

CHILD CARE & EARLY LEARNING

STATE CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE POLICIES: *NEVADA*

- **Income eligibility limit:** In 2017, a family of three in Nevada could qualify for child care assistance with an annual income up to \$26,208 (128 percent of poverty, 45 percent of state median income).¹
- **Waiting list:** Nevada had 2,114 children on a waiting list for child care assistance as of February 2017.²
- **Parent copayments:** In 2017, a family of three with an income at 100 percent of poverty (\$20,420 a year) receiving child care assistance in Nevada paid \$50 per month, or 3 percent of its income, in copayments. A family of three with an income at 150 percent of poverty (\$30,630 a year) receiving child care assistance paid \$149 per month, or 6 percent of its income, in copayments.³
- **Payment rates:** In 2017, Nevada's payment rates for child care providers serving families receiving child care assistance were below the federally recommended level—the 75th percentile of current market rates, which is the level designed to give families access to 75 percent of the providers in their community.
 - Nevada's monthly payment rate for center care for a four-year-old in Clark County was \$498,⁴ which was \$365 (42 percent) below the 75th percentile of current market rates for this type of care.
 - Nevada's monthly payment rate for center care for a one-year-old in Clark County was \$606,⁵ which was \$433 (42 percent) below the 75th percentile of current market rates for this type of care.
- **Tiered payment rates:** In 2017, Nevada had higher payment rates for higher-quality care.
 - The payment rate for center care for a four-year-old in Clark County at the highest quality tier was 74 percent higher than the rate at the lowest quality tier.
 - The payment rate for center care for a four-year-old in Clark County at the highest quality tier was equal to the 75th percentile of current market rates.
- **Eligibility for parents searching for a job:** In 2017, Nevada allowed parents already receiving child care assistance to continue receiving it while searching for a job until the end of their 12-month eligibility period. However, the state did not allow parents to initially qualify for and begin receiving child care assistance while searching for a job.

Source: Karen Schulman and Helen Blank, Persistent Gaps: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2017 (Washington, DC: National Women's Law Center, 2017). These data reflect policies as of February 2017, unless otherwise indicated.



- 1 For contracted slots (which are mostly used for before- and after-school programs) and wrap-around services (which are child care services provided before and after the Head Start program day), the income limit to qualify for assistance was \$49,248 (85 percent of state median income) in 2017. Also note that in 2017, families already receiving assistance (through either certificates or contracts) could continue doing so until their income reached \$49,248.
- 2 Families receiving or transitioning from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), families with foster care or child protective services placements, and homeless families are served without being placed on the waiting list.
- 3 The state determines copayments based on the cost of care; this copayment was calculated assuming that the family was purchasing care at the state's maximum base payment rate for center care for a four-year-old. Families receiving TANF and with parents participating in work or work-related activities, families receiving protective services, foster families, homeless families, and families receiving wrap-around services (child care services provided before and after the Head Start program day) are exempt from copayments.
- 4 The state has higher rates for higher-quality care; this is the base (lowest) rate, which is the most common rate level.
- 5 This is the base (lowest) rate, which is the most common rate level.

