



Technical Appendix

Underpaid - One in Four Black Child Care Workers Must Turn to CalFresh to Try to Make Ends Meet

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Acknowledgements

This analysis was inspired by a 2014 report by the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment that examined public program participation among the child care workforce. Nourish California would like to thank the Center for their original analysis and the advocacy it has inspired. We would also like to give a special thank you to Kristin Schumacher of the California Budget and Policy Center for generously providing input that helped shape this analysis.

Data Source

Nourish California analysis of 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

- [Universe \(by race\)](#): selected geographies: Universe: selected geographies: California; North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) recode for 2018 and later based on 2017 NAICS codes (NAICSP): EDU-Elementary And Secondary Schools, EDU-Colleges, Universities, And Professional Schools, Including Junior Colleges, SCA-Child Day Care Services, SRV-Religious Organizations; Weeks worked during past 12 months (WKW): all except: N/A (less than 16 years old/did not work during the past 12 months), 14 to 26 weeks worked during past 12 months, 13 weeks or less worked during past 12 months; Occupation recode for 2018 and later based on 2018 OCC codes (OCCP): PRS-Childcare Workers
- [Universe \(by Hispanic origin\)](#): selected geographies: California; North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) recode for 2018 and later based on 2017 NAICS codes (NAICSP): EDU-Elementary And Secondary Schools, EDU-Colleges, Universities, And Professional Schools, Including Junior Colleges, SCA-Child Day Care Services, SRV-Religious Organizations; Weeks worked during past 12 months (WKW): all except: N/A (less than 16 years old/did not work during the past 12 months), 14 to 26 weeks worked during past 12 months, 13 weeks or less worked during past 12 months;



Occupation recode for 2018 and later based on 2018 OCC codes (OCCP): PRS-Childcare Workers.

Notes

- When conducting similar data analysis, researchers limit analyses of child care workers to an array of industries. For the purposes of this analysis, industries have been selected to align with an [analysis](#) completed by the UC Labor Center in December of 2016. However, in our analysis preschool teachers and teaching assistants were excluded. We did run an analysis that included preschool teachers and teaching assistants using the Industry recode for 2018 and later based on 2017 IND codes. When incorporating those households into the analysis the share of workers receiving CalFresh decreased by two percentage points from the original analysis for Black and Asian households, by one percentage point for white households and stayed the same for two plus or other.
- SNAP benefits tend to be underreported in survey data so due to data limitations, data likely underestimate the use of CalFresh in the child care workforce.