



**NATIONAL
WOMEN'S
LAW CENTER**

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FEBRUARY 2020 | FACT SHEET

CHILD CARE & EARLY LEARNING

State Child Care Assistance Policies: Nevada

- **Income eligibility limit:** In 2019, a family of three in Nevada could qualify for child care assistance with an annual income up to \$27,012 (127 percent of poverty, 45 percent of state median income).¹
- **Waiting list:** Nevada had no waiting list for child care assistance as of February 2019.²
- **Parent copayments:** In 2019, a family of three with an income at 100 percent of poverty (\$21,330 a year) receiving child care assistance in Nevada paid \$51 per month, or 3 percent of its income, in copayments. A family of three with an income at 150 percent of poverty (\$31,995 a year) receiving child care assistance paid \$152 per month, or 6 percent of its income, in copayments.³
- **Payment rates:** In 2019, 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.⁴
 - Nevada's monthly payment rate for center care for a four-year-old in Clark County was \$801,⁵ which was \$131 (14 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 \$844,⁶ which was \$300 (26 percent) below the 75th percentile of current market rates for this type of care.
- **Tiered payment rates:** In 2019, 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 still below the 75th percentile of current market rates.
- **Eligibility for parents searching for a job:** In 2019, 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.⁷

Source: Karen Schulman, Early Progress: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2019 (Washington, DC: National Women’s Law Center, 2019). These data reflect policies as of February 2019, unless otherwise indicated.

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- 1** In February 2019, families already receiving assistance could continue doing so until their income reached \$51,120. For families served by contracted slots (which are mostly used for before- and after-school programs) or receiving wrap-around services (which are services provided before and after Head Start programs), as well as for families receiving child protective services, foster families, and families experiencing homelessness, the income limit to qualify for assistance was \$51,120 in February 2019. As of October 2019, the income limit for these families to qualify for assistance was increased to \$54,528 (85 percent of state median income) to adjust for the updated state median income estimate; for all other families, the income limit to qualify for assistance was increased to \$27,729 (130 percent of poverty) to adjust for the 2019 federal poverty level, and the exit eligibility limit was increased to \$54,528 to adjust for the updated state median income estimate.
 - 2** Between March 2019 and May 2019, the state placed families on a waiting list unless they were receiving or transitioning from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), had foster care or child protective services placements, or were homeless.
 - 3** The state determines copayments based on the cost of care; these copayments were calculated assuming that the family was purchasing care at the state’s 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 are exempt from copayments.
 - 4** This analysis reflects payment rates as of February 2019. As of March 2019, base payment rates were increased from the 75th percentile of 2004 market rates to the 55th percentile of 2015 market rates.
 - 5** The state has higher rates for higher-quality care; this is the most common rate level (the level representing the greatest number of providers).
 - 6** This is the most common rate level.
 - 7** Parents can only qualify for child care assistance while searching for a job if they are receiving TANF, are homeless, or participate in wrap-around services.