### CHAPTER VI: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, CHILD CARE, AND TRANSPORTATION AMONG FAMILIES STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS

This chapter presents findings on the following topics for respondents who were still off Food Stamps at the time of the surveys:

- receipt of public assistance and other sources of support after leaving Food Stamps;
- use of child care;
- receipt of assistance in using child care; and
- transportation situation.

### A. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND OTHER SOURCES OF SUPPORT

### Receipt of Assistance, by Household Type

Exhibit VI-1 presents data on the receipt of public assistance and other sources of support by respondents, by household type. As indicated, 65.2 percent of Cohort One and 71.6 percent of Cohort Two were receiving Medicaid for themselves or a family member. However, only 58.7 percent of one-parent families from Cohort One were receiving Medicaid, compared to 72.2 percent of the respondents from two-parent families. Among Cohort Two, there was little difference between one-parent and two-parent cases.

Only 2.7 percent of Cohort One and 1.9 percent of Cohort Two reported that they were receiving assistance in paying for child care. Almost 27 percent of Cohort One reported that they were receiving child support, including 38.6 percent of the respondents from one-parent families. About 27 percent of Cohort Two reported receiving child support, including almost 33 percent of the one-parent cases. About 8.6 percent of Cohort One and 13.2 percent of Cohort Two reported that they were receiving SSI benefits.

Almost 22 percent of Cohort One and 15 percent of Cohort Two were participating in WIC. However, only 18.2 percent of one-parent families in Cohort One were participating, and only 15 percent of one-parent families from Cohort Two. Almost 47 percent of Cohort One and 54 percent of Cohort Two reported that they had children participating in the school lunch program.

About 10 percent of one-parent families from Cohort One and 13 percent of one-parent families from Cohort Two were in subsidized housing or public housing. About 10 percent of Cohort One and almost 14 percent of Cohort Two reported that they received financial assistance from family or friends on a regular basis. About 40 percent of Cohort One and 43 percent of Cohort Two reported that their children had received shots or vaccinations through the local health department.

# EXHIBIT VI-1 PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THEY OR SOMEONE IN THEIR HOME WERE RECEIVING SPECIFIC BENEFITS OR SUPPORT, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One		Cohort Two		)	
Benefits/Support	1-parent	2-parent	Total	1-parent	2-parent	Total
N	162	151	312	145	165	301
Cash assistance	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.6%
Medicaid	58.7%	72.2%	65.2%	72.1%	70.5%	71.6%
Child care assistance	4.0%	1.3%	2.7%	1.9%	2.0%	1.9%
Child support	38.6%	14.3%	26.9%	32.6%	15.8%	27.2%
Social Security	11.0%	8.5%	9.8%	4.6%	9.4%	6.2%
SSI	9.3%	7.8%	8.6%	14.4%	10.5%	13.2%
Pension income	4.4%	2.2%	3.3%	1.4%	0.4%	1.1%
WIC	18.2%	25.7%	21.8%	15.0%	15.4%	15.1%
School lunch	52.4%	40.6%	46.7%	54.2%	55.0%	54.5%
Summer feeding program for children	5.1%	1.8%	3.5%	4.6%	1.7%	3.7%
Rent subsidy or public housing	10.3%	1.8%	6.2%	12.8%	4.1%	10.0%
Free housing from a parent or relative	7.8%	6.2%	7.0%	12.3%	5.7%	10.2%
Help in paying bills from family or friend living with you	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	5.9%	1.7%	4.5%
Help in paying bills from family or friend not living with you	7.4%	7.6%	7.5%	16.2%	13.4%	15.3%
Gifts of money from family or friends	12.0%	8.3%	10.2%	14.9%	11.5%	13.8%
Shots or vaccinations from the health department	38.4%	42.0%	40.1%	47.2%	33.8%	42.9%
None	5.6%	2.3%	4.0%	4.0%	7.3%	5.1%

### Receipt of Assistance, by Current Employment Status

Exhibit VI-2 presents data on the receipt of public assistance and other sources of support by respondents, by employment status. The data show that almost 71 percent of unemployed respondents in Cohort One were on Medicaid, compared to 59 percent of currently employed respondents. The figures for Cohort Two were 76 percent and 70 percent, respectively.

Only 3.9 percent of working respondents in Cohort One and 2.3 percent of working respondents in Cohort Two reported that they were receiving help with child care. About 34 percent of working respondents in Cohort One were receiving child support, compared to only 25 percent of non-working respondents. The figures for Cohort Two were 32 percent and 13 percent.

About 14 percent of non-working respondents in Cohort One were receiving SSI benefits, compared to only about 7 percent of working respondents. The percentages for Cohort Two were 28 percent and 8 percent.

Non-working respondents were more likely to be involved in the WIC program but less likely to be involved in the school lunch program. Non-working respondents were much more likely than working respondents to be receiving help from family members and friends in paying bills. Working respondents were more likely than non-working respondents to report that their children had received shots or vaccinations from the health department.

# EXHIBIT VI-2 PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THEY OR SOMEONE IN THEIR HOME WERE RECEIVING SPECIFIC BENEFITS OR SUPPORT, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Coho	rt One	Cohoi	rt Two
		Not		Not
Benefits/Support	Working	Working	Working	Working
N	226	91	220	81
Cash assistance	0.0%	3.1%	0.8%	0.0%
Medicaid	59.4%	70.8%	69.8%	76.5%
Child care assistance	3.9%	1.6%	2.3%	0.9%
Child support	34.2%	24.8%	32.3%	13.3%
Social Security	7.2%	17.8%	5.2%	8.9%
SSI	6.8%	14.1%	7.8%	27.8%
Pension income	3.9%	3.3%	0.7%	2.2%
WIC	18.8%	24.4%	12.1%	23.6%
School lunch	51.8%	42.0%	58.2%	44.3%
Summer feeding program for children	3.4%	6.0%	4.0%	2.7%
Rent subsidy or public housing	8.4%	6.6%	10.6%	8.4%
Free housing from a parent or relative	7.0%	7.9%	8.8%	13.9%
Help in paying bills from family or friend living with you	7.0%	7.1%	4.7%	4.0%
Help in paying bills from family or friend not living with you	5.9%	11.4%	14.0%	18.8%
Gifts of money from family or friends	10.8%	11.3%	13.6%	14.4%
Shots or vaccinations from the health department	41.9%	33.2%	45.5%	35.8%
None	5.7%	1.9%	5.0%	5.1%

### Receipt of Assistance, by Reported Household Income

Exhibit VI-3 presents data on the receipt of public assistance and other sources of support by respondents, by reported household income. The data show that about 66 to 71 percent of Cohort One respondents with monthly incomes below \$1,000 were on Medicaid, compared to 49 percent of those with incomes of \$2,000 per month or more. Among Cohort Two, income had less impact upon the use of Medicaid.

About 37 percent of the Cohort One respondents who had household incomes of \$500 per month or less were receiving child support, compared to only 22 percent of those with incomes of \$501 to \$999 per month. In Cohort Two, persons with higher incomes were more likely than lower-income persons to be receiving child support.

Only 20 percent of Cohort One respondents with household incomes of \$500 per month or less were participating in WIC. However, 55 percent of these families had children who were involved in the school lunch program. Among Cohort Two, the lower-income respondents were less likely to be participating in the school lunch program. Respondents with household incomes below \$500 per month were the most likely to report that they received financial support from family or friends not living with them.

EXHIBIT VI-3-A
PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THEY OR
SOMEONE IN THEIR HOME WERE RECEIVING SPECIFIC BENEFITS
OR SUPPORT, BY REPORTED HOUSEHOLD INCOME,
COHORT ONE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

Benefits/Support	\$0-\$500	\$501-\$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	<b>\$2,000</b> +
N	38	99	85	31	33
Cash Assistance	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medicaid	66.3%	71.1%	69.2%	58.6%	49.5%
Child care assistance	0.0%	2.1%	3.8%	4.4%	4.7%
Child support	37.4%	22.4%	36.4%	39.0%	27.4%
Social Security	10.8%	15.3%	7.9%	10.8%	6.4%
SSI	8.6%	9.5%	11.9%	11.8%	5.0%
Pension income	0.0%	5.4%	0.5%	6.1%	2.4%
WIC	20.4%	25.1%	22.9%	20.3%	19.0%
School lunch	55.5%	36.8%	59.8%	55.7%	37.7%
Summer feeding program for children	2.2%	5.9%	4.7%	1.8%	6.3%
Rent subsidy or public housing	17.0%	9.0%	10.3%	3.5%	4.7%
Free housing from a parent or relative	8.5%	11.1%	5.2%	4.8%	2.4%
Help in paying bills from family or friend living with you	9.7%	5.4%	5.9%	2.5%	11.1%
Help in paying bills from family or friend not living with you	19.3%	7.5%	9.0%	7.0%	1.6%
Gifts of money from family or friends	13.4%	14.4%	16.8%	4.5%	4.3%
Shots or vaccinations from the health department	43.4%	33.5%	36.9%	54.1%	39.6%
None	0.0%	8.0%	5.6%	0.0%	5.9%

# EXHIBIT VI-3-B PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT THEY OR SOMEONE IN THEIR HOME WERE RECEIVING SPECIFIC BENEFITS OR SUPPORT, BY REPORTED HOUSEHOLD INCOME, COHORT TWO (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

Panafita/Sunnant	\$0-\$500	\$501-\$999	\$1,000- \$1,499	\$1,500- \$1,999	\$2,000+
Benefits/Support N	33	77	\$1,499 96	40	34
Cash Assistance	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Medicaid	77.2%	70.3%	71.9%	76.1%	67.3%
Child care assistance	0.0%	1.0%	1.2%	5.2%	5.3%
Child support	20.3%	25.1%	26.9%	40.8%	38.8%
Social Security	0.0%	5.5%	6.5%	4.4%	15.9%
SSI	5.6%	21.1%	10.8%	6.7%	16.0%
Pension income	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	1.3%
WIC	21.6%	6.7%	17.9%	16.5%	12.7%
School lunch	39.5%	58.0%	60.9%	50.8%	55.9%
Summer feeding program for children	2.3%	1.3%	4.5%	3.7%	10.6%
Rent subsidy or public housing	9.6%	16.7%	7.4%	7.1%	6.6%
Free housing from a parent or relative	27.6%	9.9%	9.5%	4.5%	1.3%
Help in paying bills from family or friend living with you	3.2%	4.6%	1.7%	4.5%	10.6%
Help in paying bills from family or friend not living with you	29.4%	20.1%	14.4%	8.2%	11.9%
Gifts of money from family or friends	17.9%	30.7%	3.8%	8.9%	11.4%
Shots or vaccinations from the health department	30.3%	49.6%	45.7%	47.5%	39.2%
None	5.6%	2.3%	3.4%	0.0%	7.3%

### **B. CHILD CARE USE AND PAYMENTS**

### Number of Pre-School and School-Age Children

Exhibit VI-4 presents data on the number of pre-school children in the respondents' families, by household type. As indicated, about 67 percent of Cohort One had no pre-school children, including almost 74 percent of the respondents from one-parent families. Almost 63 percent of Cohort Two had no pre-school children, including 66 percent of the one-parent cases. On average, respondents from two-parent families had a larger number of pre-school children than respondents from one-parent families. For example, 12.8 percent of the two-parent respondents in Cohort One had two or more pre-school children, compared to only 4.2 percent of the respondents from one-parent families.

Exhibit VI-5 shows the percentage of respondents who had school-age children. The data indicate that only 16.9 percent of Cohort One had no school-age children. About 47 percent of Cohort One had two or more school-age children. About 19 percent of Cohort Two had no school-age children.

### EXHIBIT VI-4 PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WITH PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One				
Number of Pre-School					
Children	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	166	173	339		
None	73.9%*	61.1%*	67.3%		
One	22.0%	26.1%	24.1%		
Two	4.2%*	10.4%*	7.3%		
Three +	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
		<b>Cohort Two</b>			
Number of Pre-School					
Children	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	144	169	304		
None	66.5%*	54.6%*	62.6%		
One	29.2%	31.5%	29.9%		
Two	3.4%*	11.8%*	6.1%		
Three +	0.9%	2.2%	1.3%		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

<sup>\*</sup>The differences between the 1-parent and 2-parent samples were statistically significant at the .05 level

### EXHIBIT VI-5 PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS WITH SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

		Cohort One				
Number of School-Age Children	1-parent	2-parent	Total			
N	166	173	339			
None	15.2%	20.6%	16.9%			
One	40.5%*	25.5%*	35.8%			
Two	29.4%	32.6%	30.4%			
Three +	14.9%	21.3%	16.9%			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
		Cohort Two				
Number of School-Age						
Children	1-parent	2-parent	Total			
N	144	170	303			
None	17.7%	22.5%	19.3%			
One	40.1%	34.2%	38.2%			
Two	27.9%	22.9%	26.3%			
Three +	13.3%	20.5%	16.3%			
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			

<sup>\*</sup>The difference between the 1-parent and 2-parent samples was statistically significant at the .05 level

### **Child Care for School-Age Children**

Exhibit VI-6 presents data on the percentage of respondents who reported that they used before-school or after-school child care for their school-age children. As shown in the exhibit, 17.9 percent of Cohort One respondents with school-age children reported that they used before-school or after-school child care, including one-quarter of the respondents from one-parent families, but only 11 percent of the respondents from two-parent families. About 24 percent of Cohort Two respondents with school-age children were using child care for these children.

### EXHIBIT VI-6 PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS USING BEFORE-SCHOOL OR AFTER-SCHOOL CARE FOR THEIR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One			
Use Before-School or After-				
School Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total	
N	141	137	278	
Yes	24.5%*	11.1%*	17.9%	
		<b>Cohort Two</b>		
Use Before-School or After-				
School Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total	
N	119	132	245	
Yes	27.1%	17.2%	24.0%	

<sup>\*</sup>The difference between the 1-parent and 2-parent samples was statistically significant at the .05 level

### Type of Child Care for School-Age Children

In terms of the type of providers being used by respondents who were using child care for their pre-school children, about 51 percent of Cohort One and 54 percent of Cohort Two were using "informal" child care provided by a friend or relative. The percentage of respondents who were using informal child care did not vary greatly by household type. In Cohort One, the respondents from one-parent families were much more likely to be using child care centers than respondents from two-parent families. In Cohort Two, there was no difference. In Cohort One, respondents from two-parent families were more likely than respondents from one-parent families to be using family day care homes, churches, and schools. This was not the case for Cohort Two.

### **Payment for School-Age Child Care**

Exhibit VI-7 shows that, in Cohort One, 64 percent of the respondents who were using child care for their school-age children were paying for the child care. For Cohort Two, the

percentage was 65 percent. For Cohort One, the percentage was much higher among the respondents from two-parent families.

### EXHIBIT VI-7 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE USING BEFORE-OR-AFTER CARE FOR THEIR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN – PERCENT WHO WERE PAYING FOR THE CARE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

		Cohort One				
Pay for the Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total			
N	35	15	50			
Yes	57.9%	77.3%	63.9%			
		Cohort Two				
Pay for the Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total			
N	32	23	59			
Yes	64.6%	67.7%	65.3%			

### Help in Paying for School-Age Child Care

Exhibit VI-8 indicates that, of the Cohort One respondents who were paying for schoolage child care, 8.7 percent were receiving help from the state in paying for the care. For Cohort Two, the percentage was 9.2 percent.

For those respondents who were paying for school-age child care but not getting help, Exhibit VI-9 shows the reasons given for not getting assistance. Of the Cohort One respondents, 31 percent did not know they could get help. About 21 percent did not want the hassle, and 3.4 percent said that the provider did not want to deal with the program requirements. Of Cohort Two respondents who were not getting help, almost 38 percent said they did not know they could get help. About 32 percent of Cohort One and 27 percent of Cohort Two said that they had applied for assistance but had been found ineligible.

# EXHIBIT VI-8 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE PAYING FOR BEFORE-OR-AFTER CARE FOR THEIR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN – PERCENT WHO WERE RECEIVING HELP IN PAYING (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One				
Receive Help in Paying for					
Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	20	11	31		
Yes	12.7%	0.0%	8.7%		
		<b>Cohort Two</b>			
Receive Help in Paying for					
Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	21	16	39		
Yes	10.5%	4.8%	9.2%		

# EXHIBIT VI-9 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE PAYING FOR BEFORE-OR-AFTER CARE FOR THEIR SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN BUT WERE NOT RECEIVING HELP – REASONS FOR NOT GETTING HELP (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

Reasons for Not Getting Help	Cohort One	Cohort Two
N	30	35
Did not know I could get help	31.3%	37.8%
Applied but was told I was not eligible	32.0%	26.6%
Do not want the hassle	21.0%	21.7%
Provider does not want to meet requirements	3.4%	0.0%
Told no funds available	0.0%	6.4%
Recently applied/waiting to hear	1.5%	0.0%
Do not need help	2.6%	4.2%
Don't know	10.9%	2.1%

### **Child Care for Pre-School Children**

Exhibit VI-9 indicates that 51.6 percent of the Cohort One respondents with pre-school children were using child care for these children. The figure for Cohort Two was 64.8 percent. Respondents from one-parent families were much more likely than two-parent cases to be using child care for their pre-school children.

### EXHIBIT VI-10 PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS USING CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

		Cohort One				
Use Child Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total			
N	43	67	111			
Yes	71.1%*	38.9%*	51.6%			
		<b>Cohort Two</b>				
Use Child Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total			
N	49	77	113			
Yes	74.2%*	50.6%*	64.8%			

<sup>\*</sup>The differences between the 1-parent and 2-parent samples were statistically significant at the .05 level

### Type of Provider for Pre-School Child Care

For respondents who were using child care for their pre-school children, Exhibit VI-11 shows the type of child care provider being used. As indicated, almost 41 percent of Cohort One were using a child care center, including 45 percent of the respondents from one-parent families. Only 25 percent of the Cohort Two were using a child care center.

Overall, 51 percent of the Cohort One respondents who were using child care for their pre-school children were using informal child care in the form of a friend or relative, including 39 percent of the respondents from one-parent families and 64.6 percent of the respondents from two-parent families. Of the Cohort Two respondents who were using child care for their pre-school children, 59 percent were using informal child care.

### EXHIBIT VI-11 TYPE OF PROVIDER USED BY RESPONDENTS WHO WERE USING CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One				
Type of Provider	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	31	26	57		
School	16.6%	0.0%	5.7%		
Friend	6.5%	22.9%	14.0%		
Relative	33.0%	41.7%	37.0%		
Child care center	45.3%	35.4%	40.7%		
Family or group day care	4.7%	0.0%	2.6%		
		<b>Cohort Two</b>			
Type of Provider	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	36	39	73		
School	2.0%	6.5%	3.4%		
Friend	25.2%	7.0%	19.6%		
Relative	41.4%	35.0%	39.4%		
Child care center	23.7%	29.0%	25.4%		
Family or group day care	7.6%	17.3%	10.6%		
Church	0.0%	1.9%	0.6%		
Other	0.0%	3.3%	1.0%		

### **Number of Children in the Pre-School Group**

For respondents who were using formal child care for their pre-school child(ren), Exhibit VI-12 shows the number of children usually in the child's room or group. As indicated in the exhibit, 21.5 percent of the respondents in Cohort One reported that their child's room or group involved 20 or more children, and another 30.5 percent reported that the room or group involved 11 to 20 children. Of Cohort Two, only 5.9 percent reported that their child's room or group involved 20 or more children, while 50 percent reported that their child's group involved 11 to 19 children. Respondents from one-parent families reported fewer children in their child's room or group compared to respondents from two-parent families.

# EXHIBIT VI-12 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE USING FORMAL CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN – NUMBER OF CHILDREN USUALLY IN THE CHILD'S ROOM OR GROUP (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One		
Number of Children	1-parent	2-parent	Total
N	16	9	25
5 or less	18.0%	0.0%	11.5%
6-10	49.5%	13.7%	36.5%
11-19	15.8%	56.8%	30.5%
20+	16.9%	29.5%	21.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		<b>Cohort Two</b>	
Number of Children	1-parent	2-parent	Total
	12	22	32
5 or less	0.0%	8.8%	3.9%
6-10	50.0%	26.5%	39.8%
11-19	43.9%	58.9%	50.5%
20+	6.1%	5.6%	5.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<sup>\*</sup> Formal child care is care provided by someone other than a friend or relative

### Ratio of Children to Adults in Formal Pre-School Child Care

For respondents who were using formal child care for their pre-school child(ren), Exhibit VI-13 shows the ratio of children to adults in the child's room or group. As shown in the exhibit, 43 percent of Cohort One reported that the ratio was 5-to-1 or less, and about 54 percent reported that it was between 6-to-1 and 10-to-1. For Cohort Two, the percentages were 35 percent and 43 percent, respectively.

# EXHIBIT VI-13 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE USING FORMAL CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN – RATIO OF CHILDREN TO ADULTS IN THE CHILD'S ROOM OR GROUP (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One			
Ratio of Children to Adults	1-parent 2-parent Total			
N	16	9	25	
5:1 or less	42.7%	43.2%	42.9%	
6:1 to 10:1	52.8%	56.8%	54.3%	
More than 10:1	4.5%	0.0%	2.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cohort Two			
Ratio of Children to Adults	1-parent	2-parent	Total	
N	12	22	32	
5:1 or less	28.8%	43.5%	35.2%	
6:1 to 10:1	43.9%	41.1%	42.7%	
More than 10:1	27.3%	15.4%	22.1%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

<sup>\*</sup> Formal child care is care provided by someone other than a friend or relative

### **Arrangements for Informal Pre-School Child Care**

For respondents who were using informal child care for their pre-school children, Exhibit VI-14 shows the number of children usually in the child care arrangement. As indicated, 35.7 percent of Cohort One respondents who used informal pre-school care reported that three or more children were in the child care arrangement. For Cohort Two, the figure was only about 12 percent.

Exhibit VI-15 shows the ratio of children to adults in the child care arrangements for respondents who used informal pre-school child care. As indicated, 59 percent of Cohort One and 61 percent of Cohort Two reported that their children were in arrangements involving one adult per child.

# EXHIBIT VI-14 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE USING INFORMAL CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN – NUMBER OF CHILDREN USUALLY CARED FOR IN THE CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

		Cohort One			
Number of Children	1-parent	1-parent 2-parent Total			
N	12	17	29		
1	53.7%	54.8%	54.3%		
2	6.0%	13.0%	10.0%		
3+	40.3%	32.2%	35.7%		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
		<b>Cohort Two</b>			
Number of Children	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	25	17	43		
1	60.6%	52.2%	58.7%		
2	28.8%	31.1%	29.3%		
3+	10.6%	16.7%	11.9%		
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

<sup>\*</sup> Informal child care is care provided by a friend or relative

# EXHIBIT VI-15 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE USING INFORMAL CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN – RATIO OF CHILDREN TO ADULTS IN THE CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENT (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One			
Ratio of Children to Adults	1-parent 2-parent Total			
N	12	17	29	
1:1 or less	51.7%	66.5%	59.4%	
1:1 to 5:1	48.3%	26.8%	37.1%	
More than 5:1	0.0%	6.7%	3.5%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
	Cohort Two			
Ratio of Children to Adults	1-parent	2-parent	Total	
N	25	17	43	
1:1 or less	63.6%	52.2%	61.1%	
1:1 to 5:1	25.8%	31.1%	26.9%	
More than 5:1	10.6%	16.7%	11.9%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

<sup>\*</sup> Informal child care is care provided by a friend or relative

### **Paying for Pre-School Child Care**

For respondents who were using pre-school child care, Exhibit VI-16 shows the percentage who were paying for the care. As indicated, 63 percent of Cohort One and almost 81 percent of Cohort Two were paying for the care.

For those who were paying for pre-school child care, Exhibit VI-17 shows the percentage who were receiving help. As indicated, 7 percent of Cohort One and 6 percent of Cohort Two said that they were receiving help paying for care.

For those who were paying for pre-school child care but were not receiving help, Exhibit VI-18 shows the reasons given for not getting help. As indicated, 35 percent of Cohort One and 32 percent of Cohort Two had applied but been found ineligible. Almost 20 percent of Cohort One and 39 percent of Cohort Two said that they did not know they could get help.

# EXHIBIT VI-16 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE USING CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN – PERCENT WHO WERE PAYING FOR THE CARE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

		Cohort One			
Pay for the Care?	1-parent	1-parent 2-parent Total			
N	31	26	57		
Yes	65.3%	61.1%	63.4%		
		Cohort Two			
Pay for the Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total		
N	36	39	73		
Yes	83.3%	74.8%	80.7%		

# EXHIBIT VI-17 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE PAYING FOR CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN – PERCENT WHO WERE RECEIVING HELP IN PAYING (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One			
Receive Help in Paying				
for Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total	
N	20	15	35	
Yes	6.3%	8.6%	7.3%	
		Cohort Two		
Receive Help in Paying				
for Care?	1-parent	2-parent	Total	
N	30	28	60	
Yes	6.7%	4.4%	6.0%	

# EXHIBIT VI-18 RESPONDENTS WHO WERE PAYING FOR CHILD CARE FOR THEIR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN BUT WERE NOT RECEIVING HELP – REASONS FOR NOT GETTING HELP (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One	Cohort Two
Reasons for Not Getting Help	(n=34)	(n=56)
Did not know I could get help	19.7%	39.0%
Applied but was told I was not eligible	35.5%	32.1%
Do not want the hassle	15.8%	9.3%
Provider does not want to meet requirements	5.1%	0.8%
Told no money available	0.0%	4.8%
Do not need help	0.0%	2.6%
Recently applied/waiting to hear	8.0%	0.0%
Don't know	7.8%	11.9%
Other	8.0%	0.0%

### C. TRANSPORTATION

### Type of Transportation Used by Respondents

Exhibit VI-19 shows the types of transportation used by respondents to get around. The data show that 79 percent of Cohort One respondents from two-parent families used their own vehicle, compared to 56 percent of the respondents from one-parent families. For Cohort Two, the percentages were 79 percent and 65 percent. About a quarter of the Cohort One

respondents from one-parent families relied upon rides from friends or family to get around, as did 20 percent of the one-parent cases in Cohort Two.

EXHIBIT VI-19
TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION USED BY RESPONDENTS
- BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One		Cohort Two	
How Do You Get Around?	1-parent	2-parent	1-parent	2-parent
N	166	173	145	169
Use own vehicle	56.4%	79.5%	65.2%	78.6%
Ride with a relative, friend, neighbor	25.5%	11.7%	19.6%	13.1%
Borrow vehicle	8.3%	5.8%	8.3%	7.1%
Bus	5.7%	3.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Taxi	2.1%	0.0%	4.0%	1.2%
Walk	1.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
Ride bicycle	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

### **Payment for Transportation**

Exhibit VI-20 shows that, among Cohort One respondents who used their own vehicle or a ride share or who borrowed a vehicle, 90 percent of the respondents from one-parent families and 94 percent of the families from two-parent families paid something toward gas or upkeep of the vehicle. The percentages for Cohort Two were 93 percent and 95 percent, respectively.

EXHIBIT VI-20
RESPONDENTS WHO USED THEIR OWN VEHICLE A RIDE SHARE,
OR BORROWED VEHICLE - PERCENT WHO PAID ANYTHING FOR
GAS OR UPKEEP (RESPONDENTS STILL OFF FOOD STAMPS)

	Cohort One	
Pay Anything for Gas or Upkeep?	1-parent	2-parent
N	151	169
Yes	90.4%	94.3%
No	9.6%	5.7%
	Cohort Two	
Pay Anything for Gas or Upkeep?	1-parent	2-parent
N	135	168
Yes	93.4%	95.4%
No	6.6%	4.6%