

Subsidy crash course with rules and reimbursements by state

Determine if subsidy makes sense for your program.



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An overview of U.S. child care subsidy program

The federal government – specifically the Child Care Development Block Grant – issues funds via the CCDF (Child Care Development Fund) to the designated state-level agencies to subsidize child care for lower-income, working families.

For eligible and approved families, child care providers receive payments for a portion of the care provided, while families contribute a reduced copay. Each state then sets different rules regarding subsidy participation.

But with a variety of rules, institutions, economic dynamics, and provider financials at play, subsidy participation may not make sense for every child care provider.

The following information reviews the rules child care providers need to understand before applying to accept subsidy, as well as information they can share with families to help how to participate.

It's important to ensure that your business will likely earn more revenue and ultimately be more profitable before taking on additional processes and reporting.

Subsidy as a revenue equation

The tuition rate for subsidized students must be the same as that for private-pay students. Revenue collected for subsidy students then depends on how much your business will receive from the state and the family.

$$\text{Revenue collected} = f(x) + g(x)$$

The size of your reimbursements from the state and the qualifying family's copay ultimately depend on the circumstances of the family, provider, state, and local economy.

Reimbursement from state

$f(x) = f(\text{State, Child's age, Full-time vs. part-time, Home vs. center, Market rate vs. cost-based})$

Family copay

$g(x) = g(\text{Attendance vs. enrollment, Family size, Copay cap, Family income, Charge the difference rule})$

Filling in the blanks for your state, program, and local families can help you decide if accepting subsidy makes sense for your business.

How families interact with subsidy

Whether families qualify and how much financial benefit they can realize depends on a few factors.

October tuition · Mia R. Subsidy applied	
Full tuition	\$1,200.00
Paid by state subsidy	-\$950.00
Family copay	\$250.00

Families pay a copay, not the full cost

In most cases, subsidy payments don't go directly to families. They pay a copay, a fraction of the total cost of care, while the state agency picks up most or all of the rest.

Child care assistance Approved	
Application for Mia R., age 3	
Start date	Nov 1, 2026
Monthly copay	\$250.00

The state decides who qualifies

A family can get child care subsidy only if the state says they qualify. Even when a family meets the rules, there is sometimes a waitlist, as funding is limited.

Do you qualify?	
✓	Child is under 13
✓	Parent is working, in school or looking for work
✓	Income is under your state's limit

Federal rules set the outer limits

The child is usually under 13, a parent is working, in school or looking for work, and family income is no higher than 85 percent of the state's median income. Most states set the cutoff lower.

Attendance this week		Mia R.
Monday	7:58am – 5:02pm	Present
Tuesday	8:05am – 4:55pm	Present
Wednesday	—	Absent
Thursday	7:52am – 5:10pm	Present

Program rules keep families eligible

Copay caps depend on family size and income, and pricing on the child's age, care setting and schedule. Enrollment and attendance rules decide whether a family stays eligible.

Child care subsidy family income eligibility limits

Entry limits as a share of state median income (SMI), with monthly limits

State	Entry limit, % of SMI Family of 3	Monthly limit Family of 3	Entry limit, % of SMI Family of 4	Monthly limit Family of 4
Alabama	60%	\$3,729	61%	\$4,500
Alaska	85%	\$6,192	85%	\$7,372
Arizona	85%	\$3,419	54%	\$4,125
Arkansas	53%	\$5,151	85%	\$6,133
California	85%	\$7,472	85%	\$8,712
Colorado	46%	\$3,833	47%	\$4,625
Connecticut	60%	\$6,126	60%	\$7,293
Delaware	46%	\$3,833	46%	\$4,625
District of Columbia	58%	\$6,455	59%	\$7,800
Florida	63%	\$3,108	63%	\$3,750
Georgia	50%	\$3,333	50%	\$3,968
Hawaii	85%	\$6,202	85%	\$7,384
Idaho	60%	\$3,626	61%	\$4,375
Illinois	61%	\$4,841	62%	\$5,850
Indiana	45%	\$3,228	45%	\$3,900
Iowa	47%	\$3,443	48%	\$4,160
Kansas	85%	\$5,851	85%	\$6,966
Kentucky	85%	\$5,731	85%	\$6,822
Louisiana	85%	\$5,173	85%	\$6,158
Maine	125%	\$9,163	125%	\$10,908
Maryland	60%	\$6,302	60%	\$7,503
Massachusetts	50%	\$5,092	50%	\$6,062
Michigan	57%	\$4,144	58%	\$5,000
Minnesota	47%	\$4,134	47%	\$4,921
Mississippi	75%	\$4,322	75%	\$5,145
Missouri	46%	\$3,108	46%	\$3,750
Montana	60%	\$3,981	60%	\$4,810

State	Entry limit, % of SMI Family of 3	Monthly limit Family of 3	Entry limit, % of SMI Family of 4	Monthly limit Family of 4
Nebraska	54%	\$3,833	64%	\$4,625
Nevada	41%	\$2,756	41%	\$3,281
New Hampshire	85%	\$7,940	85%	\$9,453
New Jersey	42%	\$4,303	40%	\$5,200
New Mexico	150%	\$8,607	152%	\$10,400
New York	85%	\$7,604	85%	\$9,053
North Carolina	67%	\$4,143	68%	\$5,000
North Dakota	75%	\$6,463	75%	\$7,695
Ohio	43%	\$3,004	43%	\$3,625
Oklahoma	85%	\$5,357	85%	\$6,377
Oregon	57%	\$4,304	58%	\$5,200
Pennsylvania	55%	\$4,303	56%	\$5,200
Rhode Island	49%	\$4,303	50%	\$5,200
South Carolina	85%	\$5,841	85%	\$6,954
South Dakota	67%	\$4,498	68%	\$5,434
Tennessee	85%	\$5,853	85%	\$6,968
Texas	85%	\$6,141	85%	\$7,311
Utah	85%	\$6,637	85%	\$7,902
Vermont	124%	\$8,607	147%	\$10,400
Virginia	85%	\$7,973	85%	\$9,492
Washington	60%	\$5,057	60%	\$6,020
West Virginia	85%	\$5,394	85%	\$6,422
Wisconsin	57%	\$4,303	58%	\$5,200
Wyoming	52%	\$3,765	52%	\$4,550

Child care subsidy family copayments by state

Maximum copays are determined by family income and family size.

State	Max monthly copayment Family of 3	Percent of income Family of 3	Max monthly copayment Family of 4	Percent of income Family of 4
Alabama	\$156	4.0%	\$156	3.0%
Alaska	\$557	9.0%	\$663	9.0%
Arizona	\$35	1.0%	\$35	0.8%
Arkansas	\$28	0.5%	\$28	0.5%
California	\$66	1.0%	\$66	1.0%
Colorado	\$391	9.4%	\$519	10.4%
Connecticut	\$613	10.0%	\$729	10.0%
District of Columbia	\$226	3.5%	\$226	2.9%
Delaware	\$373	9.0%	\$450	9.0%
Florida	\$295	5.9%	\$295	5.0%
Georgia	\$233	7.0%	\$278	7.0%
Hawaii	\$528	9.0%	\$629	9.0%
Idaho	\$75	2.0%	\$75	1.7%
Illinois	\$335	6.8%	\$405	6.9%
Indiana	\$240	8.0%	\$290	8.0%
Iowa	\$188	5.5%	\$198	4.8%
Kansas	\$119	2.0%	\$144	2.1%
Kentucky	\$281	5.0%	\$325	4.0%
Louisiana	\$220	4.3%	\$220	3.6%
Maine	\$916	10.0%	\$1,091	10.0%
Maryland	\$26	0.1%	\$39	0.0%
Massachusetts	\$284	5.6%	\$335	5.5%
Michigan	\$78	5.7%	\$78	5.7%
Minnesota	\$211	5.1%	\$251	5.1%
Mississippi	\$245	6.0%	\$261	5.5%
Missouri	\$115	3.7%	\$115	3.1%

State	Max monthly copayment Family of 3	Percent of income Family of 3	Max monthly copayment Family of 4	Percent of income Family of 4
Montana	\$318	8.0%	\$385	8.0%
Nebraska	\$290	7.0%	\$350	7.0%
Nevada	\$90	3.3%	\$90	2.7%
New Hampshire	\$556	7.0%	\$662	7.0%
New Jersey	\$129	3.0%	\$156	3.0%
New Mexico	\$430	5.0%	\$520	5.0%
New York	\$54	0.7%	\$65	0.7%
North Carolina	\$414	10.0%	\$500	10.0%
North Dakota	\$511	6.0%	\$511	6.0%
Ohio	\$60	2.0%	\$72	2.0%
Oklahoma	\$276	5.6%	\$328	5.6%
Oregon	\$15	0.3%	\$20	0.4%
Pennsylvania	\$281	6.5%	\$338	6.5%
Rhode Island	\$301	7.0%	\$364	7.0%
South Carolina	\$87	1.0%	\$87	1.0%
South Dakota	\$41	0.9%	\$50	0.9%
Tennessee	\$268	5.0%	\$319	5.0%
Texas	\$360	5.9%	\$360	4.9%
Utah	\$412	6.5%	\$491	6.5%
Vermont	\$1,075	12.5%	\$1,075	10.3%
Virginia	\$180	2.0%	\$180	2.0%
Washington	\$165	3.3%	\$165	2.7%
West Virginia	\$120	2.0%	\$96	1.0%
Wisconsin	\$1,073	17.0%	\$1,184	15.0%
Wyoming	\$147	3.9%	\$147	3.2%

Families and providers alike should pay attention to whether the state enables providers to “Charge the Difference” in cases where the state payment and maximum family copay does not make up the entirety of the tuition cost.

How child care providers interact with subsidy

Providers typically need an active child care license or other state-approved authorization, along with enrollment in their state's subsidy program, to be eligible to accept families who are approved for subsidy payments.

Centers cannot charge designated prices for subsidy recipients; they must charge the same tuition as private pay.

A handful of questions can help you decide whether subsidy is a good option for your business, and whether it will ultimately be a profitable move.

Question	Why it matters
What are your vacancy rates like?	Subsidy families can fill spots you have open
Is there a waitlist in your state?	Long waitlists mean fewer approved families
How many local families could qualify?	Local median income shows how many may qualify
Do your state's numbers add up?	Rates, copays and caps decide if a spot pays
Is pay based on enrollment or attendance?	Attendance-based pay drops when children are absent
Can your cash flow handle a payment lag?	State payments can arrive weeks after care
Can you keep up with reporting?	Count the hours by hand, or the cost to automate
Must you hold spots for subsidy families?	Some states set how many spots you must hold

States also establish requirements for tracking and reporting children's enrollment and attendance in order for providers to receive subsidy reimbursements. These administrative tasks can be handled manually by staff or streamlined through an integrated, automated child care management system like Playground.

An overview of subsidy rule variation

While CCDF is ultimately the funding arm of the federal level CCDBG program, funds are disbursed to the respective state agencies responsible for their local programs. Child care providers apply for CCDF funds through their respective agency to qualify. Each agency gets to set its own rules and regulations regarding the subsidy program and payments, making it important to understand your local rules before evaluating if subsidy is right for your program.

Rule variations include:



Who runs the program

Each state names its own governing agency, and that's where providers apply and get their rules.



Qualifying guardrails

States set the requirements both families and centers must meet to take part.



Enrollment or attendance pay

Some states pay for every enrolled day, others only for the days a child attends.



Reporting and waivers

States decide how enrollment and attendance are tracked and reported, and when rules can be waived.



How rates are set

Reimbursement rates come from either a private-pay market rate survey or a cost-based model.



Charge the difference

Some states let you charge families the gap between your tuition and the subsidy rate. Others don't.

Child care subsidy rule matrix

Payment basis, reimbursement method, and provider charge-difference rules vary by state.

State	Enrollment versus attendance-based rules	Market-rate versus cost-based reimbursements	"Charge the difference" rule
Alabama	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Alaska	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Arizona	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Arkansas	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
California	Enrollment	Cost-based	Allowed
Colorado	Attendance	Cost-based	Not allowed
Connecticut	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
District of Columbia	Enrollment	Cost-based	Not allowed
Delaware	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Florida	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Georgia	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Hawaii	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Idaho	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Illinois	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Indiana	Enrollment	Cost-based	Allowed
Iowa	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Kansas	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Kentucky	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Louisiana	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Maine	Enrollment	Market rate	Not allowed
Maryland	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Massachusetts	Enrollment	Cost-based	Not allowed
Michigan	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Minnesota	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Mississippi	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Missouri	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Montana	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Nebraska	Attendance	Market rate	Not allowed

State	Enrollment versus attendance-based rules	Market-rate versus cost-based reimbursements	"Charge the difference" rule
Nevada	Attendance	Cost-based	Allowed
New Hampshire	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
New Jersey	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
New Mexico	Enrollment	Cost-based	Not allowed
New York	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
North Carolina	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
North Dakota	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Ohio	Attendance	Market rate	Not allowed
Oklahoma	Attendance	Market rate	Not allowed
Oregon	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Pennsylvania	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Rhode Island	Attendance	Market rate	Not allowed
South Carolina	Enrollment	Cost-based	Allowed
South Dakota	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Tennessee	Enrollment	Market rate	Not allowed
Texas	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Utah	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Vermont	Attendance	Market rate	Allowed
Virginia	Attendance	Cost-based	Allowed
Washington	Attendance	Market rate	Not allowed
West Virginia	Enrollment	Market rate	Not allowed
Wisconsin	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed
Wyoming	Enrollment	Market rate	Allowed

Reimbursement rates by state

States reimburse providers at the following rates based on a market-rate survey or a pre-established cost basis. See page 12 to determine the applicable rule in your state.

State	Infant Center	Infant Family child care	Toddler Center	Toddler Family child care	Preschool Center	Preschool Family child care
Alabama	48.0%	46.0%	48.0%	46.0%	48.0%	47.0%
Alaska	9.0%	60.0%	17.0%	50.0%	61.0%	21.0%
Arizona	57.0%	79.0%	44.0%	29.0%	49.0%	29.0%
Arkansas	81.0%	81.0%	82.0%	82.0%	75.0%	75.0%
California	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Colorado	90.0%	70.0%	92.0%	70.0%	97.0%	93.0%
Connecticut	57.0%	60.0%	57.0%	60.0%	41.0%	20.0%
District of Columbia	81.0%	110.0%	106.0%	110.0%	93.0%	69.0%
Delaware	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
Florida	77.0%	92.0%	58.0%	79.0%	36.0%	43.0%
Georgia	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Hawaii	43.0%	7.0%	43.0%	7.0%	14.0%	4.0%
Idaho	27.0%	5.0%	27.0%	50.0%	26.0%	34.0%
Illinois	50.0%	87.0%	50.0%	87.0%	41.0%	84.0%
Indiana	99.0%	55.0%	95.0%	63.0%	61.0%	70.0%
Iowa	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	65.0%	65.0%
Kansas	90.0%	75.0%	85.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Kentucky	78.0%	78.0%	81.0%	81.0%	79.0%	68.0%
Louisiana	90.0%	85.0%	75.0%	80.0%	44.0%	50.0%
Maine	50.0%	65.0%	50.0%	65.0%	50.0%	65.0%
Maryland	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Massachusetts	72.0%	76.0%	52.0%	76.0%	46.0%	59.0%
Michigan	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Minnesota	81.0%	78.0%	82.0%	75.0%	81.0%	81.0%
Mississippi	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Missouri	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	65.0%	65.0%
Montana	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Nebraska	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%

State	Infant Center	Infant Family child care	Toddler Center	Toddler Family child care	Preschool Center	Preschool Family child care
Nevada	73.0%	75.0%	67.0%	79.0%	68.0%	92.0%
New Hampshire	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
New Jersey	50.0%	55.0%	50.0%	65.0%	50.0%	65.0%
New Mexico	87.0%	86.0%	85.0%	89.0%	84.0%	81.0%
New York	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
North Carolina	35.0%	20.0%	35.0%	70.0%	80.0%	85.0%
North Dakota	76.0%	86.0%	88.0%	90.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Ohio	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Oklahoma	86.0%	78.0%	79.0%	78.0%	54.0%	66.0%
Oregon	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%	80.0%
Pennsylvania	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Rhode Island	15.0%	50.0%	33.0%	60.0%	25.0%	50.0%
South Carolina	68.0%	70.0%	78.0%	70.0%	99.0%	55.0%
South Dakota	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Tennessee	60.0%	54.0%	59.0%	59.0%	60.0%	55.0%
Texas	78.0%	98.0%	75.0%	93.0%	76.0%	83.0%
Utah	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Vermont	93.0%	98.0%	92.0%	98.0%	95.0%	99.0%
Virginia	75.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Washington	50.0%	65.0%	50.0%	25.0%	45.0%	25.0%
West Virginia	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Wisconsin	45.0%	45.0%	34.0%	38.0%	51.0%	50.0%
Wyoming	50.0%	57.0%	51.0%	50.0%	50.0%	57.0%

Subsidy agencies and contact info

The federal government issues CCDF funds to each state's designated subsidy agency. Use the information below to get in contact with them.

State	Agency	Phone	Website
Alabama	Child Care Services Division, Alabama Department of Human Resources	334-242-1425	www.dhr.alabama.gov
Alaska	Child Care Assistance Program, Alaska Department of Health	907-269-4500	health.alaska.gov/en/division-of-public-assistance/child-care-program-office/
Arizona	Division of Child Care, Arizona Department of Economic Security	602-542-4248	des.az.gov/services/child-and-family/child-care
Arkansas	Office of Early Childhood, Arkansas Department of Education	501-682-8590	dese.ade.arkansas.gov/Offices/office-of-early-childhood
California	Child Care and Development Division, California Department of Social Services	916-651-8848	www.cdss.ca.gov/inforesources/child-care-and-development
Colorado	Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP), Colorado Department of Early Childhood	800-799-5876	cdec.colorado.gov/for-providers/colorado-child-care-assistance-program-cccap-for-providers
Connecticut	Care 4 Kids, Connecticut Office of Early Childhood	888-214-5437	www.ctcare4kids.com/
Delaware	Division of Social Services, Delaware Department of Health and Social Services	302-255-9670	dhss.delaware.gov/dss/division-of-social-services/child-care-assistance/
District of Columbia	Division of Early Learning, Office of the State Superintendent of Education	202-727-6436	www.osse.dc.gov
Florida	School Readiness, Division of Early Learning, Florida Department of Education	850-717-8550	www.fldoe.org/schools/early-learning/
Georgia	Childcare and Parent Services (CAPS), Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning	404-656-5957	www.dec.al.ga.gov/
Hawaii	Child Care Subsidy Program, Hawaii Department of Human Services	808-586-5735	www.hawaii.gov/dhs/self-sufficiency/childcare/services
Idaho	Idaho Child Care Program, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	208-334-5656	healthandwelfare.idaho.gov
Illinois	Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP), Illinois Department of Human Services	800-804-3833	idec.illinois.gov/forproviders/ccap.html
Indiana	Office of Early Childhood and Out-of-School Learning, Indiana Family and Social Services Administration	877-511-1144	www.in.gov/fssa/carefinder
Iowa	Child Care Assistance, Iowa Department of Human Services	515-281-0429	dhs.iowa.gov/

State	Agency	Phone	Website
Kansas	Child Care Assistance, Kansas Department for Children and Families	785-296-3349	www.dcf.ks.gov
Kentucky	Division of Child Care, Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services	502-564-3703	www.chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dcbs/dcc/Pages/default.aspx
Louisiana	Child Care Assistance Program, Louisiana Department of Education	225-342-4147	www.louisianabelieves.com
Maine	Child Care Subsidy Program, Maine Department of Health and Human Services	207-624-7900	www.maine.gov/dhhs/
Maryland	Child Care Scholarship Program, Maryland State Department of Education	410-767-7128	earlychildhood.marylandpublicschools.org/families/child-care-basics
Massachusetts	Early Education and Care Financial Assistance, Massachusetts Department of Early Education and Care	617-988-6600	www.mass.gov/orgs/departments-of-early-education-and-care
Michigan	Child Development and Care, Michigan Department of Education	517-241-9492	www.michigan.gov/mde
Minnesota	Child Care Assistance Program, Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families	651-431-2000	dcyf.mn.gov/individuals-and-families/family-services/child-care-and-early-learning
Mississippi	Child Care Payment Program, Mississippi Department of Human Services	601-359-4555	www.mdhs.ms.gov/eccd/
Missouri	Child Care Subsidy Program, Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education	573-751-6793	dese.mo.gov/childhood
Montana	Best Beginnings Child Care Scholarship, Montana DPHHS	406-444-1788	dphhs.mt.gov/ecfsd/childcare/Index
Nebraska	Child Care Subsidy Program, Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	800-430-3244	dhhs.ne.gov
Nevada	Child Care and Development Program, Nevada Division of Welfare and Supportive Services	775-684-0630	dwss.nv.gov/
New Hampshire	Child Care Scholarship, New Hampshire DHHS	603-271-8153	www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcyf/cdb/
New Jersey	Child Care Assistance Program, New Jersey Division of Family Development	609-588-2163	www.state.nj.us/humanservices
New Mexico	Child Care Assistance, New Mexico Early Childhood Education and Care Department	800-832-1321	www.nmececd.org/
New York	Child Care Assistance Program, New York Office of Children and Family Services	518-474-9454	ocfs.ny.gov/programs/childcare/
North Carolina	Subsidized Child Care Assistance, Division of Child Development and Early Education	919-527-6530	ncchildcare.ncdhhs.gov/
North Dakota	Child Care Assistance Program, North Dakota Department of Health and Human Services	701-328-2310	www.hhs.nd.gov/cfs/early-childhood-services

State	Agency	Phone	Website
Ohio	Publicly Funded Child Care, Ohio Department of Children and Youth	844-234-5437	childrenandyouth.ohio.gov/
Oklahoma	Child Care Subsidy Program, Oklahoma Department of Human Services	405-521-3561	oklahoma.gov/okdhs.html
Oregon	Employment Related Day Care, Oregon Department of Early Learning and Care	503-947-1400	www.oregon.gov/delc/pages/default.aspx
Pennsylvania	Child Care Works, Office of Child Development and Early Learning	877-472-5437	www.pa.gov/agencies/dhs/resources/early-learning-child-care/child-care-works
Rhode Island	Child Care Assistance Program, Rhode Island Department of Human Services	855-697-4347	www.dhs.ri.gov
South Carolina	SC Child Care Scholarship Program, Division of Early Care and Education	803-898-9020	www.scchildcare.org/
South Dakota	Child Care Assistance, South Dakota Department of Social Services	800-227-3020	www.dss.sd.gov/childcare
Tennessee	Child Care Certificate Program, Tennessee Department of Human Services	615-313-4700	www.tn.gov/humanservices.html
Texas	Child Care Services, Texas Workforce Commission	800-628-5115	www.childcare.texas.gov/
Utah	Office of Child Care, Utah Department of Workforce Services	800-622-7390	www.jobs.utah.gov
Vermont	Child Care Financial Assistance Program, Vermont Department for Children and Families	800-649-2642	dcf.vermont.gov/cdd
Virginia	Child Care Subsidy Program, Virginia Department of Education	800-649-2642	www.childcare.virginia.gov/
Washington	Working Connections Child Care, Washington Department of Children, Youth, and Families	800-394-4571	dcyf.wa.gov/services/early-learning-providers/subsidy
West Virginia	Division of Early Care and Education, West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources	304-558-7980	www.dhhr.wv.gov/bcf/pages/default.aspx
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Shares, Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	608-422-6002	dcf.wisconsin.gov/wishares/providers
Wyoming	Child Care Subsidy Program, Wyoming Department of Family Services	307-777-7564	dfs.wyo.gov/

How to automate subsidy reporting

If you do determine that subsidy could be a good way to expand your business, consider how you will facilitate the additional recording, billing and reporting that will need to occur regularly between your business and the state agency.

Subsidy attendance · October		12 children
Mia R. Toddlers	19 of 20 days	
Leo T. Infants	20 of 20 days	
Ava K. Preschool	17 of 20 days	

October subsidy report		Submitted
Children on subsidy	12	
Days attended	214	
Amount claimed	\$11,400.00	

Automate tracking and reporting

Whether your state is attendance or enrollment based, keep notes on each child's status and activity, along with the cash coming in and going out. Send reports automatically to states to claim reimbursements.

Eliminate busywork and errors

Save hours of staff work per week. Multi-center provider Eventus Education saves an estimated \$60,000/yr on subsidy administration using Playground, in addition to thousands in reimbursement savings through reduced reporting errors.

Book a free demo to see how simple subsidy acceptance and reporting can be, all under the same roof as billing, payroll, marketing, family communication, curriculum, and more.

tryplayground.com/demo

**BOOK A
FREE DEMO**

