

NCCIC Is a Service of the Child Care Bureau

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Statistical Information on Child Care in the United States

The child care sector includes for-profit, nonprofit, and publicly funded establishments. There also are a large number of self-employed providers who might not be registered or licensed and are harder to enumerate. Different data sources capture different aspects of the sector, and matching the data from one source to another is difficult. There is no single data source available that provides data on all aspects of the child care sector. Some sources provide data on child care businesses and the workforce, other sources include data on publicly funded early care and education, and others provide data on child care arrangements used by parents.

The information in this packet provides statistics on several aspects of the child care sector in the United States. NCCIC does not endorse any organization, publication, or resource.

- ◆ [Child Care Arrangements](#): Information about the types of commonly used child care arrangements and estimates of the number of children served by each.
- ◆ [Child Care Supply and Demand](#): Information and resources on estimating and understanding child care supply and demand in local communities.
- ◆ [Cost of Child Care](#): Resources offering analyses of the national market, as well as State resources and information on military child care costs.
- ◆ [Child Care Workforce](#): Data about the child care workforce, including salary information and turnover rates.
- ◆ [Child Care Business](#): Data about the number of child care businesses, gross receipts, and payroll.
- ◆ [Children Participating in early childhood education programs](#): Data about the types of programs used and estimates of the number of children enrolled by each.
- ◆ [Early Care and Education Funding](#): Information about data sources on Federal funding for early care and education.
- ◆ [State Early Care and Education Profiles](#): Information about State profiles developed by various organizations that include data on various aspects of the early care and education field.

Child Care Arrangements

Determining the total number of children in the different types of child care arrangements is a difficult task because of the complex nature of the child care sector (i.e. formal versus informal care, for-profit and nonprofit businesses, and other factors that make it difficult to track data on the actual number of children in child care.

National data on child care arrangements are collected primarily through three surveys. The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the Survey of Income and Program Participation. The National Center for Education Statistics conducts a survey on early education and after-school programs, the National Household Education Survey (NHES). The third major survey is the National Survey of America's Families (NSAF), conducted for the Urban Institute and Child Trends by Westat, a survey research firm. Given the different methodology used by these studies, the data presented in this section are not comparable.

The following resources provide information about the characteristics of child care arrangements commonly used in the United States, as well as the approximate number of children in different types of arrangements.

Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP)

SIPP, conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, collects information about all child care arrangements for all children younger than 15 years old. Questions included in the survey cover five components: type of care, cost, who provides it, for how long, and where the care is provided. Additional information about SIPP and data files is available at www.sipp.census.gov/sipp/.

The following information is based on SIPP's findings:

- ◆ *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2005* (February 2007), published by the U.S. Census Bureau, presents data from the 2004 SIPP collected from February through May 2005. This resource is available at www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/child/ppl-2005.html.
- ◆ *A Child's Day: 2004 (Selected Indicators of Child Well-Being)* (October 2007), by the U.S. Census Bureau. Detailed tables associated with this report are available on the Web at www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/2004_detailedtables.html.

Arrangement Type	Percent Distribution
Relative care	47.4
Mother	4.3
Father	17.2
Grandparent	19.4
Sibling and other relative	6.4
Organized care facility	23.8
Day care center	18.1
Nursery or preschool	5.0
Head Start	0.8
Other nonrelative care	15.6
In child's home	3.6
In provider's home	12.0
Family day care	7.4
Other nonrelative	4.6
Other	13.2
Other arrangement	2.5
No regular arrangement	10.8
Total	100.0

The following figure provides data from the 2004 SIPP. The total number of children younger than age 5 in all arrangements is 11.3 million.

National Household Education Survey

NHES, conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (IES), collects information on the educational activities of the U.S. population and on the condition of education in the United States. More information on the NHES is available at <http://nces.ed.gov/nhes/>.

The following are reports based on NHES findings:

- ◆ *Initial Results From the 2005 NHES Early Childhood Program Participation Survey* (May 2006), presents selected data on the nonparental care arrangements and educational programs of preschool children, consisting of care by relatives, care by persons to whom they were not related, and participation in day care centers and preschool programs, including Head Start or Early Head Start. This report is available at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/earlychild/>.
- ◆ *Characteristics of Children in Early Childhood Programs* (2006), *NCES Fast Facts Tool*, by the U.S. Department of Education, IES, includes data on the percentage of children ages 3 to 5 who were enrolled in center-based early childhood and education programs, by child and family characteristics for the years 1991, 1995, 1999, 2001, and 2005. This resource is available at <http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=78>.
- ◆ *Child Care and Early Education Arrangements of Infants, Toddlers, and Preschoolers: 2001* (November 2005), by Gail M. Mulligan, DeeAnn Brimhall, and Jerry West, published by IES, provides an in-depth examination of differences among children of different age groups and in different types of care. This report is available at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2006/2006039.pdf>.
- ◆ *The Condition of Education 2006*, by the U.S. Department of Education, IES, presents data on children enrolled in center-based early childhood care and education programs. This resource is available at <http://nces.ed.gov/Pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2006071>.

Distribution of children up to age 5 and not yet in kindergarten whose parents reported various combinations of weekly care arrangements, IES 2005				
Child's age	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	Birth-5 years
Number of children (thousands)	1,471	4,262	6,611	12,344
One relative arrangement only	36%	25%	12%	20%
One nonrelative arrangement only	27%	21%	6%	14%
One center-based program only ¹	23%	36%	55%	45%
More than one non parental arrangement of a single type	6%	7%	5%	6%
Combination of non parental arrangement types	7%	11%	22%	16%

National Survey of America's Families

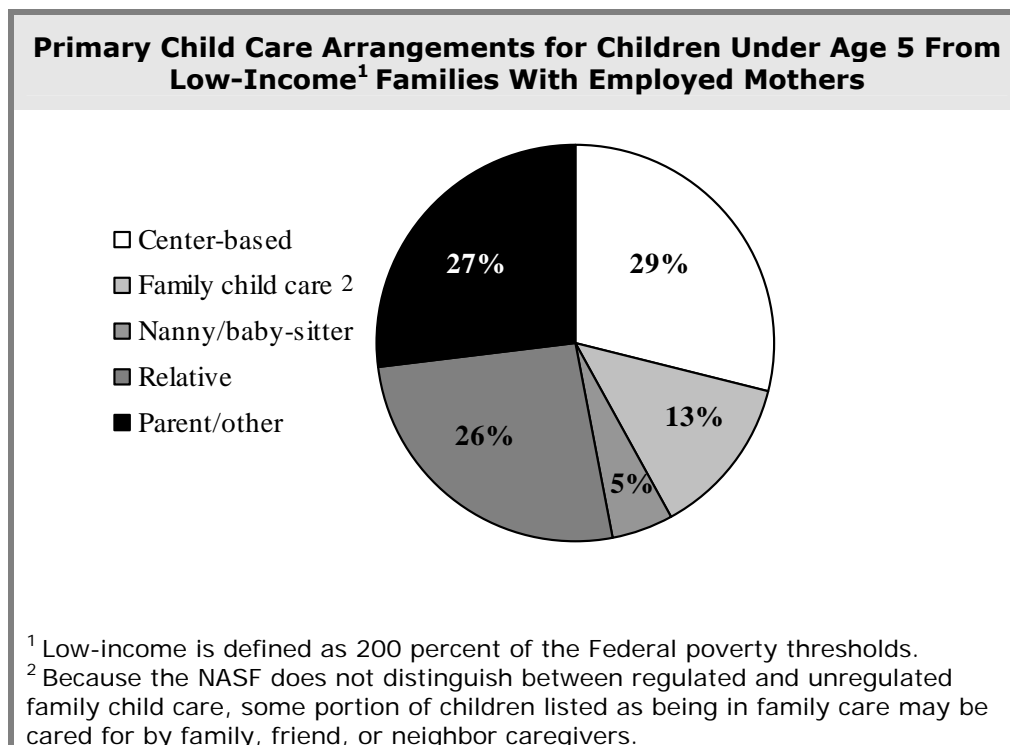
NSAF is conducted for the Urban Institute and Child Trends by Westat. The survey sample includes more than 42,000 households in 13 States and incorporates measures of child well-being, including child care arrangements. The questions on child care include arrangements by type of care, hours per week spent in nonparental care, number of arrangements used, monthly and weekly amount paid for care, and others. Additional information on NSAF is available at

www.urban.org/Content/Research/NewFederalism/NSAF/Overview/NSAFOverview.htm.

The following are reports based on the NSAF findings:

- ◆ *Many Young Children Spend Long Hours in Child Care* (March 2005), by Jeffrey Capizzano and Regan Main, Urban Institute, examines the number of hours that preschool children (children younger than 5) with employed mothers spent in care. This resource is available at www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311154_snapshots3_no22.pdf.
- ◆ *The Use of Relative Care While Parents Work* (November 2004), by Kathleen Snyder and Sarah Adelman, Urban Institute, looks in depth at the use of relative care—including who uses it, for how many hours, and how often it is relied on as the only arrangement versus one of a combination of arrangements. This resource is available at www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311131_DP04-09.pdf.

The following figure represents findings from the 2002 NSAF. It illustrates the primary child care arrangements of children younger than 5 years old with employed mothers.



Source: *Nearly 3 Out of 4 Young Children with Employed Mothers Are Regularly in Child Care* (May 2004), Urban Institute.
www.urban.org/uploadedpdf/900706.pdf.

Child Care Supply and Demand

The supply and demand of child care varies within and among States and local communities. Additionally, the supply of care varies by the type of care needed. For example, the supply tends to be lower for child care for infants and toddlers, school-age care, care for children with special needs, care during nontraditional hours, and care in rural areas. Some States have created incentives, such as differential reimbursement rates, to encourage the supply of specific types of care. Assessing supply and demand can be accomplished in a variety of ways, all of which require gathering and analyzing data to develop well-informed estimates. The following is a sample of national resources about topics related to child care supply and demand.

- ◆ *State-by-State Profiles of Child Care in the United States* (2006), by the National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (NACCRRA), reports demographic data for the 50 States, including information about supply and demand for each State. This resource is available at www.naccrra.org/randd/.
- ◆ *Estimating Supply and Demand for Afterschool Programs: A Tool for State and Local Policymakers* (October 2004), prepared by Afterschool Investments, provides a framework for estimating after-school program supply and demand by summarizing and highlighting experiences in a number of States. This resource is available at <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/afterschool/SupplyDemand.pdf>.
- ◆ *Understanding Child Care Supply and Demand in the Community* (2004), by the Enterprise Foundation, provides community-based organizations with tools to measure the demand for and supply of child care in their communities. This resource is available at www.practitionerresources.org/cache/documents/197/19705.pdf.

State and Local Studies on Supply and Demand

Some States have conducted community assessments or supply and demand studies to inform their initiatives for improving access to affordable, quality child care. The following is a sample of State and local resources on child care supply and demand.

California

"Understanding Child Care Demand and Supply Issues: New Lessons from Los Angeles" (June 2001), a *Policy Brief*, by Linda Jacobson, Diane Hirshberg, Kathleen Malaske-Samu, Brenda Ball Cuthbertson, and Elizabeth Burr, Policy Analysis for California Education. This resource is available at <http://pace.berkeley.edu/reports/PB.01-2.pdf>.

Connecticut

The Status of Child Care in Connecticut, State Fiscal Year 2005-2006, by the Connecticut Department of Social Services. The report is available at www.ct.gov/dss/lib/dss/pdfs/child_care_annual_report_for_sfy_2005-2006.pdf.

Georgia

Child Care: Georgia and the Region (2002), by the Georgia Health Policy Center. This resource is available at http://aysps.gsu.edu/ghpc/child_policy_initiative/issue_briefs/cpbregion0102.pdf.

Illinois

Early Childhood Programs Supply and Demand, by Chapin Hall Center for Children at the University of Chicago, under contract with the Chicago Department of Children and Youth

Services, is available at <http://dcys-ccsd.chapinhall.org/index.html>. The program methodology is available at http://dcys-ccsd.chapinhall.org/ccsd_methods.pdf.

Maryland

Child Care Demographics 2008 Maryland Report (2008), by the Maryland Child Care Resource Network. This resource is available at <http://mdchildcare.org/mdcfc/pdfs/demographics.pdf>.

Oklahoma

2005 Oklahoma Child Care and Early Education Portfolio (2005), by the Oklahoma Child Care Resource and Referral Association, Inc. This resource is available at www.oklahomachildcare.org/system/files/2005port.pdf.

Oregon

Child Care and Education in Oregon and Its Counties: 2000 (February 2003), by Bobbie Weber of the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, Oregon State University; and Becky Vorpagel of Information Architecture, consultant to the Oregon Child Care Resource and Referral Network, for the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership. This resource is available at www.hhs.oregonstate.edu/familypolicy/occrp/publications/2003-ChildCare-Oregon-and-Counties.pdf.

Utah

2007 Utah Child Care Needs Assessment, prepared for the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Office of Work and Family Life. This resource is available at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/occ/occ2/learnmore/other/2007needsassessmentdraft.pdf>.

Vermont

Child Care Programs in Vermont: A Survey of Market Rates and Capacity (January 2003), by Learning Partners, Inc. This resource is available at www.dcf.state.vt.us/cdd/pdfs/marketstudy.pdf.

A list of selected early childhood workforce studies compiled by NCCIC is available at <http://www.nccic.org/topics/topic/index.cfm?topicId=81>.

Participation in Early Care and Education Programs

While it is difficult to determine the number of children in child care arrangements across the country, there are more extensive data on the number of children enrolled in early care and education programs funded by Federal, State, and local governments. The following is a sample of information about children enrolled in publicly funded early care and education programs.

Children Enrolled in School-Based Early Education Programs

- The Common Core of Data (CCD), a program of IES, U.S. Department of Education, is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of information concerning all public elementary and secondary schools (approximately 95,000) and school districts (approximately 17,000). Users can build tables for education funding, enrollment, school demographics, and teacher/staff information. The following table provides CCD data for public prekindergarten and kindergarten enrollment:

Public School Enrollment by Grade and School Year					
Grade	2000–2001	2001–2002	2002–2003	2004–2005	2005–2006
Prekindergarten Students	776,064	866,969	949,643	990,421	1,036,476
Kindergarten Students	3,381,579	3,380,714	3,503,280	3,543,554	3,619,426

Data is available for individual States, counties, Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and school districts. This resource is available at <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/bat/>.

- "Table B14001. School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over" in the *2006 American Community Survey (ACS)* by the Census Bureau, provides data on the number of children enrolled in nursery school, preschool, and kindergarten:

School Enrollment by Level of School for the Population 3 Years and Over, ACS 2006	
Grade	Number of Children
Enrolled in nursery school, preschool	4,901,007
Enrolled in kindergarten	4,012,680

This resource is available on the Census Bureau Web site at www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html.

Children Participating in Publicly Funded Early Childhood Programs

- The *Child Care and Development Fund Statistics* (last updated in December 2007) section of the Child Care Bureau's Web site presents data from the ACF-800 and ACF-801 data collection forms for the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). The data available include number of children served by type of care, payment method, reason for care, age group, number of providers, and methods of consumer education. Detailed data for fiscal years 1998–2006 are available at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/research/index.htm.

Average Monthly Number of Children Served by CCDF	
2002	1,743,100
2003	1,751,300
2004	1,732,500
2005	1,782,000
2006	1,799,300

- The *Head Start Statistical Fact Sheets* (last updated in February 2005) section of the Head Start Bureau's Web site presents data on the Head Start budget, enrollment, and demographic and program figures. The following table shows the data for annual enrollment by age:

Head Start Enrollment						
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY2006
Total Enrollment	905,235	912,345	909,608	905,851	906,993	909,201
Enrollment by Age						
Portion age 5 and older	4%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%
Portion age 4	54%	52%	53%	52%	52%	51%
Portion age 3	35%	36%	34%	34%	34%	35%
Portion under 3	7%	7%	8%	9%	10%	10%

Data for fiscal years 2002–2006 are available at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/about/.

- *The State of Preschool: 2006 State Preschool Yearbook* (2006), by W. Steven Barnett, Kenneth B. Robin, Jason T. Hustedt, and Karen L. Schulman, published by the National Institute for Early Education, provides information on State-funded prekindergarten programs. It is the first in an annual series reporting on programs funded by State governments to educate children at ages 3 and 4. The “National Overview” section of the report states:

Nationwide, 942,766 children participated in state prekindergarten initiatives in 2005-2006 (about 202,000 more than the previous year).

This resource is available at <http://nieer.org/yearbook/>.

Cost of Child Care

Child care costs vary by community, by type of care used by the family (e.g., center-based care tends to be more expensive than family child care), and child age. A useful source for the cost of care in an individual community is generally a child care resource and referral (CCR&R) agency. These agencies collect information on the supply and demand of child care in a local community, and provide information about rates charged by providers.

To find a CCR&R agency in a particular community, contact Child Care Aware, a national initiative linking parents with quality child care programs, at 800-424-2246, at www.childcareaware.org, or by using the online *Child Care Finder* tool available on Child Care Aware’s Web site at www.childcareaware.org/en/tools/child_care_finder/index.php.

The following selected resources provide information about the average cost of child care. Included are resources with information about costs in the United States and individual State studies on cost.

- *State-by-State Profiles of Child Care in the United States* (2008), by NACCRRA, reports demographic data for the 50 States, including information on cost of care by State. This resource is available at www.naccrra.org/randd/.

- *Breaking the Piggy Bank: Parents and the High Price of Child Care* (2006), by NACCRRRA, presents data on the cost of child care collected from a nationwide survey of CCR&R agencies, as well as findings from a series of focus groups involving parents in seven U.S. cities. This resource is available at www.naccrra.org/docs/policy/breaking_the_piggy_bank.pdf.
- *Expenditures on Children by Families: 2006* (2006), by Mark Lino, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, presents the most recent estimates for husband-wife and single-parent families using data from the 1990–1992 Consumer Expenditure Survey, updated to 2006 dollars using the Consumer Price Index. This resource, as well as annual reports from 1995–2005, is available at www.cnpp.usda.gov/ExpendituresonChildrenbyFamilies.htm.
- "PPL Table 6: Average Weekly Child Care Expenditures of Families with Employed Mothers that Make Payments, by Age Groups and Selected Characteristics: Spring 2005" (February 2008), in *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2005*, by the U.S. Census Bureau, presents detailed tables of child care data from the 2004 SIPP conducted between February and May 2005. It provides information regarding child care payments made by employed mothers for children of different age groups. This resource is available in Microsoft Excel format at www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/child/ppl-2005.html.

Military Child Care

The fees for military child care are subsidized by the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and are provided on a sliding scale. Fees in 2005–2006 ranged from \$43 a week for those at the low end of the income scale in low cost areas, to \$126 a week at the high end of both income and local comparable costs. The DoD average weekly fee during FY 2005 was \$85 a week for up to 50 hours of care.

The following are selected resources that provide additional information on the cost of military child care.

- ◆ *Be All That We Can Be: Lessons from the Military on Improving Our Nation's Child Care System, 2004 Follow-up* (2005), by the National Women's Law Center, since 2000, modest improvements in the DoD parent fee system for Child Development Centers and School-Age programs, and more substantial improvements in the use of FCC subsidies in exchange for fee regulation by at least two of the individual service branches have continued to improve the affordability of child care for military families. This resource is available at www.nwlc.org/pdf/BeAllThatWeCanBe_2004FollowUp.pdf.
- ◆ *Be All That We Can Be: Lessons from the Military on Improving Our Nation's Child Care System* (2000), by the National Women's Law Center, details the Military Child Development Program, including information on efforts to keep child care affordable for military families. This resource is available at www.nwlc.org/pdf/military.pdf.
- ◆ *Child Care: How Do Military and Civilian Center Costs Compare?* (1999), by the General Accounting Office [now Government Accountability Office], compares costs at civilian child care centers to the child development centers operated by the U.S. Air Force. The study compares cost per hour, labor costs, age of children served, and overall quality of care. This resource is available at www.gao.gov/archive/2000/he00007.pdf.

Data on Federal Funding for Early Care and Education

Federal funding for early care and education is available through multiple programs and agencies. The IRS provides data on the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit. The U.S. Department of Education provides data on programs such as Even Start, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), and 21st Century Community Learning Centers. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services provides data on the Head Start program, and on Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) expenditures.

The following is a sample of data sources on Federal funding for child care and early childhood education at the national and State levels.

Internal Revenue Service

Individual Tax Statistics, prepared by the IRS' Statistics of Income Division, provides data on individual tax returns by geographic area, size of income, marital or filing status, and type of return. Data on the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (DCTC) expenditures and number of tax returns claiming the credit for FY 2004 is available at www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/04in54cm.xls. Additional information about the DCTC is available at www.irs.gov/newsroom/article/0,,id=106189,00.html.

U.S. Department of Education

The Budget Office of the U.S. Department of Education provides a variety of detailed tables on key aspects of the Department's budget, including the President's budget request, congressional action on appropriations, State allocations, and historical funding levels. Department of Education budget tables are available at www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/tables.html?src=rt.

The following is a sample of data tables that provide funding allocations by State for all Department of Education programs, including IDEA, Child Care Access Means Parents in School (CCAMPIS), Even Start, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and all other education programs funded by the Federal Government.

- ◆ *FY 2001-2009 State Allocations, by Program and by State* is available at www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html.
- ◆ *State Funding History Tables: FY 1980-2000* is available at www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/history/index.html.

The annual *Digest of Education Statistics* report, by IES, provides a compilation of statistical information covering the broad field of American education, from prekindergarten through graduate school. The report includes a selection of data from many sources, both government and private, and draws especially on the results of IES surveys and activities. The publication contains data by State on Federal programs for education and related activities, including Head Start and the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The annual reports are available for 1990–2006 at <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/>.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

- ◆ Child Care and Development Fund Expenditure Data, by the Child Care Bureau, provide Federal and State CCDF expenditures by State for FY 1998–2006. This resource is

available at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/index.htm. Additional information about CCDF is available at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ccdf/factsheet.htm.

- ◆ Head Start Fact Sheets, by the Head Start Bureau, provide data by State on Head Start budgets and enrollments for FY 2003–2007. This resource is available at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/hsb/about/index.html#factsheet. Additional information about the Head Start program is available at www2.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/.
- ◆ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Financial Data Tables, by the Office of Family Assistance, provides TANF financial data by State for FY 1997–2006. Data on TANF transfer to the CCDF can be found in table A, in the subsection “Spending from Federal TANF Grant” (line 2). Data on direct TANF spending on child care can be found in table A, in the following subsections: “Summary of Expenditures On Assistance” (line 5b) and “Expenditures On Non-Assistance” (line 6b). This resource is available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/data/>. Additional information about the TANF program is available at www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/ofa/.
- ◆ High Performance Bonus (HPB) Awards, by the Office of Family Assistance, provides data on child care HPB awards for FY 2001–2004. Table 1 provides the award amounts by State. Tables 6(a) and 6(b) provide rates, ranks, and weighted rankings for each State participating in the HPB awards. This resource is available at www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/HPB/hpbindex.htm.
- ◆ *The Social Services Block Grant [SSBG] Annual Report on Expenditures and Recipients, 2005* provides data on SSBG expenditure on child care by State for FY 2005. Data by State is available in “Appendix D. State Data Pages.” Reports for FY 2003 – FY 2005 are available at <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/ssbg/reports/reports.html>.

In addition, *Federal and State Funding for Early Care and Education*, compiled by NCCIC, summarizes data for the most current fiscal year on the major Federal and State early care and education funding streams in the United States. This resource is available at <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/poptopics/ecarefunding.html>

Child Care Business

The child care sector consists of a large number of small businesses that typically includes centers, family and group family care homes, and after-school programs. The following are the key sources of data on the number of child care businesses.

- ◆ The *2005 Child Care Licensing Study*, produced by the National Association for Regulatory Administration (NARA) and NCCIC, provides national and State-level data on licensed child care programs, including centers and family child care homes. The 50-State Data Tables section of the NARA Web site is available at <http://nara.affiniscape.com/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=148>.

The following table provides data from the report on the national number of licensed child care facilities and the total slot capacity.

National Number of Licensed Child Care Programs, 2005		
Facility Type	Number of Licensed Facilities	Capacity of Licensed Facilities
Child care centers	105,444	6,634,247
Family child care homes	213,966	1,921,639
◆ Small family child care homes	166,514	1,225,858
◆ Large/group family child care homes	47,452	695,781
Other licensed facilities	16,110	449,001
Total	335,520	9,004,887

National economic data sources, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau's *County Business Patterns*, *Economic Census*, and *Nonemployer Statistics*, report on certain aspects of the child care sector such as salary, gross receipts, workforce size, and number of businesses; however, these sources do not provide detailed information by type of business. Most national economic data are available in two main categories: employer (typically centers) and nonemployer or self-employed (typically family child care homes). The following are the key economic data sources with data about child care businesses:

- ◆ The *Economic Census*, by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides information on child care business gross receipts, number of establishments, number of employees, and annual payroll. The child care sector is defined according to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as NAICS 624410 Child Day Care Services. Estimates are available for taxable and tax-exempt employer businesses (typically child care centers) and by geographic area, including national, State, county, MSA, and ZIP code level data. The data are available every 5 years; the last year available is 2002. The latest data are available at www.census.gov/econ/census02/

National Child Care Employer Business Data, Economic Census 2002			
Type of Employer Child Care Business	Number of Establishments	Receipts (\$1,000)	Annual payroll (\$1,000)
Subject to Federal income tax	44,556	\$12,065,913	\$5,683,673
Exempt from Federal income tax	24,278	\$9,684,072	\$4,821,985
All businesses	68,834	\$21,749,985	\$10,505,658

- ◆ *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)*, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides comprehensive employment and wage data for workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws (self-employed persons are excluded). Employment and wage estimates for the county, MSA, State, and national levels can be viewed by industry and ownership. Child day care services, defined under NAICS 624410, include babysitting services, child day care centers, family day care services, Head Start programs (separate from schools), nursery schools,

prekindergarten centers (not part of the elementary school system), and preschool centers. The QCEW is available at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm>.

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages for Child Care Services, QCEW 2005	
Owner of Establishment	Number of Employees
Federal Government	3,557
State government	1,777
Local government	10,518
Private	735,792
Total	751,644

- ◆ *2005 Economic Census: Nonemployer Statistics (2007)*, by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides numbers and earnings data for all self-employed child care workers who file IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, for sole business proprietors. The number of establishments and earnings data are available for the county, MSA, State, and national levels by industry. The *Nonemployer Statistics 2005* reported a total of 678,265 self-employed child care workers in the United States. This resource is available at www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/latest/us/US000_62.HTM.

Child Care Workforce

NACCRRRA reports that approximately 2.3 million individuals earn a living caring for and educating children younger than 5 in the United States, of which about 1.2 million are providing child care in formal settings, such as child care centers or family child care homes. The remaining 1.1 million caregivers are paid relatives, friends, or neighbors.

Child Care Workforce, NACCRRRA 2006		
Provider Setting	Number of Workers	Percent of Workers
Center-based staff	550,000	24%
Family child care homes	650,000	28%
Paid relatives	804,000	34%
Paid non-relatives	298,000	13%
Total	2,301,000	100%

- ◆ *State-by-State Profiles of Child Care in the United States (2006)*, by NACCRRRA, reports demographic data for the 50 States, including information on average income for a full-time, year-round child care provider by State. This resource is available at www.naccrra.org/randd/.
- ◆ NACCRRRA's fact sheet *Child Care Workforce (2006)* reports that the annual job turnover rate among child care workers is between 25 and 40 percent. This fact sheet is available at www.naccrra.org/randd/data/childcareworkforce.pdf.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, provides data on employment, unemployment, earnings, and other labor force topics by demographic characteristics. The following is a sample of available data about the child care workforce:

- ◆ The *National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates (OES)* provide employment and wage estimates by occupation at the national, State, and metropolitan level. The OES program surveys approximately 400,000 establishments per year, taking 3 years to fully collect the sample of 1.2 million establishments (self-employed persons are excluded from the sample). The data collected for early care and education are available in three occupational categories:
 - “11-9031 Education Administrators, Preschool and Child Care Center/Program” (Management Occupations) is available at www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes119031.htm.
 - “25-2011 Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education” (Education, Training, and Library Occupations) is available at www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes252011.htm.
 - “39-9011 Child Care Workers” (Personal Care and Service Occupations) is available at www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes399011.htm.

OES salary data for previous years are available at www.bls.gov/oes/.

National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, OES May 2006			
Type of Occupation	Number of Workers	Mean Hourly Wage	Mean Annual Wage
Education administrators, preschool and child care center/program	46,890	\$20.88	\$43,430
Preschool teachers, except special education	361,600	\$12.45	\$25,900
Child care workers	572,950	\$9.05	\$18,820

- ◆ *Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides comprehensive employment and wage data for workers covered by State Unemployment Insurance laws (self-employed persons are excluded). Employment and wage estimates for the county, MSA, State, and national levels can be viewed by industry and ownership. Child day care services, defined under NAICS, include babysitting services, child day care centers, family day care services, Head Start programs (separate from schools), nursery schools, prekindergarten centers (not part of the elementary school system), and preschool centers. The QCEW is available at www.bls.gov/cew/home.htm.

National Wage Data, QCEW 2005			
Owner of Establishment	Number of Employees	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Wage
Federal Government	3,557	\$396	\$20,577
State government	1,777	\$405	\$21,057

National Wage Data, QCEW 2005			
Owner of Establishment	Number of Employees	Average Weekly Wage	Average Annual Wage
Local government	10,518	\$463	\$24,091
Private	735,792	\$319	\$16,585

- ◆ *2005 Economic Census: Nonemployer Statistics (2007)*, by the U.S. Census Bureau, provides numbers and earnings data for all self-employed child care workers who file IRS Form 1040, Schedule C, for sole business proprietors. The number of establishments and earnings data are available for the county, MSA, State, and national levels by industry. The *Nonemployer Statistics 2005* reported a total of 678,265 self-employed child care workers in the United States. This resource is available at www.census.gov/epcd/nonemployer/latest/us/US000_62.HTM.
- ◆ *Low Wages for Staff, High Costs to Children: State-by-State Wage Data for the Early Childhood Education Workforce (2005 edition)*, by the Center for the Child Care Workforce (now the Center for the Child Care Workforce, a project of the American Federation of Teachers Educational Foundation (CCW/AFTEF)), presents salary and benefits data available for the U.S. early care and education workforce. Data are presented on the average wages of preschool teachers and child care workers for each State. The appendix contains compensation, benefits, and turnover rate data of early care and education staff and family child care providers from selected States. This resource is available at www.ccw.org/pubs/2005Compendium.pdf. Previous editions of this report are available at www.ccw.org/data.html.
- ◆ *Counting the Child Care Workforce: A Catalog of State Data Sources to Quantify and Describe Child Caregivers in the Fifty States and the District of Columbia (2003)*, by Gretchen Stahr Breunig, Richard Brandon, and Erin J. Maher, published by the Human Services Policy Center, University of Washington, presents data sources on the number of paid caregivers for children (birth to 5 years) in the 50 States and District of Columbia. Strategies are highlighted for enhancing Federal and State data collection on the early childhood workforce to provide Federal and State administrators with uniform data for planning purposes. This resource is available at <http://hspsc.org/publications/pdf/CCCW.pdf>.

A list of selected early childhood workforce studies compiled by NCCIC is available at <http://www.nccic.org/topics/topic/index.cfm?topicId=81>.

State Early Care and Education Profiles

The following are selected resources that provide profiles of States' early care and education services.

- The **Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP)** is a national nonprofit that works to improve the lives of low-income people. CLASP has *Child Care and Early Education State-by-State Data*, which is available at www.clasp.org/publications/childcareearlyedmap.htm.
- The **National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies** works with more than 800 State and local CCR&R agencies to ensure that families in every

local community have access to high-quality, affordable child care. State-by-State profiles on child care information is available in the *Most Recent Child Care Data by State* that is available through the Web at www.naccrra.org/randd/map.php.

- The **National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP)** is a public policy center that uses research to inform policy and practice to improve the lives of children. NCCP's Web site provides a State profile with extensive data about children, including demographics, program participation, and State policies. This profile is available at www.nccp.org/profiles/.
- The **National Child Care Information Center** provides State-by-State profiles that include demographic information about children, families, and child care in each State, as well as contact information for different State agencies involved in child care. This resource is available at <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/statedata/statepro/index.html>.
- The **National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER)** supports early childhood education initiatives by providing research-based information. The *2006 State Preschool Yearbook* report, available through the NIEER Web site at <http://nieer.org/yearbook/>, is a profile of State-funded prekindergarten programs in the United States. The *2006 State Profile: A Roadmap to State Profile Pages* is available at <http://nieer.org/yearbook/states/>.
- **Pre-K Now**, a public education and advocacy organization, provides *Mapping Pre-K*, a State-by-State profile on the availability and quality of prekindergarten and the political barometer and climate of the pre-K issue. This resource is available at www.preknow.org/resource/mapping/accessmap.cfm?WT.mc_ID=MappingPreK.
- The **Afterschool Investment Project**, a project of the Child Care Bureau, developed the State Afterschool Profiles that include key data and descriptions of the after school landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school programming that can occur before and after school, on weekends, and during summer months. They are designed to serve as a resource for policy makers, administrators, and providers. The profile is available at <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/afterschool/statep.html>.
- The **National Infant & Toddler Child Care Initiative**, a project of the Child Care Bureau, developed State and Territory profiles that include demographic information about children birth to 3 and their families, as well as the child care system that serves them. In addition, as each State or Territory participating in the initiative develops an action plan to improve infant and toddler care, the plan is made available in this section. The State profile is available at <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/itcc/states/index.htm>.