Who's in Head Start? Estimating Head Start Enrollment with the ACS, CPS, and SIPP

Lynda Laughlin and Jessica Davis[1]
U.S. Census Bureau

Working Paper 2011-15
April 2011

ABSTRACT

Head Start is one of the largest federally funded early education programs. Today, Head Start serves more than 900,000 children and has been shown to provide positive outcomes for children. The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) directly asks parents if their children are enrolled in a Head Start program, but the SIPP consistently undercounts the number of children in Head Start when compared to administrative records. This study builds off of previous work that attempts to model the number of children enrolled in Head Start using the American Community Survey (ACS) and the Current Population Survey (CPS). In producing estimated Head Start enrollment we address and resolve a number of technical and methodical issues: 1) determining Head Start enrollment using proxy measures for eligibility, 2) comparing estimates and determining which survey best estimates Head Start enrollment using proxy measures, 3) determining if there are geographic variations between estimated Head Start enrollment and administrative data, and 4) making recommendations about which survey source comes closest to administrative data counts and providing suggestions about the collection of Head Start and general child care data.

[1] This report is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion. The views expressed on statistical, methodological, technical, operation and any other issues are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

INTRODUCTION

Research has shown that children who attend high-quality early learning childcare programs are better prepared for school. Effective preschool programs can help children foster their physical, emotional, social, and cognitive development[2]. However, children in low-income families have less access to early childhood education programs due to costs and availability.

To address the unequal access to early childhood education programs, the federal government established Head Start in 1965 to serve preschool children from low-income families. At its start, the program served 561,000 children at the cost of $96 million. As of 2007, the Head Start program disbursed $6.9 billion in funds to roughly 1,600 private and public nonprofit organizations who served 908,412 low-income children[3].

In addition to preparing children for school, Head Start programs also help mothers balance child care needs and employment. The influx of women into the labor market has increased the need for child care. Today, the majority of parents with children under 5 have come to depend on substitute care givers[4]. Additionally, welfare legislation promotes employment as a way to decrease dependency on welfare. Head Start can help reduce the cost of child care, which has been viewed as an important component in achieving employment, particularly since low-income families spend a greater proportion of their monthly income on child care[5].

---

[2] Jack Shonkoff and Deborah Phillips, *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development.* Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2000.
[3] United States Department of Heath and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families 2007.
[4] Lynda Laughlin, Who's *Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2005/Summer 2006.* Current Population Reports, P70-121. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010.
[5] *Op. cit*, Laughlin, 2010, Table 6.

Given the considerable federal investment in Head Start and the importance of child care for child development and maternal employment, high quality data on Head Start enrollment is vital. The Head Start Bureau maintains administrative program data on enrollment along with information on the child's age and race/ethnicity. A number of national surveys also collect information on child care, but most yield different estimates on the number of children in Head Start. For instance, in 2005 the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) recorded 204,000 children under the age of 5 in Head Start, compared to 907,000 (Head Start administrative data). The undercount of Head Start enrollment by surveys like SIPP is due to a number of factors. Parents may not know that they are using a child care program that is funded with Head Start money and the child care program may not be called Head Start. Also a number of surveys do not list Head Start as a separate child care arrangement; instead it is grouped with other organized care options such as nursery school and preschool.

In short, there are substantial differences in the number of children enrolled in Head Start programs when one compares child care and school enrollment data from surveys, with administrative records or other sources of Head Start information. In this paper we examine the quality of the Head Start data in Census surveys such as the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). We will also consider if it is possible to indirectly model the number of children who are eligible for Head Start using other Census survey sources such as the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the American Community Survey (ACS) and if those estimates mirror official Head Start data.

DATA

For the current study, we examine three Census surveys: the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), American Community Survey (ACS), and the Current Population Survey (CPS). We selected these datasets because they are widely used for child care and school enrollment information and contain demographic and economic data needed to make indirect Head Start estimates.

SIPP

SIPP is a longitudinal survey with detailed social and economic data on households. The SIPP consists of core data on income sources, educational activities, health insurance, and other government program participation. Child care information can be found in the child care topical module. The universe of respondents in the SIPP child care module consists of adults who are the parents of children under 15 years old. The SIPP collects child care arrangement information on a variety of arrangements, including Head Start.

While the SIPP directly asks about Head Start participation, the two other Census Bureau surveys that we will investigate, the ACS and the CPS, do not specifically ask about Head Start participation. These surveys obtain school enrollment data for children three and older and contain social and economic information that will allow us to indirectly estimate the number of children who may qualify for Head Start based on family income and participation in various government welfare programs.

ACS

The ACS looks at a wide range of social, economic, and housing characteristics for the population by a multitude of demographic variables. The ACS is used to provide annual data on more than 7,000 areas, including all congressional districts as well as counties, cities, metro areas, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas with a population of 65,000 or more. The ACS surveys information from about 3 million addresses, or 2.5 percent of the nation's population each year. The ACS is administered to the entire domestic population, including those living in institutions and other group quarters. The ACS asks respondents throughout the entire calendar year whether they were enrolled in regular school at any time in the three months before the interview. The survey also asks whether each person attended public school or private school, and in what grade or level the person was enrolled.

CPS – The October Supplement

Estimates of Head Start enrollment are based on the October supplement from the CPS. The school enrollment supplement asks detailed questions of children aged 3-14 and people 15 and older. Twenty questions are asked, gathering information on single year of enrollment, including enrollment in nursery or preschool. The October CPS supplement lacks data on poverty, thus we will create a proxy measure for poverty. Unlike the ACS, the sample is designed to represent the civilian non-institutionalized population, so that people living in institutions are not included. While the sample size is not sufficient to describe small geographic areas, the CPS is designed to meet reliability requirements for the 50 states and the b District of Columbia.

Using these three data sources we hope to evaluate the usefulness of the existing Census Bureau surveys to either directly or indirectly estimate the Head Start population and to reconcile any differences with administrative records. A final note, the most recent child care available from SIPP was collected in the spring of 2005. Thus, for consistency, we use the 2005 CPS and ACS as well as administrative Head Start data from the same year.

ESTIMATE CRITERIA

Our basic estimation of Head Start enrollment is based on the characteristics of Head Start children and eligibility guidelines used by Head Start. In the fall of 2005, eighty-six percent of children in Head Start were 3 or 4 years old (Table 1). Given that the majority of children served by Head Start fall between the ages of 3 and 4, we decided to limit our sample to this age group for all three surveys. Additionally, both CPS and ACS only collect school enrollment data for children 3 and older.

According to Head Start the primary criteria for program eligibility are 1) having a family income below the Federal Poverty Line and 2) the receipt of some form of public assistance. In the past, public assistance typically meant the receipt of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), but more recently this has referred to monies provided to families under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Previous work suggests that poverty status is the strongest indicator in determining Head Start eligibility[6].

[6] Jessica Davis and Lynda Laughlin, *Estimating Head Start Enrollment and Eligibility with Census Bureau Surveys*. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America. April 14-18, 2010.

Table 1. Head Start Administrative Data : 2005		
Characteristic	HS Admin	%
Total	906,993*	100%
MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER		
Married	380,937	42%
Single mother	526,056	58%
RACE & HISPANIC ORIGIN OF MOTHER		
White alone	317,448	35%
Black alone	282,075	31%
Asian alone	17,233	2%
Hispanic (of any race)	298,401	33%
AGE		
Under 3	90,699	10%
3 years old	308,378	34%
4 years old	471,636	52%
5 years old	36,280	4%

*Includes total number of children enrolled in Head Start for all 50 states , the District of Columbia, American Indian programs, migrant programs, and six territories.
Source: Head Start Administrative Data 2005

Below, we briefly explain how poverty is measured for ACS and CPS. Since SIPP is the only survey of the three used in this study that directly collects Head Start data, we use a slightly different process to estimate Head Start enrollment and will discuss that process last.

For the ACS, we use the household poverty variable as a proxy for a child in poverty. A household is considered in poverty if the sum of money income received in the previous calendar year by all household members 15 years old and over is less than the federal defined poverty thresholds.

Estimating poverty from the CPS was a many-part process because the October CPS supplement does not contain direct measures of poverty. The CPS reports poverty

status only in the March ASEC supplement and that monthly supplement does not contain detailed enrollment data. We chose to use the October supplement since it provides the only source of information on enrollment, and to estimate poverty by combining the number of persons in household and family income for households. To create the poverty measure we added up the number of people in each household with a relationship to the head of the household. Once we counted the number of persons in a household, we restricted households to those with the presence of a child aged three or four. Next we assigned a poverty status to each household based on the number of persons in the household and the poverty thresholds published by HHS. In every month the CPS has a single question that asks for an estimate of family income. The next step was to assign a midpoint value to each of the 16 family income value ranges. Once a midpoint was assigned for each category of income, poverty was determined if the midpoint value of income was less than the poverty threshold variable.

While neither the ACS or the CPS asks parents directly if their child is enrolled in Head Start, both surveys collect information on school enrollment, including enrollment in preschool or nursery school. Our assumption is that parents who are in poverty and indicate their child is enrolled in preschool or nursery school have a high probability of being Head Start families. Families are often unaware that the subsidized program they are using is a Head Start program.

We apply a similar set of criteria to SIPP data to produce an estimate of Head Start enrollment among 3 and 4 year olds. Unlike ACS and CPS, the SIPP directly asks the designated parent if the child is enrolled in Head Start. SIPP also provides information about child care subsidy usage (a federal subsidy that helps families pay for

child care) as well information about poverty status, welfare usage, and enrollment in center based programs. Therefore, in addition to the children who are already coded as enrolled in Head Start, we also include children in families that are in poverty, receive welfare, receive a child care subsidy, and are enrolled in a center based program.

In addition to the criteria listed above, our SIPP estimates will also account for the undercount of Head Start children related to "age shifting". Age shifting can occur when there is a change in a child's age between the school enrollment period and the month when the child's age is counted in a survey such as SIPP. Doug Besharov and colleagues suggest that as the result of age shifting, that SIPP may miscount the number of children in Head Start[7]. For example, a child may enroll in Head Start as a five year old but then turns six in the months between Head Start enrollment and the SIPP survey. Older (and younger) children in Head Start are not counted by SIPP, thus contributing to and undercount of Head Start enrollees. To account for age shifting, we apply the criteria listed above, but in addition to including 3 and 4 year olds, we also include 5 year olds in a second set of estimates.

FINDINGS

By limiting the population of children to 3 and 4 year-olds, Head Start Administrative data indicated that in 2005, **780,014** children were enrolled in Head Start programs. This is the value that we will compare our Head Start estimates to in order to access the quality of our three data sources. Preliminary estimates using CPS, ACS, and SIPP are presented below.

---

[7] Douglas J. Besharov, Jeffrey S. Morrow, and Anne Fengyan Shi. *Child Care Data in the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP): Inaccuracies and Corrections*. American Enterprise Institute. 2006.

CPS Estimates

Table 2 presents estimated Head Start enrollment using CPS data and the criteria outlined above. Controlling for poverty and age, we found that there were just over 1 million three and four year olds in our proxy measure for Head Start. This number is higher than the Head Start official count by 259,504. As a result, there were 157,000 more three year olds and 102,106 more four year olds enrolled than in the official Head Start counts. While there is an overcount, it is likely that many of the children enrolled in nursery school would likely be in a Head Start program based on their poverty status.

Table 2. Estimated Head Start Enrollment, 2005 CPS

		Eligible for Head Start	*Estimated Head Start Enrollment*		
Characteristic	Total 3 & 4 year olds	Below poverty	Below Poverty and enrolled in nursery/preschool	SE	Difference Head Start (N=780, 014)
All	8,179,149	2,435,687	**1,039,518**	53,321	+259,504
3	4,150,880	1,337,825	465,866	35,655	+157,000
4	4,028,269	1,097,862	573,652	40,055	+102,016

Source: US Census Bureau, Current Population Survey 2005.

Achieving a reliable income variable from the CPS in a month outside of the March to April ASEC supplement is difficult. Where the ASEC asks a number of different questions to adequately capture income and its various nuances, supplements outside the reach of ASEC use only one question to capture income and in general it is not a reliable measurement of income. Due to the unreliability of the income variable for the October CPS supplement and our reliance on income to measure poverty, we have

concluded that the October CPS education supplement does not provide a dependable estimate of Head Start enrollment.

ACS Estimates

Table 3 presents findings after applying our basic criteria to the ACS data. Controlling for poverty and age, we estimated 580,489 children ages 3 to 4 were enrolled in our proxy measure for Head Start. This count is lower than the official Head Start enrollment for the same age group by 199,525 children.

Table 3. Estimated Head Start Enrollment, 2005 ACS

		Eligible for Head Start	*Estimated Head Start enrollment*		
Characteristic	Total 3 & 4 year olds	Below poverty	Below Poverty & enrolled in nursery/preschool	SE	Difference Head Start (N=780, 014)
All	8,286,267	1,712,692	**580,489**	22,681	-199,525
3	4,072,091	844,384	186,212	13,252	-122,166
4	4,214,176	868,308	394,277	21,094	-77,359

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2005.

Table 4 presents the estimated number of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in Head Start as well as the percent of children enrolled in Head Start. The Head Start administrative enrollment numbers and percent of children enrolled by state are also presented. At the state level, our estimates of Head Start enrollment using the basic criteria yields mixed counts for every state when compared to state administrative data.

When we compared the percent of children enrolled by state, our estimated values and percents tended to undercount the number of children 3 and 4 enrolled in Head Start. The percent difference ranged from a low of .2 percent for Florida to a high

of 13 percent for North Dakota. Compared to administrative data, estimates provided for 25 states were statistically different by at least 4.9 percent or lower. Where as, estimates for 16 states were statistically different by at least 5 percent or more. Our ACS estimates over-counted Head Start enrollment for New Jersey and North Carolina, but the difference between the ACS estimate and the administrative data was only statistically different for North Carolina.

Table 4 Comparison of ACS Estimates and Head Start: 2005

	Estimated Head Start Enrollment	ACS Percent Estimate	Head Start Enrollment	Head Start Percent	Percent Difference	Margin of Error[1]	
United States	**580,489**	6.8	**780,014**	9.3	-2.5		
Alabama	11,257	9.2	16,375	13.4	-4.2	1.6	*
Alaska	692	3.5	1,725	8.7	-5.2	1.1	*
Arizona	10,649	5.7	13,215	7.1	-1.4	1.2	*
Arkansas	8,051	10.6	10,942	14.4	-3.8	1.9	*
California	70,341	6.4	98,432	8.9	-2.5	0.5	*
Colorado	6,871	4.9	9,820	7.0	-2.1	1.1	*
Connecticut	5,782	6.5	7,126	8.0	-1.5	1.7	*
Delaware	888	3.8	2,197	9.5	-5.7	2.4	*
District of Columbia	1,893	12.6	3,403	22.6	-10.0	6.1	*
Florida	34,803	7.6	35,530	7.8	-0.2	0.8	
Georgia	22,298	8.1	23,508	8.5	-0.4	1.1	
Hawaii	1,169	3.1	3,049	8.1	-5.0	1.4	
Idaho	2,018	4.6	2,640	6.0	-1.4	1.6	
Illinois	25,565	7.1	39,640	11.0	-3.9	0.8	*
Indiana	8,826	5.0	14,231	8.0	-3.0	1.0	*
Iowa	4,876	6.6	7,735	10.5	-3.9	1.5	*
Kansas	6,936	9.2	7,931	10.5	-1.3	1.9	
Kentucky	10,074	9.2	16,071	14.7	-5.5	1.4	*
Louisiana	18,227	13.9	21,982	16.7	-2.9	2.4	*
Maine	1,966	7.4	3,955	15.0	-7.5	2.7	*
Maryland	7,930	5.2	10,347	6.7	-1.6	1.1	*
Massachusetts	8,082	5.0	12,846	8.0	-3.0	1.1	*
Michigan	19,495	7.2	35,069	12.9	-5.8	1.0	*
Minnesota	6,306	4.6	10,332	7.5	-2.9	1.0	*
Mississippi	15,275	16.5	26,657	28.8	-12.3	2.3	*
Missouri	11,032	7.1	17,541	11.3	-4.2	1.2	*
Montana	1,205	5.9	2,939	14.3	-8.5	2.5	*
Nebraska	2,224	4.5	5,080	10.3	-5.8	1.1	*
Nevada	908	1.3	2,754	4.0	-2.7	0.6	*
New Hampshire	1,385	4.6	1,632	5.4	-0.8	2.5	
New Jersey	19,580	8.2	14,717	6.2	2.0	1.2	

(continued)

Table 4 Comparison of ACS Estimates and Head Start: 2005 (Continued)

	Estimated Head Start Enrollment	ACS Percent Estimate	Head Start Enrollment	Head Start Percent	Percent Difference	Margin of Error[1]	
New Mexico	5,609	10.6	7,451	14.1	-3.5	2.5	*
New York	39,816	7.9	49,127	9.8	-1.9	0.8	*
North Carolina	14,780	5.8	1,900	0.7	5.1	0.9	*
North Dakota	527	3.9	2,353	17.3	-13.4	1.9	*
Ohio	22,703	7.5	38,021	12.6	-5.1	1.1	*
Oklahoma	9,293	9.1	13,915	13.6	-4.5	1.7	*
Oregon	4,971	5.5	8,792	9.7	-4.2	1.4	*
Pennsylvania	15,808	5.3	32,282	10.9	-5.6	0.8	*
Rhode Island	1,560	6.3	3,150	12.7	-6.4	2.8	*
South Carolina	9,259	8.2	12,248	10.9	-2.7	1.3	*
South Dakota	2,043	1.0	2,827	1.3	-0.4	3.1	
Tennessee	12,193	7.6	16,445	10.2	-2.6	1.4	*
Texas	63,621	8.4	67,327	8.9	-0.5	0.8	
Utah	4,048	4.4	5,518	5.9	-1.6	1.1	*
Vermont	425	3.0	1,569	11.3	-8.2	1.8	*
Virginia	9,551	4.6	13,696	6.6	-2.0	0.9	*
Washington	7,371	4.5	11,102	6.8	-2.3	1.0	*
West Virginia	2,919	7.2	7,610	18.9	-11.6	2.3	*
Wisconsin	6,741	4.8	13,538	9.7	-4.9	1.0	*
Wyoming	647	5.2	1,792	14.3	-9.1	3.2	*

[1] This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 90-percent confidence interval around
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005. Head Start Administrative Data, 2005.

SIPP Estimates

Table 5 presents the estimated Head Start enrollment using SIPP. Our estimations are presented for two age groups: 3-4 year olds and 3-5 year olds. The estimated enrollment number includes children that reported Head Start usage. In addition to including children enrolled in Head Start, we also controlled for poverty, child subsidy receipt, and welfare usage for an estimated 542,000 children ages 3 to 4 enrolled in Head Start. Similar to ACS, our estimated SIPP undercounts the number of children in Head Start by 238,014 children ages 3 to 4. Table 5 also reports on various social and economic characteristics of the children that we estimate are enrolled in Head Start using SIPP data. Compared to administrative data presented in Table 1, the estimated SIPP 3 to 4 Head Start population has a higher proportion of children who are white (58 percent vs.

35 percent) and a lower proportion of children who are Hispanic (20 percent vs. 33 percent).

To account for the effects of "age-shifting" we included 5 year olds to our basic estimation. By including 5 year olds, we estimate that 701,000 children 3 to 5 were enrolled in Head Start, a difference of 79,014 compared to the administrative count of 780,014. Thus, by accounting for age shifting we were able to substantially improve our estimated count of Head Start enrollees. However, the age adjusted SIPP data fails to mirror the social and economic characteristics of Head Start Children.

Conclusions

This study illustrates that there are several methodological and conceptual challenges in measuring child care and Head Start enrollment. Child care meets a number of needs for families as they balance work demands and the task of educating their children. However, correctly identifying the factors that shape the child care decisions of families is difficult because choices are often constrained in terms of cost, location, and the types of care that is reasonable and available.

Identifying Head Start families proves to be even more difficult because it is a select child care program only offered to a select group of families. Research indicates that a substantial share of eligible families are unaware of, or misunderstand, the rules of Head Start programs, and therefore do not enroll their children. Given the complexities in arranging child care and confusion about the types of federally subsidized child care

programs, it is not entirely surprising that surveys such as SIPP undercount the number of children in Head Start.

This study reveals that there are many methods that one could employ to estimate the number of Head Start children and none seem to get a number that perfectly matches the official count. We applied a set of criteria primarily based on age, poverty, and welfare usage to estimate the number of children in Head Start. We found that by controlling for poverty and the age of the child produced substantially larger Head Start estimates for the October CPS, suggesting that our proxy measure for poverty does not reasonably identify potential Head Start children. Due to the importance of poverty in determining Head Start eligibility, we do not suggest using the October CPS to estimate Head Start enrollment.

In contrast to the CPS, our ACS estimates undercounting the number of Head Start children ages 3 to 4 at the national level. At the state level, ACS estimates were general lower than administrative data and varied across the states in no discernable pattern. Despite these limitations, ACS may serve as an adequate substitution for estimating Head Start enrollment. However, our estimates for the current study are on based on the 2005 ACS and have not been replicated with more recent ACS data years. Future research will examine if our estimation model holds for other data years.

By controlling for poverty, child care subsidy receipt, and welfare usage our SIPP estimates improved upon the original SIPP Head Start numbers for 3 and 4 year olds. Additionally, by accounting for "age shifting" and including 5 year olds, we substantially improved our estimated SIPP Head Start enrollment. While our estimated SIPP values

more closely resemble the administrative values, the SIPP data fails to mirror the social and economic characteristics of Head Start children. For example, the SIPP data over-counts the number of white children and undercounts the number of Hispanic children.

This study illustrates that there are several methodological and conceptual challenges in measuring and estimating Head Start enrollment. However, we feel that estimating enrollment based on poverty and enrollment in early education programs provides at least one avenue for improving Head Start counts, especially when using the ACS or the SIPP. Census surveys such as ACS and CPS do not directly collect information on Head Start and adding a question regarding Head Start attendance would provide better information. While SIPP does directly asks about Head Start enrollment, we believe that a series of questions that ask families to clarify if they are using a Head Start usage could improve the SIPP estimates. A set of questions regarding Head Start enrollment are currently being testing on the Re-Engineered SIPP survey[8].

[8] For more information regarding the Re-Engineered SIPP, see http://www.census.gov/sipp/dews.html.

Table 5. Estimated Head Start Enrollment by Selected Characteristics, SIPP 2005
(in thousands)

		3-4 year olds							3-5 year olds				
		Original Head Start			Estimated Head Start				Original Head Start		Estimated Head Start		
	Total 3-4 year olds	Number	Percent	Margin of Error	Number	Percent	M.O.E.[1]	Total 3-5 year olds	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	M.O.E.[1]
Total	8,237	**201**	**100.0**	**(X)**	**542**	**100.0**	(X)	11,499	**260**	**100.0**	**701**	**100.0**	(X)
Race and Hispanic Origin													
White alone	6,296	117	58.2	12.3	314	57.9	7.5	8,771	157	60.4	406	57.9	6.6
Non-Hispanic	4,876	72	35.8	11.9	218	40.2	7.4	6,786	169	65.0	420	59.9	6.5
Black only	1,348	76	37.8	12.1	177	32.7	7.1	1,881	92	35.4	235	33.5	6.3
Asian only	266	1	0.5	1.8	8	1.5	1.8	367	1	0.4	11	1.6	1.7
Hispanic	1,549	45	22.4	10.4	107	19.7	6.0	2,173	66	25.4	135	19.3	5.3
Marital Status													
Married	5,800	83	41.3	12.2	187	34.5	7.2	8,158	102	39.2	230	32.8	6.2
Widowed, divorced,	870	29	14.4		104	19.2	6.0	1,292	44	16.9	145	20.7	5.4
Never married	1,566	88	43.8	8.7	251	46.3	7.5	2,049	113	43.5	325	46.4	6.6
Poverty Status				12.3									
Below poverty level	1,552	80	39.8	12.2	280	51.7	7.6	2,173	103	39.6	376	53.6	6.6
At or above poverty level	6,431	119	59.2	12.2	251	46.3	7.5	9,006	152	58.5	310	44.2	6.6
Employment Status													
Not employed	3,618	89	44.3	12.3	186	34.3	7.2	5,012	117	45.0	239	34.1	6.6
Employed full-time	3,353	69	34.3	11.8	234	43.2	7.5	4,730	92	35.4	320	45.6	5.4
Employed part-time	1,266	43	21.4	10.2	122	22.5	6.3	1,757	51	19.6	142	20.3	
Child Care Subsidy													
No	7,829	174	86.6	8.5	283	52.2	7.6	10,985	219	84.2	383	54.6	6.6
Yes	408	27	13.4	8.5	259	47.8	7.6	514	41	15.8	318	45.4	6.6
Welfare													
No	8,080	190	94.5	5.7	506	93.4	3.8	11,265	244	93.8	654	93.3	3.3
Yes	157	10	5.0	5.4	36	6.6	3.8	233	15	5.8	47	6.7	3.3

[1] This number, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, represents the 90-percent confidence interval around the

Source: SIPP 2004, Wave 5. For information on sampling and nonsampling error see <www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A04 W1toW12(S&A-9).pdf>