full-time infant care never exceeded \$95 per week during the period of the study. This suggests that, in order to be in compliance with the state-promulgated standards, infant care in MDC must be subsidized by sources other than the prices paid by parents or the State for the care of their infants. This is different from the situation we observe in Massachusetts, where prices, reimbursements, and regulations are more closely aligned.

We find that prices of infant and toddler care in MDC are strikingly lower than in MA, even after adjusting for the higher cost of living and the more stringent regulatory environment in MA. We suspect, and provide some evidence, that this marked difference reflects, at least in part, lower average quality of infant and toddler care in MDC.

We find that Florida's welfare reform, with its requirement that cash assistance recipients be active when their youngest child is three-months-old and with stringent time limits for the receipt of cash assistance, is associated with a large increase in the number of infants and toddlers from low-income families in formal care. In contrast, Massachusetts' welfare reform, which imposes neither time limits nor activity requirements on cash assistance recipients with children under the age of two, is associated with only a moderate increase in the numbers of infants and toddlers from low-income families in care. For example, during our study period the number of infants in care increased by 150% in MDC and by only 10% in Massachusetts.

During the period surrounding welfare reform, enrollments at facilities offering infant and toddler care in MDC increased if they accepted child-care subsidies and declined if they did not. Altogether, the growth in the full-time enrollment of infants and toddlers at subsidized facilities has been far less dramatic than the increase in the number of subsidies issued for infant and toddler care. This suggests that there may have been a displacement of private-pay infants and toddlers by those with child-care subsidies.

During the period of our study, displacement by those with subsidies is more likely because payments to providers accepting vouchers exceeded the median prices charged by providers that did not participate in the child-care subsidy program.

We find that the formal care of infants and toddlers in MDC, as compared to MA, is much more likely to take place at child care centers and much less likely to take place at family child care homes. We suspect that the more pronounced racial and ethnic diversity, higher poverty levels, and a much larger unlicensed, family child care underground economy in MDC have had considerable influence.

We present evidence of some deterioration in the quality of infant and toddler care purchased with child-care subsidies in MDC during the course of welfare reform. Specifically, we observe an increase in the proportion of staff with less than a high school education at subsidized centers offering infant and toddler care. In addition, observational assessments of the quality of infant and toddler programs at subsidized centers in MDC indicate that the proportion of low-quality infant and toddler programs has approximately doubled (from 5% of programs in 1996 to 11% of programs in 1999) during the course of welfare reform. This is a worrisome development, given the large numbers of low-income infants and toddlers in formal child care in MDC.

The level of accreditation of centers with infant and toddler programs in MDC (1 ½ % of subsidized and 3% of unsubsidized facilities during the period of our study) is distressingly low. By way of contrast, over 30% of centers with infant and toddler programs that take vouchers in MA are accredited and between 20% and 25 % of those that do not take vouchers also are accredited. The low level of accreditation in MDC exists despite the fact that, under FL's Gold Seal program, subsidized providers can receive up to a 20% increase in reimbursements if they become accredited.

Acknowledgements

This paper is a product of the Wellesley Child Care Policy Research Partnership and of the Child Care Bureau's Child Care Policy Research Consortium. Our work was supported by Wellesley College under Grant #90YE0006 from the Child Care Bureau, Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

We are thankful to many people and organizations for their cooperation, feedback, and data. In Massachusetts, we wish to thank especially the many people at the Office of Child Care Services that have worked with us. In particular, we would like to thank Ardith Wieworka, Commissioner of Child Care Services for her support, Rod Southwick for data and research direction, Joan Clark for the Massachusetts' licensing lists and Phil Baimas for information on child care regulations and inspections. At the Department of Education, we thank Donna Traynham, Carolyn Faria and Jason Sachs. Marie Sweeney of Workplace Solutions helped interpret some of the data. We also wish to thank the directors and staff of the five Resource & Referral districts included in this study for giving us access to their child care provider data: Cindy Mis-Palley (Preschool Enrichment Team), Mary Laughlin and Kimberly Kinsella (Child Care Search), Christine Romano (formerly) and Leanne Cabral (Child Care Works), Juanita Harvey and Wanda Castle (Child Care Choices of Boston), and Marta Rosa and Angie Aguirre (Child Care Resource Center).

In Miami-Dade County, we wish to thank especially Ms. Irene Taylor-Wooten, Director of the Child Development Services (CDS) division of the Miami-Dade County Department of Human Services, for her cooperation throughout this project and Ms. Pilar Feldman, Systems Analyst, Miami-Dade Information Technology Department, for providing the monthly snapshots of data from the Miami-Dade County files on which this study is based. From CDS, we also would like to thank Mr. Sam King, Contract Manager, Ms. Sara Morales, Supervisor of the Resource and Referral (R&R) unit, and assistant director Richard Signore. Family Central also provided us with valuable data and feedback. From Family Central, we would like to thank Dr. Barbara Weinstein, President and Dr. Carol Wasserman, Vice-President, Ms. Anita Platt, R&R Director, and Ms. Sonia Coore, who is in charge of assessments for the subsidized child care program.

From the Child Care Bureau we would like to thank Drs. Pia Divine, Ivelisse Martinez-Beck, and Karen Tvedt for their insightful comments. Martha Moorehouse (Director, Division of Child and Youth Policy, Office of Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, DHHS) also provided thoughtful comments that extended and improved our work. We also wish to express our appreciation to Ms. Debbie Russo, Director of Child Care Services, and Ms. Paige Muse from Florida's Department of Children and Families (DCF); from the Miami-Dade County Public Schools, Ms. Marisel Elias, Administrative Director of the Division of Early Childhood Programs, and Ms. Nancy Sapiro, Supervisor of the School Age Child Care Programs; from the Regional (Atlanta) Head Start office, Craig Turner, Reginald Dancil and Andy Alexander, and from the local CAA Head Start office, Jane Robinson, Director, and Sal Martorano, Fiscal Coordinator; Ms. Bonnie Baker and Ms. Winnibeth Harris from the Florida Children's Forum; Ms.

Jewel Holmes from the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security; Mr. Eduardo Rivera, Ms. Coleen Mauer, Ms. Dolores Naranjo, and Ms. Felicitas Torres from Florida's DCF (District 11).

The cooperation and support of our sponsors and of these individuals and organizations in no way indicates their concurrence with our analyses or conclusions. We alone are responsible for the views and opinions expressed in this paper and for all errors and omissions.

The Policy Context and Infant and Toddler Care in the Welfare Reform Era

We provide descriptive evidence from MDC in FL and from five representative areas in MA that government policies governing welfare reform, the child-care subsidy system, and minimum-standards regulations have had considerable influence on the availability, price, and quality of infant and toddler care as welfare reform progressed from 1996 to 2000. We suspect that the markedly different proportion of the population that is native born and differences in income and education in MDC and MA also have had an influence on the very different situations for infant and toddler care in MDC and MA.

The period of our study, from February 1996 to March 2000, spans the period before and after welfare reform in Florida (FL), which started on October 1, 1996 and before and after December 1, 1996, which is the date when Massachusetts (MA) imposed time limits on welfare recipients. During the period of our study, the budgets for child care subsidies expanded markedly in both MDC and MA.

The purpose of our study is two fold. First, we provide a description of how child care and the use of child care subsidies has changed as welfare reform has progressed. Second, we combine our descriptive results with information on the policy and socio-economic context of our research sites to generate a number of hypotheses that we feel merit further exploration.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In the next section, we describe the data we use. The section that follows contains our findings regarding: (1) the use of child care subsidies, (2) the type of care, (3) the availability of care, (4) the quality of care and (5) the price of care. For each topic, we begin by describing our results and then present the policy context related to the results. For selected results, we present hypotheses that we believe merit further investigation. The final section of the paper contains our conclusions.

Data Sources

For FL, we use data for Miami-Dade County (MDC). Miami-Dade, located in South FL, is FL's most populous county and contains approximately 40% of the state's welfare population. MDC has a population of 2,253,362-- 57% Hispanic, 21% non-Hispanic white, and 19% black (US Bureau of the Census, 2001). Hispanics in Miami-Dade are predominantly Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Colombian. The non-Hispanic white population has been dwindling, particularly after Hurricane Andrew, in large part due to the arrival of continuous waves of immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean. The black population is split between Afro-Americans and Caribbean blacks. Haitians are the poorest and largest segment of the county's Caribbean black population. MDC's poverty rate is unusually high, approximately 38% among children (Queralt, Witte, & Griesinger, 2000b).

For MDC, our main sources of data are: (1) provider records maintained by the two R&R agencies serving the county, namely, Child Development Services (CDS) and Family Central (FC); (2) observational assessment records maintained by CDS and FC as part of their responsibilities for managing the subsidized child-care program; (3) Gold

Seal accreditation program records maintained by the state's R&R Network at the Florida Children's Forum in Tallahassee, and (4) for March 1996 through February 1999, the administrative records for the CCDF child-care subsidy program maintained by CDS and by FC.

The following agencies also provided information and documentation for MDC: (1) the Child Care Licensing Unit of the FL Department of Children and Families (DCF), District XI; (2) Head Start and Early Head Start, regional and local branches; (6) the Office of Child Care Services of FL's DCF, which provided the 1999 licensing lists for FL and the current set of Child Care Program Assessment tools used; and (7) the Division of Early Childhood Programs and the School Age Child Care program office of Miami-Dade County Public Schools, which provided information about public-school pre-kindergarten and school-age child care programs.

In MA, our study areas are: (1) the Boston metropolitan area, (2) the area west of Boston, from Lowell to Framingham, (3) Hampden County (Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke and surrounding areas) and (4) the New Bedford/Fall River/Taunton area. See Lemke, Witte, Queralt and Witt (2000, page 32) for a list of MA townships included in our study sites. These areas were chosen by child-care experts in the Massachusetts' Executive Office of Health and Human Services to be representative of the Commonwealth's population. In 2000, the population in MA was 84% non-Hispanic white, 6% Hispanic (of any race), 5% black, and 4% Asian. (U.S. Census, 2001). The poverty rate for children under age 18 in 1998 for the state was 13.8% (Bennett and Hsien-Hen Lu, 2000).

The MA data used in this study come from four sources: (1) Information on the way in which MA families use vouchers was obtained from the MA Office of Child Care Services (OCCS) monthly files used by OCCS to pay providers (i.e., monthly voucher billing files); (2) Information on child-care prices, enrollments, vacancies and qualifications of family child care providers was obtained from the databases of the five Resource and Referral (R&R) agencies in MA that participated in the study; (3) data on capacities (slots) and average length of time in business for child-care providers was obtained from OCCS licensing lists; (4) We determined which providers served low-income children funded through OCCS contracts by manually matching OCCS payment files with R&R records.

Findings

I. HOW MANY INFANTS AND TODDLERS RECEIVE CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES?

- ❖ *FINDING: Compared to MA, the increase in the number of infants and toddlers in subsidized care in MDC has been dramatic.*

As can be seen in Figure 1, the number of infants enrolled in subsidized child care in MDC grew markedly during the course of welfare reform. According to the records of the subsidy management agency, in March 1996, the beginning of our study period and six months prior to welfare reform, the number of infants from low-income families receiving care in MDC under the child-care subsidy program was slightly less than 400.

By March 2000, almost 1,000 infants were in subsidized child care. This represents an increase of almost 150%. This increase in the number of infants from current and former cash assistance families receiving subsidized child care in MDC was particularly marked after September 1998, the date that families began to be dropped from cash assistance under FL's 24-month time limit.¹

Figure 2 shows that the number of one-year-olds receiving subsidized child care in MDC also grew rapidly during the period of welfare reform, although not as rapidly as the number of infants. In March 1996, the number of one-year-olds from low-income families receiving care under the child-care subsidy program was slightly less than 900. By March 2000, the record shows over 2,000 one-year-olds were in subsidized child care. This represents an increase of almost 125%. The growth in the number of one-year-olds from current and former cash assistance families receiving subsidized child care also increased markedly after September 1998, when FL's 24-month time limits began to kick in for some families.

Figure 3 shows that the number of two-year-olds receiving subsidized child care in MDC approximately doubled between March 1996 and March 2000. In March 1996, the number of two-year-olds from low-income families receiving care under the child-care subsidy program was slightly over 1,100. By March 2000, almost 2,300 two-year-olds were in subsidized child care. As in the case of infants and one-year-olds, the number of two-year-olds in subsidized child care increased most rapidly after September 1998. However, the growth in enrollments of two-year-olds in subsidized care was somewhat less rapid. This may reflect the fact that, prior to welfare reform, cash assistance recipients in FL were already required to participate in the JOBS program when their youngest child was three years of age.

Table 1 shows the proportion of vouchers (i.e., child-care subsidies) issued by three Child Care Resource Agencies (CCRA) in MA and used by families for infant enrollment in different types of child care. These data are derived from the monthly billing files of three representative CCRAs² for the month of May in 1997, 1998 and 1999. The number of infants from low-income families receiving care under the voucher program in these three areas in MA increased by 10 percent between 1997 and 1999, from 1157 to 1277. During the period, the proportion of infants in centers declined from 44% to 34%, while the proportion of infants in informal care increased from 27% to 34%.

Table 2 shows the proportion of vouchers issued by the same three CCRAs in MA and used by families for toddler care. During our study period, the number of toddlers in care in our areas in MA increased somewhat more rapidly than the number of infants

¹ The increased use of child care subsidies is not the direct result of families losing their eligibility for cash assistance. Only approximately 1500 families statewide reached their 24-month time limit in September 1998 and only about 1000 families reached their 36-month time limit in October 1999. The increased use of child care subsidies in September probably results from the combined effects of increased activity requirements for cash assistance recipients, particularly recipients with young children, and accelerated departures from cash assistance as the 24-month and 36-month time limits became more salient. The latter effect is particularly likely because the local Miami-Dade Wages Coalition that managed welfare reform became fully operational and focused on moving cash assistance recipients from welfare to work during the summer and fall of 1998.

² The three CCRAs are Child Care Choices of Boston, New England Farm Workers Council in Hampden County, and Child Care Works, which serves the Fall River/New Bedford/Taunton area of the state. We were not able to use data for our other two study areas (the western suburbs of Boston) and the Lowell/Framingham areas because of a redefinition of their service boundaries.

(12% instead of 10%). Around 45% of the vouchers for toddler care went to centers and 20% to informal care. The percent of vouchers for the care of infants and toddlers going to family child-care homes remained approximately the same throughout this period.

Policy Context

(1) Welfare Reform

FL's Welfare Reform law (Chapter 414 of the FL Statutes), generally referred to as the WAGES (Work and Gain Economic Self-Sufficiency) Act, became effective on October 1, 1996. The WAGES law requires that adult recipients of cash assistance not otherwise exempt³ must participate in work activities⁴ for the maximum number of hours allowed under federal law⁵ and as soon as their youngest child is three months old. Under this "work first" program, welfare recipients are referred for employment at the time they apply for cash assistance.

The implementation of welfare reform in FL was associated with a dramatic increase in funding for child-care subsidies and, to a lesser extent, an increase in funding for other early childhood education programs, such as Head Start, Early Head Start, and public-school pre-kindergarten programs. During our study period, the budget for child-care subsidies in FL rose from \$180 million in July 1995 to almost \$450 million in July 1999.⁶ This increased funding for child care and early childhood programs was largely for the purpose of enabling poor and low-income parents to move from welfare to work and to maintain independence from the welfare system through employment.

For the purpose of understanding the change in the numbers of infants and toddlers with child-care subsidies, two aspects of FL's welfare reform are particularly important. First, adults receiving cash assistance are required to be active when their youngest child is three months of age. Second, FL's time limits for cash assistance are quite stringent. The time limit for most recipients is 24 months in any 5-year period and a lifetime limit of 48 months of cash assistance.⁷ Given that welfare reform started in FL in October 1996, these time limits began to kick in for some recipients after September 1998.

In April 1995, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts requested a welfare reform waiver from the federal government. MA's plan included job training, a work

³ Those exempt from work activities include: a) custodial parents of children under three months of age; b) recipients who are minor children under age 16; c) those eligible for benefits under the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program due to age or disability; and d) custodial parents age 19 and younger who have not completed high school or its equivalency, who may be required to attend educational activities.

⁴ Under the Florida WAGES law, approved work activities include employment, community service, on-the-job training, job search, employment preparation, vocational education or training, and provision of child-care services to an individual engaged in community service.

⁵ PROWRA requires that 25% of cash assistance recipients participate in work activities for 20 hours per week in fiscal year 1997, 30% for 20 hours per week in 1998, 35% for 25 hours in 1999; 40% for 30 hours in year 2000, 45% for 30 hours in 2001, and 50% for 30 hours per week in 2002 or thereafter.

⁶ Additional funds for child-care subsidies came from local match (either cash or in-kind contributions), which is required in order to demonstrate local commitment to the subsidized child-care program.

⁷ Long-term welfare recipients (i.e., those who received AFDC for 36 of the last 60 months prior to welfare reform) have a limit of 36 months of cash assistance in a 72-month period. They also have a lifetime limit of 48 months of cash assistance.

requirement, time limits, medical assistance, and centralization of the public assistance system. The waiver was granted, except for the time limits. Overseen by the newly formed Department of Transitional Assistance (replacing the MA Department of Public Welfare as of July 1, 1995), these reforms, with the exception of time limits, were initiated on November 1, 1995. After federal welfare reform, MA's previously requested time limits were implemented, as they became required for federal funding. Cash assistance recipients in MA became subject to time limits beginning December 1, 1996.

In MA, anyone subject to the time limits is permitted to receive Transitional Assistance for Families with Dependent Children (TAFDC, as the TANF program is called in MA) funds for a maximum of 24 months in any consecutive 60 months. Anyone subject to work requirements must, within 60 days of receiving TAFDC funds, be actively involved in some type of *work* for at least 20 hours per week. If the person fails to find a job, s/he is required to perform 20 hours of community service per week. A TAFDC recipient is exempt from the time limits *and* from the work requirement if her/his youngest child is under the age of two. The recipient remains work exempt, however, until the youngest child is six years old. It is important to note that these are separate requirements. If a person receives benefits while her/his youngest child is two and three years old, thus exhausting the time limits, the time limit deadline comes into effect and benefits are terminated, even though the recipient would otherwise remain classified as work exempt for the next two years while the youngest child passes through the ages of four and five.

Spending on child-care subsidies in MA increased from \$180 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 (July 1, 1995 to June 30, 1996) to \$316 million in FY 2000. However, welfare reform in MA did not generate an influx of infants and toddlers from low-income families into child care. This was not unintended. As is detailed below, child care for infants and toddlers is very costly in MA.

(2) The Subsidized Child Care Program

Eligibility

FL law prescribes that every child younger than age 13 in an eligible family (i.e., a family with income below 150% of the Federal Poverty Level [FPL]) *may* receive subsidized child care. Child-care subsidies were an entitlement for active cash assistance recipients and for those income-eligible recipients leaving the cash assistance program prior to welfare reform. However, since the implementation of welfare reform on October 1, 1996, child-care subsidies are made available in FL only to the extent that resources are available. Child-care subsidies in MDC are allocated on the basis of state established priorities for participation, which favor children at risk of abuse and neglect, the children of participants in the WAGES program, and the children of families transitioning off welfare.⁸ FL's Transitional Child Care (TCC) program offers child care

⁸ In July 1996, FL set the following priorities for participation in the subsidized child care program: (1) children at risk of abuse, neglect, or exploitation; (2) children of participants in the WAGES program and those transitioning off WAGES, (3) children of migrant farm workers, (4) children of teen parents, (5) children from other families at risk of welfare dependency due to a family income of less than 100 percent of the (FPL); and (6) children of working families whose family income is equal to or greater than 100 percent but does not exceed 150 percent of the FPL. In order to further facilitate welfare reform, the FL Legislature, on July 1, 1997, split the budget for the two main subsidized child-care programs. One part of the budget was set aside for child-care subsidies for current and former welfare recipients. The

to working former cash assistance recipients eligible for child-care services for up to 2 years after the family leaves cash assistance. Once enrolled, an eligible child may continue to participate in the subsidized child-care program as long as the family's income does not exceed 185% of the FPL. The child-care subsidy administration files in MDC show limited numbers of infants and toddlers waiting for care.⁹ The January 2001 files, for example, show 27 infants, 37 one-year-olds, and 40 two-year-olds from income-eligible families and 56 infants, 58 one-year-olds, and 68 one-year-olds from families receiving cash assistance waiting for care.

According to MA's law, all families with children under the age of 13 with incomes below 75% of the state median income may obtain child-care subsidies, to the extent that funds are available. To facilitate welfare reform, MA has offered child-care vouchers to all active recipients of cash assistance. MA also has provided one year of Transitional Child Care assistance (TCC) to those who leave cash assistance. In the interests of providing continuing care, MA has also made child care subsidies available to former cash assistance recipients after they exhaust their TCC benefits for as long as they are income eligible.

Child-care subsidies in MA are available to low-income families that are not current or former cash assistance recipients only to the degree that funds are available. Throughout our study period, MA had a substantial waiting list for these Income-Eligible child-care subsidies. In November 2000, for example, there were 2412 infants and 3602 toddlers (among children of other ages) from Income-Eligible families on the waiting list.

In MA current and former welfare recipients receive child-care vouchers that they may use to purchase any type of care. Approximately 50% of these vouchers are used for center care, 20-25 % for family child care and 25-30% for informal care (Witt, et al., 2000). Income-eligible families and protective services children are eligible for slots purchased by the state from selected providers. While many families meet the income eligibility guidelines, funding is available for only some. The remaining income-eligible applicants in MA wind up on the waiting list.

- **HYPOTHESIS:** The number of infants and toddlers receiving child-care subsidies will depend on state regulations governing the age (of the children) at which parents must be active under welfare reform and the budget for child-care subsidies.

II. WHO CARES FOR CHILDREN WITH CHILD CARE SUBSIDIES?

- ❖ **FINDING:** *In MDC the majority of providers serving infants and toddlers are centers, whereas in MA, family child care homes are the predominant providers serving infants and toddlers.*

other part was designated for families at risk of welfare dependency and other working families eligible on the basis of low-income. These latter programs are referred to in FL as "Income-Eligible" child care.

⁹ Given MDC's unusually high child poverty rate (approximately 38%, compared to 14% in MA in 1998), this may reflect a lack of knowledge on the part of some segments of the eligible population about the availability of child care subsidies.

❖ ***FINDING: Family child care homes are far more likely to participate in the subsidized child-care program in MA than in MDC.***

As noted in Queralt, Witte & Griesinger (2000a), centers constitute a much larger proportion of the provider community in MDC than in other areas of FL or the US. Throughout our study period, centers comprised almost 50% of the providers in MDC. By way of contrast, centers comprised less than 20% of the providers in MA (Witt, et al., 2000).

As can be seen in Figure 4, over 80% of the subsidized providers (i.e., those accepting vouchers) serving infants in MDC are centers, compared to 53% of the providers serving infants but not participating in the subsidy program. In contrast, in both the subsidized and unsubsidized sectors in MA, over 80% of the providers serving infants are family child care homes.

Figure 5 shows that 86% of the providers serving toddlers and participating in the child care subsidy program in MDC are centers, compared to 65% of the providers serving toddlers but not participating in the subsidy program. In contrast, in MA over 80% of the providers (subsidized and unsubsidized) serving toddlers are family child care homes.

Figures 4 and 5 make clear that family child care homes are far more likely to participate in the subsidized child-care program in MA than in MDC. One reason for this striking difference may be that MA has overcome the added administrative costs of dealing with small providers that enter and exit the market frequently, such as family child care homes, by establishing family child care networks. These networks deal with the subsidy agencies, recruit new homes, and handle the administrative tasks for a group of family child care homes.

Policy Context

In Florida, child-care providers can enter into an agreement or contract with the child-care subsidy agency to take clients receiving subsidies. The contracted providers are required to accept subsidized children, but they are not guaranteed that any subsidized children will enroll. The subsidy management agencies refer child-care subsidy recipients who ask for help in locating care to providers who have entered into contracts with the agency. Subsidy clients can select a provider from the list of contracted providers or they can elect to receive a voucher that can be used at any provider or to purchase informal care.

During the period of our study (February 1996 to March 2000), 95% of vouchers issued in MDC were used to purchase care from providers with purchase-of-service contracts with the subsidy management agency. The remainder of the vouchers (5%) were used to pay non-contracted providers, with 99% of these vouchers used for informal care. We surmise that at the time of our study parents mostly used contracted providers largely because, when using contracted providers, they were only responsible for the co-payment and for any late fees or transportation fees. In contrast, use of vouchers to pay

for care by non-contracted providers required parents to pay the full price of care in order to be reimbursed at the end of the month. This system was changed in 2000.¹⁰

MA operates a “mixed” child care subsidy system that provides current and former cash assistance recipients with vouchers and Income-Eligible children with “slots” purchased directly by the state from selected licensed providers. As operated during our study period, the MA voucher program provided families with greater choice than MDC’s purchase of service contract system.

- **HYPOTHESIS:** The way in which the child-care subsidy system is administered can greatly affect the type of care that is purchased by the system.

III. WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE AVAILABILITY OF CARE

- ❖ **FINDING:** *The large and rapid increase in the full-time center enrollment of subsidized infants and toddlers after September 1998 in MDC may have displaced infants and toddler without child care subsidies.*
- ❖ **FINDING:** *The growth in the full-time enrollment of infants and toddlers at subsidized centers in MDC has been far less dramatic than the increase in the number of vouchers for infant and toddler care issued by the child-care subsidy agencies.*

Figure 6 summarizes the total slots available, enrollments, and vacancies reported to the R&Rs by MDC child care providers of all types who were serving infants for the period spanning February 1996 to March 1999. As can be seen, enrollments at providers serving infants and accepting vouchers started to increase in February 1998. By the end of our study period (March 1999), enrollments at such providers had increased 11%. In contrast, Figure 6 shows that enrollments at providers serving infants but not accepting vouchers declined slightly during the period.

Figure 7 shows that full-time infant (age <12 months) enrollments at centers accepting vouchers, as reported by center providers to the R&Rs, increased slightly during the study period, from about 1,000 infants at the beginning of the period to 1,150 at the end of the period, an increase of 15%. Conversely, during the same period, full-time infant enrollments at centers not accepting vouchers declined from about 1,160 to 1,000.¹¹

It is interesting that, as reported by center providers, the growth in full-time infant enrollments at subsidized centers is far less dramatic than the over 150% increase in the number of vouchers issued by the child-care subsidy agencies in MDC for infant care (see Figure 1). Specifically, the number of vouchers issued for infant care increased from

¹⁰ The agencies administering subsidies in MDC began paying providers directly for the vouchers used by parents to pay them in early 2000. Under the new system, parents are no longer required to pay for care up front to be reimbursed. The payment for care now goes directly to the provider receiving the voucher, just as it does for providers with contracts.

¹¹ The reader should note that these enrollment-by-age figures reported by providers to the MDC R&Rs are not considered to be as reliable as the overall enrollments they report.

approximately 400 to almost 1,000 between February 1996 and March 1999. There may be reasons for this discrepancy. For example, it is possible that many vouchers for infant care were for part-time care.¹² It is also possible that infants with child-care vouchers increasingly displaced other infants without vouchers. The fact that the full-time enrollment of subsidized infants increased while the enrollment of unsubsidized infants declined provides some support for the displacement hypothesis.

Figure 7 also shows that, over the study period, the number of one-year-olds in full-time care at subsidized providers, according to provider reports to the R&Rs, increased from slightly less than 1,600 to over 1,850, an increase of 17%. In contrast, enrollment of one-year-olds in full-time care at unsubsidized providers decreased by a similar amount.

Figure 7 also shows that the number of two-year olds in care increased from over 2,100 to over 2,400, an increase of 13%. Yet, enrollment of two-year-olds in full-time care at unsubsidized providers decreased in direct proportion to the increased enrollments at subsidized providers. As for infants, the increase in toddler enrollments reported by providers accepting vouchers was far less than the increase in the number of vouchers for toddler care issued by the subsidy management agencies. As noted above, there may be reasons for this discrepancy. For example, it is possible that many vouchers for toddler care were for part-time care. Also, it is possible that toddlers with child-care vouchers displaced other toddlers without vouchers previously enrolled at child care centers.

- **HYPOTHESIS: Large influxes of subsidized infants and toddlers into formal child care can, at least in the short term, displace unsubsidized children.**

IV. WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE QUALITY OF CARE?

Quality child care and early education fosters children's intellectual, social, and emotional development, gets them ready for school, and puts them on the right path toward healthy and productive citizenship.¹³ Providing quality care makes good economic sense. Specifically, early intervention has been shown to reduce later public

¹² Not all individuals receiving child-care subsidies were working on a full-time basis. For example, during our study period, only 30% of cash assistance recipients with subsidies were working and among those working only 23% worked 20 or more hours per week. However, 93% of those receiving Transitional Child Care Assistance (TCC) were working (88% of those in this group were working at least 20 hours per week) and 99% of Income-Eligible subsidy clients were working (95% of those in this group were working at least 20 hours per week).

¹³ There are three important aspects of quality child care--structural, process, and outcome. The Early Childhood Education community refers to structural quality as the quality of the resources or inputs used in the production of child care services. These are generally observable and measurable and relatively easy to regulate by licensing bodies. They include such things as caregiver-to-child ratios, group sizes, and education and training of the staff. Process quality refers to the quality of the social environment and social relations between teachers or caregivers and children, the emotional tone of the classroom, the level of stimulation children receive, and the quality of the activities in which children engage while in care. These things are best measured by direct observation. Outcome quality refers to the effects of the care received by children in terms of developmental outcomes such as ability to understand and use language, pre-academic skills such as ability to count and recognize letters, later academic performance, and presence or absence of problem behaviors such as aggression, dependency, sad or angry feelings, and so on. To measure outcome quality it is necessary to follow up children over a period of time.

expenditures for special education, grade repetitions, public assistance payments, delinquency and crime. See Vandell and Wolfe (2000) for a recent survey of the literature on the impact of quality care on child development.

Our study examines quality on the basis of several structural measures derived from the provider records maintained by the R&R agencies in FL and MA. In addition, from the MA licensing lists we obtain information on the length of time that MA providers have been in business and for providers participating in the subsidized child care program in MDC we obtain structural and process quality ratings from the Child Care Program Assessment. No outcome measures were available from any source.

- ❖ ***FINDING: During the course of welfare reform in MDC, the range in the educational attainment of staff at subsidized centers offering care for infants and toddlers has been widening. Specifically, we observe an increase in the proportion of staff with less than a high school education as well as an increase in the proportion of staff with AA and BA degrees.***
- ❖ ***FINDING: Staff at subsidized centers offering infant or toddler care in MDC are significantly less likely to have a high school diploma than staff at unsubsidized facilities.***
- ❖ ***FINDING: Staff at subsidized centers in MDC offering toddler care, as compared to the staff at unsubsidized centers, are significantly less likely to have an AA or BA degree.***
- ❖ ***FINDING: In MA unsubsidized family child care providers serving infants and toddlers are more likely to have a BA degree than those who accept vouchers.***

One recognized aspect of quality in the child care and early childhood education world is the educational level of the staff. Figures 8 and 9 summarize the academic credentials of child-care staff at centers with infant and toddler programs in MDC, as reported by providers to the R&R office over the years of the study. These graphs compare providers accepting vouchers to all other providers in the R&R database.

Figure 8 shows that staff employed at centers with infant programs that accept vouchers are somewhat less likely to have a high school diploma than the staff employed by other providers in MDC. Specifically, an average of 88% of the staff at centers with infant programs that take vouchers have high school or higher credentials, compared to an average of 89% of the staff at centers that do not participate in the voucher program. While this difference is small, it is statistically significant (p -value=.005). Figure 8 also shows that, over the four-year period of our study, the average percent of staff with a high school education at providers that participate in the voucher program has gone down slightly.

For centers with infant programs in MDC, there is no significant difference in the average proportion of staff with AAs or BAs between providers participating in the voucher program and those that do not participate. The percent of staff with an AA

degree increased from approximately 36% at the beginning of our study period to 39% at the end of our study period. Similarly, the percent of staff with BAs increased from 11% at the beginning of the period to 13% at the end of the period.

Figure 9 shows that staff employed at centers with toddler programs and participating in the voucher program in MDC are less likely to have a high school diploma, an AA degree or a BA degree than the staff employed by other providers in MDC. To be more specific, on average, 88% of the staff at centers with toddler programs participating in the voucher program have a high school diploma, 35% have an AA and 10% have a BA. By way of contrast, on average, 91% of the staff at centers with toddler programs and not participating in the voucher program have a high school diploma, 38% have an AA and 12% have a BA. The difference in educational credentials between centers that enroll toddlers and participate in the voucher program and those that do not participate is statistically significant.¹⁴ As for infant programs in MDC, the proportion of staff with a high school diploma at centers with toddler programs declined slightly during the period of our study, while the proportion of staff with AA and BA increased slightly.

We have no information on the credentials of staff at child care centers in MA because such data are not collected by R&Rs in Massachusetts. The only information available in the MA R&R records during the study period is for family child care providers. Table 3 gives this information for family child care providers that care for infants in MA. Somewhat less than 7% of family child care providers (in our sample) caring for infants in MA had AA degrees in 1999. Providers that take vouchers were less likely to have an AA than those that did not. However, comparison of family child care providers that take and do not take vouchers indicates that the percent with an AA degree in the two groups is not significantly different ($\chi^2(1)=2.14$, $p\text{-value}=0.14$). Providers serving infants and not accepting vouchers were much more likely to have BAs than providers who did not take vouchers throughout our study period (approximately 13% v. 5%; $\chi^2(1)=71.64$, $p\text{-value}=0.00$). Overall, approximately 10% of family child care providers in our sample in MA had BAs in 1999. This is slightly below the 13% of center staff in MDC with BAs in 1999. Data on the educational level of family child care providers is not consistently gathered in MDC; therefore, we do not have reliable comparable information for MDC.

As can be seen in Table 4, approximately 7% of family child care providers caring for toddlers and not accepting vouchers in MA had AA degrees in 1999, while 6% of providers accepting vouchers had an AA in 1999. This difference is not statistically significant ($\chi^2(1)=1.80$, $p\text{-value}=0.18$). Providers caring for toddlers and not accepting vouchers were much more likely to have BAs than were providers who did not take vouchers throughout our study period (14% v. 5% in 1999; $\chi^2(1)=80.60$, $p\text{-value}=0.00$). Overall, approximately 11% of family child care providers caring for toddlers in our sample in MA had BAs in 1999. The proportion of family providers with college degrees in MA is approximately the same as the proportion of center staff with college degrees in MDC. The unusually high proportion of family providers with BAs in MA is likely related to the higher overall educational level of the population in MA, as compared to MDC.

¹⁴ The p-value for each of the tests for significant differences in average credentials is 0.00.

- **HYPOTHESIS:** On average, providers participating in the child care subsidy program will have lower educational levels than providers that do not participate in the child care subsidy program.
- ❖ **FINDING:** *Less than 3% of the child care and early education facilities serving infants and toddlers in MDC were accredited. In contrast, of the facilities serving infants and toddlers in MA, at least 30% of the centers accepting child-care subsidies and over 20% of those that do not were accredited.*

National accreditation by a nationally recognized professional organization is widely recognized in the child-care field as an indicator of quality. This is because, to be accredited and re-accredited by a nationally recognized organization such as the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), a child care facility must pass periodic and extensive reviews of all aspects of its program.

We found that only a very small fraction of the child care and early childhood education facilities serving infants or toddlers in MDC were accredited during the 38-month period of our study. Two percent of unsubsidized centers offering infant care (a total of 4 of 196 providers) were accredited in February 1996, compared to 1.5% of centers offering infant care and accepting vouchers (a total of 3 of 196 providers). By March 1999, an additional provider in both the subsidized and unsubsidized sectors had become accredited. However, the level of accreditation in both sectors remained strikingly low.¹⁵ Unsubsidized center providers serving toddlers were more likely to be accredited (i.e., approximately 3% at both the beginning and end of our study period). However, subsidized center providers serving toddlers were no more likely to be accredited than those serving infants.

It is interesting to note that the majority of accredited facilities in MDC are run by religious organizations (e.g., Christian [non-denominational], Jewish, Congregational, Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian), including a number of accredited facilities run by various religious charities in poor neighborhoods; several of these are Head Start programs; and several are employer run (e.g., Florida Power and Light and Ryder Corporation). Many accredited facilities are in areas with large numbers of migrant farm workers (for example, Homestead or Florida City). The number of private, non-religious, accredited providers in MDC was minimal as of the end of our study period in March 1999.

The percent of nationally accredited child care and early education facilities in MDC is unusually small for a major metropolitan area. In contrast, in the five representative areas of MA we studied and during the period of our study, 32% of centers with infant programs and accepting vouchers were accredited, as well as 21% of centers with infant programs that did not accept vouchers. The rate of accreditation for toddler programs in MA (30% for programs accepting vouchers and 25% for those not accepting vouchers) was also reasonably high. See Tables 5 and 6.

¹⁵ For our analysis of the accreditation situation, we used Gold Seal program records going back to the inception of this program in 1996. These records were kept by the state's R&R Network (The Florida Children's Forum). We also used the on-line NAEYC records (National Academy of Early Childhood Programs, 2000).

Policy Context

In FL, under the Gold Seal Quality Care program established on July 1, 1996, providers accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting association whose standards substantially meet or exceed those of the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), the National Association for Family Child Care, or the National Early Childhood Program Accreditation Commission are designated as Gold Seal providers. Beginning in July 1, 1998, Gold Seal providers have been paid up to 20% higher reimbursements for providing subsidized child care, as long as this rate does not exceed their private pay rate.¹⁶ During the period of our study, MA did not provide financial incentives for accreditation. However, providers were required to be accredited or to have applied for accreditation in order to participate in the MA' Department of Education Community Partnership for Children (CPC) program, which provides substantial amounts of funding for the care of 3- and 4-year-old children.

Given the policy context in MA and MDC, one might reasonably expect higher levels of accreditation, particularly for subsidized providers, in MDC than in MA. Yet we find the reverse. Why?

- **HYPOTHESIS: MA has a substantially higher proportion of accredited child-care centers than MDC because of substantially higher market prices for care and substantially higher reimbursement rates.**

Supporting information: As will be described in greater detail below, prices for infant and toddler care in MDC are substantially lower (even after accounting for differences in child-care regulations and in the cost of living) in MDC than in MA (see Figures 13-15 and Table 7). In part reflecting market prices, reimbursement rates for infant and toddler care in MDC are substantially below the reimbursement rates for infant and toddler care in MA. For example, in the fall of 1998, the weekly reimbursement rate for full-time center care of children less than 12 months old was \$95 in MDC, \$182.50 in Western MA and \$225 in the Boston area.

The subsidy management agencies in MDC have found that many providers wishing to become Gold Seal providers are unable, for financial reasons, to make the needed changes in staff, facilities and program. To overcome the financial barriers, the subsidy management agency for south and central MDC has recently begun to make grants to providers wishing to upgrade in order to achieve Gold Seal status.

Becoming accredited, which may take two years or even more to achieve (in the case of accreditation by NAEYC) requires that providers make considerable investments in improving their facility and the number and credentials of their staff. As facilities increase quality, they must be able to charge higher prices or obtain grants to cover their increased costs. Raising the price of care is hard, given the low median income and high level of poverty for families with children in MDC.

¹⁶ Beginning in February 2000, the private pay ceiling was relaxed for Gold Seal providers in FL, so that they currently need to have only 5% of their private clients paying top price in order to qualify for the pay differential.

- **Hypothesis: MA has a substantially higher proportion of centers accredited than MDC because the proportion of the MA population that is native born is higher and the level of income and education of the population is higher.**

Supporting information: The proportion of the population that is native born was almost 90% in MA in 1999, while the percentage of the population that was native born in MDC was 55% in 1990. Since Hurricane Andrew in 1992, MDC has experienced an exodus of the native born population and has received large numbers of new immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean basin. Conservative estimates place the proportion of the population that is native born in MDC today at less than 40%.¹⁷

Using data from the March 2000 Current Population Survey, the Census Bureau estimates that 85% of MA residents had completed high school and 33% had BAs or higher degrees. The estimated proportion of the populations with high school degrees in MDC in March 2000 was 75% and the proportion of the population with a BA or higher was 23%. The Census Bureau estimates that the median household income in MA in 1997 was \$43,015 while the estimated median household income in MDC was \$30,000. Sixteen percent of young children in MA live in poverty while 38% of young children in MDC live in poverty.

- ❖ ***FINDING: Center-based infant and toddler programs that accept children with vouchers rely heavily on the CDA credential in MDC, while those that are not subsidized rely less heavily on the CDA and more heavily on formal education, such as a high school diploma, AA or BA degree.***
- ❖ ***FINDING: Family child care providers in MA are more likely to have an AA or a BA than a CDA.***

As can be seen in Figure 10, centers with infant programs in MDC and participating in the voucher program have a higher percent of their staff with the CDA credential (on average, over 50%) than do centers with infant programs that do not participate in the voucher program (on average, 40%). The difference in the average percent of staff with CDA in the two groups is statistically significant (p-value=0.00). Figure 11 shows that centers with toddler programs and participating in the voucher program in MDC also have a higher percent of staff with CDAs (an average of 52% with CDAs) than centers with toddler programs that do not participate in the voucher program (an average of 43% with CDAs).

The above results make clear that centers with infant and toddler programs participating in the voucher program in MDC rely heavily on staff with the CDA credential, while those not accepting vouchers rely less heavily on the CDA and more heavily on formal education, such as a high school diploma, AA or BA degree.

During the period of our study less than 20% of providers in MDC reported to the R&R that their staff had the 30-hours of training required by FL's minimum standards

¹⁷ This estimate considers only the 297, 531 new legal immigrants reflected in INS statistics through 1998.

regulation. Given the limited proportion of staff at centers with infant or toddler programs in MDC reporting compliance with the 30-hour training requirement, one may infer that either this information is not consistently gathered by the R&R or the requirement is not as actively enforced as the CDA requirement.

We have no information on the CDA credentials of staff at child care centers in MA because such data is not collected by MA R&Rs. However, as can be seen in Tables 3 and 4, few family child care providers in MA have the CDA. This is not too surprising since MA law does not require the CDA but rather accepts a reasonably wide range of early childhood education and training.

Policy Context

Beginning on July 1, 1996, the FL law requires that for every 20 preschool children enrolled in a licensed child-care facility operating 8 hours or more per week, one of the child-care personnel in the facility must have a Child Development Associate (CDA) credential or an educational credential that is equivalent or greater.¹⁸ FL also requires that all child-care personnel hired on or after October 1, 1992 and all operators of family day care homes take an approved 30-clock-hour introductory course in child care.¹⁹

Effective October 16, 1996, MA law requires that lead teachers for infants and toddlers be at least 21 years of age and fulfill certain minimum education, training and experience requirements. A number of different training/education/experience combinations can meet the requirements. For example, either of the following combinations would qualify: (1) a high school diploma or equivalent plus 12 college credits including credits in infant and toddler care plus 36 months of work experience, or (2) a BA or advanced degree in early education plus 12 college credits in infant and toddler care and 9 months of work experience.

- **HYPOTHESIS:** The education and training observed at child care centers will be heavily influenced by minimum standards regarding the education/training/experience of child care staff.
- **HYPOTHESIS:** Minimum standards that are not enforced will be violated.

❖ **FINDING:** *In MDC, subsidized centers serving infants or toddler are more likely than unsubsidized centers to report that they have a child development program.*

Recent research has shown the importance of child development activities for infants and toddlers. See National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (2000) for

¹⁸The CDA may be the national credential or a state-approved CDA equivalency. Personnel with equivalent or higher formal educational credentials can be counted as meeting this requirement.

¹⁹Those in continuous employment since before October 1, 1992 are allowed to go by the previous child care training requirement of 20 hours.

a recent survey of the literature. Children who receive primarily custodial care often develop developmental deficits that are difficult to overcome in subsequent years.

We looked at the proportion of centers with infant programs in MDC that report to the R&R that they offer a child development program. As can be seen in Figure 12, over 70% of centers with infant programs and participating in the voucher program indicate that they have child development programs, while only 63% of non-participating centers with infant programs indicate that they have a child development program. The difference in the average percent of programs indicating that they have a child development program is statistically significant (p -value=0.00). Although consistently below the levels for subsidized programs, it is interesting to note that, over the study period, the proportion of centers with infant programs that indicate that they have a child development program increases more substantially for unsubsidized than for subsidized programs.

Although not shown graphically, the situation for centers in MDC with toddler programs is similar. Centers serving toddlers that participate in the voucher program are significantly more likely to indicate that they have child development programs. On average, 72% of centers providing care for toddlers and participating in the voucher program indicate that they have child development programs, whereas only 62% of centers that do not participate indicate that they have child development programs. The proportion of subsidized centers serving toddlers that have child development programs increased from 70% in February 1996 to 73% in March 1999. However, for centers not accepting vouchers, the proportion with child development programs remained unchanged.

- ❖ ***FINDING: Below-standard "generic" observational assessments at facilities offering infant and toddler care in MDC have approximately doubled (from 5% of programs in 1996 to 11% of programs in 1999) during the course of welfare reform.***
- ❖ ***FINDING: From January 1997 to March 1999 in MDC, twenty subsidized infant programs, 17 subsidized toddler programs, and 24 subsidized programs serving two-year-olds received below-standard observational assessment scores.***

We examined the assessment scores given to child-care providers participating in the voucher program in MDC from January 1997 to March 1999. On average, providers received high ratings and, over the 2-1/4 years covered by our data, provider "generic" ratings (i.e., ratings of program management, staff development and resources, group sizes, and parent involvement) increased slightly. However, the scores for programs serving infants and two-year-olds decreased and scores received by programs serving one-year old children remained essentially unchanged.

Consistent with overall county standards, we considered any programs with a score below 80% on the Infant Program, One-Year-Old Program, Two-Year-Old Program or Generic Program assessment to be below standard. During the period of our study, 20 infant programs, 17 toddler programs, and 24 programs serving two-year-olds

received below-standard scores.²⁰ The proportion of infant and toddler programs and the proportion of facilities serving infants and toddlers that received below-standard generic rating increased during the period we consider. Specifically, in 1997, 5% of the centers with infant programs received below-standard generic ratings, whereas in 1998 and the first quarter of 1999 11% of the programs did so. Six percent of the toddler programs received below standard generic ratings in 1997, while 11% did so in 1998 and the first quarter of 1999.

Policy Context

Florida's child care law prescribes that agencies in charge of administering the CCDF-subsidized child care program can enter into a service contract only with providers that achieve an overall score of 70% on the Child Care Program Assessment. (Beginning on July 1, 1998, MDC, at the request of CDS, raised the minimum acceptable score to 80%.) The law also requires subsidized providers achieving less than 95% overall compliance on the Child Care Program Assessment to be assessed twice during each contract year. Once a provider is cited for non-compliance and is given an evaluation stating specific deficiencies, the provider must bring the program into compliance within 90 days. If the provider fails to achieve compliance within 90 days, the department must withhold any further payment.

Six different assessment tools are used for the Child Care Program Assessment. The "generic" tool covers areas such as program management, staff development and resources, group sizes, and parent involvement. The other five tools used are for each age group in care (i.e., infant, toddler, two-year-old, preschool, and school-age) and cover things such as physical environment (indoor and outdoor), learning environment, staff/child interaction, developmental program, parent involvement, health, and nutrition. (Copies of the assessment tools are included in the Appendix to Queralt, et al., 2000).

- **HYPOTHESIS: A substantial influx of infants and toddlers into care can lead to a decline in the quality of care at providers with infant and toddler programs.**

V. WHAT DOES INFANT AND TODDLER CARE COST?

- ❖ ***FINDING: Prices for infant and toddler care in MA are more than 2 ½ times the equivalent prices in MDC.***

Tables 7 and 8 provide descriptive statistics for the prices of infant and toddler care reported in the R&R databases in the five study areas in MA and in MDC for the period 1997-1999. The median full-time price of infant care during this period across the five areas in MA was \$218 per week for providers participating in the voucher program and \$234 per week for providers not participating. By way of contrast, the median price

²⁰ It should be understood that it is possible for a given facility to pass the observational assessment with an overall score of 80 or better, even though some of the age-group programs may get below-standard ratings.

of infant care in MDC was \$85 per week for provider participating in the child care subsidy program and \$75 per week for providers that did not participate.

In MA the median weekly full-time price of toddler care was \$194 for providers participating in the voucher program and \$214 for non-participating providers. For toddler care as for infant care, prices in MDC are substantially less than half those in the five MA areas. See Table 8.

In MA, prices charged by providers that do not accept children with child-care vouchers are significantly higher than prices charged by providers that accept vouchers. The situation in MDC is the reverse, that is, prices charged by providers participating in the child care subsidy program are significantly higher than the prices charged by providers that do not participate.

Policy Context

FL and MA, like most states, require that centers maintain certain minimum caregiver-to-child ratios. States have set these minimum standards because of a large literature that indicates that lower caregiver-to-child ratios are associated with higher quality care. See Vandell and Wolfe, 2000). The establishment and enforcement of minimum standards require political support. Thus, public demand for higher quality and safer and healthier care for children is generally reflected in more stringent standards for care. Minimum standards regarding caregiver-to-child ratios and group sizes are likely to have substantial impacts on prices.

In FL, the state sets minimum caregiver-to-child ratios for different age levels to be maintained by centers. For infants (under the age of 1 year), the minimum caregiver-to-child ratio is 1-to-4, for one-year old children it is 1-to-6, and for two-year olds it is 1-to-11. FL does not regulate group sizes.

Like FL, MA sets minimum caregiver-to-child ratios that a center must maintain. Massachusetts' minimum standards are more stringent than FL, particularly for toddlers. This is an indication that demand for quality child care is higher in MA than FL. The minimum caregiver-to-child ratio for infants (ages 1 to 15 months) in MA is 1-to-3 and the minimum ratio for toddlers (ages 15 to 33 months) is 1-to-4. The Commonwealth also sets maximum group sizes. Specifically, there can be no more than 7 children in an infant group and 9 children in a toddler group.

- **HYPOTHESIS: Market prices for child care will reflect the costs of providing care (i.e., the supply side) as well as the demand for care in local child-care markets.**

Supporting Information: The median price of infant and toddler care in MA is more than 2 ½ times the median price of infant and toddler care in MDC. The cost of labor and other items needed to provide child care is between 10% and 34% higher in MA than in MDC.²¹ MA' more stringent minimum-standard requirements mean that centers providing infant care in MA will have labor costs that are 32% higher than

²¹ For example the overall cost of living is 34% higher in Boston than in MDC and the cost of living in the western part of MA is 10% higher than the cost of living in MDC. The median child care worker's wage in MA is approximately 10% higher in MA than in MDC (\$8.59 per hour in MA and \$7.79 per hour in MDC).

centers providing infant care in MDC. Minimum standards cause labor costs that are 50% higher in MA than in MDC for children between 15 and 24 months old and labor costs that are 275% higher for children 24 months to 33 months old.

We conclude that the costs of meeting higher minimum standards account for most of the observed difference in the price of care for 24 to 33 month old children in MA and MDC, but only partially explain the differences in prices charged for the care of children less than two-years old. Consequently, demand-side influences must account for much of the remaining price differences observed between MA and MDC with respect to the care of infants and one-year olds. The existing literature suggests that the income and educational levels of the population are strongly related to the demand for higher-quality child care. The much higher educational and income levels reported earlier for MA, as compared to MDC, are likely to account for much of the remaining price difference (after adjustment for cost) between MA and MDC with respect to the care of infants and one-year-olds.

- ❖ ***FINDING: Both the median and 75th percentile of the prices charged by subsidized providers tend to converge to the maximum allowed state reimbursement rate. This type of price movement is often observed when a regulatory agency sets a price ceiling.***
- ❖ ***FINDING: In both MA & MDC, unsubsidized providers charge a wider range of prices for the care of infants and toddlers than subsidized providers. The range of prices charged by providers is particularly limited in the subsidized sector in MDC.***

At the beginning of our study (March 1996) and until September 1997, the state weekly provider reimbursement rate for center full-time care of infants in MDC was \$85. On October 1, 1997, this rate was increased to \$95. In March 1996, the state paid providers in MDC \$79 per week for center full-time care of one-year-old and two-year-old children. On October 1, 1996, the rate for one-year-olds was increased to \$80 per week and on October 1, 1997 it was increased to \$90 per week. On October 1, 1997, the rate for center full-time care for two-year-olds in MDC was increased to \$85 per week.

The lines in Figures 13 and 15 depict these provider reimbursement rates for the care of infants, one-year-olds and two-year-olds. Figures 13 to 15 also represent, as bars, the medians and 75th percentiles of prices recorded in the MDC R&R databases for the first quarter of 1996 through the first quarter of 1999. Figure 13 shows that the maximum reimbursement rates for the care of infants was set at the 75th percentile of the prices recorded in the MDC R&R database prior to October 1997. After October 1997, the maximum reimbursement rates for the care of infants and one-year-olds were set above the 75th percentile of the prices recorded in the MDC R&R database.

Figure 13 shows the medians and 75th percentiles of weekly prices charged in MDC for full-time infant care by center providers participating in the voucher program and by those that did not participate. At the beginning of our study period, both the medians and 75th percentiles of prices for providers participating and not participating in the voucher program were virtually the same. Beginning in the third quarter of 1996, the median price of care for subsidized providers increased until it equaled the 75th

percentile, while the median price for non-participating providers remained unchanged. This type of price movement is often observed when a government or other agency set a price ceiling. The longer the price ceiling is in effect, the more the prices charged by providers who sell to the government or other agency converge to the ceiling.

Note in Figure 13 that at the beginning of the third quarter of 1997, the 75th percentile of weekly infant prices charged by center providers that do not participate in the voucher program begins to rise and exceeds the 75th percentile of prices charged by participating providers. It appears that market forces caused an increase in the prices of care at this time.

In the fourth quarter of 1997, maximum reimbursement rates were raised from \$85 to \$95 per week. After this rate increase, the reimbursement rate in MDC exceeded the 75th percentile of prices derived from the R&R database for both participating and nonparticipating programs. Following this rate increase, the 75th percentile of weekly prices of providers accepting vouchers begins to rise in the second quarter of 1998 to a level equal to the 75th percentile of prices charged by providers not accepting vouchers.

Figures 14 and 15 provide comparable price information for weekly full-time center care of one-year-old and two-year-old children in MDC. The overall comparison of prices for providers participating and not participating in the voucher program and the time trend of prices observed for the care of one- and two-year-olds is similar to that for infants. One additional insight that can be gained from comparing differences between the median prices and 75th percentile of prices for subsidized and unsubsidized care in Figures 13, 14, and 15 is that the dispersion (i.e., range) of prices charged by subsidized providers is much more limited in range than the dispersion of prices charged by unsubsidized providers. The dispersion of prices charged by unsubsidized providers for the care of two-year-olds is the largest we observe. In contrast, both the median and 75th percentile of prices charged by providers taking vouchers tend to converge to the maximum allowed state reimbursement rate.

Tables 7 and 8 provide further evidence that the dispersion (i.e., range) of prices (measured by the Coefficient of Variation (CV))²² is higher in the unsubsidized sector than in the subsidized sector in both MA and MDC. However, the range of prices for providers accepting subsidies in MDC is much more limited than the range of prices for providers accepting subsidies in MA.

Reimbursement rates for infant and toddler care in MA were approximately double those in MDC. This reflects in part the higher market prices in MA (compare the prices in Table 7 with those in Table 8). In the fall of 1998, the reimbursement rate for full-time infant care was \$225 per week in the Boston area and \$182.50 per week in the western part of the Commonwealth. For the same period, the reimbursement rate for full-time toddler care was \$200 per week in the Boston area and \$167.50 per week in the western part of the Commonwealth.

Policy Context

In FL as well as in MA, state payments to providers vary depending on the age of the child in care, the type of care, and the area of the state. Federal regulations governing the CCDF child-care subsidy programs require states to set provider reimbursement rates

²² The coefficient of variation is the standard deviation divided by the mean. Higher values indicate greater range or dispersion of prices.

at levels that offer “equal access” to children with child-care subsidies. According to regulations, states must justify that their reimbursement rates provide equal access by referencing a “market-rate” survey that is no more than two-years old. Reimbursement rates set at the 75th percentile of the local market price are presumed to provide equal access.

FL and MA have taken quite different approaches to setting provider reimbursement rates. In FL, the child-care law places the Department of Children & Families (DCF) in charge of establishing procedures to reimburse providers participating in the subsidized child-care program at the prevailing market rate for child-care services. “Prevailing market rate,” according to the law, means “the annually determined 75th percentile of a reasonable frequency distribution of market rates in a predetermined geographic market at which licensed child-care providers charge a person for child care services.” However, provider reimbursement rates cannot exceed the private pay rate a provider charges.

To comply with the law, DCF in FL contracts with the central agencies that manage the voucher program and provide local R&R services to survey all providers in all areas of the state in the spring of each year. The survey the R&Rs conduct serves the dual purpose of updating the R&R provider databases throughout the state and providing information on local market prices.

During the period of our study, MA took a different approach to setting reimbursement rates. Periodically, MA hired an outside contractor to survey providers to determine the “arms-length” price providers charged for care. In contrast to using R&R data, this approach obtains prices for care that is actually purchased and requires that the care be unsubsidized and that the buyer and seller be “unrelated.” The Office of Child Care Services (OCCS) in MA uses the market rate survey to substantiate a request to the Legislature for an increase in provider reimbursement rates. On July 1, 1996, the MA Legislature approved reimbursement rates set at the 55th percentile of the local market price of care, determined by a 1994 market rate survey. The Legislature increased reimbursement rates again in September 1998.

The CCDF regulations and state policies create an interesting connection between market prices and provider reimbursement rates. The connection is tightest when states conduct annual surveys and set rates based on such surveys, as is done in FL. Under this type of reimbursement rate system, reimbursement rates can only increase when the providers that do not take subsidies raise their prices. This is most clearly seen in Figures 14 and 15.

- **HYPOTHESIS: Provider reimbursement rates set on the basis of market prices that do not cover the cost of quality care will not allow for improvements in the quality of care.**

Supporting Information: In MDC, reimbursement rates generally have been set at or above the 75th percentile of prices in the R&R database. In MA, reimbursement rates throughout the study period have been set below the 75th percentile of the local market price of child care. Yet, quality of care in Massachusetts (as measured by accreditation rates), particularly in the subsidized sector, is quite high while quality of care in MDC (as measured by accreditation rates) is quite low.

- ❖ *FINDING: The prices paid for the weekly full-time center care of infants and one-year-olds in MDC are less than 10% apart, even though the labor costs to provide infant care, given FL's minimum caregiver-to-child ratio requirements, should be about 50% higher than the labor costs to provide care for one-year-olds.*
- ❖ *FINDING: The prices paid for the weekly full-time center care of infants in MA are approximately 12% more than prices paid for toddler care, even though the labor costs to provide infant care, given MA's minimum caregiver-to-child ratio requirements, should be about 32% higher than the labor costs to provide care for one-year-olds.*
- ❖ *FINDING: The prices paid for the weekly full-time center care of infants and two-year-olds in MDC are at most 32% apart, even though the labor costs to provide infant care, given FL's minimum caregiver-to-child ratio requirements, should be about 175% higher than the labor costs to provide care for two-year-olds.*
- ❖ *FINDING: These price ratios suggest that centers that comply with the state-promulgated minimum standards must be subsidizing their infant care using funds from sources other than the prices paid by parents for the care of their infants or state reimbursements for such care.*

FL's child care regulations require one caregiver for every 4 infants, for every 6 one-year-olds, and for every 11 two-year olds. These minimum ratios imply a cost of labor to provide care for infants that is 50% more than the labor costs associated with providing care for one-year-olds and 175% more than the labor costs of care for two-year-olds. MA' child care regulations require one caregiver for every 3 infants and one caregiver for every 4 toddlers. These requirements imply that the labor costs of providing infant care that meets the minimum standards are 32% higher than the labor costs associated with providing toddler care.

Figure 16 gives the ratio of the median weekly full-time price of infant care to one-year-old care for centers participating and not participating in the voucher program in MDC. Figure 16 also provides the ratio of the full-time weekly provider reimbursement rate for center-based infant care to one-year old care. It is interesting to note that the prices paid for the care of infants (both the prices paid by parents and the reimbursements paid by the state to providers) are never more than 10% higher than the prices paid for the care of one-year-olds. This price differential is substantially below the labor cost differential (50%) implied by FL's minimum caregiver-to-child ratio requirements. The very low price charged by centers for the care of infants in MDC provides support for the widely held belief in the Miami-Dade area that it is not possible for a provider to offer infant care unless part of the costs are covered by sources other than the prices paid by parents or state reimbursements.

Figure 17 gives the ratio of the median weekly full-time price of infant care to two-year-old care for centers accepting and not accepting vouchers in MDC. It also provides the ratio of the full-time weekly provider reimbursement rate for the care of infants to the rate for the care of two-year olds. Note that unsubsidized providers charge over 20% to 30% more to care for infants than to care for two-year olds. This price differential, however, does not cover the labor cost differential (175%) implied by FL's minimum ratio requirements. The reimbursement rate paid by the state to providers for the care of infants also is only 8-12% higher than the reimbursement rate for two-year-olds. This is additional evidence that provision of infant care that is in compliance with state-imposed standards is not financially feasible in MDC unless part of the costs are covered by sources other than the prices parents or the state pay to providers.

The situation in MA, while not as stark, also indicates that centers must be using other sources to subsidize the infant care they provide. As can be seen by comparing the price of infant and toddler care in Table 7, the price of infant care in MA is only approximately 12% higher than the price of toddler care. MA provider reimbursement rates for infant care are 12.5% higher than the state's reimbursement rates for toddlers in Boston and 9% higher in the western part of the state. Yet, minimum standards imply labor costs that are 32% higher.

To further examine the relationship of costs to prices for infant care, consider the implied costs of meeting minimum caregiver-to-child standards. We estimate that during the period of our study a provider would have to charge \$129 per week for full-time infant care in FL and \$190 in MA to cover the costs of providing care that meets minimum caregiver-to-child standards.²³ As can be seen in Figure 13, neither prices nor reimbursement rates ever exceed \$95 per week in MDC during the period of our study. The conclusion is that in MDC providers are not being paid enough either by parents or by the state to cover the costs of meeting state-imposed standards. By way of contrast, as can be seen in Table 7, the price of infant care in MA is sufficient to cover the cost of state-imposed minimum caregiver-to-child standards. We do not know whether or not the MA prices are sufficient to meet other state standards (e.g., group size requirements).

- **HYPOTHESIS: The relative prices for full-time center care of infants are generally not set at levels that reflect stringent, state-set minimum caregiver-to-child standards for infant care.**
- **HYPOTHESIS: In some areas, neither center prices nor state reimbursement rates cover costs of providing infant care that meets state minimum staff/child ratio requirements.**

CONCLUSIONS

We provide descriptive evidence from MDC in FL and from five representative areas in MA that government policies governing welfare reform, the child-care subsidy

²³ To obtain these numbers, we assumed that staff costs are approximately 75% of the total costs of providing care, with the remaining 25% of the cost of care being attributable to space and other facility costs. We also assumed the median child care worker wages, \$7.79 hour in FL and \$8.59 in MA (see Lemke, et al, 2001 and Queralt, Witte, & Griesinger, 2000) and a fifty-hour work week.

system, and minimum-standards regulations have had considerable influence on the availability, price, and quality of infant and toddler care as welfare reform progressed from 1996 to 2000. We suspect that the markedly different socio-cultural settings in MDC and MA also have had some influence on the very different situations for infant and toddler care in MDC and MA.²⁴

Our data suggest that child-care regulations, market prices, and provider reimbursements in Miami-Dade County are not in synchrony. Specifically, the prices charged by providers in MDC for the care of infants and the reimbursements providers receive from the state for infant care do not appear to be sufficient to cover the costs of providing infant care that meets the state-imposed minimum standards. This is different from the situation we observe in Massachusetts, where prices, reimbursements, and regulations are more closely aligned.

Given the current caregiver-to-child ratio requirements for the care of infants and toddlers in FL and MA, we compute that, during the period of our study, a center-based provider would have to charge \$129 per week for full-time infant care in FL and \$190 in MA to cover the costs of providing such care. We find that the vast majority of center providers in MDC charged less than \$100 per week for infant care. In addition, the state-set reimbursements paid to centers in MDC for providing full-time infant care never exceeded \$95 per week during the period of the study. These prices and reimbursements in MDC were not sufficient to cover the costs of providing infant care that met the high regulatory standards. In contrast, during the same period, we find that MA market prices and provider reimbursement rates for the full-time center care of infants were sufficient to cover the costs of providing care in compliance with the state-imposed caregiver-to-child standards.

We find that prices of infant and toddler care in MDC are strikingly lower than in MA, even after adjusting for the higher cost of living and the more stringent regulatory environment in MA. We suspect, and provide some evidence, that this marked difference reflects, at least in part, lower average quality of infant and toddler care in MDC than in MA. This is worrisome, given the large numbers of low-income infants and toddlers in formal child care in MDC.

In recent years, MDC has seen rapid increases in the number of infants and toddlers receiving vouchers. FL's stringent, work-first welfare reform requires cash assistance recipients to be active when their youngest child is three-months-old. This has led to very rapid rates of increase in the number of low-income infants and toddlers in formal child care settings. The increase in the number of infants and toddlers in care became particularly striking after September 1998, when cash assistance recipients began to be removed from the rolls because of time limits. MA's less stringent welfare reform, which requires that cash assistance recipients be active when their youngest child is six years old, has been associated with a rate of increase in the number of infants and toddlers in care that is very much lower than the rate experienced in FL. For example, during our study period the number of infants in care increased by 150% in MDC and by only 10% in MA.

²⁴ Mindful of the many factors that affect the child care and early education situation in MDC, the School Readiness Coalition is launching a campaign in the Fall of 2001 to educate parents about the importance of early care and education.

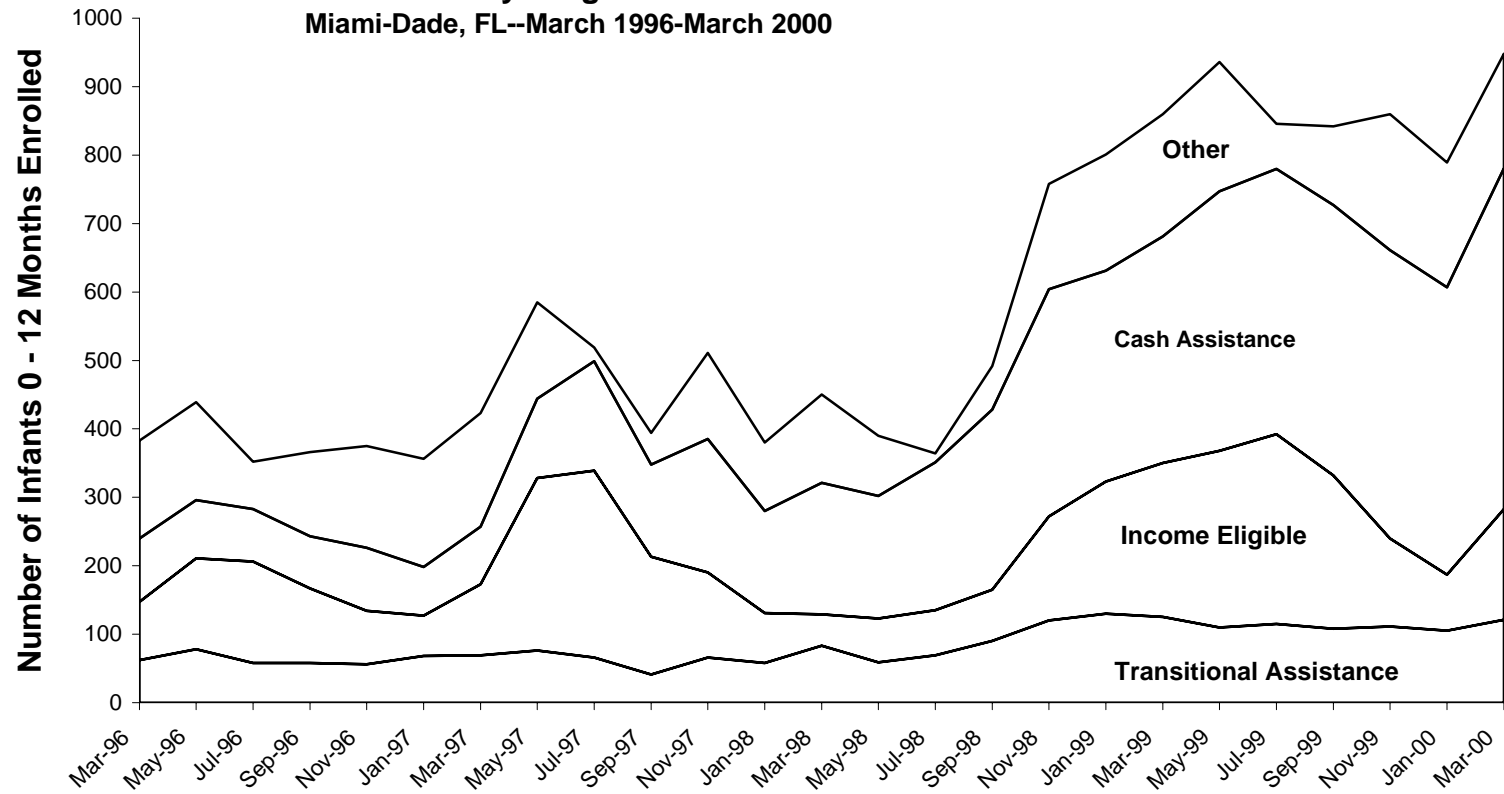
In MDC, enrollments at facilities with infant and toddler programs that accept government vouchers increased moderately during the period of our study, while enrollments at providers that did not take vouchers declined. We suggest that the fact that the growth in the full-time enrollment of infants and toddlers at subsidized facilities has been far less dramatic than the increase in the number of vouchers issued for infant and toddler care may be indicative of a displacement of infants and toddlers from unsubsidized families by those with child-care vouchers. This scenario seems particularly likely given that, during the period of our study, payments to providers accepting vouchers exceeded the median prices charged by providers that did not participate in the voucher program.

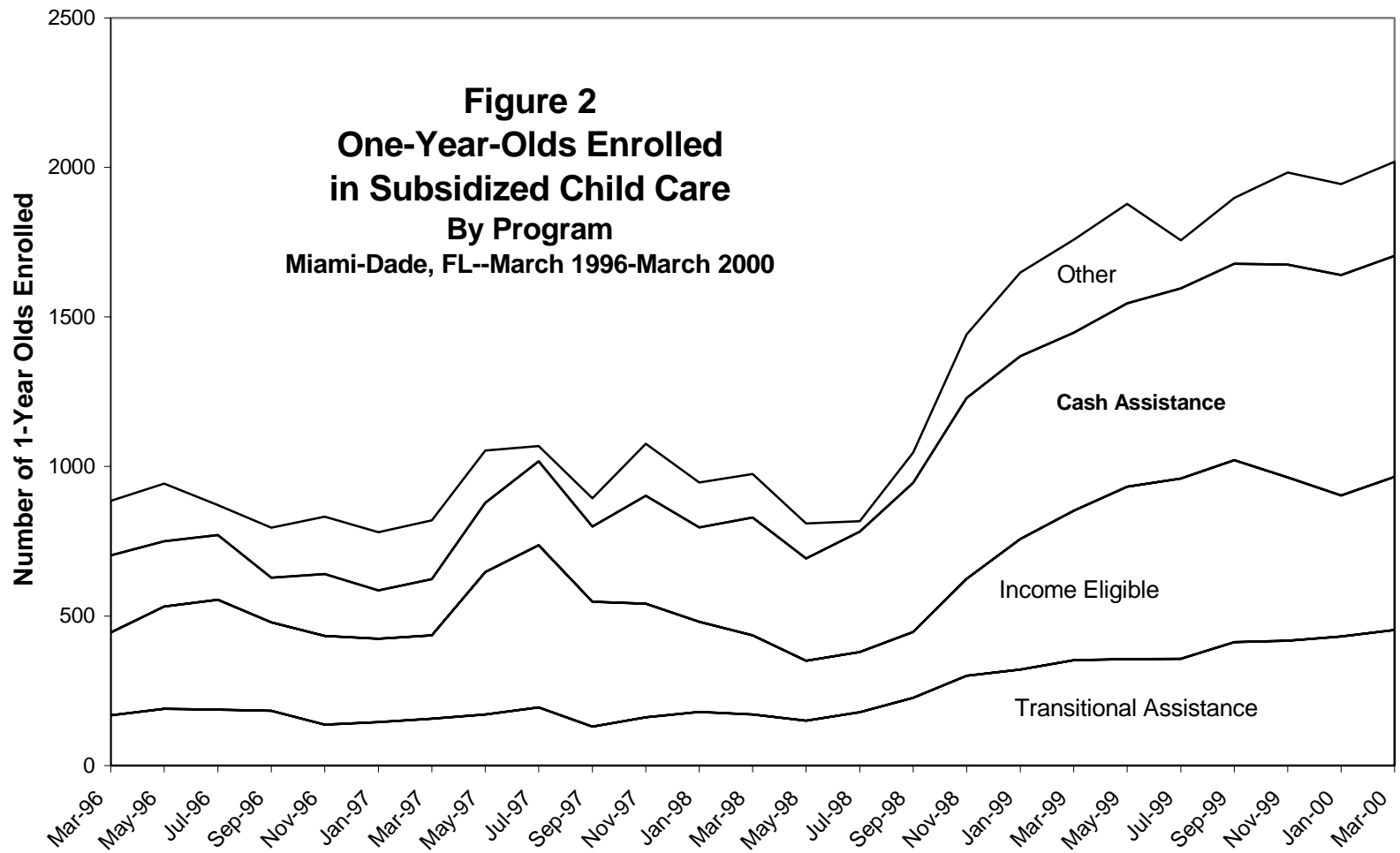
One fundamental difference in the formal care of infants and toddlers in MDC as compared to MA is that in MDC it is much more likely to take place at child care centers and much less likely to take place at family child care homes. There are a number of possible explanations for this difference. We suspect that the difference can be explained by some combination of a more pronounced racial and ethnic diversity, higher poverty levels, and a much larger unlicensed, family child care underground economy in MDC than in MA.

The measures of quality of infant care we use in this study are limited, although more extensive than those used in many other large-scale studies that use administrative data. In terms of education and training, we find that the CDA credential is prominent in FL, in part because of regulatory requirements, but it is not very important in MA. In MDC in the period surrounding welfare reform, we find evidence of a widening range of educational attainment among the staff at centers with infant and toddler programs that take vouchers. Specifically, in the course of welfare reform, the proportion of center staff with less than a high school education at subsidized centers increased, at the same time that the proportion of staff with AA and BA degrees also increased. Observational assessments of the quality of infant and toddler programs at centers that take vouchers in MDC indicate that the proportion of low-quality infant and toddler programs has approximately doubled (from 5% of programs in 1996 to 11% of programs in 1999) during the course of welfare reform.

The level of accreditation of centers with infant and toddler programs in MDC (less than 2% during the period of our study) is distressingly low. By way of contrast, over 30% of centers with infant and toddler programs that take vouchers in MA are nationally accredited and between 20% and 25% of those that do not take vouchers also are accredited. The low level of accreditation in MDC exists despite the fact that, under FL's Gold Seal program, subsidized providers can receive up to a 20% increase in reimbursements if they become accredited. By way of contrast, the MA subsidized child care program does not offer higher reimbursements to providers with accreditation.

Figure 1
Infant Enrollment in Subsidized Child Care
By Program
Miami-Dade, FL--March 1996-March 2000





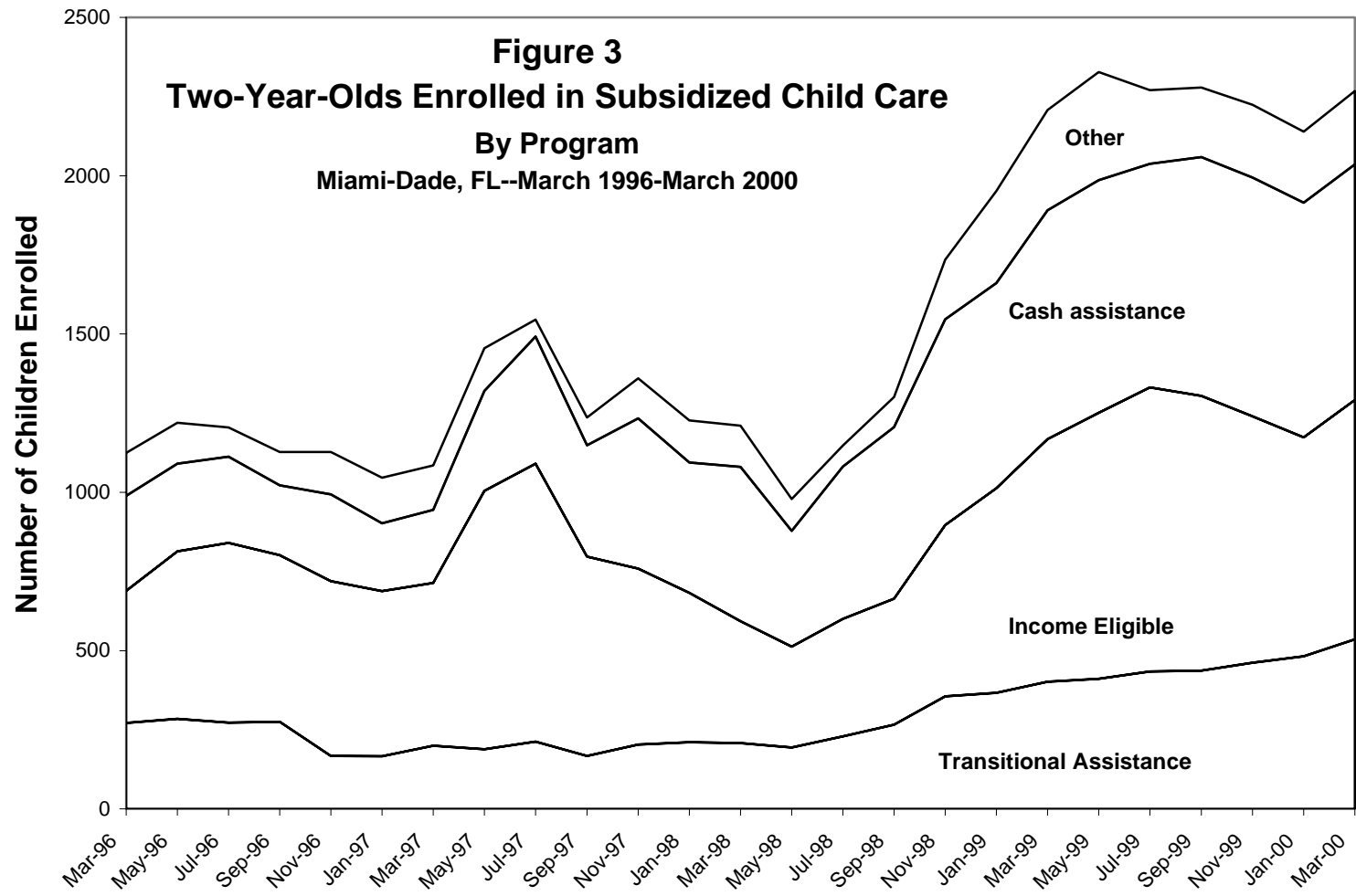


Figure 4
Providers of Serving Infants
Miami-Dade County (MDC) and Massachusetts (MA)
1996-1999

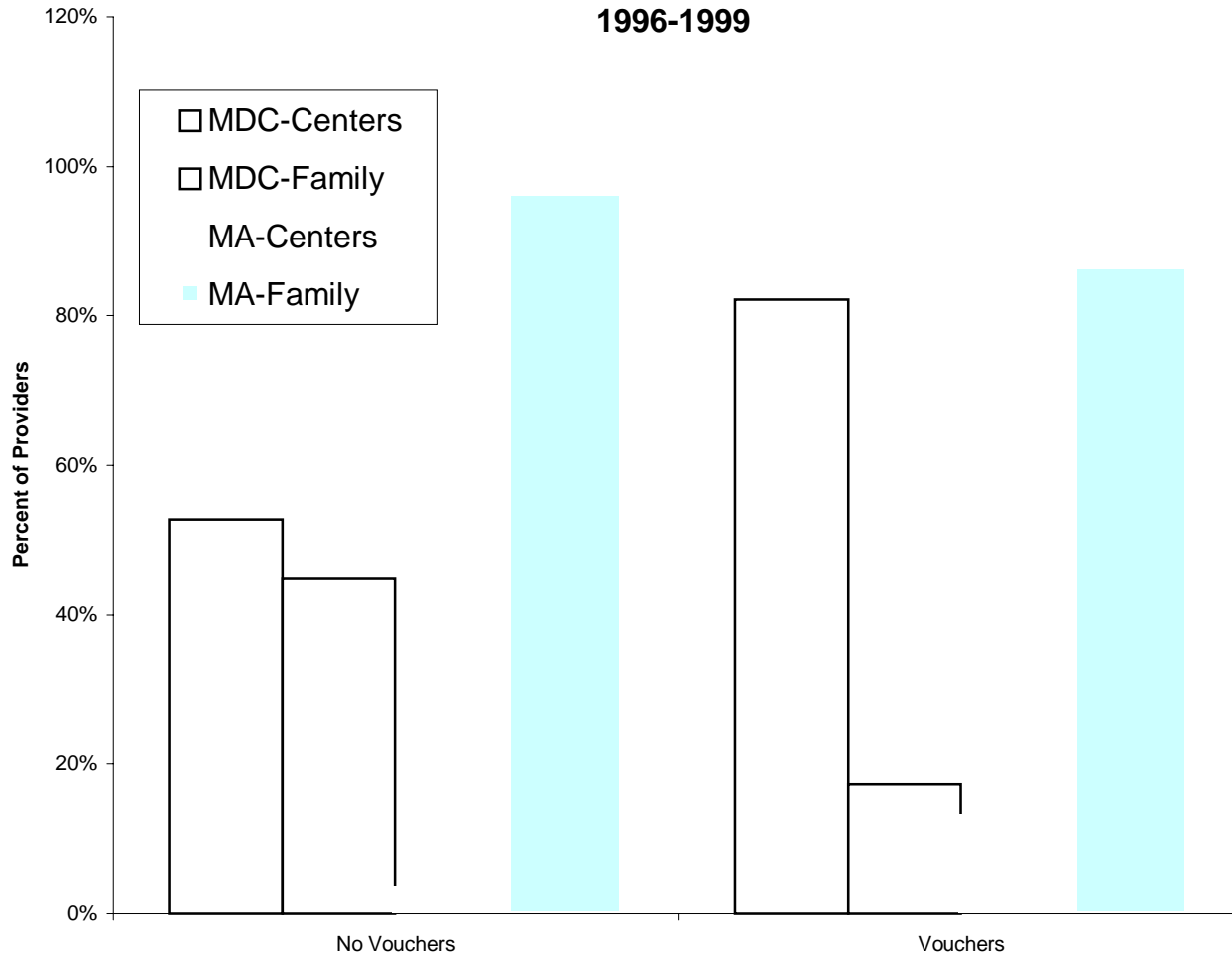


Figure 5
Providers Serving Toddlers
Miami-Dade County (MDC) and Massachusetts (MA)
1996-1999

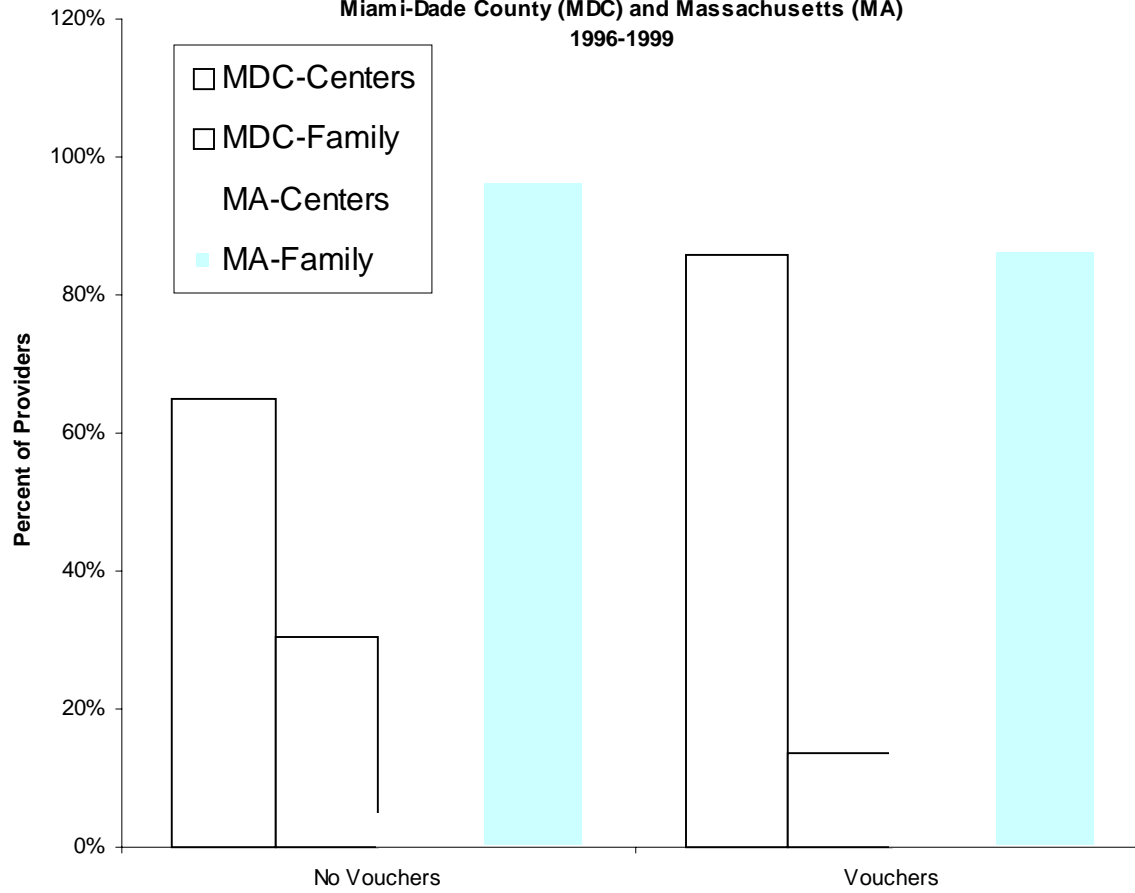


Figure 6
Providers of All Types Serving Infants
Total Capacities, Enrollment and Vacancies
 Miami-Dade County, FL

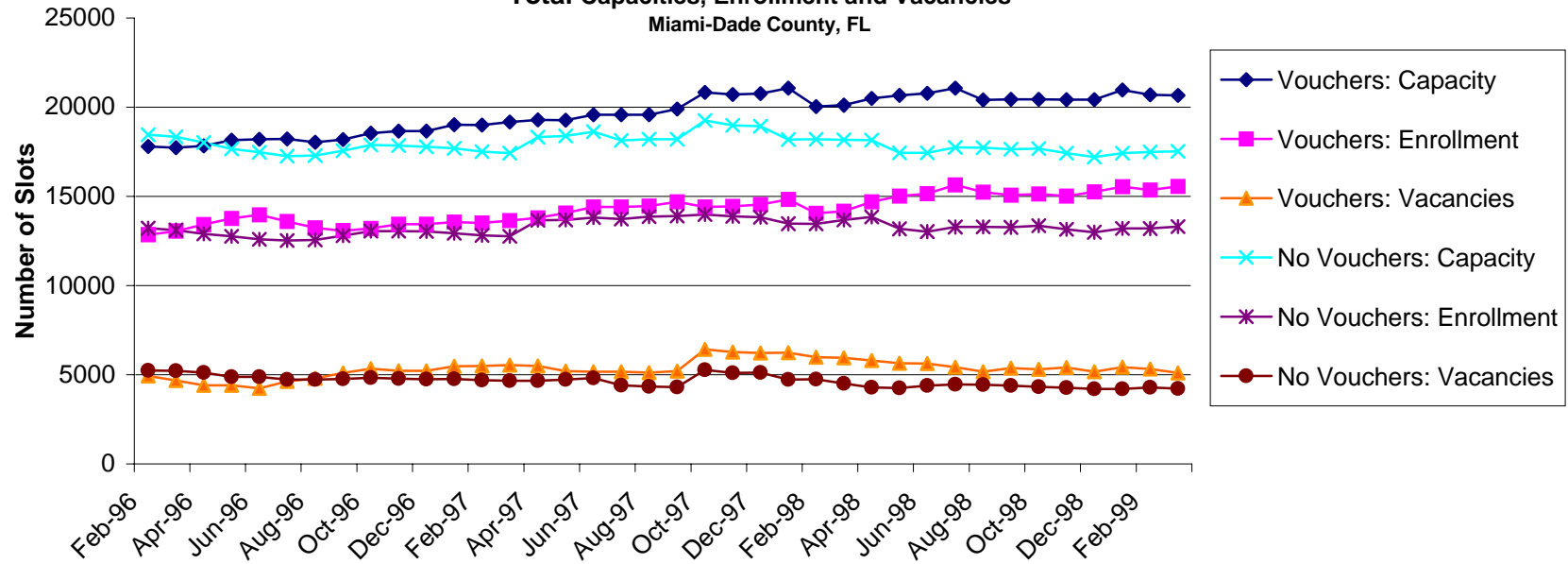


Figure 7
Changes in Full-Time Center Enrollment of Infants and Toddlers

Vouchers versus No Vouchers
 Miami-Dade County, FL

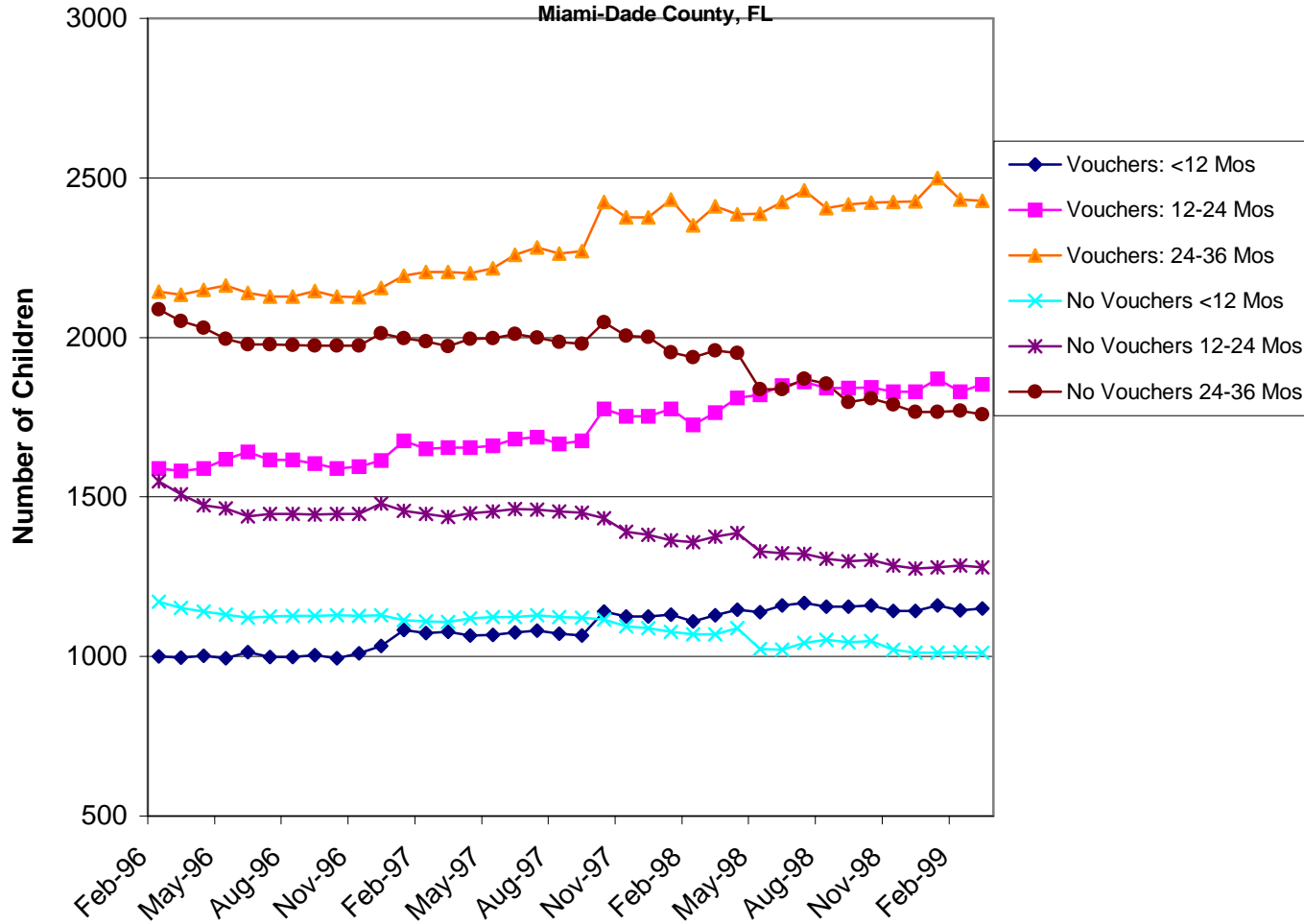


Figure 8
Mean Percent of Staff with Selected Levels of Education
Centers with Infant Programs
Miami-Dade County, FL



Figure 9
Mean Percent of Staff with Selected Levels of Education
Centers with Toddler Programs
Miami-Dade County, FL

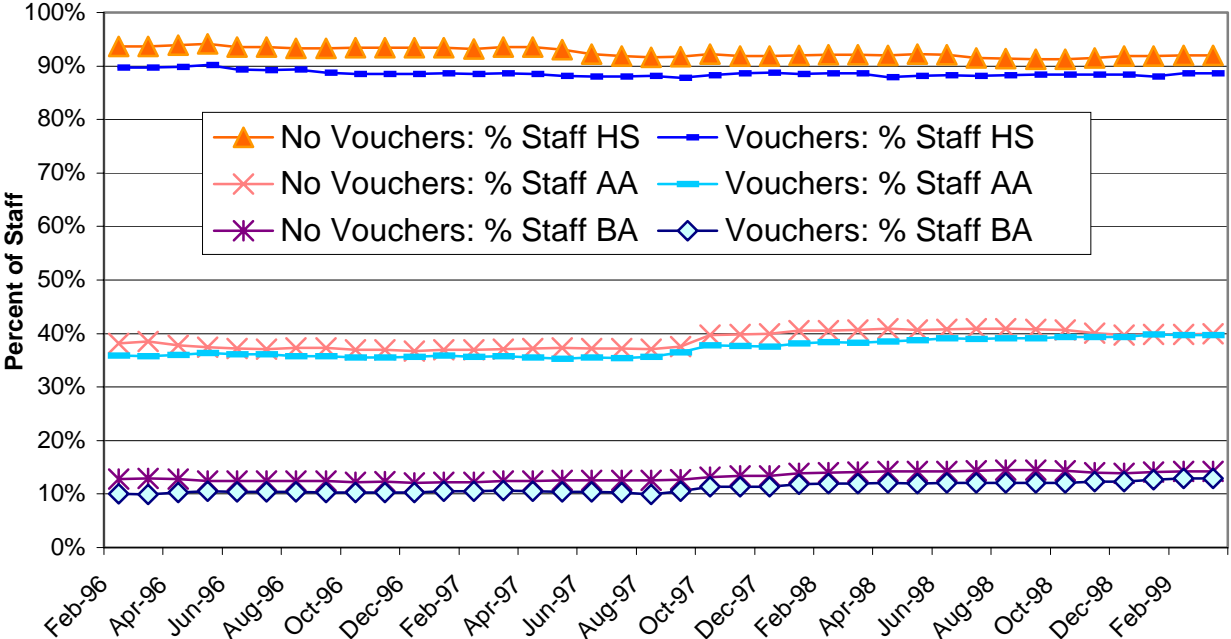


Figure 10
Mean Percent of Staff with Selected Credentials
Centers with Infant Programs
Miami-Dade County, FL

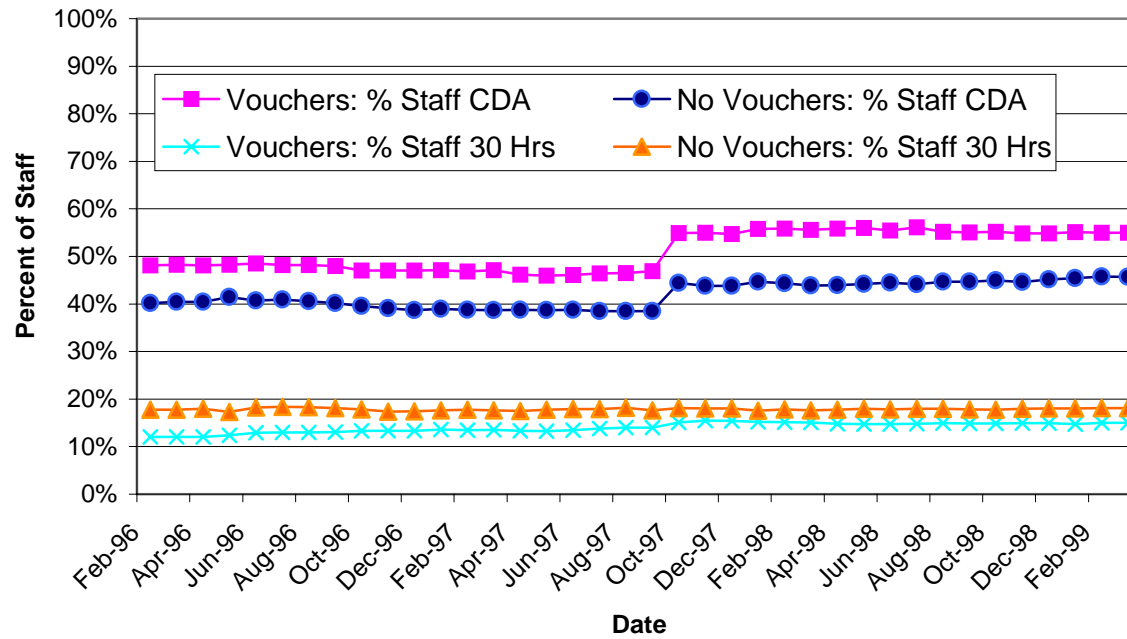


Figure 11
Mean Percent of Staff with Selected Credentials
Centers with Toddler Programs
Miami-Dade County, FL

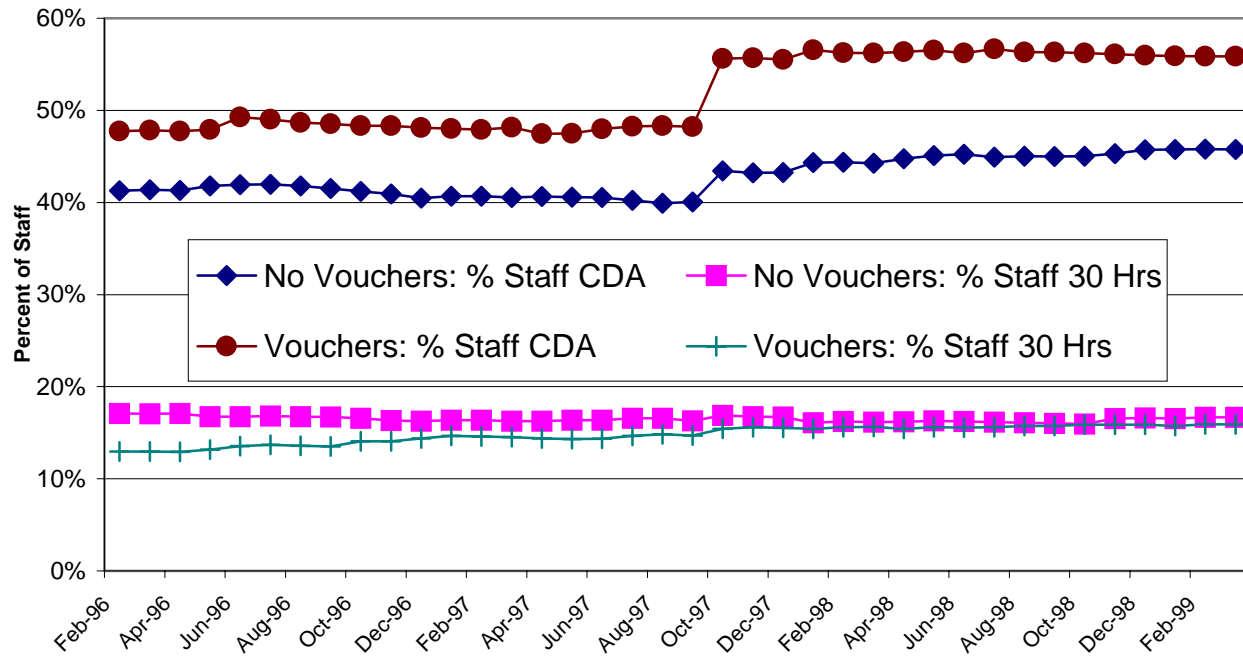
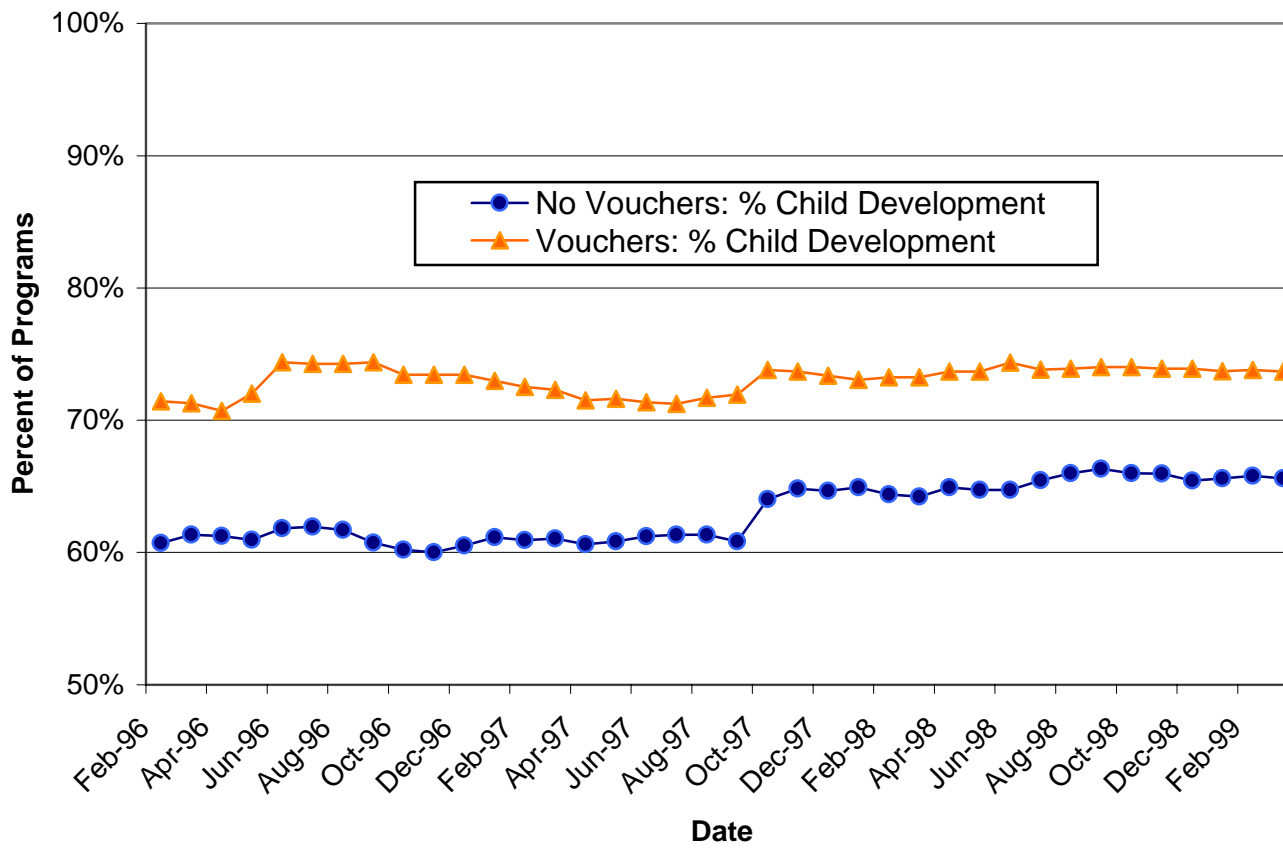


Figure 12
Percent of Centers with Child Development Program
Centers with Infant Programs
 Miami-Dade County, FL



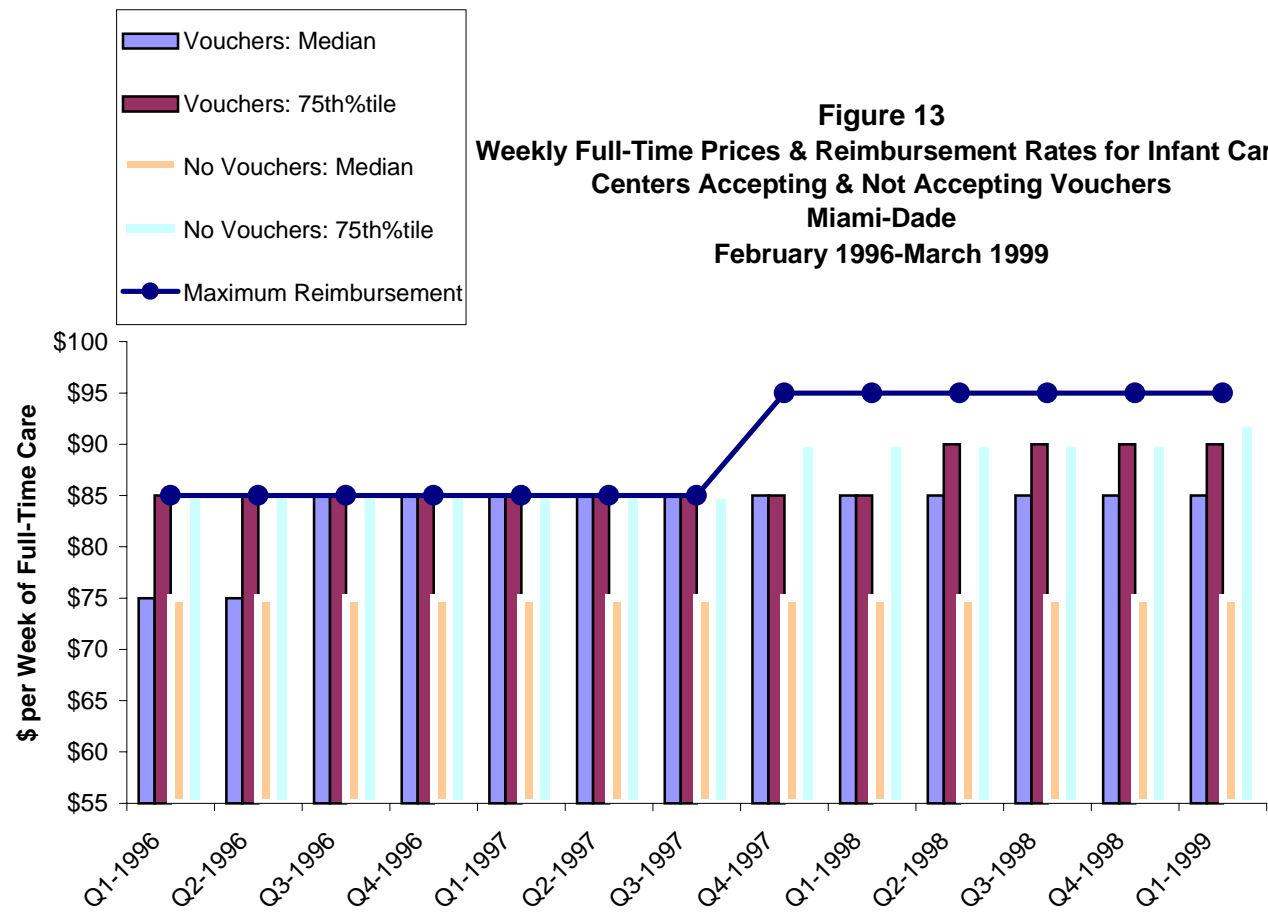


Figure 14
Weekly Full-Time Prices & Reimbursement Rates for the Care of One-Year-Olds
Centers Accepting and Not Accepting Vouchers
Miami-Dade County, FL
February 1996-March 1999

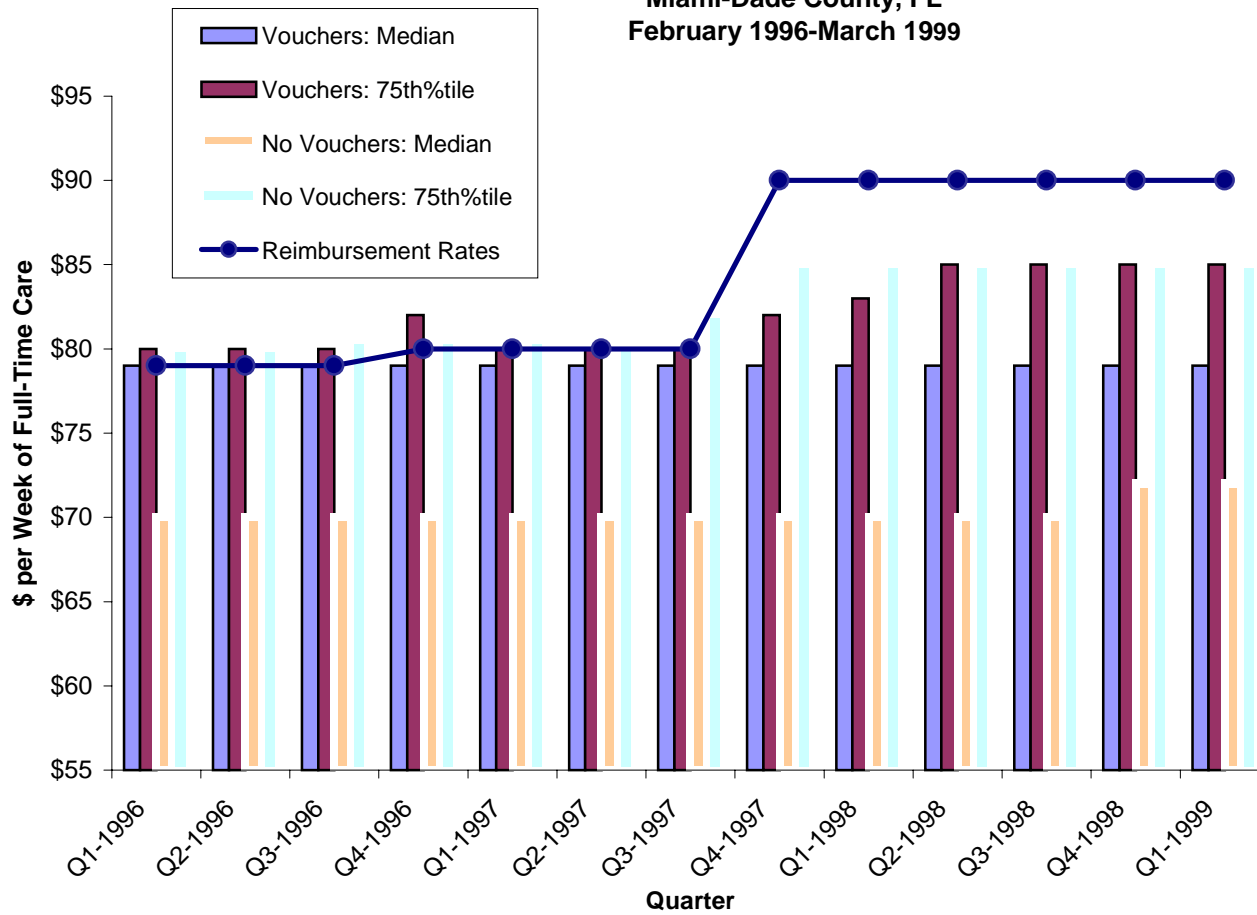


Figure 15
Weekly Full-Time Prices & Reimbursement Rates for the Care of Two-Year-Olds
Centers Accepting and Not Accepting Vouchers
Miami-Dade County, FL
February 1996-March 1999

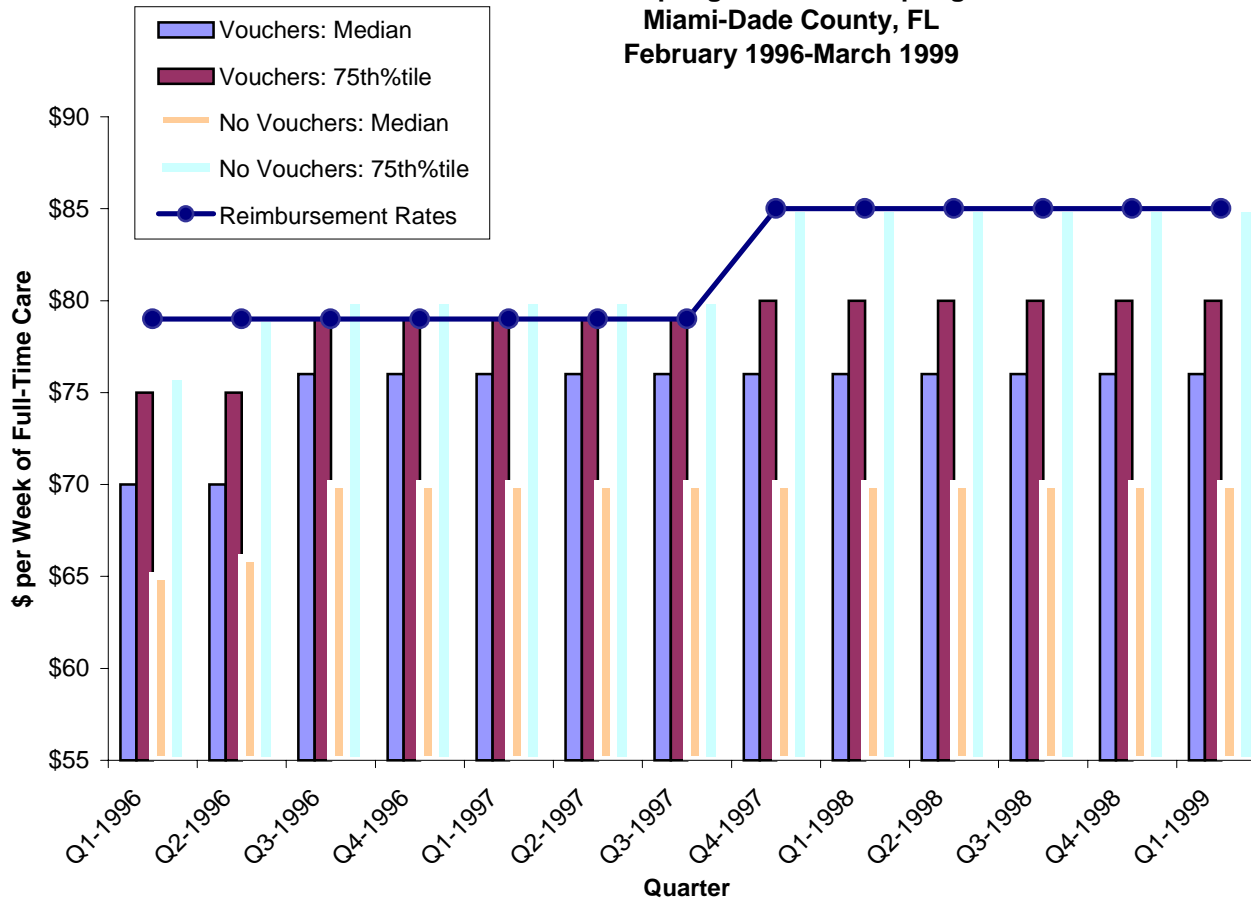


Figure 16
Relative Prices of Center Care for Infants & One-Year Olds
Ratio Median Weekly Full-Time Price of Infant Care to One-Year Old Care
Miami-Dade County, FL
February 1996-March 1999

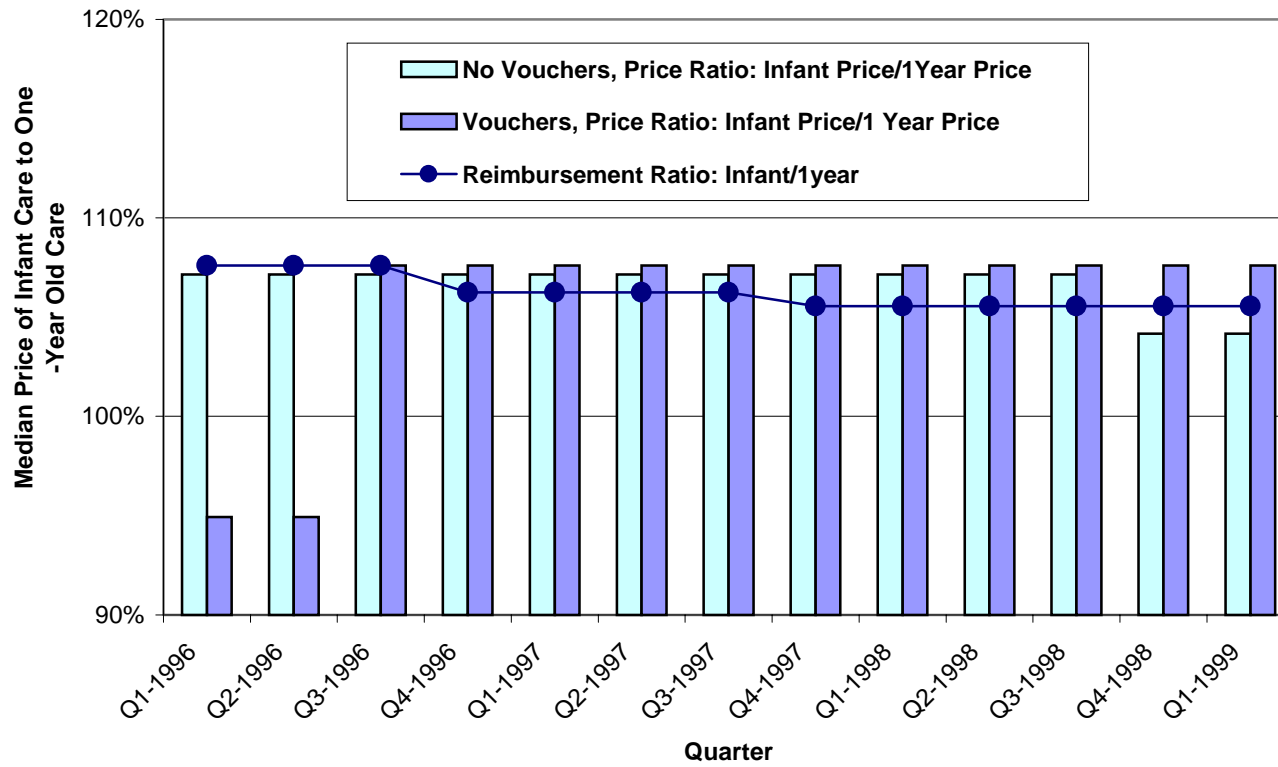


Figure 17
Relative Prices of Center Care for Infants and Two-Year-Olds
Ratio Median Weekly Full-Time Price of Infant Care to Two-Year-Old Care
Miami-Dade County, FL
February 1996-March 1999

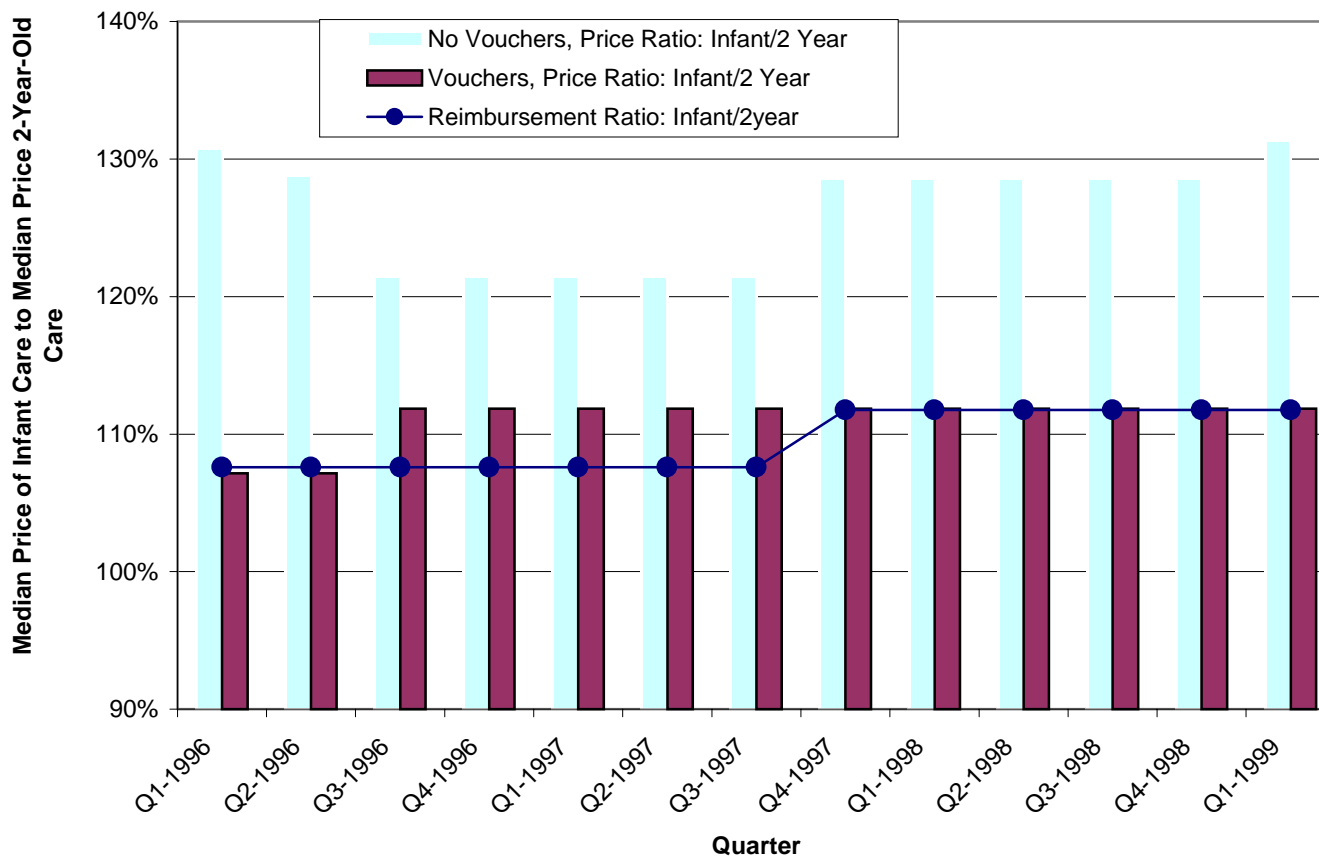


Table 1
Vouchers for Infants by Type of Provider in Massachusetts
using three Monthly Billing Files for 1997, 1998 and 1999

Type of Provider	1997		1998		1999	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Centers	503	43.5	396	31.1	430	33.7
FCC System	223	19.3	256	20.1	255	20.0
FCC Independent	118	10.2	173	13.6	156	12.2
Informal	313	27.1	448	35.2	436	34.1
Total	1157	100.0	1273	100.0	1277	100.0

Table 2
Vouchers for Toddlers by Type of Provider in Massachusetts
using three Monthly Billing Files for the 1997, 1998 and 1999

Type of Provider	1997		1998		1999	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Centers	1418	49.1	1363	43.2	1480	45.7
FCC System	553	19.2	651	20.6	589	18.2
FCC Independent	336	11.6	383	12.1	440	13.6
Informal	579	20.1	758	24.0	729	22.5
Total	2886	100.0	3155	100.0	3238	100.0

Table 3

**Percentage of FCC Staff Providing Infant Care by Qualifications
in Five Representative Areas of Massachusetts for the Years 1997, 1998 and 1999**

Date	Infant Non-subsidized Providers			Infant Subsidized Providers			All Infant Providers		
	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	CDA	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	CDA	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	CDA
1997	5.98	13.30	0.60	4.12	2.84	0.52	5.3	9.46	0.57
1998	6.49	12.57	1.89	5.44	5.59	3.15	5.98	9.18	2.50
1999	6.68	13.51	1.67	5.88	4.55	1.87	6.39	10.26	1.74

Table 4

**Percentage of FCC Staff Providing Toddler Care by Qualifications
in Five Representative Areas of Massachusetts for the Years 1997, 1998 and 1999**

Date	Toddler Non-subsidized Providers			Toddler Subsidized Providers			All Toddler Providers		
	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	CDA	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	CDA	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	CDA
1997	6.00	13.29	0.57	4.65	2.69	0.49	5.5	9.38	0.54
1998	6.49	12.85	1.85	5.79	5.11	3.23	6.14	9.01	2.54
1999	7.32	13.91	1.76	5.93	5.15	2.32	6.82	10.74	1.96

Table 5
Accreditation, Infant Programs: NAFCC and NAEYC
Five Representative Areas of Massachusetts--1997, 1998 and 1999

Type of Provider	Infant Providers Accepting Vouchers		Infant Providers Not Accepting Vouchers		All Infant Providers	
	Frequency	% Accredited	Frequency	% Accredited	Frequency	% Accredited
FCC*	7	0.48	9	0.43	16	0.45
Centers**	69	31.80	15	21.13	84	29.17
Non-Public Schools**	1	14.29	0	0.00	1	9.09
Total	77		24		101	

*NAFCC **NAEYC

Table 6
Accreditation, Toddler Programs: NAFCC and NAEYC
Five Representative Areas of Massachusetts--1997, 1998 and 1999

Type of Provider	Toddler Providers Accepting Vouchers		Toddler Providers Not Accepting Vouchers		All Toddler Providers	
	Frequency	% Accredited	Frequency	% Accredited	Frequency	% Accredited
FCC*	7	0.45	10	0.47	17	0.46
Centers**	91	30.33	26	25.49	117	29.10
Non-Public Schools**	2	18.18	0	0.00	2	13.33
Total	100		36		136	

*NAFCC **NAEYC

Table 7
Weekly Non-Zero Prices of Center-Based Child Care and Early Childhood Education
Five Representative Areas of Massachusetts--1997-1999

	Prices of Programs Participating in the Subsidized Center-Based Care Programs					Prices of Programs not Participating in the Subsidized Center-Based Care Programs*				
	#Obs.	Mean	Median	SD	CV	#Obs.	Mean	Median	SD	CV
Infant full-time (<15m)	535	\$218.08	\$217	45.30	0.21	157	\$233.65	\$240	54.01	0.23
Toddler full-time (15m-33m)	714	\$194.12	\$194	40.61	0.21	229	\$210.66	\$214	51.08	0.24

*The non-subsidized market prices are the non-zero prices charged by providers other than FCC's, head start, public schools, non-public schools and those centers participating in the subsidized child care program.

Table 8
Weekly Non-Zero Prices of Center-Based Child Care and Early Childhood Education
Miami-Dade County--1997-1999

	Prices of Programs Participating in the Subsidized Center-Based Care Programs					Prices of Programs not Participating in the Subsidized Center-Based Care Programs*				
	#Obs.	Mean	Median	SD	CV	#Obs.	Mean	Median	SD	CV
Infant full-time (<12m)	575-638	\$84.92	\$85	12.44	0.15	491-527	\$78.60	\$75	18.76	0.24
One-Year Old (12m-24m)	700-746	\$79.25	\$79	11.09	0.14	620-654	\$74.24	\$70	17.63	0.24
Two-Year Old (24m-36m)	784-842	\$76.73	\$76	12.16	0.16	932-1011	\$72.00	\$70	17.66	0.25

*The non-subsidized market prices are the non-zero prices charged by providers other than FCC's, head start, public schools, non-public schools and those centers participating in the subsidized child care program.

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