Accepted Manuscript

The Impact of Quality Rating and Improvement Systems on Families' Child Care Choices and the Supply of Child Care Labor

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PII: S0927-5371(18)30086-1

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.labeco.2018.08.007

Reference: LABECO 1676

To appear in: Labour Economics

Received date: 28 November 2017
Revised date: 15 August 2018
Accepted date: 21 August 2018



Please cite this article as: Chris M. Herbst, The Impact of Quality Rating and Improvement Systems on Families' Child Care Choices and the Supply of Child Care Labor, *Labour Economics* (2018), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.labeco.2018.08.007

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Highlights

- Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) are increasingly deployed by U.S. states to monitor and improve the quality of non-parental child care settings.
- This paper draws on a variety of datasets to empirically characterize the way in which families and providers respond to the enactment of QRIS.
- Specifically, it exploits the differential timing in states' QRIS roll-out to examine two sets of
 outcomes: (i) families' child care choices and maternal employment and (ii) the supply and
 compensation of child care labor.
- Estimates from difference-in-differences models reveal that although QRIS induces families to shift from parental to non-parental care, economically disadvantaged families are more likely to use informal care, while their advantaged counterparts are more likely to use formal care.
- QRIS increases the supply of high-skilled labor, particularly within the center-based sector.
- States that administer a wage compensation program alongside their QRIS experience larger increases in child care supply and compensation as well as lower turnover rates than states operating a QRIS in isolation.

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