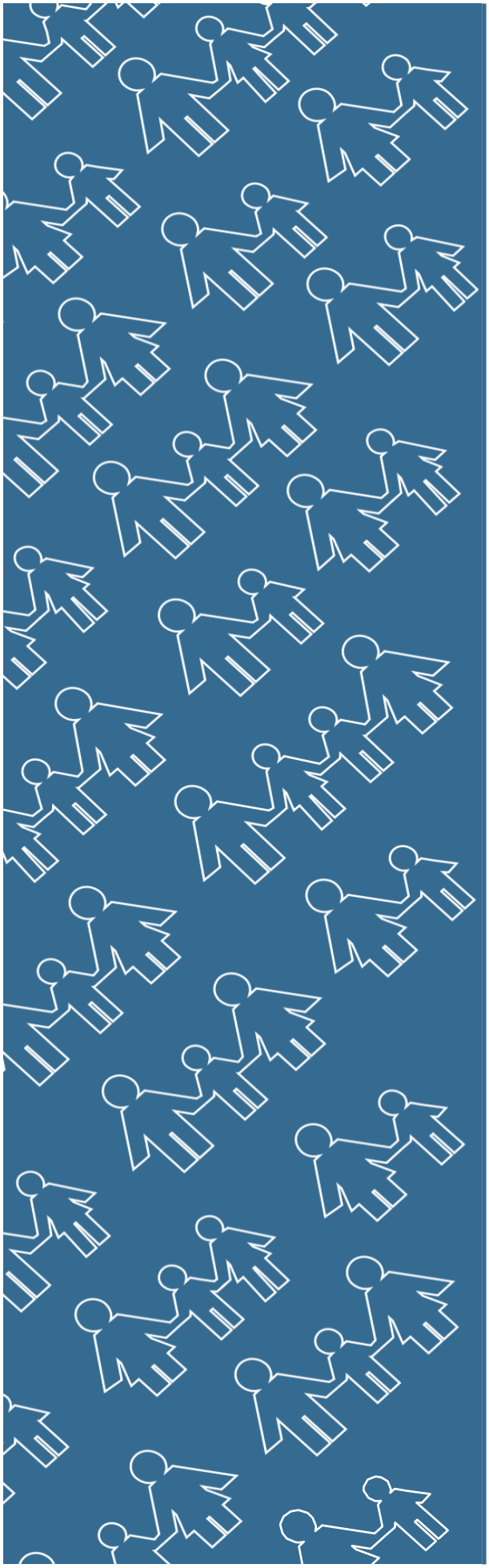

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

Report to Congress for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017

Office of Child Care

An Office of the Administration for Children & Families

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND (CCDF)
REPORT TO CONGRESS
FY 2016 and 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This biennial Report to Congress for fiscal year (FY) 2016 and FY 2017 was prepared in accordance with Section 658L of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act, as amended. The report provides information about the role of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) in helping eligible low-income working families to access child care, and improving the quality of child care programs for all children. CCDF is a multi-billion dollar federal and state partnership administered by the Office of Child Care (OCC) within the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). CCDF provides funding to states, territories, and tribes for child care subsidies to help low-income families with children under age 13 pay for child care so that parents can work or participate in training or education activities. Parents typically receive subsidies in the form of vouchers or certificates that they can use with a provider of their choice–whether a relative, neighbor, child care center, or after-school program. CCDF provides grants and contracts to providers in some states. States, territories, and tribes have a great deal of flexibility to establish child care subsidy policies to meet the needs of the families they serve.

Population Served

- 1.37 million children from 823,600 families were served each month by the CCDF program in FY 2016.
- 305,000 providers participated in the CCDF subsidy program in FY 2016.
- The average monthly subsidy paid to providers was $434 in FY 2016.
- 72 percent of children were served in center-based care in FY 2016, while a quarter of children were served in home-based settings.
- 86 percent of children were served in licensed regulated settings in FY 2016.

Funding

- CCDF provided $5.8 billion in discretionary and mandatory matching funds to 56 states and territories including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia in FY 2017.
- In fiscal years 2016 and 2017, $14 million annually in CCDF funds was used for research, demonstration projects, and evaluation.

Program Activities

- States and territories spent $1.1 billion (or 13 percent) of their CCDF expenditures on quality activities in FY 2016, exceeding the minimum quality expenditure requirements.
- The improper payments error rate decreased from 4.34 percent in FY 2016 to 4.13 percent in FY 2017.
- In FY 2016 and FY 2017, ACF continued to work with states to implement the 2014 bipartisan reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act, including the criminal background check requirements for child care staff.
- In FY 2016 and FY 2017 states and territories continued to implement emergency preparedness, response, and recovery provisions.

BACKGROUND

This Report to Congress is required by Section 658L of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act, as amended. The report provides information about the role of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), which is authorized under the CCDBG Act. [1]This report covers fiscal year (FY) 2016 and (FY) 2017. The data and analysis contained in this report are from a variety of sources, including preliminary administrative data about children and families receiving CCDF services. Some data was not yet available at the time this report was drafted in accordance with the statutory submission deadline, but that data will be posted online. This report to Congress includes highlights of CCDF program activities, information on activities states and territories are implementing to improve the quality of child are across the country, and an overview of the Administration for Children and Families' technical assistance and research projects related to child care.

OVERVIEW OF THE CCDF PROGRAM

The Child Care and Development Fund is the primary federal funding source dedicated to providing child care assistance to low-income families. As a fixed block grant, CCDF gives funding to states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies through vouchers or certificates to low-income families, and grants and contracts with providers in some states. CCDF provides access to child care services for low-income families so parents can work, attend school, or enroll in training. Additionally, CCDF promotes the healthy development of children by improving the quality of early learning and afterschool experiences. In FY 2017, CCDF provided $5.8 billion in discretionary and mandatory matching funds to 56 states and territories including (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands), and the District of Columbia. Additionally, CCDF provided $137 million in discretionary and mandatory funds to 260 tribal grantees encompassing over 500 federally-recognized tribes in FY 2017. CCDF is administered at the federal level by the Office of Child Care within the Department of Health and Humans Services' Administration for Children and Families and works with state, territory, and tribal governments to provide support for children and their families juggling work schedules and struggling to find child care programs that will fit their needs and that will prepare children to succeed in school.

In November 2014, Congress acted on a bi-partisan basis to reauthorize the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act through FY 2020. In September 2016, the Office of Child Care published a CCDF final rule (81 F.R. 67438) to provide clarity to states, territories, and tribes on

[1] The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-193) consolidated funding for child care under section 418 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 618) and made such funding subject to the requirements of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 1990, as amended. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) subsequently designated the combined mandatory and discretionary funding streams as the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) program.

how to implement the CCDBG Act and administer the CCDF program in a way that best meets the needs of children, child care providers and families.

Within the federal regulations, states, territories, and tribes decide how to administer their subsidy systems. They determine payment rates for child care providers, copayment amounts for families, specific eligibility requirements, and how CCDF services will be prioritized. By law, all states give priority to very low-income children and children with special needs, as defined by the state. The CCDF regulation also requires states to give priority to children experiencing homelessness. States may establish other priorities for services. For the FY 2016 through FY 2017 biennium, all states had approved plans demonstrating compliance with the required priorities. [2]

Providers serving children funded by CCDF must meet health and safety requirements set by states, territories, and tribes. Parents may select any child care provider that meets state and local requirements, including child care centers, family child care homes, after-school programs, faith-based programs, and relatives. The CCDBG Act of 2014 significantly strengthens CCDF health and safety provisions by requiring states to implement: health and safety standards in specific areas (e.g., prevention of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), first-aid, and CPR), pre-service/orientation and ongoing training, criminal background checks, and annual monitoring inspections.

States, territories, and tribes are required to spend a portion of CCDF funds on quality improvement. Quality activities may include provider training, grants and loans to providers, health and safety improvements, monitoring of licensing requirements, and improving salaries and other compensation for program staff. The CCDBG Act of 2014 increased the amount states must spend for quality. Previously states were required to spend four percent on quality, but under the reauthorized Act, this percentage increases gradually to nine percent by FY 2020. The minimum required for FY 2016 and FY 2017 is seven percent. The reauthorized Act also established a new spending requirement specifically for improving the quality of infant and toddler care (three percent starting in FY 2017). In FY 2016, states spending on quality activities increased from $1 billion (12 percent of total spending) in FY 2015 to $1.1 billion (13 percent of total spending) in FY 2016.[3]

HIGHLIGHTS OF CCDF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

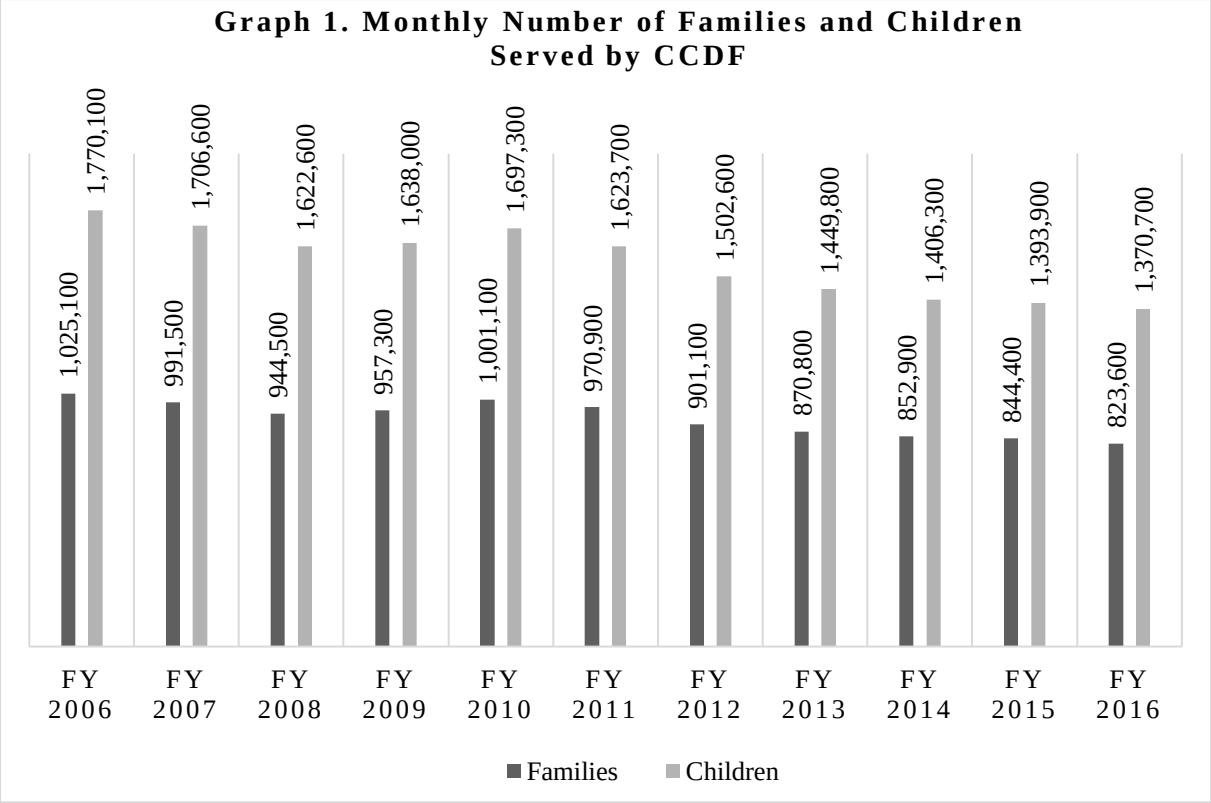
Highlights of CCDF activities described in this report draw from preliminary FY 2016 administrative data. This section of the report discusses the CCDF child care caseload and key characteristics of CCDF child care providers. It also describes key initiatives and programmatic activities, including implementation of the CCDBG Act of 2014, quality spending, emergency preparedness and response, criminal background checks, ChildCare.gov, and improper payments and program integrity.

[2] In section 658E(c)(3)(B)(ii)(I) of the CCDBG Act, Congress required an annual report that contains a determination about whether each state uses amounts provided for the fiscal year involved under this subchapter in accordance with the priority for services. That report is available on the Office of Child Care website at acf.hhs.gov/occ.
[3] Summary of Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) FY 2016 Expenditure Data
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/summary-of-child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-fy2016-expenditure-data

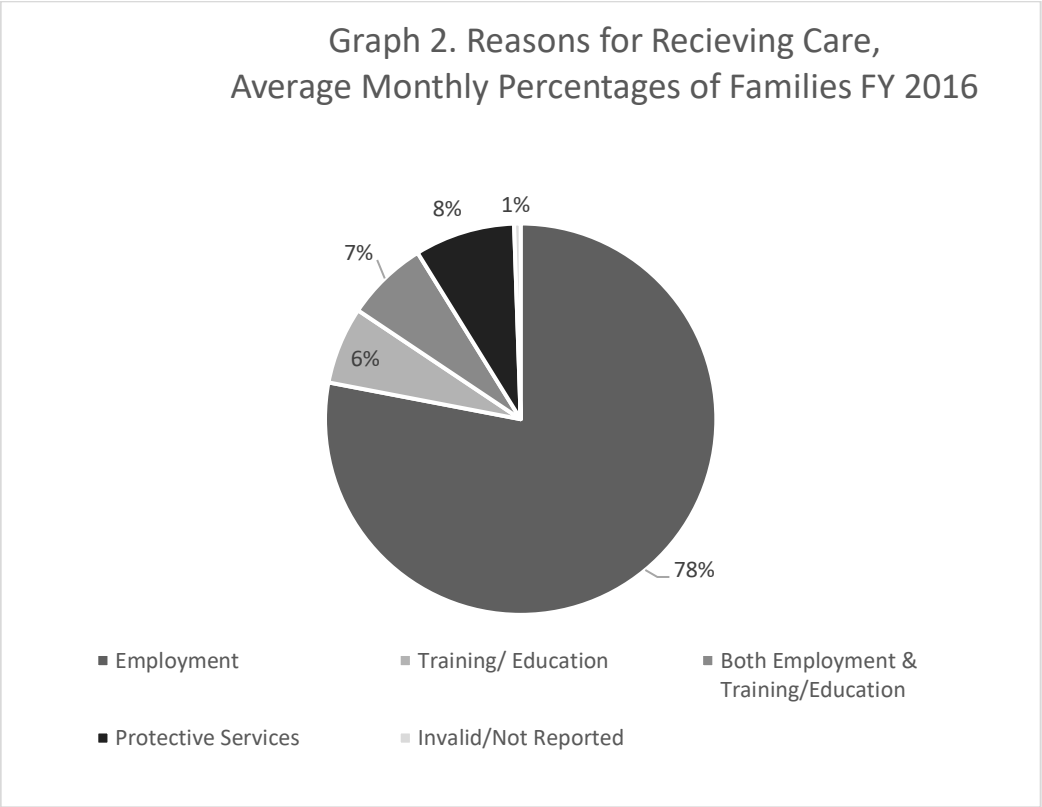
Child Care Caseload

- **The number of children served (caseload) in FY 2016 was 1.37 million per month**. In FY 2016, the average monthly number of children was 1,370,700, and the average monthly number of families was 852,900. Graph 1 illustrates the caseload over time, from FY 2006 to FY 2016.

  According to an analysis of data developed by HHS's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), 13.7 million children were eligible under federal rules for child care subsidies in an average month in FY 2014 and FY 2015 (most recent data). Under state rules, 8.6 million children were eligible for subsidies. An estimated 2.1 million children received child care subsidies through CCDF or related government funding streams each month in FY 2014 and FY 2015 (most recent data available), which is equivalent to 15 percent of all children eligible under federal rules and 25 percent of all children eligible under state rules.



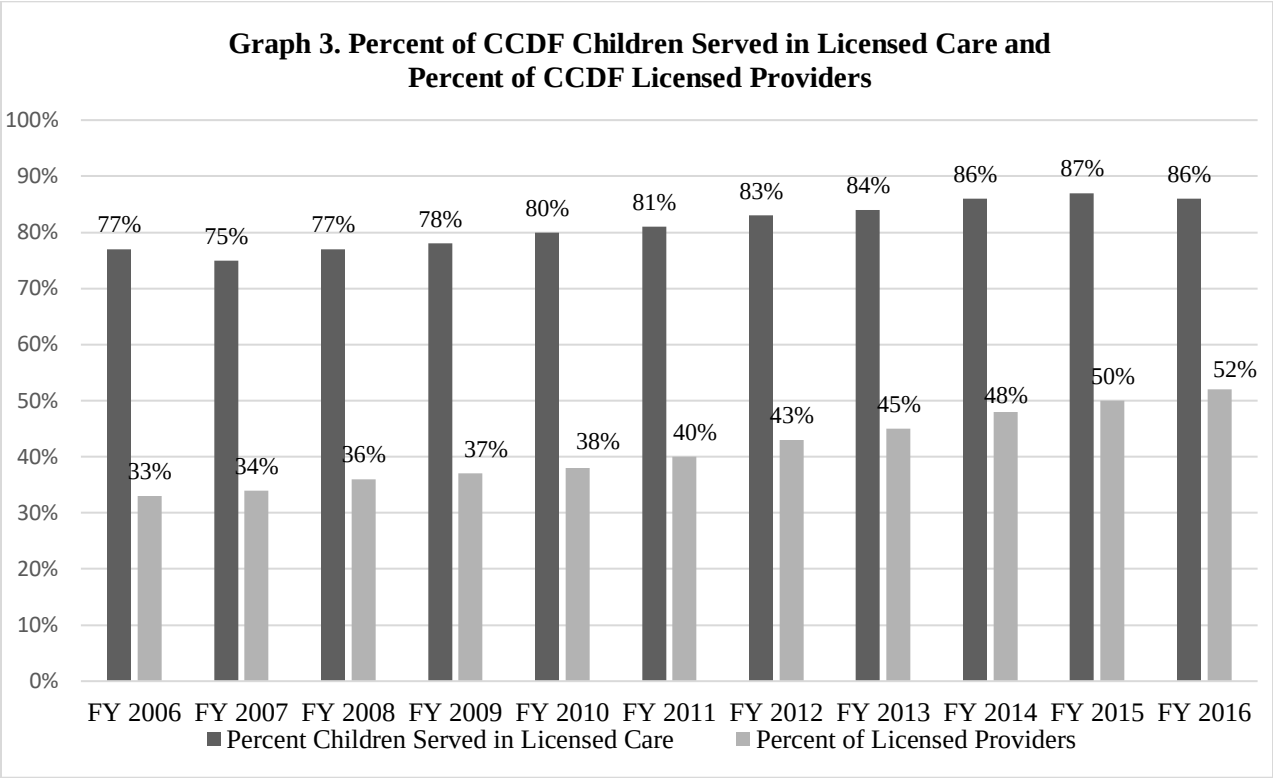
- **Families' reasons for care in FY 2016.** Seventy-eight percent of families cited employment as a reason for care. Eight percent of families identified protective services as the reason for care. Seven percent of families cited both employment and training/education as the reason for care. Six percent of families mentioned training and education as the reason for care.



- **CCDF is mainly provided through certificates and vouchers.** In FY 2016, the percentage of children receiving certificates was 89 percent, compared to 10 percent of children with a grant or contract payment method. The number served with cash was approximately one percent.

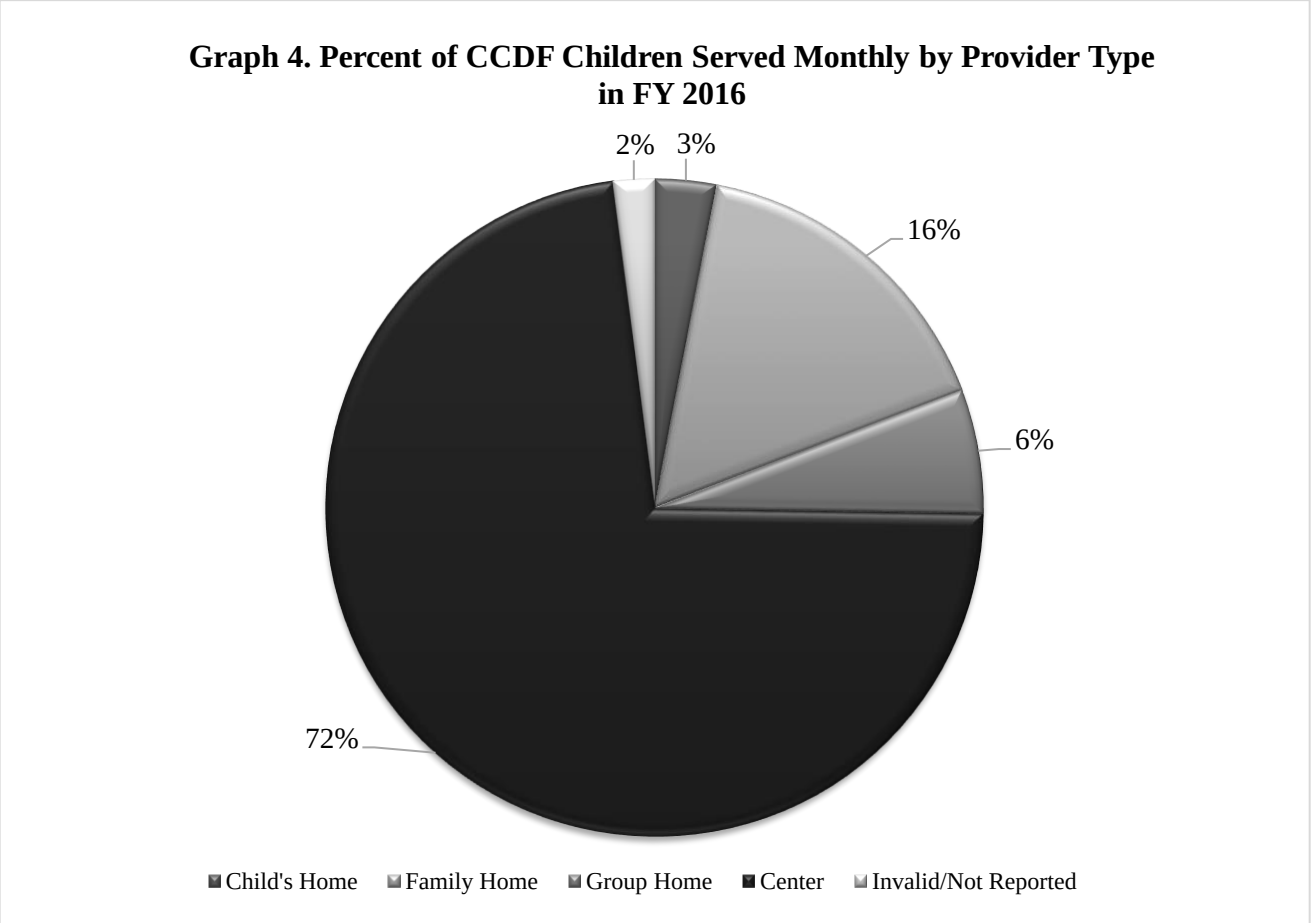
Child Care Providers

- **In FY 2016, there were over 305,000 child care providers participating in CCDF.** The number of providers was 305,524. The total number of providers receiving CCDF funds declined from 340,452 in FY 2015 to 305,524 in FY 2016 (a decline of 34,928 or 10.3 percent)—continuing a long-term trend since FY 2000. In FY 2016, the majority of providers were family child care providers (151,632 family care providers). Between FY 2015 and FY 2016, family child care providers declined by 12 percent, group home providers by 11 percent, center-based providers by 3 percent, and providers in the child's home declined by 15 percent.



- **Since FY 2006, the percentage of CCDF children served in licensed care has increased.** The average monthly percentages of children served in regulated settings was 86 percent in FY 2016. Graph 3 shows the increase in CCDF children served by licensed care between FY 2006 and FY 2016.

- **The majority of CCDF children are served in center-based care.** In FY 2016, 72 percent of children were served in center-based care and 16 percent of children were served in family child care homes. The percentage of children served in the child's home was three percent, while six percent of children were served in-group home settings, and two percent were not reported or invalid (i.e., state did not report the data or the data was erroneous) [See Graph 4.]



- **The majority of CCDF children served in unlicensed settings are cared for by relatives.** Of the children served in settings legally operating,but without regulation 64 percent were in relative care, and 36 percent were served by non-relatives.

- **The average monthly subsidy paid to providers was $434 ($5,208 annually) in FY 2016.** Group homes accounted for the highest monthly subsidy amount, $573 ($6,876 annually); followed by center care, $440 ($5,280 annually); followed by family home care, $377 ($4,524 annually); and finally, care in the child's home, $310 ($3,720 annually). The average subsidy amount also differed by age group. Infants and toddlers accounted for the highest monthly subsidy amount, $548 ($6,576 annually), while school age children accounted for the lowest monthly subsidy amount, $331 ($3,972 annually).

Implementation of CCDBG Act of 2014

The reauthorization of the CCDBG Act in 2014 introduced many new requirements for CCDF. States made significant progress in implementing these changes in FY 2016 and FY 2017, with some key factors impacting implementation:

- The scope of change. For example, states needed to implement health and safety standards and training for a large number of child care providers.
- Complexity. States had to consult and coordinate with many new partners (e.g., criminal justice agencies, health departments).
- Implementation mechanisms. States needed to develop legislation, budget requests, policies and procedures, and information technology systems.

The Act allowed ACF to temporarily waive provisions for up to three years if certain conditions were met. Many states[4] received time-limited waivers for a portion of the new requirements, and the most common types are listed below. In addition, 41 states[5] were under a Corrective Action Plan as a result of not being able to ensure compliance with the health and safety training deadline.

Most Common Types of Approved Waivers*	
Requirement	***Number of States and Territories***
12-Month Eligibility Periods	20
Health & Safety Standards	19
Inspections for License-Exempt CCDF Providers	19
Statewide Disaster Plan	19
Consumer Education Website	17
Access for Homeless Children/Families	14
* Reflects approved waivers (as of August 31, 2017) with initial one-year extensions from October 1, 2016 through September 30, 2017.	

While states have needed additional time to implement some of the requirements, almost all states have fully implemented a number of the provisions, including: payment practices and timeliness of payments; strengthening provider business practices; procedures to prevent disrupting employment; child abuse and neglect reporting requirements; and early learning and development guidelines.

To be in compliance, states must fully implement all provisions (except for a portion of the background checks, discussed further below) no later than October 1, 2018.

[4] States that received time-limited waivers included: AK, AS, AZ, CA, CT, DE, GU, HI, ID, IL, LA, MA, ME, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NH, ND, NH, NV, NY, CNMI, OH, OK, OR, PR, RI, TN, UT, VA, VT, WA, WV, WI

[5] States under Corrective Action Plan included: AK, AL, AR, AS, CA, CT, DC, DE, GA, GU, FL, HI, ID, IA, IL, KS, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MS, NC, NE, NH, NJ, NM, NV, NY, CNMI, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SD, TN, VT, WA, WV, WI

CCDF Quality Spending

The CCDBG Act of 2014 increased the percent of expenditures that states and territories must spend on quality activities. The Act included phased-in increases to the quality expenditure requirements. States and territories were required to spend at least seven percent of their CCDF funds on quality improvement activities in FY 2016, increasing to nine percent by 2020. The Act included improving the supply and quality of child care programs and services for infants and toddlers as an allowable quality activity. States and territories are required to spend no less than three percent in FY 2017 and each succeeding fiscal year to carry out quality activities for infants and toddlers. States and territories spent $1.1 billion (or 13 percent) of their CCDF funds on quality activities in FY 2016. Compliance with these spending requirements is assessed at the end of the liquidation period for the award.[6] States use these funds to support Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS), financial incentives to improve quality, and professional development and technical assistance for providers and caregivers.

Disaster and Emergency Response

The CCDBG Act of 2014 required states, territories, and tribal lead agencies to develop and maintain a comprehensive statewide disaster plan (or disaster plan for a tribe's service area) to address emergency preparedness, response, and recovery efforts specific to child care . CCDF lead agencies must demonstrate how the state, territory or tribe will address the needs of children, including the need for safe child care, before, during and after a state of emergency. Child care services are essential in restoring the well-being of a community after a disaster because the ability for parents to go back to work depends on the availability of child care services. The statewide disaster plan (or disaster plan for a tribe's service area) must address the following components:

- Coordinating and collaborating with key partners;
- Guidelines for continuation of child care subsidies and services;
- Coordination of post-disaster recovery of child care services; and
- Emergency planning and response requirements for child care providers (e.g., procedures for evacuation, relocation, training and practice drills, etc).

Technical Assistance

In collaboration with its technical assistance contractor (the Child Care State Capacity Building Center), ACF developed an emergency preparedness, response, and recovery (EPRR) discussion brief series to offer guidance regarding strategies and options for consideration in the development of state and territory child care disaster plans on the following topics:

- How states and territories can plan to recover;
- How states and territories prepare to support special populations in emergencies and disasters;

[6] CCDF FY 2016 State Spending from All Appropriation Years: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/ccdf-expenditures-overview-for-fy-2016-all-appropriation-years

- Continuation of child care services;
- What data are needed to support planning, response, and recovery; and
- How do states and territories plan for and respond to hostile intruders.

In 2017, the Office of Child Care's State and Territory Administrators Meeting included a session that focused on emergency preparedness and response planning. The session provided an overview of emergency preparedness, response and recovery issues, and considerations for child care . States and territories' CCDF leaders shared their experiences and expertise on developing and implementing statewide disaster plans.[7]

Guidance

In FY 2017, ACF updated two existing Information Memoranda related to emergency preparedness and response to assist states and territories. One provided guidance on statewide disaster plans.[8] States and territories have until September 30, 2018 to come into full compliance with the emergency preparedness provisions in the CCDF final rule. ACF also released guidance on flexibility in spending CCDF funds in response to emergencies. This Information Memorandum outlines a list of options available to states, territories, and tribes for using CCDF funds to address emergencies.[9] It also provides instructions for submitting requests for time-limited waivers of CCDF requirements in response to disasters. In these two Information Memoranda, states were encouraged to consider their own emergency preparedness and response options to expend funds, rather than waiting until an emergency unfolds.

Criminal Background Check Requirements for Child Care Workers

Section 658H of the CCDBG Act included criminal background check requirements for child care staff. The Act requires comprehensive criminal background checks for child care staff members of providers that: (1) are licensed, regulated, or registered by the state; or (2) are eligible to serve children who receive Child Care and Development Fund subsidies. States and territories must conduct checks that include the following components:

1. A Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) fingerprint check using next generation identification;
2. A search of the National Crime Information Center's National Sex Offender Registry; and
3. A search of the following registries, repositories, or databases in the state where the child care staff member resides and each state where such staff member resided during the preceding 5 years:
   a. state criminal registry or repository, with the use of fingerprints being required in the state where the staff member resides, and optional in other states;
   b. state sex offender registry or repository; and

[7] http://www.occ-cmc.org/stam2017/pdfs/C_Continuing_Implement/C-1/Dont_Court_Disaster_final.pdf
[8] Information Memorandum CCDF-ACF-IM-2017-01: Statewide Disaster Plan (or Disaster Plan for a Tribe's service area) for Child Care https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/im-2017-01
[9] Information Memorandum CCDF-ACF-IM-2017-02: Flexibility in Spending CCDF Funds in Response to Federal or State Declared Emergency Situations https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/im-2017-02

c. state-based child abuse and neglect registry and database.

The checks involve records that generally fall into two categories: (1) criminal and sex offender records; and (2) child abuse and neglect records. Criminal and sex offender records are generally controlled by criminal justice agencies while child abuse and neglect records are maintained by human services agencies.

Challenges

The background check provisions in the CCDBG Act are challenging to implement due to their multiple components, the use of specific checks that have not previously been used for employment purposes (including interstate checks), the large number of child care staff that must be checked, and the need for timely results for hiring decisions. Implementation requires building new partnerships and infrastructure within and across states.

Deadlines

States were required to implement these requirements by September 30, 2017, but the law allowed for extensions. Therefore, all states applied for and received a one-year extension through September 30, 2018 based on their good faith effort to implement the background check requirements. Even with this one-year extension, states indicated that they will still need additional time because of the unprecedented nature of this work—particularly to complete the requirements related to the interstate checks and clear the backlog of existing staff.
States have the opportunity to request additional time-limited waivers of up to two years, in one year increments (i.e., potentially through September 30, 2020). To receive these time-limited waivers, states will have to meet milestones that ensure that they have requirements in place for a portion of the components (e.g., FBI fingerprint and three in-state checks), and that they are conducting checks for new staff on those components.

Federal Efforts to Date

In FY 2016 and FY 2017, ACF's Office of Child Care:

- Published policy guidance to clarify the requirements for states, including working with the FBI on a letter it issued to criminal justice agencies on the child care requirements;
- Provided technical assistance, including through a series of national webinars;
- Launched a technical assistance web page (https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/cbc-requirement-resources) that includes contacts for each state to facilitate interstate checks;
- Developed the process for states to request additional time-limited extensions; and
- Met with key stakeholders, including federal law enforcement agencies and state officials.

Next Steps

The Office of Child Care is working to identify strategies and solutions to help states implement the background checks, particularly the interstate checks. For example, ACF is encouraging additional states to participate in the FBI's National Fingerprint File (NFF) program that directly searches state criminal repositories. Participation in the NFF eases administrative burden since it is unnecessary to conduct both an FBI fingerprint check and a search of an NFF state's criminal

history record repository—since for NFF states the searches are duplicative. ACF is also exploring whether child care checks can be included in existing automated mechanisms for exchanging criminal justice information across states.

ChildCare.gov

The CCDBG Act includes a requirement to design and develop a national website to disseminate publicly available child care consumer education information for parents. In FY 2016 and FY 2017, as part of this statutory provision, ACF began the intial planning phase of the ChildCare.gov project. ACF subsequently launched the new ChildCare.gov website and it is accessible to the public. The ChildCare.gov website links to state and territory child care websites and it also features resources and information that are likely to be useful to low-income parents looking for child care services. The initial launch for ChildCare.gov was a "soft launch" involving very little outreach and dissemination of the site,because states are still coming into compliance with new consumer education website requirements. ACF will work with the technical assistance system to offer states, territories, and tribes the support they need to enhance their websites, with the plan to do a broader launch with more public outreach and information.

Improper Payments and Program Integrity Efforts

As part of the broader CCDF program integrity efforts, all states and territories and the District of Columbia are required to measure, calculate, and report improper authorizations for payments as well as identify strategies for reducing future improper authorizations for payments. States and territories are required to use the state improper payments report (ACF-404) form to report national error rates measures for each fiscal year.

Each state and territory reports its error rate once every three years on a rotational cycle. Using a stratified random sample method of selecting states, one-third of the 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico were selected for each of the three reporting year cohorts. The national error measures are calculated by combining the measures from the states in the current reporting year cohort with the most recent measures from the other two cohorts. A review cycle is complete after the cohort of year three states have reported their error rates, at which point national error measures for the complete cycle are calculated.[10]

[10] The sample consisting of 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico was stratified by region (10 total), with the regions randomly ordered. States were sorted within regions by caseload, from the most cases to the fewest cases. Every third state on the list was then selected, using a random start number for Year 1 and Year 2. Year 3 includes those states not selected for Year 1 or Year 2. This yielded a mix of states in each cohort, including those with county-administered and state-administered programs and those serving small and large numbers of children.

CCDF National Error Measures Estimates for All States		
National Error Measure	**FY 2016 Estimate**	**FY 2017 Estimate**
Percentage of Cases with an Error	**21%**	**22%**
Percentage of Cases with an Improper Payment (IP)	**11%**	**10%**
Percentage of IP	**4.34%**	**4.13%**
Average Annual Amount of IP	**$1210**	**$1205**
Annual Amount of IP	**$302,109,129**	**$284,073,390**

In FY 2017, the error rate or percentage of IP was 4.13 percent. The preliminary estimate of the annual amount of IP was $302,109,129. The CCDF error rate decreased from 4.34 percent in FY 2016 to 4.13 percent in FY 2017. This result is an improvement over the Office of Child Care's estimated target of eight percent, as reported in the FY 2016 HHS Agency Financial Report.[11]

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Through a network of early childhood technical assistance (TA) and federal leadership, ACF's Office of Child Care provided hundreds of training and technical assistance (T/TA) opportunities to states, territories, and tribes in FY 2016 and 2017. Technical assistance opportunities were informed by listening sessions with state, territory and tribal lead agencies to learn about TA needs, particularly related to the implementation of the CCDBG Act as amended and the CCDF final rule requirements. Based on these T/TA sessions, federal staff and National Centers collaboratively developed TA menus that reflected CCDF state Administrators needs and launched a new two-year state TA plan process that offers three levels of TA: (1) universal; (2) targeted; and (3) intensive/tailored, focusing on systems building supports and implementation of best practices in programs.

As of October 2016, the projects supporting child care technical assistance included:

- Child Care & Early Education Research Connections
- Child Care Communications Management Center
- Child Care State Capacity Building Center
- National Center on Afterschool and Summer Enrichment
- National Center on Child Care Subsidy Innovation and Accountability
- National Center on Child Care Data and Reporting
- National Center on Early Childhood Development, Teaching, and Learning*
- National Center on Early Childhood Health and Wellness **
- National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance **
- National Center on Parent, Family, and Community Engagement*
- National Center on Early Head Start - Child Care Partnerships *

[11] FY 2016 Agency Financial Report: https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fy-2016-hhs-agency-financial-report.pdf

- National Center on Tribal Early Childhood Development

*Center is jointly administered by the Office of Head Start
**Center is jointly administered by the Office of Head Start, and HHS' Maternal and Child Health Bureau

For more information see: https://child care ta.acf.hhs.gov/

The three levels of TA used multiple approaches, including:TA that was widely available through issue briefs and websites; targeted TA (i.e., provided to specific states, territories and tribes through webinars, peer learning forums and facilitated dialogues or conference calls); or intensive (i.e., one-on-one and often involving an on-site component).

To support state systems building needs, in FY 2016 OCC launched the Impact Project, a project of the Child Care State Capacity Building Center, which is designed to help states and territories as they develop and expand their systemic capacity while planning and implementing their own early childhood priorities. Through a competitive application process, nine states were selected for these projects and they are receiving intensive consultation and TA assistance over an 18 to 48 month period to reach their state-specific technical assistance goals. As a result of the Impact Project, ACF expects state early childhood system leaders will successfully strengthen systems building for high impact services that can improve outcomes for low-income children and families. The following Impact Projects began in FY 2016:

State	Description
Colorado	Supporting its workforce through the development of a qualified substitute pool for center and family child care.
Northern Mariana Islands	Focusing on comprehensive strategies to develop its workforce and to increase the supply of infant and toddler care.
Florida	Fostering a comprehensive early learning system by integrating current quality initiatives and by enhancing the Early Learning Performance Funding Project.
Georgia	Strengthening its infant/toddler care system by increasing professional development opportunities and providing financial supports connected to its child care assistance program.
Indiana	Developing key quality systems, including a training registry, a trainer and training approval system, a revised QRIS, and an enhanced coaching network.
New Hampshire	Enhancing its workforce by developing new incentives for teacher retention, expanding workforce diversity, providing alternative professional development opportunities to meet teacher qualifications, and addressing compensation.
North Dakota	Developing a strategic plan and an implementation plan to improve infant/toddler care and education.
Oregon	Examining its QRIS and monitoring, licensing, and training systems, and implementing new approaches, such as integrated monitoring and non-expiring licenses.

State	Description
South Carolina	Focusing on infant, early childhood, and family mental health by establishing provider competencies and a network of mental health and wellness coordinators across the state.

Examples of T/TA activities (e.g., webinars, conference call series, webpages, issue papers, and tools) that are aligned with major provisions of the reauthorized CCDBG Act and CCDF final rule include:

Protect the health and safety of children in child care:

- National Criminal Background Check Webinar Series
- The National Database of Child Care Licensing Regulations (https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/licensing)

Help parents make informed consumer choices and access information to support child development:

- National ChildCare.gov website
- State, Territory, and Tribal Systems Peer Learning Community on Family Engagement

Support equal access to stable, high quality child care for low-income children:

- Using Contracts and Grants to Build the Supply of High Quality Child Care: State Strategies and Practices Issue Brief
- Assessing Market Rates and Child Care Costs Issue Brief
- Serving Children Experiencing Homelessness Training Toolkit
- Infant/Toddler Resource Guide

Enhance the quality of child care and better support the workforce:

- Improving the Quality of Child Care for School-age Children Peer Learning Group
- Supports and Systems for Improving Access to and Sustainability of Family Child Care Webinar

TA Centers responded to hundreds of other TA requests in FY 2016 and FY 2017. For instance, the Early Childhood Quality Assurance Center engaged in 180 TA activities in 48 states, five territories and the District of Columbia , including on-site support visits to seven states (AL, AR, CT, MN, NJ, OR, and TX); and the National Center on Child Care Data and Reporting responded to over 1,000 requests from states and territories and over 650 requests from tribal grantees. Their TA and specialized tools helped grantees report timely and accurate administrative data each year (see Graph 1 – Monthly Number of Families and Children Served by CCDF).

CHILD CARE RESEARCH

CCDF-funded research initiatives provide states, territories and tribes with the data and evidence needed to improve child care services and systems. In fiscal years 2016 and 2017, Congress appropriated approximately $14 million annually in CCDF funds for research, demonstration, and evaluation. As a result of this funding, ACF has made investments in child care research to increase understanding about: state child care policy decisions and the implications of these decisions for the availability and quality of child care ; the child care and early education choices families make; effectiveness of interventions and models of professional development for teachers working with low-income, at risk children to improve practices that will support children's learning and development; understanding the supply of, and demand for, child care and early education for children from low-income families; and, the effects of policies and funding initiatives on key outcomes for children and families. These research projects are administered by ACF's Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE). For a complete list and descriptions of child care research projects funded by ACF, please see Appendix B: Summaries of Child Care Research Projects.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACF collects CCDF reports and data from 50 states, five territories, the District of Columbia, and 260 tribal grantees encompassing over 500 federally-recognized tribes. ACF uses these reports and data to determine the extent to which grantees are in compliance with requirements in the law and to provide policymakers with an understanding of how states, territories and tribes adminster their CCDF programs. ACF currently collects the reports described below.

CCDF Plans and Related Reports

Triennial State Plan (ACF-118): The CCDF Plan is the application states and territories use to apply for their block grant funding by providing a description of their plan and assurances about the lead agency's CCDF program and services. The CCDF Plan serves as a planning document for states and is developed in collaboration with numerous partners and stakeholders to ensure that the CCDF program over the three-year Plan period addresses the needs of families, providers, and communities.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/state-plans

Triennial Tribal Plan (ACF-118T): The tribal CCDF plan is the application tribes must use to obtain CCDF funds. Tribal lead agencies must provide a description of their child care programs and services available to eligible families.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/fy_2017_2019_ccdf_tribal_plan_preprint.pdf

Annual Quality Progress Report: The annual Quality Progress Report (QPR) captures how states and territories expend CCDF quality funds, including the activities funded and the measures used by states and territories to evaluate progress in improving the quality of child care programs and services for children from birth to age 13. The annual data are used to describe

state and territory priorities and strategies to key stakeholders, including Congress, federal, state and territory administrators, providers, parents, and the public.

CCDF Administrative Data

Annual Aggregate Data (ACF-800): The annual adminstrative aggregate data reported on the ACF-800 provides unduplicated annual counts of children and families served through the CCDF and other information.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/acf-800-annual-aggregate-child-care-data-report

Monthly Case-Level Data (ACF-801): The monthly adminstrative level data reported on the ACF-801 provides case-level data on the families and children served during the month of the report, including demographic information. States and territories may submit full-population or sample data.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/acf_801_form_and_instructions_12_31_18.pdf

Annual Aggregate Tribal Data (ACF-700): The tribal data reported on the ACF-700 provides unduplicated annual counts of children and families served through CCDF and other child care related information.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/acf-700-tribal-annual-report

CCDF Expenditure Data

Quarterly Financial Report (ACF-696): The ACF-696 expenditure data details expenditures from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary),[12] as well as funds transferred from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to CCDF. Reported expenditures are for administration, direct and non-direct services, and quality activities. States and territories continue to report on their expenditures of CCDF funds for each grant award year until expended.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/acf_696_form_and_instructions_2017.pdf

Quarterly Tribal Financial Report (ACF-696T): The CCDF quarterly financial report provides expenditure data for tribal programs. Tribal lead agencies are required to use the ACF-696T annually to report expenditures for the tribal mandatory, discretionary, and construction and renovation funds issued under CCDF. Tribal lead agencies must submit separate annual reports for each fiscal year in which CCDF funds were awarded.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/financial-reporting-for-indian-tribes-acf-696t-form

CCDF Improper Payments Reports

Sampling Decisions, Assurances, and Fieldwork Preparation Plan (SDAP): The sampling decisions, assurances, and fieldwork preparation plan includes the states and territories' plans for sampling cases and conducting case record reviews of improper payments reporting. Each state must create, submit, and receive approval for its sampling decisions, assurances, and fieldwork

[12] CCDF consists of three funding streams. These components include Discretionary funds under the CCDBG Act, as well as Mandatory and Matching funds under Section 418 of the Social security Act. To access the Matching funds, States must provide a share of the Matching funds and spend their required Maintenance of Effort (MOE) level.

preparation plan prior to drawing the first sample cases.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/data_collection_instructions_2015_2018.pdf

Record Review Worksheet (ACF-403): The record review worksheet is the template states and territories use to conduct their reviews of improper payments reporting. States and territories customize their record review worksheet to reflect the policies and procedures in place during the time of the review months.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/attachment_1_record_review_worksheet_acf_403.pdf

State Improper Payments Report (ACF-404): The state improper payment report contains the error and improper payment findings and analysis from the case record reviews. States and territories must prepare and submit the state improper payments report by June 30 of the reporting year.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/attachment_2_state_improper_payments_report_acf_404.pdf

State Corrective Action Plan (ACF-405): Any state with an error rate that exceeds 10 percent must prepare and submit a comprehensive error rate review corrective action plan (ACF-405) within 60 days of submitting the state improper payments report.
https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/occ/attachment_3_error_rate_review_corrective_action_plan_acf_405.pdf

New Administrative Data Reporting Elements for States and Territories

In FY 2016, ACF revised the CCDF administrative data reports for states and territories (ACF-801 and ACF-800) to include additional data elements as result of the requirements in the law and the CCDF final rule. These additional data reporting elements were phased in as identified in the table below. States and territories are required to establish processes and procedures to collect and report the data, update their information technology systems, and train their staff. As of the end of FY 2016, states and territories were making progress in establishing consistent definitions across their jurisdictions. States and territories are still working to update their policies and procedures, train their case workers in collecting the new information, and modify their child care systems to collect and report these data to the Office of Child Care. OCC is looking forward to sharing data related to these data elements in future reports. In order to ensure a common understanding of the definition of these data elements, a description of each of the reporting requirements is listed below.

Form	Type	New data element	For Whom	FY2016	FY2017
ACF-800	Annual Aggregate	2a. Number of Child Fatalities	Child	X	
ACF-801	Monthly Case Level	16a. Family Homeless Status	Family	X	
ACF-801	Monthly Case Level	16b. Family Zip Code	Family		X

Form	Type	New data element	For Whom	FY2016	FY2017
ACF-801	Monthly Case Level	16c. Military Service Status	Family		X
ACF-801	Monthly Case Level	16d. Primary Language Spoken at Home	Family		X
ACF-801	Monthly Case Level	25a. Child Disability	Child		X
ACF-801	Monthly Case Level	39. Provider Zip Code	Provider		X
ACF-801	Monthly Case Level	40. Inspection Data	Provider		*[13]

Number of Child Fatalities:
States and territories are required to report the total number of child fatalities that occurred as the result of an accident or injury while the child was in the care and facility for each child care provider that received CCDF subsidy payments regardless of whether the victim received a CCDF subsidy.

Family Homeless Status:
As reauthorized, section 658K(a)(1)(B)(xi) of the Act now requires states and territories to report whether children receiving assistance under this subchapter are homeless children. States and territories were provided guidance to use the definition of homeless in section 725 of subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act, which is the definition used by the Department of Education, the Office of Head Start, and United States Department of Agriculture Child Nutrition Programs, among others. States were required to report the data element for family homeless status since FY 2016.

Family Zip Code and Provider Zip Code:
States and ACF will be able to examine the supply of care in particular communities by collecting family and provider zip codes. States were required to report the data elements for family and provider zip codes since FY 2017.

Military Service Status:
ACF has taken a number of actions to increase services and supports for members of the military and their families. This data allows states and territories to determine the extent to which military families are accessing the CCDF program. States were required to report the data element for family military status since FY 2017.

Primary Language Spoken at Home:

[13] States and territories are required to monitor both licensed and license-exempt CCDF providers, effective November 19, 2016, but they are not required to report the Date of the Most Recent Inspection until October 2017 (FY2018).

The Act includes provisions that support services to English language learners. Specifically, section 658E(c)(2)(G) requires states and territories to assure that training and professional development of child care providers address needs of certain populations to the extent practicable, including English language learners. The new data element 'primary language spoken at home' allows states, researchers, and other stakeholders to identify the number of children being served through CCDF that may have language needs. States and territories were required to report this data element related to language spoken at home since FY 2017.

Child with Disability:
Section 658E(c)(3)(B) of the Act requires states and territories to prioritize services for children with special needs. Reauthorization strengthened this provision by requiring ACF to prepare a report annually that contains a determination about whether each state uses CCDF funds in accordance with priority for services requirements, including the priority for children with special needs. While states have flexibility to define "children with special needs" in their CCDF Plans, many states include children with disabilities in their definitions. States were required to report the data element indicating the child disability status since FY 2017.

Date of Most Recent Inspection:
Section 658E(c)(2)(J) of the Act requires states and territories to monitor both licensed and license-exempt CCDF providers. In order to ensure that CCDF providers are monitored at least annually, CCDF lead agencies will need to track inspection dates for these providers. ACF is also interested in data that ensures states are meeting monitoring requirements. States and Territories were required to monitor both licensed and license-exempt CCDF providers since FY 2016, but they were not required to report the date of the most recent inspection until October 2017 (FY2018).

CONCLUSION

The Office of Child Care and the Administration for Children and Families appreciate the interest and support of Congress in CCDF and looks forward to continued work together to implement the CCDBG Act. ACF is working with states to ensure that they are fully in compliance with and meeting the goals of the CCDBG Act. Future reports will show the impact of CCDBG Act implementation for our grantees (states, territories, and tribes) and for children and families.

APPENDIX A: FY 2016 Administrative Data

Table 1
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served (FY 2016)

States/Territories	Average Number of Families	Average Number of Children
Alabama	14,000	27,300
Alaska	2,300	3,500
American Samoa	500	700
Arizona	15,400	22,700
Arkansas	4,800	6,500
California	71,500	104,500
Colorado	13,000	22,900
Connecticut	8,800	12,800
Delaware	4,800	7,600
District of Columbia	900	1,100
Florida	58,400	82,300
Georgia	30,900	55,500
Guam	600	900
Hawaii	3,400	5,800
Idaho	3,300	5,900
Illinois	21,200	37,600
Indiana	17,400	32,700
Iowa	9,500	17,100
Kansas	6,700	12,400
Kentucky	7,500	14,200
Louisiana	10,300	15,600
Maine	2,100	3,400
Maryland	8,500	14,600
Massachusetts	19,400	28,100
Michigan	16,200	29,400
Minnesota	10,000	20,000
Mississippi	10,100	18,000
Missouri	24,900	37,900
Montana	2,300	3,500
Nebraska	5,500	10,200
Nevada	3,800	6,600
New Hampshire	4,000	5,500
New Jersey	29,200	43,300
New Mexico	10,300	16,800
New York	70,600	120,400
North Carolina	28,700	60,700
North Dakota	2,000	3,100
Northern Mariana Islands	100	200
Ohio	26,000	47,700

States/Territories	Average Number of Families	Average Number of Children
Oklahoma	14,100	23,500
Oregon	8,200	15,100
Pennsylvania	55,400	94,300
Puerto Rico	5,900	7,400
Rhode Island	4,000	6,300
South Carolina	6,800	10,800
South Dakota	2,300	3,700
Tennessee	11,300	20,000
Texas	63,900	107,400
Utah	6,400	11,600
Vermont	3,100	4,300
Virgin Islands	200	300
Virginia	12,400	21,700
Washington	27,100	46,800
West Virginia	4,700	7,800
Wisconsin	17,000	27,700
Wyoming	1,900	3,000
National Total	**823,600**	**1,370,700**

Notes applicable to this table: Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All counts are "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
5. The reported results shown above have been rounded to the nearest 100. The National numbers are simply the sum of the State and Territory numbers.

Table 2
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Percent of Children Served by Payment Method (FY 2016)

State	Grants/Contracts %	Certificates %	Cash %	Total
Alabama	0%	100%	0%	40,223
Alaska	0%	95%	5%	6,200
American Samoa	100%	0%	0%	1,187
Arizona	0%	100%	0%	37,995
Arkansas	0%	100%	0%	12,551
California	42%	58%	0%	176,100
Colorado	0%	100%	0%	32,273
Connecticut	0%	100%	0%	19,004
Delaware	0%	100%	0%	12,853
District of Columbia	0%	100%	0%	1,759
Florida	0%	100%	0%	125,744
Georgia	0%	100%	0%	102,446
Guam	0%	61%	39%	1,498
Hawaii	3%	0%	97%	10,212
Idaho	0%	100%	0%	10,637
Illinois	0%	100%	0%	60,332
Indiana	1%	99%	0%	51,231
Iowa	0%	100%	0%	23,281
Kansas	0%	100%	0%	21,032
Kentucky	0%	100%	0%	24,603
Louisiana	0%	100%	0%	21,140
Maine	0%	100%	0%	5,120
Maryland	0%	100%	0%	24,385
Massachusetts	39%	61%	0%	39,949
Michigan	0%	81%	19%	56,232
Minnesota	0%	100%	0%	30,410
Mississippi	5%	95%	0%	26,172
Missouri	100%	0%	0%	63,408
Montana	0%	99%	1%	6,396
Nebraska	0%	100%	0%	16,986
Nevada	20%	80%	0%	14,001
New Hampshire	0%	100%	0%	10,929
New Jersey	0%	100%	0%	77,105
New Mexico	0%	100%	0%	27,902
New York	29%	71%	0%	171,967
North Carolina	0%	100%	0%	73,636
North Dakota	0%	100%	0%	6,179
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	100%	0%	389
Ohio	0%	100%	0%	72,340

State	Grants/Contracts %	Certificates %	Cash %	Total
Oklahoma	0%	100%	0%	42,305
Oregon	5%	95%	0%	25,393
Pennsylvania	0%	100%	0%	139,543
Puerto Rico	56%	44%	0%	8,090
Rhode Island	0%	100%	0%	8,973
South Carolina	0%	100%	0%	21,386
South Dakota	2%	98%	0%	7,157
Tennessee	0%	100%	0%	36,879
Texas	0%	100%	0%	152,356
Utah	0%	100%	0%	19,332
Vermont	0%	100%	0%	6,379
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-
Virginia	0%	100%	0%	34,558
Washington	0%	100%	0%	73,815
West Virginia	0%	100%	0%	13,886
Wisconsin	0%	100%	0%	50,031
Wyoming	0%	100%	0%	5,494
National Total	**10%**	**89%**	**1%**	**2,161,383**

Notes applicable to this table: Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-800 data for FY 2016. The ACF-800 is based on an annual unduplicated count of families and children; i.e., a family or child that receives one hour of service on one day is counted the same as a family or child that receives full-time care throughout the fiscal year.

2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.

3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.

4. At the time of publication, Virgin Islands had not submitted all their ACF-800 data for FY 2016. All other states and territories had submitted their full ACF-800 data for FY 2016.

Table 3
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children Served by Types of Care (FY 2016)

State	Child's home	Family home	Group home	Center	Invalid/not reported	Total
Alabama	0%	3%	2%	94%	0%	100%
Alaska	6%	21%	7%	65%	1%	100%
American Samoa	0%	0%	1%	61%	38%	100%
Arizona	2%	7%	4%	88%	0%	100%
Arkansas	0%	5%	0%	94%	1%	100%
California	0%	30%	15%	54%	0%	100%
Colorado	0%	10%	0%	58%	32%	100%
Connecticut	12%	32%	0%	55%	0%	100%
Delaware	0%	15%	3%	82%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	0%	2%	0%	96%	1%	100%
Florida	0%	6%	0%	94%	0%	100%
Georgia	0%	4%	0%	95%	0%	100%
Guam	1%	0%	0%	98%	0%	100%
Hawaii	55%	23%	0%	22%	0%	100%
Idaho	1%	12%	15%	72%	0%	100%
Illinois	10%	32%	3%	37%	19%	100%
Indiana	0%	38%	0%	61%	0%	100%
Iowa	1%	38%	7%	54%	1%	100%
Kansas	2%	7%	44%	47%	0%	100%
Kentucky	0%	4%	1%	95%	0%	100%
Louisiana	1%	5%	0%	91%	3%	100%
Maine	1%	32%	0%	67%	1%	100%
Maryland	3%	34%	0%	63%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	0%	3%	23%	74%	0%	100%
Michigan	12%	23%	15%	50%	0%	100%
Minnesota	0%	22%	0%	75%	3%	100%
Mississippi	1%	7%	1%	92%	0%	100%

State	Child's home	Family home	Group home	Center	Invalid/not reported	Total
Missouri	2%	20%	2%	76%	0%	100%
Montana	1%	12%	38%	49%	0%	100%
Nebraska	0%	21%	7%	72%	0%	100%
Nevada	11%	12%	1%	74%	2%	100%
New Hampshire	1%	9%	0%	89%	1%	100%
New Jersey	0%	8%	0%	91%	0%	100%
New Mexico	5%	9%	5%	81%	0%	100%
New York	13%	15%	29%	42%	0%	100%
North Carolina	0%	8%	0%	74%	18%	100%
North Dakota	0%	26%	36%	39%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	7%	1%	72%	19%	100%
Ohio	0%	14%	2%	82%	1%	100%
Oklahoma	0%	12%	0%	86%	1%	100%
Oregon	13%	42%	15%	30%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	0%	15%	4%	80%	1%	100%
Puerto Rico	0%	38%	0%	61%	1%	100%
Rhode Island	0%	24%	0%	75%	0%	100%
South Carolina	0%	3%	2%	89%	6%	100%
South Dakota	2%	37%	3%	57%	1%	100%
Tennessee	0%	9%	4%	87%	0%	100%
Texas	0%	2%	2%	96%	1%	100%
Utah	6%	27%	0%	67%	0%	100%
Vermont	2%	32%	0%	65%	1%	100%
Virgin Islands	2%	0%	4%	93%	0%	100%
Virginia	0%	18%	0%	82%	0%	100%
Washington	15%	30%	0%	55%	0%	100%
West Virginia	0%	28%	7%	65%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	100%
Wyoming	1%	26%	13%	59%	1%	100%
National Total	**3%**	**16%**	**6%**	**72%**	**2%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
4. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
5. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).
6. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.

Table 4
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children Served in Regulated Settings vs. Settings Legally Operating Without Regulation (FY 2016)

State	Licensed/ Regulated	Legally Operating Without Regulation	Invalid/ Not Reported	Total
Alabama	57%	43%	0%	100%
Alaska	85%	14%	1%	100%
American Samoa	63%	0%	38%	100%
Arizona	95%	5%	0%	100%
Arkansas	99%	0%	1%	100%
California	83%	17%	0%	100%
Colorado	67%	1%	32%	100%
Connecticut	65%	34%	0%	100%
Delaware	93%	7%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	99%	0%	1%	100%
Florida	91%	9%	0%	100%
Georgia	99%	1%	0%	100%
Guam	99%	1%	0%	100%
Hawaii	28%	72%	0%	100%
Idaho	87%	13%	0%	100%
Illinois	56%	26%	19%	100%
Indiana	77%	23%	0%	100%
Iowa	91%	8%	1%	100%
Kansas	91%	9%	0%	100%
Kentucky	99%	1%	0%	100%
Louisiana	90%	6%	3%	100%
Maine	85%	14%	1%	100%
Maryland	93%	7%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	0%	100%
Michigan	76%	24%	0%	100%
Minnesota	86%	11%	3%	100%
Mississippi	96%	4%	0%	100%
Missouri	72%	28%	0%	100%
Montana	95%	5%	0%	100%
Nebraska	91%	9%	0%	100%
Nevada	62%	36%	2%	100%
New Hampshire	93%	6%	1%	100%
New Jersey	98%	2%	0%	100%
New Mexico	88%	12%	0%	100%
New York	69%	31%	0%	100%
North Carolina	82%	0%	18%	100%
North Dakota	82%	18%	0%	100%

State	Licensed/ Regulated	Legally Operating Without Regulation	Invalid/ Not Reported	Total
Northern Mariana Islands	72%	8%	19%	100%
Ohio	99%	0%	1%	100%
Oklahoma	99%	0%	1%	100%
Oregon	63%	37%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	90%	9%	1%	100%
Puerto Rico	64%	36%	1%	100%
Rhode Island	99%	1%	0%	100%
South Carolina	88%	6%	6%	100%
South Dakota	85%	13%	1%	100%
Tennessee	95%	5%	0%	100%
Texas	99%	1%	1%	100%
Utah	99%	1%	0%	100%
Vermont	93%	6%	1%	100%
Virgin Islands	99%	1%	0%	100%
Virginia	98%	2%	0%	100%
Washington	81%	19%	0%	100%
West Virginia	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wyoming	89%	10%	1%	100%
National Total	**86%**	**12%**	**2%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
4. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
5. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).

6. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.

Table 5
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Of Children in Settings Legally Operating Without Regulation,
Average Monthly Percent Served by Relatives vs. Non-Relatives (FY 2016)

State	Relative	Non-Relative	Total %	Total Count
Alabama	98%	2%	100%	372
Alaska	56%	44%	100%	481
American Samoa	NA	NA	NA	0
Arizona	100%	0%	100%	1,072
Arkansas	0%	100%	100%	8
California	68%	32%	100%	14,878
Colorado	72%	28%	100%	260
Connecticut	85%	15%	100%	3,633
Delaware	99%	1%	100%	182
District of Columbia	NA	NA	NA	0
Florida	0%	100%	100%	4
Georgia	64%	36%	100%	659
Guam	70%	30%	100%	10
Hawaii	80%	20%	100%	4,135
Idaho	32%	68%	100%	751
Illinois	72%	28%	100%	8,692
Indiana	30%	70%	100%	372
Iowa	3%	97%	100%	1,426
Kansas	92%	8%	100%	1,106
Kentucky	58%	42%	100%	157
Louisiana	22%	78%	100%	911
Maine	46%	54%	100%	459
Maryland	87%	13%	100%	961
Massachusetts	NA	NA	NA	0
Michigan	70%	30%	100%	7,061
Minnesota	47%	53%	100%	610
Mississippi	28%	72%	100%	704
Missouri	41%	59%	100%	6,133
Montana	60%	40%	100%	192
Nebraska	17%	83%	100%	926
Nevada	69%	31%	100%	1,392
New Hampshire	60%	40%	100%	276
New Jersey	51%	49%	100%	774
New Mexico	56%	44%	100%	1,950
New York	63%	37%	100%	28,063
North Carolina	NA	NA	NA	0
North Dakota	58%	42%	100%	542
Northern Mariana Islands	42%	58%	100%	19
Ohio	NA	NA	NA	0
Oklahoma	NA	NA	NA	0
Oregon	43%	57%	100%	5,379

State	Relative	Non-Relative	Total %	Total Count
Pennsylvania	72%	28%	100%	8,596
Puerto Rico	74%	26%	100%	2,623
Rhode Island	58%	42%	100%	53
South Carolina	54%	46%	100%	279
South Dakota	62%	38%	100%	497
Tennessee	13%	87%	100%	876
Texas	100%	0%	100%	747
Utah	NA	NA	NA	0
Vermont	66%	34%	100%	255
Virgin Islands	100%	0%	100%	2
Virginia	24%	76%	100%	419
Washington	70%	30%	100%	8,933
West Virginia	25%	75%	100%	12
Wisconsin	NA	NA	NA	0
Wyoming	37%	63%	100%	303
National Total	**64%**	**36%**	**100%**	**118,145**

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding. In this table, centers operating without regulation (data element 26 = 11) were considered Non-Relative.
4. In some States there were no children served in unregulated settings and thus the percent is "NA" since division by zero is undefined. States with no Providers Legally Operating Without Regulation include: American Samoa, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Utah, and Wisconsin.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).
7. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.

Table 6
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children Served in All Types of Care (FY 2016)

STATE	TOTAL % OF CHILDREN	CHILD'S HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	FAMILY HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	GROUP HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CENTER (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CHILD'S HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CHILD'S HOME - NON - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CENTER (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATI	INVALID/ NOT REPORTED
Alabama	100%	0%	2%	2%	53%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%
Alaska	100%	0%	13%	7%	65%	1%	5%	7%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
American Samoa	100%	0%	0%	1%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%
Arizona	100%	0%	3%	4%	88%	2%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Arkansas	100%	0%	5%	0%	94%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
California	100%	0%	16%	15%	51%	0%	0%	10%	4%	0%	0%	3%	0%
Colorado	100%	0%	9%	0%	58%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%
Connecticut	100%	0%	16%	0%	49%	10%	3%	14%	2%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Delaware	100%	0%	13%	3%	77%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%
District of Columbia	100%	0%	2%	0%	96%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Florida	100%	0%	6%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%
Georgia	100%	0%	3%	0%	95%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Guam	100%	0%	0%	0%	98%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hawaii	100%	0%	7%	0%	21%	45%	10%	12%	4%	0%	0%	1%	0%

STATE	TOTAL % OF CHILDREN	CHILD'S HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	FAMILY HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	GROUP HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CENTER (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CHILD'S HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CHILD'S HOME - NON - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CENTER (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATI	INVALID/ NOT REPORTED
Idaho	100%	0%	0%	15%	72%	1%	0%	4%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Illinois	100%	0%	19%	3%	34%	7%	3%	10%	4%	0%	0%	2%	19%
Indiana	100%	0%	37%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	22%	0%
Iowa	100%	0%	30%	7%	54%	0%	1%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Kansas	100%	0%	0%	44%	47%	2%	1%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kentucky	100%	0%	3%	1%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Louisiana	100%	0%	0%	0%	90%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Maine	100%	0%	19%	0%	66%	0%	0%	6%	7%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Maryland	100%	0%	31%	0%	63%	3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Massachusetts	100%	0%	3%	23%	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Michigan	100%	0%	11%	15%	50%	5%	7%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Minnesota	100%	0%	19%	0%	67%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	8%	3%
Mississippi	100%	0%	4%	1%	92%	0%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Missouri	100%	0%	6%	2%	64%	1%	1%	5%	9%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Montana	100%	0%	7%	38%	49%	1%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nebraska	100%	0%	12%	7%	72%	0%	0%	2%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nevada	100%	0%	2%	1%	58%	7%	4%	8%	2%	0%	0%	15%	2%

STATE	TOTAL % OF CHILDREN	CHILD'S HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	FAMILY HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	GROUP HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CENTER (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CHILD'S HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CHILD'S HOME - NON - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CENTER (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATI	INVALID/ NOT REPORTED
New Hampshire	100%	0%	5%	0%	87%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
New Jersey	100%	0%	7%	0%	91%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
New Mexico	100%	0%	2%	5%	81%	2%	2%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%
New York	100%	0%	5%	29%	34%	9%	4%	5%	5%	0%	0%	7%	0%
North Carolina	100%	0%	8%	0%	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%
North Dakota	100%	0%	8%	36%	39%	0%	0%	10%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Northern Mariana Islands	100%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	0%	3%	4%	0%	0%	0%	19%
Ohio	100%	0%	14%	2%	82%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Oklahoma	100%	0%	12%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Oregon	100%	0%	19%	15%	28%	8%	5%	8%	15%	0%	0%	2%	0%
Pennsylvania	100%	0%	6%	4%	80%	0%	0%	6%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	2%	0%	61%	0%	0%	26%	9%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Rhode Island	100%	0%	23%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
South Carolina	100%	0%	1%	2%	85%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	3%	6%
South Dakota	100%	0%	26%	3%	57%	0%	2%	8%	3%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Tennessee	100%	0%	4%	4%	87%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%

STATE	TOTAL % OF CHILDREN	CHILD'S HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	FAMILY HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	GROUP HOME (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CENTER (LICENSED OR REGULATED PROVIDERS)	CHILD'S HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CHILD'S HOME - NON - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	FAMILY HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	GROUP HOME - NON- RELATIVE (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATION)	CENTER (PROVIDERS LEGALLY OPERATING WITHOUT REGULATI	INVALID/ NOT REPORTED
Texas	100%	0%	1%	2%	96%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Utah	100%	6%	27%	0%	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Vermont	100%	0%	27%	0%	65%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Virgin Islands	100%	2%	0%	4%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Virginia	100%	0%	16%	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Washington	100%	0%	26%	0%	55%	9%	6%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
West Virginia	100%	0%	28%	7%	65%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wisconsin	100%	0%	14%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wyoming	100%	0%	17%	13%	59%	1%	1%	3%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
National Total	**100%**	**0%**	**10%**	**6%**	**69%**	**2%**	**1%**	**3%**	**2%**	**0%**	**0%**	**3%**	**2%**

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.

4. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
5. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).
6. For consistency between related reports involving setting data, children with invalid or missing data for care type, hours, or payment for any setting(s) are reported in the Invalid/Not Reported category.

Table 7
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Number of Child care Providers Receiving CCDF Funds (FY 2016)

State	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Total
Alabama	14	423	137	1,380	1,954
Alaska	121	411	72	205	809
American Samoa	0	0	1	24	25
Arizona	329	1,101	190	1,179	2,799
Arkansas	0	120	0	714	834
California	329	32,957	5,576	4,555	43,417
Colorado	74	800	0	1,241	2,115
Connecticut	2,517	3,714	23	1,426	7,680
Delaware	0	419	60	379	858
District of Columbia	4	58	0	232	294
Florida	0	1,926	0	6,744	8,670
Georgia	114	1,331	6	3,002	4,453
Guam	4	1	1	56	62
Hawaii	2,793	1,331	7	219	4,350
Idaho	11	201	201	420	833
Illinois	12,518	24,096	380	3,217	40,211
Indiana	5	2,381	0	1,178	3,564
Iowa	244	2,920	319	917	4,400
Kansas	186	601	1,694	703	3,184
Kentucky	67	343	55	1,384	1,849
Louisiana	51	358	0	1,347	1,756
Maine	29	663	0	397	1,089
Maryland	343	2,333	0	1,343	4,019
Massachusetts	256	609	2,823	2,098	5,786
Michigan	2,359	3,528	1,135	1,971	8,993
Minnesota	65	3,422	0	1,644	5,131
Mississippi	127	342	9	1,030	1,508
Missouri	295	3,278	111	2,210	5,894
Montana	42	377	371	238	1,028
Nebraska	0	1,677	258	669	2,604
Nevada	576	817	16	563	1,972
New Hampshire	61	308	0	735	1,104
New Jersey	186	2,356	0	2,424	4,966
New Mexico	0	1,167	73	582	1,822
New York	13,865	16,453	7,146	4,200	41,664
North Carolina	0	1,327	0	3,473	4,800
North Dakota	0	640	587	168	1,395
Northern Mariana Islands	0	7	1	11	19
Ohio	6	4,163	325	5,785	10,279
Oklahoma	32	820	0	1,098	1,950
Oregon	1,347	3,784	394	557	6,082
Pennsylvania	100	9,845	659	4,526	15,130
Puerto Rico	9	1,981	0	379	2,369

State	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Total
Rhode Island	2	479	3	333	817
South Carolina	35	526	192	993	1,746
South Dakota	60	990	43	280	1,373
Tennessee	10	1,007	223	1,491	2,731
Texas	2	1,462	695	6,062	8,221
Utah	174	1,183	0	330	1,687
Vermont	108	978	0	535	1,621
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	0	1,506	0	1,631	3,137
Washington	7,426	4,570	0	1,661	13,657
West Virginia	3	1,288	114	394	1,799
Wisconsin	36	1,912	0	2,411	4,359
Wyoming	44	342	97	172	655
National Total	**46,979**	**151,632**	**23,997**	**82,916**	**305,524**

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-800 data for FY 2016, an unduplicated annual count.
2. This data has not been adjusted by the pooling factor (unadjusted data) because ACF-800 Data Element 6a is reported as a count of providers receiving CCDF funding.
3. Note that this table reports the number of providers (not the number of children). A provider that serves only one child per day is counted the same as, for example, a provider serving 200 children per day.
4. At the time of publication, Virgin Islands had not submitted all their ACF-800 data for FY 2016. All other states and territories had submitted their full ACF-800 data for FY 2016.
5. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 8
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Consumer Education Strategies Summary (FY 2016)
Method

State	Print materials (method)	Counseling from resource and referral agencies (method)	Mass media (method)	Electronic media (method)	Estimated number of families receiving consumer education
Alabama	Y	Y	N	Y	40,629
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	76,000
American Samoa	Y	Y	Y	Y	719
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	128,742
Arkansas	Y	Y	N	Y	10,876
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	1,975,832
Colorado	Y	Y	N	Y	7,328
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	20,869
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y	17,690
District of Columbia	N	Y	N	Y	8,351
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	267,576
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	266,681
Guam	Y	N	Y	Y	196
Hawaii	Y	Y	N	N	5,769
Idaho	Y	Y	N	Y	2,731
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	159,059
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	26,689
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	7,071
Kansas	Y	N	Y	Y	56,164
Kentucky	Y	Y	N	Y	21,298
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	10,414
Maine	Y	Y	N	Y	28,443
Maryland	Y	Y	N	Y	230,168
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y	29,134
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	114,134
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y	108,601
Mississippi	Y	Y	N	Y	18,523

State	Print materials (method)	Counseling from resource and referral agencies (method)	Mass media (method)	Electronic media (method)	Estimated number of families receiving consumer education
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	100,031
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	66,093
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	27,996
Nevada	Y	Y	N	Y	8,012
New Hampshire	Y	Y	N	Y	8,876
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	451,019
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	16,878
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	1,132,214
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	245,245
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	3,264
Northern Mariana Islands	Y	Y	Y	Y	10,714
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	117,493
Oklahoma	Y	Y	N	Y	20,000
Oregon	Y	Y	N	Y	151,371
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	N	Y	119,801
Puerto Rico	Y	Y	N	Y	6,524
Rhode Island	Y	Y	N	Y	8,593
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	60,572
South Dakota	Y	Y	N	Y	241,548
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y	18769
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	92,772
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	19,338
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	9,287
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	21,886
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	16,000
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	6,975
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	185,326
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	35,125
Total Yes	**54**	**53**	**37**	**54**	**6,841,409**

Notes applicable to this table:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-800 data for FY 2016, an unduplicated annual count.
2. This data has not been adjusted by the pooling factor (unadjusted data) because it is impossible to tell which families receiving consumer information also received CCDF funding.
3. A blank cell indicates that the State did not provide a response. Beginning FY 2016, States and Territories were only required to report the Methods of consumer education activities (not content).
4. At the time of publication, Virgin Islands had not submitted all their ACF-800 data for FY 2016. All other States and Territories had submitted their full ACF-800 data for FY 2016.
5. "-" indicates data not reported.

Table 9
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children In Care By Age Group (FY 2016)

State	0 to < 1 yr	1 yr to < 2 yrs	2 yrs to < 3 yrs	3 yrs to < 4 yrs	4 yrs to < 5 yrs	5 yrs to < 6 yrs	6 yrs to < 13 yrs	13+ yrs	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	5%	10%	12%	13%	12%	10%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	6%	11%	13%	14%	14%	10%	30%	0%	0%	100%
American Samoa	8%	15%	21%	23%	18%	10%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Arizona	6%	11%	12%	13%	12%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Arkansas	8%	14%	15%	16%	18%	12%	17%	0%	0%	100%
California	2%	6%	10%	15%	19%	12%	34%	0%	0%	100%
Colorado	4%	10%	12%	13%	13%	11%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Connecticut	6%	11%	14%	15%	14%	8%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	6%	10%	12%	13%	13%	10%	37%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	7%	18%	24%	19%	10%	5%	17%	0%	0%	100%
Florida	5%	12%	15%	16%	15%	11%	25%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	5%	11%	13%	14%	12%	9%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Guam	9%	15%	19%	18%	16%	9%	12%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	6%	11%	14%	15%	14%	9%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	6%	11%	12%	14%	14%	12%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	5%	9%	11%	12%	11%	10%	42%	1%	0%	100%
Indiana	4%	9%	12%	14%	13%	11%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	7%	11%	12%	12%	12%	9%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Kansas	5%	10%	12%	14%	13%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	7%	12%	13%	13%	12%	9%	32%	0%	0%	100%
Louisiana	7%	15%	19%	19%	13%	7%	20%	0%	0%	100%
Maine	6%	10%	13%	13%	14%	11%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Maryland	4%	11%	14%	14%	12%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	4%	9%	12%	15%	14%	10%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Michigan	5%	10%	13%	13%	12%	9%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Minnesota	6%	10%	12%	12%	12%	10%	38%	0%	0%	100%
Mississippi	3%	9%	12%	13%	12%	9%	40%	0%	0%	100%
Missouri	7%	11%	13%	14%	13%	10%	31%	0%	0%	100%
Montana	7%	12%	15%	15%	14%	10%	26%	0%	0%	100%
Nebraska	7%	11%	12%	12%	12%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Nevada	6%	11%	13%	12%	12%	9%	37%	0%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	4%	10%	14%	17%	18%	13%	22%	0%	0%	100%
New Jersey	4%	11%	14%	14%	12%	9%	35%	0%	0%	100%
New Mexico	5%	9%	11%	11%	11%	8%	28%	0%	17%	100%
New York	4%	10%	12%	14%	12%	8%	40%	0%	0%	100%
North Carolina	4%	8%	11%	12%	12%	11%	41%	0%	0%	100%
North Dakota	8%	14%	16%	16%	15%	10%	20%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	1%	4%	9%	10%	12%	13%	52%	0%	0%	100%
Ohio	6%	11%	12%	13%	13%	10%	35%	0%	0%	100%

State	0 to < 1 yr	1 yr to < 2 yrs	2 yrs to < 3 yrs	3 yrs to < 4 yrs	4 yrs to < 5 yrs	5 yrs to < 6 yrs	6 yrs to < 13 yrs	13+ yrs	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Oklahoma	7%	12%	14%	15%	13%	10%	29%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	5%	10%	11%	12%	12%	10%	39%	1%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	4%	9%	12%	13%	12%	10%	39%	0%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	2%	7%	13%	15%	16%	5%	35%	6%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	4%	9%	11%	12%	12%	10%	41%	0%	0%	100%
South Carolina	7%	16%	17%	16%	12%	8%	23%	0%	0%	100%
South Dakota	7%	11%	13%	13%	13%	11%	32%	0%	0%	100%
Tennessee	7%	14%	16%	16%	13%	9%	24%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	6%	12%	14%	14%	12%	9%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Utah	5%	10%	11%	13%	12%	12%	37%	0%	0%	100%
Vermont	4%	10%	13%	14%	14%	11%	34%	0%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	2%	12%	14%	17%	19%	9%	26%	0%	0%	100%
Virginia	3%	10%	13%	14%	13%	10%	36%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	5%	10%	12%	13%	12%	10%	37%	0%	0%	100%
West Virginia	6%	11%	13%	13%	12%	10%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	7%	11%	13%	14%	12%	9%	33%	0%	0%	100%
Wyoming	6%	11%	14%	14%	14%	10%	29%	0%	0%	100%
National	**5%**	**10%**	**13%**	**14%**	**13%**	**10%**	**35%**	**0%**	**0%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this report:

1. Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. The Invalid/Not Reported category only includes children with an invalid year/month of birth or report date.

Table 10
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Reasons for Receiving Care, Average Monthly Percentage of Families (FY 2016)

State	Employment	Training/ Education	Both Employment & Training/ Education	Protective Services	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	83%	6%	3%	9%	0%	100%
Alaska	74%	2%	5%	19%	0%	100%
American Samoa	89%	5%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Arizona	45%	0%	4%	51%	0%	100%
Arkansas	56%	7%	2%	27%	8%	100%
California	85%	9%	5%	2%	0%	100%
Colorado	67%	9%	17%	0%	7%	100%
Connecticut	96%	3%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	84%	1%	3%	12%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	72%	4%	17%	7%	0%	100%
Florida	64%	3%	4%	28%	0%	100%
Georgia	83%	5%	1%	11%	0%	100%
Guam	80%	6%	13%	1%	0%	100%
Hawaii	83%	7%	9%	1%	0%	100%
Idaho	82%	6%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	94%	4%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Indiana	87%	6%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	95%	2%	0%	3%	0%	100%
Kansas	97%	1%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	88%	3%	2%	6%	0%	100%
Louisiana	76%	4%	10%	10%	0%	100%
Maine	84%	3%	11%	0%	2%	100%
Maryland	77%	10%	13%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	74%	8%	0%	18%	0%	100%
Michigan	85%	1%	13%	1%	0%	100%
Minnesota	85%	4%	10%	0%	0%	100%
Mississippi	66%	19%	2%	12%	1%	100%
Missouri	59%	6%	5%	30%	0%	100%
Montana	56%	8%	12%	24%	0%	100%
Nebraska	77%	3%	5%	14%	0%	100%
Nevada	86%	1%	1%	12%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	82%	10%	0%	7%	0%	100%
New Jersey	79%	8%	4%	9%	0%	100%
New Mexico	81%	11%	8%	0%	0%	100%
New York	83%	12%	2%	4%	0%	100%
North Carolina	93%	4%	3%	0%	0%	100%
North Dakota	90%	5%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	93%	4%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Ohio	81%	2%	17%	0%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	87%	9%	3%	1%	0%	100%
Oregon	87%	4%	9%	0%	0%	100%

State	Employment	Training/ Education	Both Employment & Training/ Education	Protective Services	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Pennsylvania	83%	5%	8%	0%	4%	100%
Puerto Rico	87%	11%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	93%	6%	1%	0%	0%	100%
South Carolina	69%	18%	1%	11%	0%	100%
South Dakota	68%	6%	7%	19%	0%	100%
Tennessee	51%	19%	30%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	71%	8%	5%	17%	0%	100%
Utah	95%	0%	3%	0%	2%	100%
Vermont	50%	20%	1%	30%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	82%	13%	1%	3%	0%	100%
Virginia	30%	5%	65%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	77%	3%	18%	0%	2%	100%
West Virginia	86%	6%	8%	0%	1%	100%
Wisconsin	88%	0%	2%	8%	2%	100%
Wyoming	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%
National	**78%**	**6%**	**7%**	**8%**	**1%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month was directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. The Invalid/Not Reported only includes family records with an invalid or missing number for ACF-801 element 6, Reason for Receiving Subsidized Child Care.
7. Several States only capture the primary reason for receiving services and therefore do not report any families in Both Employment and Training/Education categories. States reporting no families in this combination category of Both Employment and Training/Education are the Iowa, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Wyoming.
8. OCC has observed some issues with income reporting across most States to varying degrees. OCC is working with States to address and resolve internal inconsistencies between ACF-801 element 6 (reason for receiving a subsidy), element 9 (total income for determining eligibility), and elements 10 through 15 (sources of income).
9. Beginning FFY 2011, states and territories were no longer allowed to report "Other" as a Reason for Care.

Table 11
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children by Racial Group (FY 2016)

State	Native american / alaska native	Asian	Black/ african american	Native hawaiian/ pacific islander	White	Multi-racial	Invalid/not reported	Total
Alabama	0%	0%	80%	0%	19%	2%	0%	100%
Alaska	10%	5%	10%	4%	44%	22%	5%	100%
American Samoa	0%	1%	0%	98%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Arizona	5%	0%	18%	0%	64%	12%	0%	100%
Arkansas	0%	0%	45%	0%	43%	2%	9%	100%
California	2%	4%	21%	1%	70%	2%	0%	100%
Colorado	1%	1%	9%	0%	35%	5%	50%	100%
Connecticut	1%	1%	33%	1%	33%	8%	25%	100%
Delaware	0%	1%	64%	0%	34%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	1%	0%	74%	1%	10%	0%	14%	100%
Florida	0%	0%	48%	0%	47%	5%	0%	100%
Georgia	0%	0%	82%	0%	14%	3%	0%	100%
Guam	0%	6%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	0%	18%	1%	35%	10%	36%	0%	100%
Idaho	1%	0%	4%	0%	92%	2%	0%	100%
Illinois	0%	1%	47%	0%	19%	4%	29%	100%
Indiana	0%	0%	51%	0%	40%	8%	0%	100%
Iowa	1%	1%	18%	0%	73%	7%	0%	100%
Kansas	1%	1%	26%	0%	62%	7%	3%	100%
Kentucky	0%	0%	29%	0%	43%	0%	27%	100%
Louisiana	0%	0%	72%	0%	22%	5%	0%	100%
Maine	0%	0%	10%	0%	74%	3%	13%	100%
Maryland	0%	1%	81%	0%	13%	5%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	0%	2%	17%	0%	24%	2%	55%	100%
Michigan	1%	0%	52%	0%	43%	2%	2%	100%
Minnesota	1%	2%	50%	0%	35%	7%	4%	100%
Mississippi	0%	0%	87%	0%	12%	1%	0%	100%
Missouri	0%	0%	48%	0%	37%	2%	13%	100%

State	Native american / alaska native	Asian	Black/ african american	Native hawaiian/ pacific islander	White	Multi-racial	Invalid/not reported	Total
Montana	13%	0%	2%	0%	75%	4%	5%	100%
Nebraska	2%	0%	27%	0%	47%	8%	15%	100%
Nevada	1%	1%	40%	1%	48%	3%	6%	100%
New Hampshire	0%	0%	3%	0%	80%	3%	13%	100%
New Jersey	0%	1%	45%	7%	37%	1%	9%	100%
New Mexico	7%	1%	5%	0%	80%	3%	4%	100%
New York	1%	2%	43%	2%	39%	4%	8%	100%
North Carolina	2%	0%	64%	0%	33%	1%	0%	100%
North Dakota	13%	0%	12%	1%	68%	6%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	64%	0%	26%	0%	7%	2%	100%
Ohio	0%	0%	55%	0%	33%	6%	5%	100%
Oklahoma	6%	0%	28%	0%	57%	9%	0%	100%
Oregon	2%	1%	11%	1%	64%	3%	19%	100%
Pennsylvania	0%	1%	49%	0%	33%	3%	14%	100%
Puerto Rico	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	6%	0%	9%	1%	83%	100%
South Carolina	0%	0%	59%	0%	25%	5%	11%	100%
South Dakota	22%	0%	6%	0%	59%	12%	0%	100%
Tennessee	0%	0%	68%	0%	32%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	0%	0%	25%	0%	46%	2%	26%	100%
Utah	2%	0%	4%	0%	31%	0%	62%	100%
Vermont	0%	1%	4%	0%	91%	4%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	1%	0%	98%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Virginia	1%	1%	65%	0%	32%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	2%	2%	17%	1%	44%	0%	34%	100%
West Virginia	0%	0%	11%	0%	72%	14%	2%	100%
Wisconsin	1%	1%	33%	0%	28%	6%	31%	100%
Wyoming	3%	0%	4%	0%	79%	0%	14%	100%
National	**1%**	**1%**	**41%**	**1%**	**41%**	**4%**	**11%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. The multi-racial category includes any child where more than one race was answered Yes (1). Several States do not capture and report more than one race per child and thus do not provide multi-racial data.
7. The Invalid/Not Reported category includes children where one or more race fields had anything other than a No (0) or Yes (1), blank, null, or space.
8. It appears that several States and Territories are still reporting ethnicity (Latino/Hispanic) as a race rather than as an ethnicity in accordance with the Pre-FFY 2000 Technical Bulletin 3 standard. In many of these instances, if a child is designated as Latino, no race is designated.

Table 12
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children by Latino Ethnicity (FY 2016)

State	Latino	Not Latino	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	1%	99%	0%	100%
Alaska	11%	84%	5%	100%
American Samoa	0%	100%	0%	100%
Arizona	36%	64%	0%	100%
Arkansas	10%	90%	0%	100%
California	58%	42%	0%	100%
Colorado	25%	75%	0%	100%
Connecticut	43%	57%	0%	100%
Delaware	13%	87%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	14%	85%	1%	100%
Florida	26%	74%	0%	100%
Georgia	4%	96%	0%	100%
Guam	0%	100%	0%	100%
Hawaii	9%	91%	0%	100%
Idaho	21%	79%	0%	100%
Illinois	22%	65%	13%	100%
Indiana	10%	90%	0%	100%
Iowa	14%	86%	0%	100%
Kansas	15%	85%	0%	100%
Kentucky	4%	96%	0%	100%
Louisiana	3%	97%	0%	100%
Maine	3%	96%	0%	100%
Maryland	4%	96%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	22%	78%	0%	100%
Michigan	5%	95%	0%	100%
Minnesota	5%	94%	0%	100%
Mississippi	1%	99%	0%	100%
Missouri	4%	88%	9%	100%
Montana	5%	92%	3%	100%
Nebraska	17%	77%	6%	100%
Nevada	30%	67%	2%	100%
New Hampshire	8%	92%	0%	100%
New Jersey	41%	59%	0%	100%
New Mexico	76%	24%	0%	100%
New York	30%	65%	5%	100%
North Carolina	4%	96%	0%	100%
North Dakota	5%	95%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	100%	0%	100%
Ohio	6%	94%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	14%	86%	0%	100%
Oregon	26%	74%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	16%	82%	2%	100%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	17%	7%	76%	100%

State	Latino	Not Latino	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
South Carolina	3%	88%	9%	100%
South Dakota	4%	96%	0%	100%
Tennessee	2%	98%	0%	100%
Texas	43%	45%	12%	100%
Utah	13%	79%	8%	100%
Vermont	2%	98%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	6%	94%	0%	100%
Virginia	4%	96%	0%	100%
Washington	29%	71%	0%	100%
West Virginia	2%	98%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	12%	80%	7%	100%
Wyoming	13%	87%	0%	100%
National	**23%**	**75%**	**3%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. The Invalid/Not Reported category includes children where anything other than a No (0) or Yes (1) was in the Ethnicity field.

Table 12a
Child Care and Development Fund Average Monthly Percent of Children In Care By Race and Ethnicity
(Preliminary FY 2016)

State	Native american/alaska native - hispanic	Native american/alaska native - non-hispanic	Asian - hispanic	Asian - non-hispanic	Black/african american - hispanic	Black/african american - non-hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - non-hispanic	White - hispanic	White - non-hispanic	Multi-racial - hispanic	Multi-racial - non-hispanic	Invalid race - hispanic	Invalid race - non-hispanic	Total
Alabama	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	79%	0%	0%	1%	18%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	1%	9%	0%	5%	1%	9%	0%	4%	5%	39%	1%	20%	3%	3%	100%
American Samoa	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	98%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Arizona	1%	4%	0%	0%	1%	17%	0%	0%	33%	31%	1%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Arkansas	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	2%	40%	0%	2%	7%	1%	100%
California	2%	0%	0%	4%	1%	20%	0%	0%	54%	16%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Colorado	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	8%	0%	0%	11%	23%	1%	4%	10%	39%	100%
Connecticut	0%	0%	0%	1%	6%	27%	0%	0%	13%	19%	2%	6%	20%	4%	100%
Delaware	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	62%	0%	0%	10%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	73%	1%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	2%	12%	100%
Florida	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	47%	0%	0%	24%	23%	1%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	80%	0%	0%	2%	12%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Guam	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

State	Native american/alaska native - hispanic	Native american/alaska native - non-hispanic	Asian - hispanic	Asian - non-hispanic	Black/african american - hispanic	Black/african american - non-hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - non-hispanic	White - hispanic	White - non-hispanic	Multi-racial - hispanic	Multi-racial - non-hispanic	Invalid race - hispanic	Invalid race - non-hispanic	Total
Hawaii	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	1%	1%	34%	2%	9%	6%	30%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	20%	73%	0%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	46%	0%	0%	4%	15%	0%	3%	16%	13%	100%
Indiana	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	50%	0%	0%	8%	32%	1%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Iowa	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	18%	0%	0%	12%	61%	1%	7%	0%	0%	100%
Kansas	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	26%	0%	0%	12%	50%	1%	6%	1%	2%	100%
Kentucky	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	1%	42%	0%	0%	3%	24%	100%
Louisiana	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	71%	0%	0%	2%	20%	0%	5%	0%	0%	100%
Maine	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	3%	71%	0%	3%	0%	12%	100%
Maryland	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	80%	0%	0%	2%	11%	0%	4%	0%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	16%	0%	0%	2%	22%	0%	2%	19%	36%	100%
Michigan	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	51%	0%	0%	4%	39%	0%	2%	0%	2%	100%
Minnesota	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	49%	0%	0%	4%	31%	0%	7%	0%	4%	100%
Mississippi	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	86%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Missouri	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	47%	0%	0%	2%	35%	0%	2%	1%	13%	100%

State	Native american/alaska native - hispanic	Native american/alaska native - non-hispanic	Asian - hispanic	Asian - non-hispanic	Black/african american - hispanic	Black/african american - non-hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - non-hispanic	White - hispanic	White - non-hispanic	Multi-racial - hispanic	Multi-racial - non-hispanic	Invalid race - hispanic	Invalid race - non-hispanic	Total
Montana	1%	13%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	72%	0%	3%	0%	5%	100%
Nebraska	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	26%	0%	0%	8%	39%	1%	7%	6%	9%	100%
Nevada	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	38%	0%	1%	26%	23%	1%	2%	1%	4%	100%
New Hampshire	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	6%	74%	0%	2%	2%	11%	100%
New Jersey	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	41%	7%	0%	21%	16%	1%	1%	8%	1%	100%
New Mexico	1%	6%	0%	0%	2%	3%	0%	0%	69%	11%	1%	2%	2%	2%	100%
New York	1%	0%	0%	2%	8%	36%	2%	0%	15%	24%	2%	3%	2%	5%	100%
North Carolina	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	2%	30%	0%	1%	0%	0%	100%
North Dakota	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	4%	63%	0%	6%	0%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	0%	0%	65%	0%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	2%	100%
Ohio	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	54%	0%	0%	3%	31%	0%	6%	2%	3%	100%
Oklahoma	1%	5%	0%	0%	1%	27%	0%	0%	11%	46%	1%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	10%	0%	1%	13%	51%	1%	2%	11%	8%	100%
Pennsylvania	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	47%	0%	0%	5%	28%	0%	3%	9%	5%	100%

State	Native american/alaska native - hispanic	Native american/alaska native - non-hispanic	Asian - hispanic	Asian - non-hispanic	Black/african american - hispanic	Black/african american - non-hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - hispanic	Native hawaiian/pacific islander - non-hispanic	White - hispanic	White - non-hispanic	Multi-racial - hispanic	Multi-racial - non-hispanic	Invalid race - hispanic	Invalid race - non-hispanic	Total
Puerto Rico	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	1%	8%	0%	1%	15%	68%	100%
South Carolina	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	58%	0%	0%	1%	24%	0%	5%	1%	9%	100%
South Dakota	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	3%	56%	1%	11%	0%	0%	100%
Tennessee	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	67%	0%	0%	1%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	24%	0%	0%	32%	14%	0%	2%	9%	17%	100%
Utah	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	7%	24%	0%	0%	5%	56%	100%
Vermont	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	89%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	0%	1%	0%	0%	6%	92%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Virginia	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	64%	0%	0%	3%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Washington	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	16%	0%	1%	9%	35%	0%	0%	17%	17%	100%
West Virginia	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	72%	0%	14%	2%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	32%	0%	0%	2%	26%	1%	5%	8%	23%	100%
Wyoming	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	78%	0%	0%	13%	0%	100%
National	**0%**	**1%**	**0%**	**1%**	**1%**	**41%**	**0%**	**0%**	**10%**	**28%**	**0%**	**4%**	**6%**	**8%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 01-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All numbers are "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. For the purposes of this report, cases with missing ethnicity information are considered as Non-Hispanic.

Table 13
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children in Child Care by Age Category and Care Type (FY 2016)

Age Group	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Invalid Setting	Total
Infants (0 to <1 yr)	3%	18%	8%	69%	2%	100%
Toddlers (1 yr to <3 yrs)	2%	15%	8%	73%	2%	100%
Preschool (3 yrs to <6 yrs)	2%	12%	6%	78%	2%	100%
School Age (6 yrs to <13 yrs)	5%	19%	6%	67%	3%	100%
13 years and older	10%	44%	8%	35%	3%	100%
Invalid Age	7%	9%	5%	79%	0%	100%
All Ages	**3%**	**16%**	**6%**	**72%**	**2%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. The National values were determined by multiplying each State's percentage by the adjusted number of children served for each State, summing across the States and then dividing by the adjusted number of children served for the Nation. "Adjusted" means adjusted to represent CCDF funding only.
7. Some children are reported to have multiple settings for the same month. Children in more than one setting category within the same month were counted in each setting in proportion to the number of hours of service received in each setting. For example, if the child spent 70 hours in a center and 30 hours in a child's home, the child would be scored as 0.7 count in Center and 0.3 count in Child's Home (proportional counting).

Table 14
Child care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Hours for Children In Care By Age Group and Care Type (FY 2016)

Age Group	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Weighted Averages
0 to < 1 yr	163	164	148	167	165
1 to < 2 yrs	161	169	154	174	171
2 to < 3 yrs	163	172	152	175	173
3 to < 4 yrs	162	170	154	172	171
4 to < 5 yrs	158	168	153	165	165
5 to < 6 yrs	147	147	125	139	140
6 to < 13 yrs	133	130	108	108	114
13+ yrs	124	122	124	96	113
National	**144**	**150**	**135**	**147**	**147**

Notes applicable to this report:

1. Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. Nationally, 2.5% of the children served with CCDF funds were excluded from the above table because either their age was missing or invalid or their setting information was invalid, due to out-of-range or missing care type, hours, or payment.
3. Average hours per month were based on sums of hours per month in categories divided by counts of children in categories as further defined below.
4. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
5. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
6. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
7. For children served by multiple providers, the child's count is proportioned based on the ratio of the monthly hours with each provider divided by the monthly total hours of service. The average hours and payments for each State-month combination are based on the sum of hours in each category divided by the sum of proportional counts in each category. The State's annual results are determined by calculating a weighted average of the monthly results where the weight was the "adjusted" number of children served in each month. The National results shown above represent a weighted average of the State's fiscal annual results, where the weight for each State is the average monthly "adjusted" number of children served in each State for the fiscal year.
8. Some States have been reporting the maximum number of hours authorized rather than the actual number of service hours provided.

Table 15
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Subsidy Paid to Provider by Age Group and Care Type (FY 2016)

Age Group	Child's Home	Family Home	Group Home	Center	Weighted Averages
0 to < 1 yr	$356	$440	$659	$567	$545
1 to < 2 yrs	$357	$453	$689	$560	$548
2 to < 3 yrs	$340	$431	$645	$527	$518
3 to < 4 yrs	$337	$411	$603	$484	$480
4 to < 5 yrs	$329	$404	$597	$479	$473
5 to < 6 yrs	$308	$359	$530	$402	$401
6 to < 13 yrs	$288	$325	$471	$323	$331
13+ yrs	$296	$268	$496	$313	$306
National	**$310**	**$377**	**$573**	**$440**	**$434**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. Nationally, 2.5% of the children served with CCDF funds were excluded from the above table because either their age was missing or invalid or their setting information was invalid, due to out-of-range or missing care type, hours, or subsidy.
3. Subsidy is the amount paid directly to the provider by the State or Territory. It does not include the family copay.
4. Average subsidy per month is based on sums of subsidies per month in categories divided by counts of children in categories as further defined below.
5. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
6. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
7. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other states and territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
8. For children served by multiple providers, the child's count is proportioned based on the ratio of the monthly hours with each provider divided by the monthly total hours of service. The average hours and subsidies for each State-month combination are based on the sum of hours in each category divided by the sum of proportional counts in each category. The State's annual results are determined by calculating a weighted average of the monthly results where the weight was the "adjusted" number of children served in each month. The National results shown above represent a weighted average of the State's fiscal annual results, where the weight for each State is the average monthly "adjusted" number of children served in each State for the fiscal year.
9. Some States have been reporting the maximum number of hours authorized and/or dollars authorized rather than the actual number provided.

Table 16
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percent of Families Reporting Income from TANF (FY 2016)

STATE	TANF (% YES)	TANF (% NO)	INVALID/NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
Alabama	12%	88%	0%	100%
Alaska	2%	98%	0%	100%
American Samoa	0%	100%	0%	100%
Arizona	8%	92%	0%	100%
Arkansas	5%	95%	0%	100%
California	13%	87%	0%	100%
Colorado	21%	79%	0%	100%
Connecticut	9%	91%	0%	100%
Delaware	15%	85%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	34%	27%	38%	100%
Florida	4%	67%	29%	100%
Georgia	3%	97%	0%	100%
Guam	2%	98%	0%	100%
Hawaii	21%	79%	0%	100%
Idaho	2%	98%	0%	100%
Illinois	4%	96%	0%	100%
Indiana	1%	99%	0%	100%
Iowa	0%	100%	0%	100%
Kansas	3%	96%	0%	100%
Kentucky	2%	98%	0%	100%
Louisiana	4%	86%	10%	100%
Maine	3%	97%	0%	100%
Maryland	29%	71%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	8%	92%	0%	100%
Michigan	10%	90%	0%	100%
Minnesota	20%	80%	0%	100%
Mississippi	12%	88%	0%	100%
Missouri	4%	66%	29%	100%
Montana	9%	91%	0%	100%
Nebraska	14%	86%	0%	100%

STATE	TANF (% YES)	TANF (% NO)	INVALID/NOT REPORTED	TOTAL
Nevada	67%	33%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	14%	79%	7%	100%
New Jersey	6%	94%	0%	100%
New Mexico	9%	91%	0%	100%
New York	43%	57%	0%	100%
North Carolina	4%	96%	0%	100%
North Dakota	8%	92%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	100%	0%	100%
Ohio	24%	76%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	8%	92%	0%	100%
Oregon	18%	82%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	12%	88%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	0%	100%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	9%	91%	0%	100%
South Carolina	56%	0%	44%	100%
South Dakota	6%	94%	0%	100%
Tennessee	53%	47%	0%	100%
Texas	0%	85%	15%	100%
Utah	6%	94%	0%	100%
Vermont	1%	99%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	3%	96%	0%	100%
Virginia	37%	63%	0%	100%
Washington	11%	89%	0%	100%
West Virginia	6%	94%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	6%	86%	8%	100%
Wyoming	0%	100%	0%	100%
National	**13%**	**82%**	**5%**	**100%**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling

factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.

3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.

Table 17
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Mean Family Co-payment as a Percent of Family Income (FY 2016)

State/territories	Families with $0 income; headed by a child; in protective services; invalid copay or income (category a) (percent of families)	Families with $0 copay (and not in category a) (percent of families)	Families with copay > $0 (and not in category a) (percent of families)	Total of all families (percent of families)	Including families with $0 copay (mean copay as a percent of income)	Excluding families with $0 copay (mean copay as a percent of income)
Alabama	17%	10%	73%	100%	5%	6%
Alaska	32%	1%	67%	100%	6%	6%
American Samoa	7%	93%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Arizona	54%	5%	41%	100%	4%	4%
Arkansas	52%	39%	9%	100%	0%	2%
California	3%	57%	40%	100%	2%	4%
Colorado	23%	9%	68%	100%	6%	7%
Connecticut	3%	6%	91%	100%	4%	4%
Delaware	16%	30%	54%	100%	5%	7%
District of Columbia	31%	9%	60%	100%	4%	4%
Florida	30%	0%	69%	100%	6%	6%
Georgia	13%	5%	82%	100%	8%	9%
Guam	10%	19%	71%	100%	9%	11%
Hawaii	4%	10%	85%	100%	11%	12%
Idaho	9%	0%	91%	100%	8%	8%
Illinois	25%	2%	73%	100%	7%	8%
Indiana	2%	63%	35%	100%	3%	7%
Iowa	14%	42%	44%	100%	2%	5%
Kansas	10%	15%	75%	100%	5%	6%
Kentucky	9%	11%	80%	100%	7%	7%
Louisiana	12%	3%	85%	100%	13%	13%
Maine	9%	4%	87%	100%	7%	7%
Maryland	16%	24%	60%	100%	8%	11%
Massachusetts	38%	17%	45%	100%	20%	27%

State/territories	Families with $0 income; headed by a child; in protective services; invalid copay or income (category a) (percent of families)	Families with $0 copay (and not in category a) (percent of families)	Families with copay > $0 (and not in category a) (percent of families)	Total of all families (percent of families)	Including families with $0 copay (mean copay as a percent of income)	Excluding families with $0 copay (mean copay as a percent of income)
Michigan	18%	43%	40%	100%	2%	5%
Minnesota	2%	25%	73%	100%	3%	3%
Mississippi	38%	10%	52%	100%	11%	13%
Missouri	35%	7%	58%	100%	6%	6%
Montana	28%	0%	72%	100%	5%	5%
Nebraska	27%	51%	23%	100%	2%	8%
Nevada	13%	25%	62%	100%	3%	4%
New Hampshire	11%	1%	88%	100%	8%	8%
New Jersey	11%	30%	59%	100%	3%	5%
New Mexico	4%	10%	86%	100%	5%	5%
New York	7%	38%	55%	100%	3%	5%
North Carolina	13%	3%	84%	100%	9%	9%
North Dakota	9%	0%	90%	100%	5%	5%
Northern Mariana Islands	4%	0%	96%	100%	2%	2%
Ohio	3%	57%	40%	100%	3%	7%
Oklahoma	34%	15%	51%	100%	6%	8%
Oregon	16%	8%	76%	100%	10%	11%
Pennsylvania	13%	0%	87%	100%	7%	7%
Puerto Rico	13%	64%	22%	100%	1%	4%
Rhode Island	7%	33%	60%	100%	3%	5%
South Carolina	16%	25%	59%	100%	4%	6%
South Dakota	29%	36%	35%	100%	6%	11%
Tennessee	2%	55%	44%	100%	4%	8%
Texas	22%	3%	75%	100%	8%	8%
Utah	3%	26%	70%	100%	4%	7%
Vermont	46%	23%	32%	100%	4%	7%
Virgin Islands	8%	74%	18%	100%	0%	0%
Virginia	34%	6%	60%	100%	6%	6%

State/territories	Families with $0 income; headed by a child; in protective services; invalid copay or income (category a) (percent of families)	Families with $0 copay (and not in category a) (percent of families)	Families with copay > $0 (and not in category a) (percent of families)	Total of all families (percent of families)	Including families with $0 copay (mean copay as a percent of income)	Excluding families with $0 copay (mean copay as a percent of income)
Washington	7%	0%	93%	100%	4%	4%
West Virginia	9%	8%	83%	100%	4%	5%
Wisconsin	14%	0%	85%	100%	6%	6%
Wyoming	11%	4%	85%	100%	8%	9%
National	**16%**	**20%**	**64%**	**100%**	**6%**	**7%**

Notes applicable to this report:

Data as of: 13-DEC-2017

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2016.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.
5. At the time of publication, American Samoa had submitted 1 month of ACF-801 data for FY 2016; Texas had submitted 3 months; South Carolina had submitted 6 months; Puerto Rico and Rhode Island had submitted 9 months; Georgia had submitted 10 months; and Louisiana and North Dakota had submitted 11 months. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. The "Mean CoPay/Income" columns exclude families with zero income because dividing by zero is undefined.
7. The column labeled as "Category A" includes: families with zero income; families in Protective Services or families headed by a child; and families with invalid income or copay.
8. The "Families with $0 Copay …" category is the percentage of families that had a $0 co-payment and were not in Category A, divided by the count of all families. The sum of these three categories is 100%.
9. The results shown under "Mean Copay/Income" feature two different statistics, "Including" and "Excluding" $0 copay. The data analyzed for the "Including Families with $0 CoPay" category includes all families except those

families in the "Category A" data, i.e. the total minus the Category A data. The data analyzed for "Excluding Families with $0 CoPay" includes only those families in the category "Families with CoPay >$0 (and not in Category A)." Alternatively, the data used for "Excluding Families with $0 CoPay" is all the family data minus those families in Category A and minus those families with $0 CoPay.

10. The National weighted values were determined by multiplying each State's average co-payment/income percentage by the adjusted number of children in each State, summing across the States and then dividing by the adjusted number of children served for the Nation.

Appendix B: Summaries of Child Care Research Projects

- **Assessing the Implementation and Cost of High Quality Early Care and Education (ECE-ICHQ) (2014-2019)**

The goal of the project is to create a technically sound, feasible, and useful instrument that will provide consistent and systematic measures of the implementation and costs of quality to help fill the knowledge gap about the cost of providing and improving quality in early care and education. The first phase of the project developed this instrument through: (1) a literature review and conceptual framework that specifies the contextual and implementation factors that may contribute to the association between features of high quality early care and education and the costs of operating programs of different quality, (2) consultations with a technical expert panel, and (3) a study of 30 centers conducted in three phases to support the development and iterative testing of implementation and cost measures. Stages two and three involve developing and testing the new measure and resources for training of administration of the measure.
Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/assessing-the-implementation-and-cost-of-high-quality-early-care-and-education-project-ece-ichq

- **Center for Supporting Research on Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Implementation (2016 – 2021)**

This contract supports the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) in learning from high-quality, rigorous research, to be conducted by Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) lead agencies in partnership with researchers, on the implementation of policies responding to the goals of the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Act of 2014. Since FY 2016 the ACF Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation (OPRE) has awarded eleven grants under the funding opportunity announcement, "CCDBG Implementation Research and Evaluation Planning Grants." Through this grant program, CCDF lead agencies will develop research plans to evaluate the implementation of key policies and initiatives.

These planning grants may be followed by a second competitive funding opportunity that would provide funding to CCDF lead agencies to carry out the planned research. In conjunction with these grants, this task order will:

- Support ACF in building the capacity of the field, including CCDF lead agencies that are not grant recipients, to conduct high-quality, rigorous research;
- Inform the development of research-based information related to the implementation of policies responding to the goals of the CCDBG Act of 2014; and
- Facilitate learning from the research conducted.

Key project tasks include assessment of grantees' policy interests, proposed approaches, and evaluation and data capacity; planning and execution of capacity-building activities; review and summarization of grantee plans and activities; and a process evaluation exploring the benefits and drawbacks of the two-phase structure of the CCDBG Implementation Research and Evaluation grants.
Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/center-for-supporting-research-on-child-care-and-development-block-grant-ccdbg

- **Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) Implementation Research and Evaluation Planning Grants (2016 – 2018)**

The goal of this grant program is to provide CCDF lead agencies the opportunity to plan for and evaluate the initiatives and policies that they intend to implement in response to the goals of the CCDBG Act of 2014.

Phase I cooperative agreements were awarded to CCDF lead agencies to help them develop a research and evaluation plan. The first cohort (Phase I/Cohort 1) includes eight CCDF lead agencies awarded cooperative agreements in September 2016. The second cohort (Phase I/Cohort 2) includes three CCDF lead agencies awarded cooperative agreements in May 2017. These planning grants (Phase I) may be followed by grants to conduct the evaluation with a second competitive application (Phase II).
Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-development-block-grant-ccdbg-implementation-research-and-evaluation-planning-grants

- **Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Policies Database (2008-2018)**

The CCDF Policies Database is a source of information on the detailed policies used to operate child care subsidy programs under CCDF. Since 2008, the Urban Institute has collected, coded, and disseminated the CCDF policies in effect across the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and territories and outlying areas, using consistent methods across places and over time. The information in the CCDF Policies Database is based primarily on the documents that caseworkers use as they work with families and providers, as well as the biennial CCDF Plans and amendments submitted by states/territories to ACF, state law, and regulations used by the staff operating the program. The Database captures detailed information on eligibility, family payments, application procedures, and provider-related policies, including dates of enactment and some of the policy variations that exist within states/territories. The information collected by the project is available online and is being disseminated in different forms to meet the needs of different users – quantitative and qualitative researchers, policymakers, and administrators at all levels of government.
Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-policies-database-2008-2013

- **Child Care and Early Education Policy and Research Analysis Project (CCEEPRA) (2005-2018)**

The Child Care and Early Education Policy and Research Analysis and Technical Expertise Project is a contract awarded by OPRE to Child Trends. The purpose of this contract is to support the provision of expert consultation, assessment and analysis in child care and early education policy and research to OPRE, including activities related to: (a) providing expert advice, assistance and consultation in support of the agency's research priorities and goals, (b) conducting assessment, analyses and summaries of policies, practices and research of relevance to the agency's mission; (c) conducting studies to inform policy and practice and the development of new research priorities, (d) identifying and refining measures and instruments to improve the collection of data related to program policies and practices, and to program outcomes for families and children, (e) identifying sources of data and conducting statistical analyses on national and other original data-sets to answer questions of relevance to the Agency on child care utilization, child care supply, and the effects of child care and other early childhood policies on parental and child outcomes, (f) providing technical assistance and

expertise in the preparation of written materials, and (g) convening experts on early care and education research and policy issues of relevance to the administration of the CCDF and other early childhood programs in states, territories, and tribes. Products supported through this contract include literature reviews, measures compendia, meeting summaries, briefing papers, webinars, research briefs, and research-to-policy/research-to-practice briefs.
Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-and-early-education-policy-and-research-and-technical

- **Child Care and Early Education RESEARCH CONNECTIONS, 1998-2018**

Research Connections is a web-based, interactive database of research documents and public use data sets for conducting secondary analyses on topics related to early care and education. *Research Connections* houses an increasingly comprehensive collection of research reports, syntheses, and other critical information related to child care and early education, and in particular, children in low-income families; provides researchers access to data from major child care , Head Start, and early education research and evaluation studies; provides technical assistance to researchers and policy makers; provides collaboration and outreach that can strengthen dissemination and use of research by both the research and the policy maker communities, and provides support to the Child Care and Early Education Policy Research Consortium (https://www.researchconnections.org/content/child care /federal/cceeprc.html).

- **Child Care Policy Research Partnerships**

The Child care Research Partnership grants support research on child care policy issues conducted by state agencies, researchers and other organizations in partnership. Partnerships must include the state agency that administers the Child Care and Development Fund, and at least one member must be a research group.
Project website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/project/child-care-research-partnerships-1995-2013

***2013 Grantees* (Project Period 2013-2017):**

- **Stars Plus: Promoting Quality Improvement for Family Child care Providers in QRIS using a Community of Practice Model**

University of Delaware
Project overview:
This partnership will document the experiences of family child care providers (FCCP) in two different Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) in Delaware and Kentucky, evaluating a quality improvement framework adapted to meet the needs of FCCP. Specifically, the project will investigate the implementation of a community of practice model and coordinated curriculum-focused professional development and the effects on FCCP participation and quality improvement within QRIS.

- **Determinants of Subsidy Stability and Child Care Continuity in Illinois and New York: Phase 2 – A Focus on the Subsidy-Quality Intersection**

University of Chicago
Project overview: Researchers at the University of Chicago and the Urban Institute

continue their partnership with Illinois and New York child care administrators and four local offices to develop an empirically-informed and practically-relevant knowledgebase regarding the determinants of subsidy stability and child care continuity. Phase 2 will focus on provider- and subsidy program- related factors that impede families' access to high quality and stable subsidized arrangements and examine strategies to successfully integrate subsidized providers into quality improvement efforts.

- **Evaluation of the Child Care Voucher Eligibility Reassessment Policy Change in Massachusetts**

Brandeis University
Project overview: Researchers at Brandeis and Boston Universities partner with Massachusetts child care administrators to evaluate recently-implemented state policies designed to make accessing child care subsidies more family-friendly. The partnership will: (1) document the implementation of a new policy shifting responsibilities for redetermination of voucher eligibility from child care resource and referral centers to contracted child care providers, (2) evaluate the effects of the policy change, and (3) examine any differential effects on service populations, focusing specifically on under-participating groups such as Hispanic and immigrant families.

- **Child Care Collaboration and Quality**

Education Development Center
Project overview: This partnership will examine state and community-level collaborations designed to improve quality, access, and outcomes in infant/toddler care. Joining with child care administrators from Maryland and Vermont, researchers will conduct secondary analyses of existing datasets; analyze new data from all state child care administrators; and survey center and family based child care providers, teachers and parents at two time points in partner states. The project aims to identify models of collaboration that leverage quality initiatives leading to desired child and family outcomes.

- **Are You In? A Systems-Level Mixed-Method Analysis of the Effects of Quality Improvement Initiatives on Participating and Non-Participating Providers**

The University Corporation (California State University, Northridge)
Project overview: This partnership will examine quality improvement activities among family child care providers (FCCP) in the context of California's Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge. Through a combination of survey and in-depth qualitative methods, the project will compare providers' experiences in two regions operating with different quality rating and improvement systems. Specifically, the study will explore the conditions under which FCCP adopt and sustain changes in their daily routine activities caring for children.

- **Child Care Research Scholars (2000-2019)**

Child Care Research Scholars grants support dissertation research on child care policy issues in partnership with State Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) lead agencies. On average, four grants are funded each year for approximately two years. Annual cohorts of grantees are described in the link below:
Project website https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/child-care-research-

scholars

- **Culture of Continuous Learning (CCL) Project: A Breakthrough Series Collaborative for Improving Child Care and Head Start Quality (2016 – 2019)**

The purpose of this project is to explore how child care and Head Start programs can improve the quality of services received by young children, while institutionalizing continuous quality improvement activities. The project will design and assess the feasibility of implementing a specific approach to continuous quality improvement (CQI), the Breakthrough Series Collaborative (BSC), to promote the uptake and success of evidence-based practices around social and emotional learning (SEL) in both child care and Head Start settings.

The BSC is a unique method aimed at improving the uptake, sustainability, and spread of evidence-based practices. A BSC includes five key elements: the Change Framework; Multi-Level Inclusive Teams; Expert Faculty; a Shared Learning Environment; and, the Model for Improvement

The BSC is designed to create a shared learning environment in which CQI strategies are used to test research-based practices and make adjustments based on short term, informal data collection. The goal is to influence changes in the culture, climate, structures, and leadership within ECE settings as well as the knowledge, skills, beliefs, and attitudes of the practitioners participating in the BSC. A study to assess the feasibility of implementing a BSC will be conducted alongside implementation to better understand whether a BSC can successfully improve SEL practices in ECE programs. The study uses an embedded case study design and data from multiple sources at multiple time points, across all phases of implementation of the BSC to understand the organizational and individual characteristics that relate to feasibility, and the supports within the BSC that are associated with progress towards improvement.
Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/creating-a-culture-of-continuous-quality-improvement-in-child-care-and-head-start-settings

- **Enhancing Analytic Capacity of NSECE Data (2015-2018)**

The project to enhance analytic capacity of the National Survey of Early Care and Education of 2012 (NSECE: 2012) data involves tasks to construct new variables that can be disseminated as part of public-use and restricted-use data sets to conduct secondary analyses in order to answer policy-relevant questions. In addition, the contract is tasked to develop training and technical assistance products and activities to help analysts and researchers use the data, and to disseminate restricted use data that include personally identifiable information from study participants in a way that eliminates disclosure risk and appropriate reporting of findings.
Project website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/topic/overview/child-care

- **National Research Center on Hispanic Children and Families (2013–2018)**

The National Research Center on Hispanic Children and Families is a cooperative agreement with Child Trends in partnership with Abt Associates and several academic partners (New York University, University of Maryland and University of North Carolina-Greensboro) to conduct research and provide research-based information addressing three priority areas: (1)

early care and education, (2) poverty reduction and self-sufficiency, and (3) healthy marriage and responsible fatherhood, in order to inform ACF programs and policies supporting Hispanic families and children. The Center has three primary goals across these priority areas: (1) advance a cutting-edge research agenda, (2) build research capacity, and (3) implement an innovative communication and dissemination approach.

The National Research Center on Hispanic Children and Families has many research activities underway to improve understanding of the experiences, needs, and assets of low-income Hispanic children nationally. Some of these projects are focused on ECE experiences of Hispanic children and families, and other projects are addressing topics with great relevance to ECE needs and utilization, such as family structure and family formation, housing complexity, and income stability.
Project website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/project/center-for-research-on-hispanic-children-families

- **National Survey of Early Care and Education 2019: The Provider and Workforce Study (NSECE 2019) (2017-2022)**

The National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE) of 2019 is documenting the nation's current supply of early care and education in order to deepen our understanding of early care and education (ECE) of provider's offerings and characteristics. The NSECE is collecting data on nationally-representative samples of center- and home-based providers of child care and early education and of the program staff working directly with children birth through age 5-years, not yet in Kindergarten. The study includes interviews in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The NSECE 2019 design includes three survey components repeated from the NSECE 2012 study.

- A **Home-based Provider Survey** conducted with formal Home-Based Providers who will be identified on state-level administrative lists of ECE providers as providing regulated or registered home-based care, with an estimated total of 4,000 interviews.

- The **Center-based Provider Survey** conducted with directors of ECE programs who will be identified from state-level administrative lists such as state licensing lists, state lists of programs serving subsidized children, lists from child care resource and referral agencies, lists of faith-based and other license-exempt providers, Head Start program records, and pre-K rolls. Eligible respondents will be identified through the Center-based Provider Screener. The estimated total of Center-based Provider interviews is 8,200.

- The **Workforce Provider Survey** conducted with classroom-assigned staff members of Center-based providers completing the Center-based Provider interview. After each Center-based Provider interview is completed, one or two randomly selected staff member from that organization will be sampled and administered the workforce interview. Approximately 6,100 workforce members will be interviewed. The NSECE will produce a series of reports and papers as well as public- and restricted-use data sets that examine the current state of ECE/SA

availability at the local and national levels. The products of this study will offer an initial summary of findings and fundamental information about ECE availability for the government, public, and researchers. Products will also report on changes to the ECE landscape that have occurred since the implementation of the NSECE of 2012 and that may be responding to policy and funding initiatives that have been implemented during that 7-year period.

Project website: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/research/project/national-survey-of-early-care-and-education-nsece-2010-2014

- **Study of Coaching Practices in Early Care and Education Settings (2016 – 2019)**

This contract is exploring how coaching practices are implemented and vary in early care and education (ECE) classrooms serving children supported by Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidies or Head Start grants. The project aims to advance our understanding of how core features of coaching are implemented in ECE classrooms, how they may vary by key contextual factors, and which are ripe for more rigorous evaluation. Tasks include establishing an empirically supported conceptual model for how core features may contribute to desired changes in teacher knowledge and practice, designing and conducting a descriptive study to examine the occurrence and variability of coaching features in ECE classrooms, and conducting case studies to examine program or systems-level drivers of coaching and the features being implemented.

- **Variations in Implementation of Quality Interventions: Assessing the Quality-Child Outcomes Relationships (VIQI) (2016-2021)**

The VIQI study will test how different levels and features of classroom quality relate to children's developmental outcomes. The study will look at the relationship of initial child care and early education (CCEE) classroom quality to changes in observed quality and children's outcomes through a rigorous experimental design.

Questions about the quality-child outcomes relationship will be addressed in the context of an in-depth implementation study to understand the conditions necessary to plan, install, and implement an evidence-based intervention that will produce changes in process, domain-specific quality and child outcome. CCEE classrooms will include those in Head Start and community-based child care programs serving children ages two through four, not yet in kindergarten.
Project website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/research/project/variations-in-implementation-of-quality-interventions-examining-the-quality-child-outcomes-relationship