Child Care Subsidy Policy Research: Where Are We and Where Do We Need to Go?

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> Roberta Weber Oregon State University

Brief Review of Subsidy Policy Research: Recent and Ongoing

- Substantial new work
 - Team identified 25 new studies
 - 15 are either in process or recently completed
 - 6 done by Child Care Research Scholars
 - 3 of whom are past scholars
- Research fell into the three topic areas to be covered in breakout sessions
 - Subsidy participation and dynamics
 - The impact of child care subsidy utilization on parental employment and family well-being
 - Subsidy policy impacts on providers and markets

Subsidy Participation and Dynamics

Two basic questions:

- What do we know about who does and does not participate in the child care subsidy program?
- What do we know about the continuity of subsidy use and stability of subsidized child care arrangements?

Subsidy Participation

- Among eligible families in IL, MD, & TX, parents with the following were **more likely** to receive a subsidy (Goerge et al., 2009):
 - Receipt of TANF within prior three months of survey
 - 24 years or younger
 - Single parent with less than high school education
 - More than 3 children under age 13
 - Late rather than early or standard work hours
 - Live in nonurban areas
- Restricting ECLS-B to subsidy-eligible families, Johnson (personal communication October 18, 2010) found that parents of preschoolers:
 - Were **more likely** to receive a subsidy if they :
 - Were English proficient
 - Had higher incomes
 - Live in an urban area
 - Were **less likely** to receive a subsidy if they had:
 - Experienced food insecurity
 - Had more very young children

Subsidy Dynamics: Continuity in the Subsidy Program

- Among studies that use the same methodology (event history and one-month breaks) median spells range from 3 to 7 months (7 states: IL, MD, MA, OR, RI, TX, WI)
- Parents typically return for one or more additional spell(s)

Spells of Subsidized Arrangements Appear to Be Shorter than Subsidy Spells

- Percent with same caregiver over 7-9 months
 - 43% Wisconsin (Adams et al., 2001)
 - 39% Oregon (Weber, 2005)
- 3 month median spell of subsidized arrangements (Weber, 2005)
- Majority of arrangements are not resumed after a break in subsidy use
 - 18% of all arrangements are resumed after a break of one month or more (Weber, 2005)
 - 39% of children who return to a second arrangement return to the same provider (Ha, 2009)

Continuity of Subsidy Use

- Associated with characteristics of:
 - Parents and families (Gardner, 2009; Grobe et al, 2008; Ha, 2009; Witte & Quearalt, 2005)
 - **Communities** (Davis & Weber, 2001; Davis et al., 2010; Grobe et al., 2008; Ha, 2009; Witte & Queralt, 2005)
- May be associated with characteristics of:
 - Children (Gardner, 2009; Meyers et al, 2002;
 - **Providers** (Ha, 2009; Gardner, 2009; Grobe et al., 2008; Meyers et al., 2002;

Child Care Subsidy Policies are Associated with Continuity

- TANF activity associated with shorter spells (Gardner, 2009; Grobe et al., 2008; Meyers et al., 2002; Schexnayder & Schroeder, 2008, Witte & Queralt, 2005)
- Longer eligibility periods and subsidy value appear to be associated with longer spells (Grobe et al., 2008; Ha, 2009)
- Effects of eligibility ceilings, maximum subsidy payments, and copays are complex (Schexnayder & Schroeder, 2008, Witte & Queralt, 2005)
- Subsidy policy impacts may be due to impact on:
 - Parent behavior
 - Which parents participate

Future Directions

- What child, family, and community characteristics are associated with stable and unstable participation in the subsidy program?
- Are there qualitatively distinct patterns of subsidy use? Do characteristics of families vary across groups?
- What are the major reasons parents exit the subsidy program?
- Which subsidy policies are associated with continuity and how do they have their effect?
- How stable are subsidized arrangements? How are the end of a subsidy spell and the stability of a child care arrangement related?

References are available upon request to bobbie.weber@oregonstate.edu