

**Dallas County
Community Assessment:**

Children and Youth

**Prepared for:
Dallas Women's Foundation**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: CHILDREN AND YOUTH

In this volume, situations regarding supervisory care for children and the costs associated with these types of care are detailed.

Forty-five percent of the respondents reported that they did have children under 18 living in the household. Ninety-three percent of the respondents said that the children were theirs by birth, 4.6 percent said the children were their grandchildren, and 2.3 percent said the children were step-children. Thirty-eight percent of the girls were under the age of 7, 17.2 percent were 7 to 11 years of age, and 21.6 percent were 12 to 17 years of age.

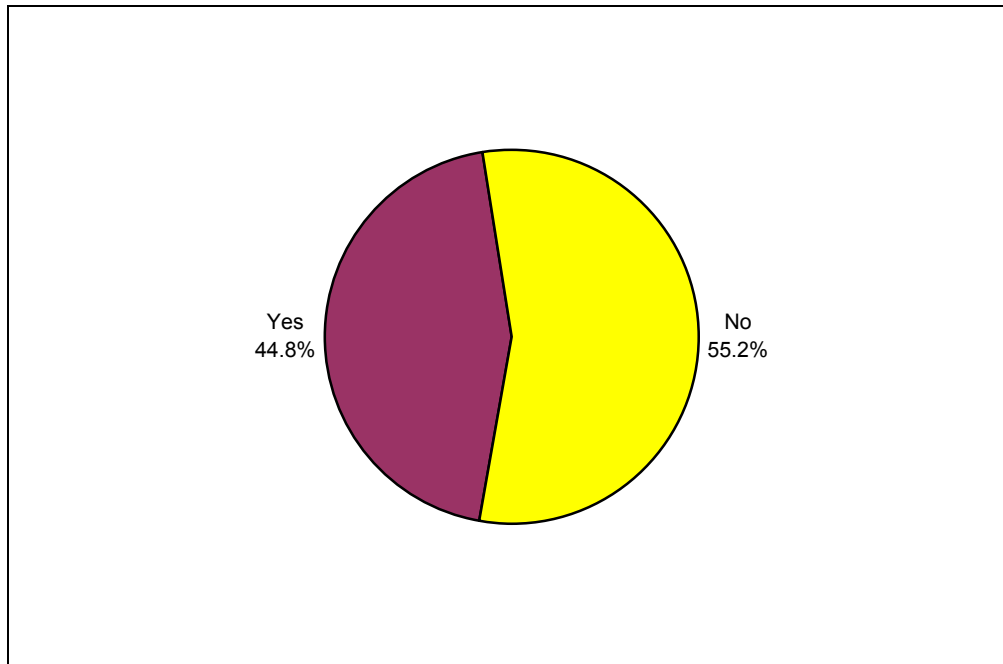
Respondents used various kinds of child care. Thirty-seven percent of the respondents with children reported that a friend or relative cared for their child. This option was followed by licensed day care (16.5 percent), baby sitter outside the home (15.9 percent), a home-run day care (13.0 percent), and an in-home baby sitter (11.9 percent). Seven percent used a Head Start program, and 8.6 percent used some other means of child care.

Finding affordable childcare facilities was either a major problem (27.0 percent) or minor problem (13.4 percent) for 40.4 percent of the respondents with children under the age of 6. The next most common problem among 32.1 percent of the respondents was finding quality childcare facilities (18.5 percent major problem; 13.6 percent minor problem). This problem was generally tied with finding childcare during the hours it is needed (12.4 percent major problem; 14.7 percent minor problem). Twenty-seven percent of the respondents reported that finding childcare convenient to home or work was either a major problem (12.3 percent) or minor problem (14.6 percent). Twenty-seven percent of the respondents reported missing work because they could not find quality day care.

Respondents reported receiving assistance in paying for their child care from family or friends (9.0 percent), child support (8.5 percent), public service agencies including government (3.9 percent), employers (2.8 percent), friends or family (9.0 percent), or some other source (1.6 percent). Three-quarters (75.0 percent) of the respondents reported no assistance from any of these sources.

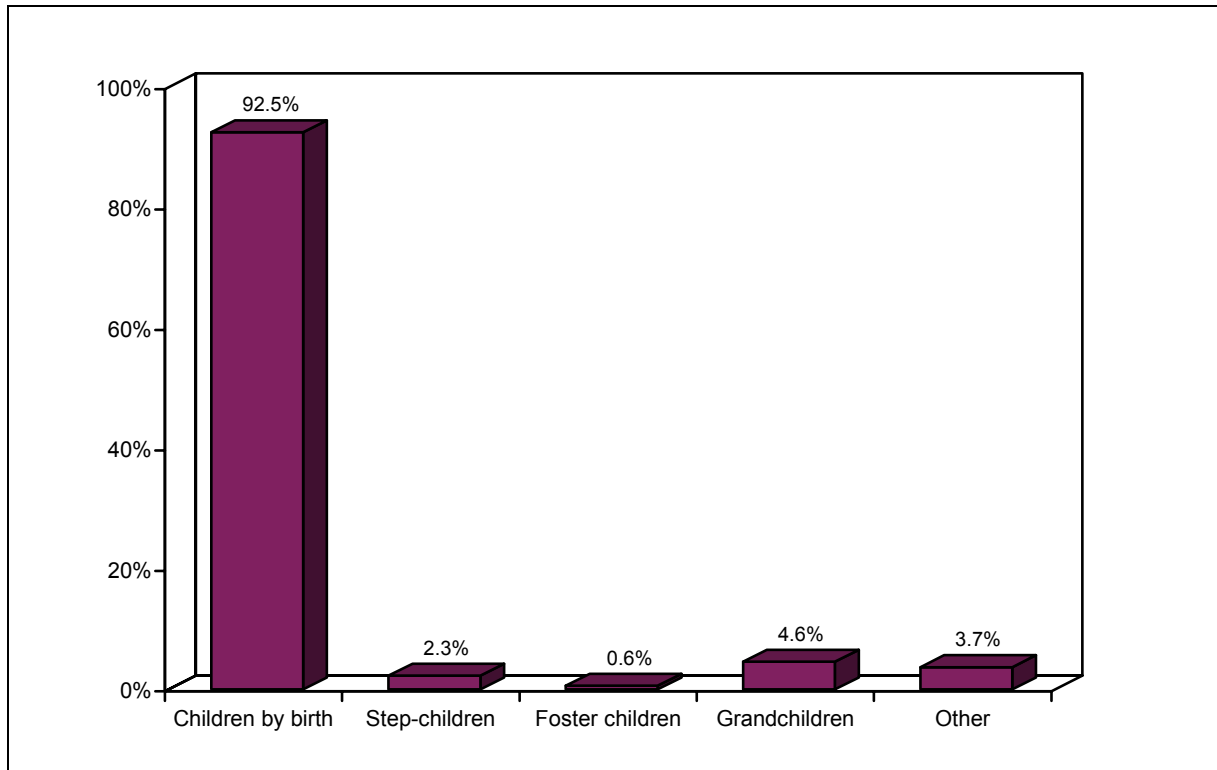
Forty-four percent of the respondents reported having major (13.1 percent) or moderate (31.0 percent) amounts of stress due to taking care of their children. Fifty-six percent reported that taking care of their children caused them a minor amount (26.3 percent) of stress or no stress (29.6 percent).

Figure Q20
Children Under 18 Living in Household
(n=1,249)



- Respondents were asked if they had any children under the age of 18 living with them. As shown in Figure Q20, 44.8 percent of the respondents reported that they did have children under 18 living in the household. Fifty-five percent of the respondents did not have any children under 18 living in the household.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Figure Q20A
Relationship to Children*
(n=558)



- Respondents with children were asked if the children were theirs by birth, step-children, foster children, or grandchildren. As shown in Figure Q20A, 92.5 percent of the respondents said that the children were theirs by birth. Five percent reported that the children were their grandchildren, and 2.3 percent said the children were step-children.
- Four percent stated that their children were of some other relationship. Among the other relationships given were adopted children, siblings, nephews and nieces. A complete list of the other relationships can be found in the Appendix.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups for respondents with step-children or foster children.

By birth

- The percentages of the respondents who reported that their children were theirs by birth decreased as the length of residence at their current address decreased, and generally increased as annual household income increased (see Table Q20A_1).
- Respondents who lived in a single family home (89.6 percent) were less likely to report that their children were theirs by birth than those who lived in other types of housing.

* Because respondents could give more than one answer, the percentages may not add to 100 percent.

- Respondents who lived with family-friends (77.8 percent) were less likely to report that their children were theirs by birth than those who own (90.3 percent) or rent (96.8 percent) their homes.
- Eighty-nine percent of the respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally at home reported that their children were theirs by birth compared to those who primarily spoke English at home (91.2 percent) or Spanish (98.2 percent).

Table Q20A_1
Children Living with You are Yours by Birth
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	98.3	1.7
6 months to 1 year	95.5	4.5
1 to 5 years	93.9	6.1
6 to 10 years	85.4	14.6
Over 10 years	86.9	13.1
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	96.8	3.2
\$15,000 to \$30,000	88.1	11.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	90.4	9.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	91.8	8.2
Over \$75,000	99.1	0.9
Type of housing		
Single family home	89.6	10.4
Multi-unit	96.5	3.5
Duplex/townhouse	100.0	0.0
Mobile home/other	100.0	0.0
Own or rent home		
Own	90.3	9.7
Rent	96.8	3.2
Live with family-friends	77.8	22.2
Language spoken most at home		
English	91.2	8.8
Two languages spoken equally	88.9	11.1
Spanish	98.2	1.8

Grandchildren

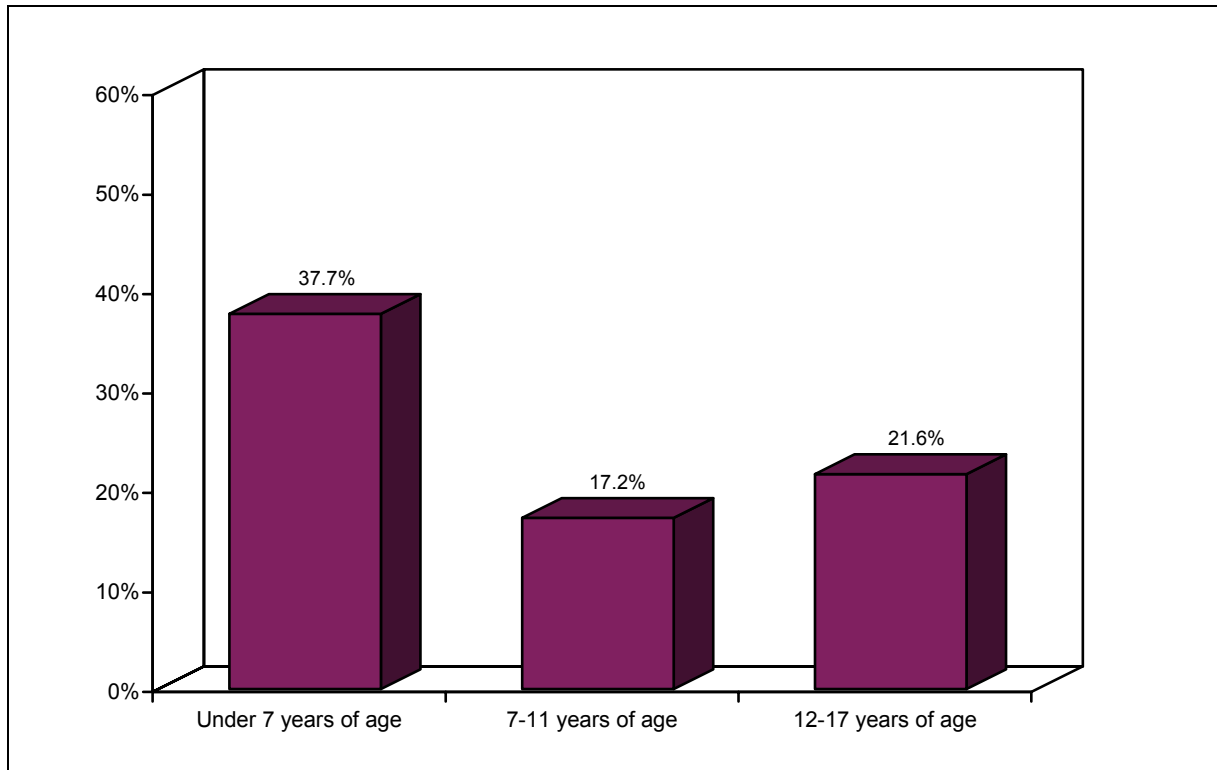
- As shown in Table Q20A_4, a greater percentage of the respondents who had one other person living with them (17.6 percent) reported that the children living with them were their grandchildren than those who had more than one other person living with them.
- African American (6.7 percent) and white (6.6 percent) respondents were more likely to report that children living with them were their grandchildren than Hispanic (1.0 percent) or other respondents (0.0 percent).

- Respondents who spoke primarily English in the home (6.1 percent) were more likely to report that children living with them were their grandchildren than respondents who spoke Spanish primarily (0.9 percent) or spoke English and Spanish equally (0.0 percent).

Table Q20A_4
Children Living with You are Grandchildren
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people living in household		
1	17.6	82.4
2	6.2	93.8
3	4.4	95.6
4 or more	3.7	96.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	6.6	93.4
African American	6.7	93.3
Hispanic	1.0	99.0
Other	0.0	100.0
Language spoken most at home		
English	6.1	93.9
Two languages spoken equally	0.0	100.0
Spanish	0.9	99.1

Figure Q20A
Children are Girls (Age Groups)*
(n=558)



- Respondents with children under 18 were asked if they had any girls under 7 years of age, 7-11 years of age, or 12-17 years of age. As shown in Figure Q20A, 37.7 percent of the respondents with children said that there girls under the age of 7 living in the household. Seventeen percent reported having girls 7 to 11 years of age, and 21.6 percent reported having girls 12 to 17 years of age.

Girls under 7

- The percentages of the respondents who reported having girls under 7 years of age living in the household generally decreased as length of residence in Dallas County and annual household income increased, and increased as the number of people living in the household increased (see Table Q20A1).
- Respondents who lived with someone (59.3 percent) were more likely to report having girls under 7 years of age compared to respondents of other marital status.
- Girls under 7 were reported by a greater percentage of respondents living in duplex/townhouse housing (55.9 percent) than those living in other types of housing.

* Respondents were asked each age group as a separate question. Consequently, the percentages may not add to 100 percent.

- Renters (47.8 percent) were more likely to report having girls under 7 than respondents who live with family-friends (46.4 percent) or homeowners (27.8 percent).
- Respondents of "other" ethnicity (66.7 percent) reported having girls under 7 years of age compared to Hispanic (48.2 percent), African American (31.7 percent), or white respondents (30.4 percent).

**Table Q20A1
Have Girls Under 7 Years of Age
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	58.8	41.2
1 to 2 years	46.5	53.5
3 to 5 years	48.2	51.8
6 to 10 years	38.5	61.5
Over 10 years	32.5	67.5
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	46.8	53.2
\$15,000 to \$30,000	45.6	54.4
\$30,001 to \$50,000	28.7	71.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	36.1	63.9
Over \$75,000	29.2	70.8
Marital status		
Never married	36.7	63.3
Married	35.7	64.3
Divorced	35.3	64.7
Separated	33.3	66.7
Widowed	30.8	69.2
Living with someone	59.3	40.7
Number of people living in household		
1	17.6	82.4
2	32.1	67.9
3	31.9	68.1
4 or more	43.5	56.5
Type of housing		
Single family home	31.8	68.2
Multi-unit	45.1	54.9
Duplex/townhouse	55.9	44.1
Mobile home/other	46.7	53.3
Own or rent home		
Own	27.8	72.2
Rent	47.8	52.2
Live with family-friends	46.4	53.6

Table Q20A1 (continued)
Have Girls Under 7 Years of Age
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Race or ethnicity		
White	30.4	69.6
African American	31.7	68.3
Hispanic	48.2	51.8
Other	66.7	33.3

Girls 7 to 11

- The percentages of the respondents who reported having girls ages 7 to 11 living in the household generally increased as the years of education increased: less than high school (11.3 percent), high school graduate/GED (17.6 percent), some college/technical school (21.2 percent), college graduate (22.0 percent), and graduate school or more (6.7 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported having girls ages 7 to 11 also increased as the number of people living in the household increased: 1 (0.0 percent), 2 (9.8 percent), 3 (11.2 percent), and 4 or more (23.4 percent).

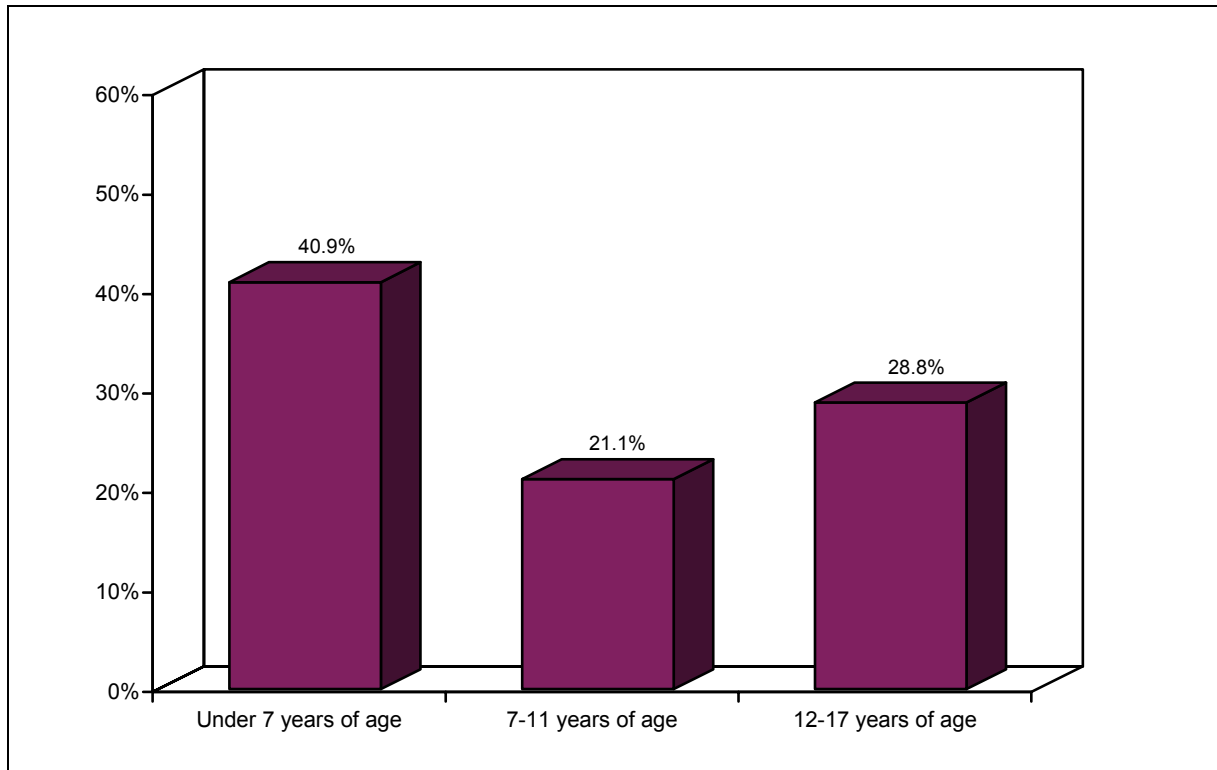
Girls 12 to 17

- The percentages of the respondents who reported girls ages 12 to 17 living in their household generally increased as length of residence at the current address increased, and varied with years of education and the number of people living in the household (see Table Q20A3).
- Girls 12 to 17 were more likely to be reported by respondents living in mobile home/other housing (35.7 percent) than those living in some other type of housing.
- Twenty-seven percent of homeowners reported girls 12 to 17 living in their household compared to 17.7 percent of renters and 11.1 percent of respondents who lived with family-friends.
- African American respondents (29.2 percent) were more likely to report having girls 12 to 17 than white respondents (27.4 percent), other ethnic group respondents (18.2 percent), or Hispanic respondents (10.6 percent).

**Table Q20A3
Have Girls Age 12 to 17
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	13.6	86.4
6 months to 1 year	18.2	81.8
1 to 5 years	16.7	83.3
6 to 10 years	36.1	63.9
Over 10 years	30.5	69.5
Education		
Less than high school	10.5	89.5
High school graduate/GED	25.6	74.4
Some college/technical school	29.0	71.0
College graduate	23.9	76.1
Graduate school or more	15.2	84.8
Number of people living in household		
1	25.0	75.0
2	13.4	86.6
3	14.9	85.1
4 or more	27.4	72.6
Type of housing		
Single family home	24.9	75.1
Multi-unit	15.0	85.0
Duplex/townhouse	17.6	82.4
Mobile home/other	35.7	64.3
Own or rent home		
Own	26.8	73.2
Rent	17.7	82.3
Live with family-friends	11.1	88.9
Race or ethnicity		
White	27.4	72.6
African American	29.2	70.8
Hispanic	10.6	89.4
Other	18.2	81.8

Figure Q20B
Children are Boys (Age Groups)*
(n=558)



- Respondents with children under 18 were asked if they had any boys under 7 years of age, 7-11 years of age, or 12-17 years of age. As shown in Figure Q20B, 40.9 percent of the respondents reported having boys under the age of 7. Fifty percent of the respondents reported boys ages 7 to 11 (21.1 percent) or boys ages 12 to 17 (28.8 percent).

Boys under 7

- The percentages of the respondents who reported boys under 7 living in their household generally increased as length of residence in Dallas County and the number of people living in the household increased and varied with employment status (see Table Q20B1_1).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported boys under 7 also generally decreased as education and annual household income increased.
- Boys under 7 were more likely to be reported by respondents who were living with someone (49.1 percent) than those of other marital status.
- Fifty-seven percent of the respondents who lived in mobile home/other housing reported boys under 7 compared to 49.7 percent living in multi-unit housing, 44.1 percent living in duplex/townhouse housing, and 35.6 percent living in single family homes.

* Each age group was asked as separate question and therefore, the percentages may not add to 100 percent.

- Forty-nine percent of renters reported boys under 7 living in their household compared to 48.1 percent of respondents who lived with family-friends and 33.6 percent of homeowners.
- Hispanic respondents (57.1 percent) were more likely to report having boys under 7 than African American respondents (41.3 percent), white respondents (28.2 percent), or other ethnic group respondents (16.7 percent).

**Table Q20B1_1
Have Boys Under 7 Years of Age
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	5.9	94.1
1 to 2 years	46.5	53.5
3 to 5 years	54.1	45.9
6 to 10 years	61.5	38.5
Over 10 years	32.5	67.5
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	45.8	54.2
6 months to 1 year	40.2	59.8
1 to 5 years	52.4	47.6
6 to 10 years	26.5	73.5
Over 10 years	18.1	81.9
Education		
Less than high school	63.9	36.1
High school graduate/GED	45.6	54.4
Some college/technical school	29.5	70.5
College graduate	30.3	69.7
Graduate school or more	23.9	76.1
Employment status		
Employed full-time	33.1	66.9
Employed part-time	44.4	55.6
Unemployed	45.6	54.4
Retired	20.0	80.0
A student	35.7	64.3
A homemaker	58.0	42.0
Disabled or too ill to work	20.0	80.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	48.9	51.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	50.4	49.6
\$30,001 to \$50,000	41.7	58.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	33.3	66.7
Over \$75,000	27.6	72.4

**Table Q20B1_1 (continued)
Have Boys Under 7 Years of Age
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	41.0	59.0
Married	43.1	56.9
Divorced	21.6	78.4
Separated	43.5	56.5
Widowed	23.1	76.9
Living with someone	49.1	50.9
Have girls or boys		
Girls	0.0	100.0
Boys	56.7	43.3
Number of people living in household		
1	25.0	75.0
2	24.4	75.6
3	34.2	65.8
4 or more	50.2	49.8
Type of housing		
Single family home	35.6	64.4
Multi-unit	49.7	50.3
Duplex/townhouse	44.1	55.9
Mobile home/other	57.1	42.9
Own or rent home		
Own	33.6	66.4
Rent	48.6	51.4
Live with family-friends	48.1	51.9
Race or ethnicity		
White	28.2	71.8
African American	41.3	58.7
Hispanic	57.1	42.9
Other	16.7	83.3
Language spoken most at home		
English	34.5	65.5
Two languages spoken equally	50.0	50.0
Spanish	61.6	38.4

Boys 7 to 11

- The percentages of the respondents who reported having boys ages 7 to 11 living in the household varied with length of residence in Dallas County and increased as the number of people living in the household increased (see Table Q20B1_2).
- Homeowners (24.9 percent) were more likely to report having boys ages 7 to 11 than renters (17.3 percent) or respondents who lived with family-friends (14.3 percent).

Table Q20B1_2
Have Boys Age 7 to 11
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	27.8	72.2
1 to 2 years	9.3	90.7
3 to 5 years	16.5	83.5
6 to 10 years	31.1	68.9
Over 10 years	20.4	79.6
Number of people living in household		
1	6.3	93.8
2	8.5	91.5
3	14.9	85.1
4 or more	28.8	71.2
Own or rent home		
Own	24.9	75.1
Rent	17.3	82.7
Live with family-friends	14.3	85.7

Boys 12 to 17

- As shown in Table Q20B1_3, the percentages of the respondents who reported having boys ages 12 to 17 living in their household increased as length of residence at current address, education, and annual household income increased.
- Respondents who reported having boys 12 to 17 were more likely to live in single family homes (34.1 percent) than other types of housing.
- Thirty-six percent of the respondents who were homeowners reported having boys 12 to 17 compared to 25.9 percent of respondents living with family-friends and 21.3 percent of respondents who rent.
- A greater percentage of white respondents (38.3 percent) reported having boys 12 to 17 than African American respondents (30.8 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (23.1 percent), or Hispanic respondents (17.1 percent).

**Table Q20B1_3
Have Boys Age 12 to 17
By Selected Demographics**

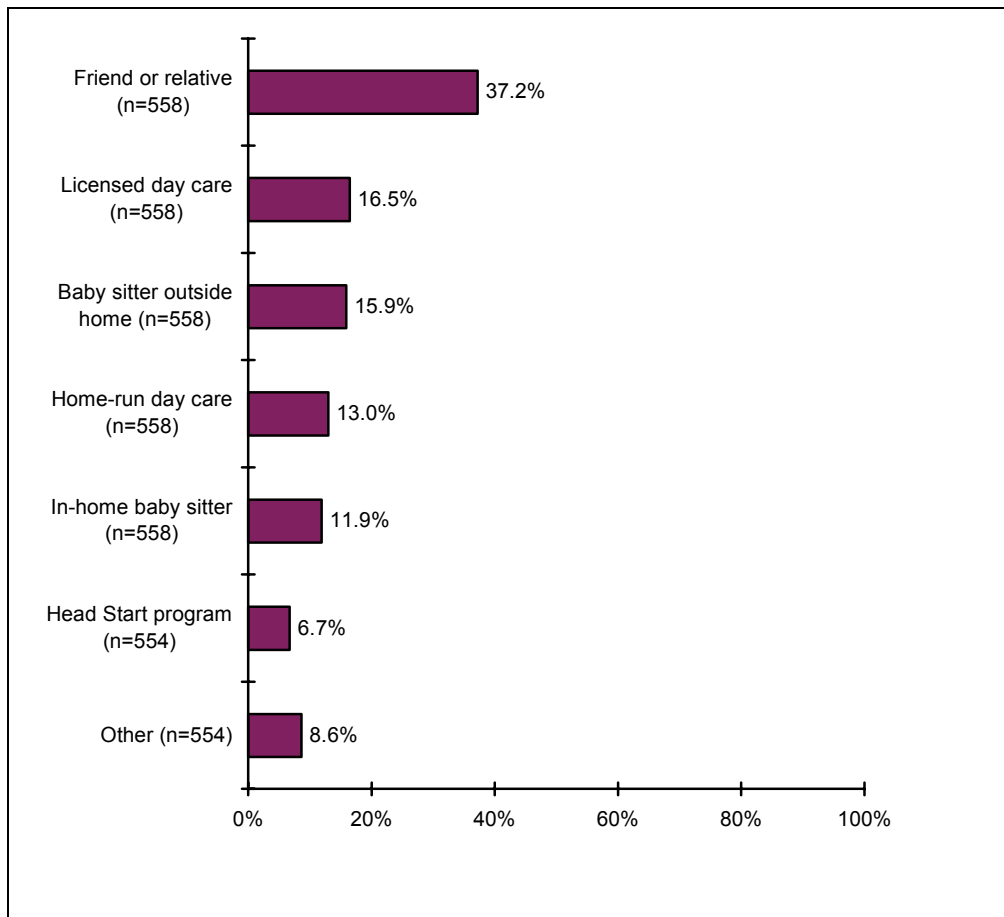
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	10.0	90.0
6 months to 1 year	18.2	81.8
1 to 5 years	23.3	76.7
6 to 10 years	42.2	57.8
Over 10 years	56.6	43.4
Education		
Less than high school	15.9	84.1
High school graduate/GED	31.2	68.8
Some college/technical school	27.4	72.6
College graduate	43.1	56.9
Graduate school or more	30.4	69.6
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	24.5	75.5
\$15,000 to \$30,000	22.2	77.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	27.0	73.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	27.4	72.6
Over \$75,000	39.6	60.4
Type of housing		
Single family home	34.1	65.9
Multi-unit	18.5	81.5
Duplex/townhouse	23.5	76.5
Mobile home/other	33.3	66.7
Own or rent home		
Own	35.7	64.3
Rent	21.3	78.7
Live with family-friends	25.9	74.1
Race or ethnicity		
White	38.3	61.7
African American	30.8	69.2
Hispanic	17.1	82.9
Other	23.1	76.9

Supervisory Care

Respondents were asked several questions regarding the types of supervisory care received by their children.

Supervisory Care for Children

Figure Q20C
Use of Child Care Options for This Child



- Respondents were asked if they used any of several day care options to care for their child. Respondents could respond “yes” to more than one option. As Figure Q20C shows, 37.2 percent of the respondents with children reported that a friend or relative cared for their child. This option was followed by licensed day care (16.5 percent) and baby sitter outside the home (15.9 percent) as the next most common responses. Thirteen percent reported that they used a home-run day care, and 11.9 percent reported an in-home baby sitter. Seven percent used a Head Start program, and 8.6 percent used some other means of child care.

Friend or relative

- Thirty-seven percent of the respondents reported that they use a friend or relative to take care of their child. As shown in Table Q20C.4, the percentages of the respondents indicating this option generally increased as length of residence at the current address increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who used this option varied by education and was most common among respondents with some college or technical school education (43.8 percent).
- This option was also more common among respondents who lived in duplex/townhouse housing (55.9 percent). It was least common among respondents who lived in multi-unit housing (29.9 percent).
- This option was most common among respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally at home (66.7 percent). Thirty-eight percent of respondents from English-speaking households and 26.8 percent of respondents from Spanish-speaking households used a friend or relative to care for their child.

**Table Q20C_4
Use Friend or Relative for Child Care
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	33.9	66.1
6 months to 1 year	34.5	65.5
1 to 5 years	44.3	55.7
6 to 10 years	42.2	57.8
Over 10 years	17.1	82.9
Education		
Less than high school	30.8	69.2
High school graduate/GED	37.9	62.1
Some college/technical school	43.8	56.2
College graduate	35.8	64.2
Graduate school or more	37.0	63.0
Type of housing		
Single family home	38.4	61.6
Multi-unit	29.9	70.1
Duplex/townhouse	55.9	44.1
Mobile home/other	53.3	46.7
Language spoken most at home		
English	37.7	62.3
Two languages spoken equally	66.7	33.3
Spanish	26.8	73.2

Licensed day care facility

- Seventeen percent of the respondents used a licensed day care facility to take care of their child. As shown in Table Q20C_1, the respondents who reported using a licensed day care facility decreased as length of residence at current address and the number of people living in the household increased, and generally increased as annual household income increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported using a licensed day care facility varied with education and marital status.
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (50.0 percent) were more likely to report using a licensed day care facility than African American (26.1 percent), white (16.7 percent), or Hispanic respondents (8.5 percent).
- Twenty-two percent of the respondents who spoke primarily English at home reported using a licensed day care facility compared to 11.1 percent of the respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally, and 0.0 percent of the respondents who spoke primarily Spanish at home.

**Table Q20C_1
Use Licensed Day Care Facility
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	11.7	88.3
6 months to 1 year	27.6	72.4
1 to 5 years	15.5	84.5
6 to 10 years	14.5	85.5
Over 10 years	13.4	86.6
Education		
Less than high school	3.0	97.0
High school graduate/GED	16.1	83.9
Some college/technical school	30.1	69.9
College graduate	15.6	84.4
Graduate school or more	15.6	84.4
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	9.6	90.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	11.0	89.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	20.9	79.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	31.9	68.1
Over \$75,000	17.9	82.1
Marital status		
Never married	21.7	78.3
Married	13.2	86.8
Divorced	31.4	68.6
Separated	26.1	73.9
Widowed	15.4	84.6
Living with someone	15.1	84.9

Table Q20C_1 (continued)
Use Licensed Day Care Facility
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people living in household		
1	31.3	68.8
2	23.5	76.5
3	17.4	82.6
4 or more	13.4	86.6
Race or ethnicity		
White	16.7	83.3
African American	26.1	73.9
Hispanic	8.5	91.5
Other	50.0	50.0
Language spoken most at home		
English	21.5	78.5
Two languages spoken equally	11.1	88.9
Spanish	0.0	100.0

Baby sitter outside the home

- Sixteen percent of the respondents with children reported that their child is watched by a baby sitter outside the home. As shown in Table Q20C_6, the use of a baby sitter outside the home varied with length of residence at current address, education, and annual household income.
- A greater percentage of the respondents who used a baby sitter outside of the home to care for their child (40.0 percent) lived in mobile home/other housing than respondents who lived in duplexes/townhouses (23.5 percent), apartments/condos/senior living housing (17.3 percent), or single family homes (13.4 percent).
- Twenty percent of the respondents who rent used a baby sitter outside the home compared to 12.0 percent of homeowners and 11.1 percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends.
- Twenty-eight percent of the respondents who speak English and Spanish equally at home, 17.1 percent of respondents who speak English primarily, and 8.0 percent of respondents who speak Spanish primarily reported that they use a baby sitter outside the home.

Table Q20C_6
Use Baby Sitter Outside the Home
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	6.7	93.3
6 months to 1 year	23.9	76.1
1 to 5 years	18.7	81.3
6 to 10 years	13.3	86.7
Over 10 years	8.5	91.5
Education		
Less than high school	11.3	88.7
High school graduate/GED	16.1	83.9
Some college/technical school	27.9	72.1
College graduate	6.4	93.6
Graduate school or more	13.3	86.7
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	9.6	90.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	23.0	77.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	23.5	76.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.7	83.3
Over \$75,000	7.6	92.4
Type of housing		
Single family home	13.4	86.6
Multi-unit	17.3	82.7
Duplex/townhouse	23.5	76.5
Mobile home/other	40.0	60.0
Own or rent home		
Own	12.0	88.0
Rent	20.1	79.9
Live with family-friends	11.1	88.9
Language spoken most at home		
English	17.1	82.9
Two languages spoken equally	27.8	72.2
Spanish	8.0	92.0

Child care run from someone's home

- Thirteen percent reported that they used child care run from someone's home to take care of their child. As shown in Table Q20C_2, the percentages of the respondents who used child care in someone's home varied with marital status. Respondents who were living with someone (26.4 percent) were more likely to use a home-run day care than those of other marital status.
- A greater percentage of renters (17.7 percent) used child care run from someone's home than homeowners (10.1 percent) or respondents who lived with family-friends (0.0 percent).

- Respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally in the home (27.8 percent) were more likely to report using child care run from someone's home than respondents who spoke English primarily at home (12.7 percent) or those who spoke Spanish primarily at home (8.8 percent).

Table Q20C_2
Use Child Care Run from Someone's Home
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	8.3	91.7
Married	12.7	87.3
Divorced	7.8	92.2
Separated	12.5	87.5
Widowed	0.0	100.0
Living with someone	26.4	73.6
Own or rent home		
Own	10.1	89.9
Rent	17.7	82.3
Live with family-friends	0.0	100.0
Language spoken most at home		
English	12.7	87.3
Two languages spoken equally	27.8	72.2
Spanish	8.8	91.2

In-home baby sitter

- Twelve percent of the respondents with children used an in-home baby sitter to care for their child. The percentage of respondents using an in-home baby sitter generally increased as the years of education increased (See Table Q20C_5).
- A greater percentage of the respondents who lived in duplex/townhouse housing reported using an in-home baby sitter than respondents who lived in other types of housing.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents who lived with family-friends used an in-home baby sitter compared to 15.2 percent of homeowners and 6.4 percent of renters.
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (33.3 percent) were most likely to use an in-home baby sitter. This compares to smaller percentages of white (14.9 percent), African American (10.0 percent), and Hispanic respondents (8.5 percent).

Table Q20C_5
Use Baby Sitter in the Home
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	6.1	93.9
High school graduate/GED	8.9	91.1
Some college/technical school	14.4	85.6
College graduate	13.8	86.2
Graduate school or more	22.2	77.8
Type of housing		
Single family home	14.6	85.4
Multi-unit	5.2	94.8
Duplex/townhouse	20.6	79.4
Mobile home/other	7.1	92.9
Own or rent home		
Own	15.2	84.8
Rent	6.4	93.6
Live with family-friends	25.0	75.0
Race or ethnicity		
White	14.9	85.1
African American	10.0	90.0
Hispanic	8.5	91.5
Other	33.3	66.7

Head Start Program

- Seven percent of the respondents reported that they used a Head Start program to care for their child. The percentages of the respondents who reported using a Head Start program generally decreased as education and annual household income increased, and varied with the number of people living in the household (see Table Q20C_3).
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (29.6 percent) were more likely than respondents who rent (8.1 percent) or own their homes (3.3 percent) to use Head Start programs.
- A greater percentage of African American respondents (11.8 percent) reported using Head Start programs compared to respondents of other ethnic groups (8.3 percent), Hispanic respondents (7.6 percent) or white respondents (3.5 percent).

**Table Q20C_3
Use Head Start Program
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	9.8	90.2
High school graduate/GED	9.8	90.2
Some college/technical school	6.8	93.2
College graduate	1.9	98.1
Graduate school or more	0.0	100.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	6.4	93.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	12.7	87.3
\$30,001 to \$50,000	5.3	94.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.2	95.8
Over \$75,000	3.8	96.2
Number of people living in household		
1	11.8	88.2
2	2.4	97.6
3	3.1	96.9
4 or more	9.8	90.2
Own or rent home		
Own	3.3	96.7
Rent	8.1	91.9
Live with family-friends	29.6	70.4
Race or ethnicity		
White	3.5	96.5
African American	11.8	88.2
Hispanic	7.6	92.4
Other	8.3	91.7

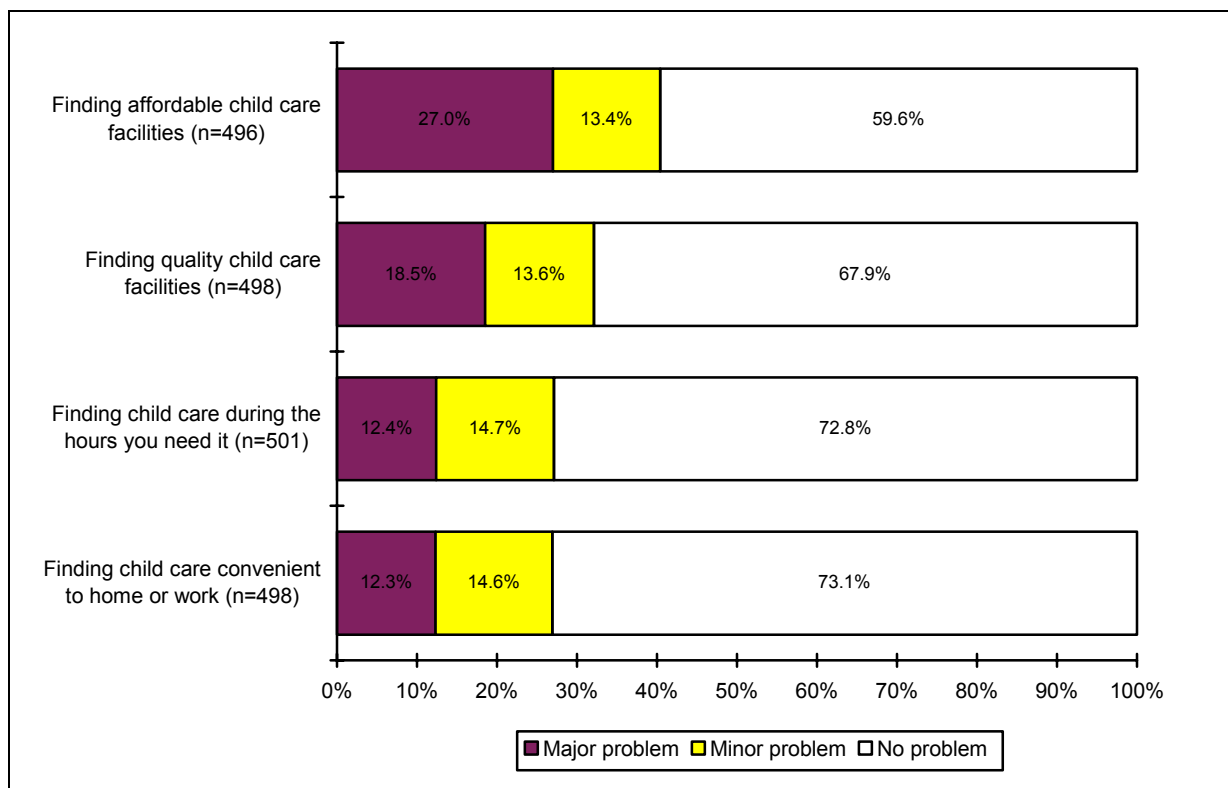
Other child care method

- Nine percent of the respondents reported using some other method of child care to take care of their child. As shown in Table Q20C-other, the percentages of the respondents that reported using some other method of child care increased as the length of residence in Dallas County increased.
- Homeowners (12.1 percent) were more likely to report using some other method of child care than renters (5.2 percent) and respondents who lived with family-friends (3.7 percent).
- Some other method of child care was more likely to be reported by white respondents (12.1 percent) than African American (8.4 percent), Hispanic (5.1 percent), or other ethnic group respondents (0.0 percent).
- The other methods included: mom or dad takes care of the child, school programs, an older sibling baby sits, organized youth group, or the child stays by him- or herself. A complete list of responses is available in the Appendix.

**Table Q20C-other
Use Other Child Care Method
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	0.0	100.0
1 to 2 years	2.4	97.6
3 to 5 years	2.4	97.6
6 to 10 years	10.0	90.0
Over 10 years	10.7	89.3
Own or rent home		
Own	12.1	87.9
Rent	5.2	94.8
Live with family-friends	3.7	96.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	12.1	87.9
African American	8.4	91.6
Hispanic	5.1	94.9
Other	0.0	100.0

**Figure Q20D
Access to Childcare is Problematic**



- Respondents were asked if any of the childcare accessibility issues listed above were a major problem, minor problem, or no problem at all. Figure Q20D shows that finding affordable childcare facilities was either a major problem (27.0 percent) or minor problem (13.4 percent) for 40.4 percent of the respondents with children under the age of 6. The next most common problem among 32.1 percent of the respondents was finding quality childcare facilities (18.5 percent major problem; 13.6 percent minor problem). This problem was generally tied with finding childcare during the hours it is needed (12.4 percent major problem; 14.7 percent minor problem). Twenty-seven percent of the respondents reported that finding childcare convenient to home or work was either a major problem (12.3 percent) or minor problem (14.6 percent).

Finding Affordable Childcare Facilities

- Forty percent of the respondents reported that finding affordable childcare facilities was a major problem (27.0 percent) or a minor problem (13.4 percent). As shown in Table Q20D.2, the percentages of the respondents who reported that finding affordable childcare facilities was a major or minor problem was highest among respondents with some college or technical school education (53.1 percent). The percentage of respondents who reported that finding affordable childcare facilities was a major or minor problem varied with annual income and was highest among respondents whose income was \$50,001 to \$75,000.
- The percentages of those who considered finding affordable childcare facilities a major or minor problem was highest among separated respondents (80.0 percent).

- A greater percentage of the respondents who live with family-friends (54.6 percent) reported that finding affordable childcare facilities was a major or minor problem compared to 40.4 percent of renters and 39.4 percent of homeowners.
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (54.6 percent) were more likely to report that finding affordable childcare facilities was a major or minor problem than African American (47.8 percent), white (46.3 percent), or Hispanic respondents (28.6 percent).

TableQ20D_2
Problem Finding Affordable Child Care Facilities
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Major problem	Minor problem	No problem
Education			
Less than high school	18.9	7.1	74.0
High school graduate/GED	26.2	17.8	56.1
Some college/technical school	40.8	12.3	46.9
College graduate	25.5	13.8	60.6
Graduate school or more	13.5	24.3	62.2
Annual household income			
Less than \$15,000	27.8	7.8	64.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	26.8	15.0	58.3
\$30,001 to \$50,000	36.9	9.7	53.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	33.3	25.4	41.3
Over \$75,000	18.4	14.9	66.7
Marital status			
Never married	32.1	14.3	53.6
Married	21.9	12.6	65.5
Divorced	35.6	20.0	44.4
Separated	60.0	20.0	20.0
Widowed	40.0	0.0	60.0
Living with someone	30.2	9.4	60.4
Own or rent home			
Own	22.9	16.5	60.6
Rent	30.2	10.2	59.6
Live with family-friends	45.5	9.1	45.5
Race or ethnicity			
White	27.9	18.4	53.7
African American	36.3	11.5	52.2
Hispanic	19.8	8.8	71.4
Other	36.4	18.2	45.5

Finding Quality Childcare Facilities

- Thirty-two percent of the respondents reported that finding quality childcare facilities was a major (18.5 percent) or minor (13.6 percent) problem for them. A greater percentage of

respondents with some college/technical school education (40.9 percent) reported this problem (see Table Q20D.1).

- Respondents who reported that finding a quality childcare facility was a major or minor problem varied by the respondents' annual household income. A greater percentage of respondents who earned \$50,001 to \$75,000 (52.3 percent) reported this problem compared to 37.9 percent or less of the remaining income categories.
- Seventy-one percent of the respondents who were separated reported that finding quality childcare was a major (33.3 percent) or minor (38.1 percent) problem. Smaller percentages of respondents with other marital status had problems finding quality childcare.
- Respondents who live with family-friends (57.1 percent) were more likely to report major or minor problems in finding quality childcare than those who own (31.5 percent) or rent (30.5 percent) their homes.
- A greater percentage of white respondents (38.1 percent) reported major or minor problems finding quality childcare compared to respondents of other ethnic groups (36.4 percent), African American respondents (29.7 percent), or Hispanic respondents (26.7 percent).
- Respondents living in the northwest area of Dallas County (41.3 percent) were more likely to report major or minor problems finding quality childcare facilities than those living in the southwest (32.0 percent), northeast (31.1 percent), southeast (29.9 percent), or central areas (24.0 percent).

Table Q20D_1
Problem Finding Quality Child Care Facilities
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Major problem	Minor problem	No problem
Education			
Less than high school	12.0	7.2	80.8
High school graduate/GED	19.4	13.9	66.7
Some college/technical school	24.2	16.7	59.1
College graduate	23.2	11.6	65.3
Graduate school or more	2.7	27.0	70.3
Annual household income			
Less than \$15,000	19.3	5.7	75.0
\$15,000 to \$30,000	17.6	14.4	68.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	19.4	18.5	62.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	31.7	20.6	47.6
Over \$75,000	13.6	12.5	73.9
Marital status			
Never married	14.5	20.0	65.5
Married	17.0	11.4	71.6
Divorced	24.4	17.8	57.8
Separated	33.3	38.1	28.6
Widowed	10.0	20.0	70.0
Living with someone	21.6	5.9	72.5

**Table Q20D_1 (continued)
Problem Finding Quality Child Care Facilities
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding		
	Major problem	Minor problem	No problem
Number of people living in household			
1	0.0	40.0	60.0
2	24.7	11.0	64.4
3	17.6	16.2	66.2
4 or more	18.4	11.2	70.4
Own or rent home			
Own	14.7	16.8	68.5
Rent	20.2	10.3	69.5
Live with family-friends	38.1	19.0	42.9
Race or ethnicity			
White	24.0	14.1	62.0
African American	13.5	16.2	70.3
Hispanic	14.7	12.0	73.4
Other	36.4	0.0	63.6
Area of Dallas County			
Northwest	31.3	10.0	58.8
Northeast	16.5	14.6	68.9
Central	8.8	15.2	76.0
Southwest	15.0	17.0	68.0
Southeast	22.4	7.5	70.1

Finding childcare during the hours needed

- Twenty-seven percent of the respondents indicated that finding childcare during the hours they needed it was a major (12.4 percent) or minor (14.7 percent) problem.
- A larger percentage of the respondents who lived with family-friends (40.9 percent) indicated that finding childcare during the hours needed was a major (27.3 percent) or minor (13.6 percent) problem compared to smaller percentages of respondents who own (29.8 percent-combined; 10.9 percent-major, 18.9 percent-minor) or rent their homes (24.1 percent-combined; 13.1 percent-major, 11.0 percent-minor).

Finding childcare convenient to home or work

- Twenty-seven percent of the respondents reported that finding childcare convenient to home or work was a major (12.3 percent) or minor (14.6 percent) problem. As shown in Table Q20D_4, the percentages of the respondents who reported that finding childcare convenient to home or work was a major or minor problem varied with education.
- Sixty-two percent of the separated respondents reported major or minor problems finding childcare convenient to home or work compared to smaller percentages of respondents with different marital status.

- A greater percentage of the respondents who were living with family-friends (52.2 percent) reported that finding convenient childcare was a major (34.8 percent) or minor (17.4 percent) problem compared to respondents who rent or own their homes.

Table Q20D_4
Problem Finding Child Care Convenient to Home or Work
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Major problem	Minor problem	No problem
Education			
Less than high school	14.2	8.7	77.2
High school graduate/GED	8.5	19.8	71.7
Some college/technical school	21.4	11.5	67.2
College graduate	3.2	16.0	80.9
Graduate school or more	7.7	25.6	66.7
Marital status			
Never married	17.5	10.5	71.9
Married	9.6	14.0	76.4
Divorced	6.8	9.1	84.1
Separated	19.0	42.9	38.1
Widowed	9.1	0.0	90.9
Living with someone	25.0	19.2	55.8
Own or rent home			
Own	7.7	18.3	74.0
Rent	15.0	10.3	74.8
Live with family-friends	34.8	17.4	47.8

**Table Q20F
Received Assistance for Child Care***

Source of assistance	Percent Responding
Family or friends (n=553)	9.0
Child support (n=548)	8.5
Public service agency (including govt.) (n=547)	3.9
Employer (n=546)	2.8
Other (n=553)	1.6
No assistance (n=559)	75.0

- Respondents were asked if they received any assistance in paying for their child care from public service agencies (including government), employers, friends or family. Figure Q20F shows that 75.0 percent of the respondents did not report getting assistance from any of these sources. Nine percent get assistance from family or friends, 8.5 percent received assistance from child support, and 3.9 percent get assistance from a public service agency. Three percent get assistance from their employers, and 1.6 percent get assistance from some other source.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups for assistance from child support, employers, or other sources.
- Other sources of child care assistance came from Medicaid, Child Care Management Services, Women with Infant Children (WIC), and the Adoption Assisted Payment program.

Assistance from family or friends

- Nine percent of the respondents reported that they received assistance from family or friends to pay for childcare. The percentages of the respondents who received assistance from family or friends to pay for childcare generally decreased as annual household income increased (see Table Q20F_4).
- Respondents with girls (13.9 percent) were more likely to have received assistance from family or friends to pay for childcare than respondents with boys (7.0 percent).
- A greater percentage of respondents who lived with family-friends (28.6 percent) reported getting assistance from family or friends to pay for childcare than those who rent (10.5 percent) or own (5.1 percent) their homes.
- Eighteen percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups received assistance to pay for childcare compared to 16.1 of African American respondents, 8.6 percent of Hispanic respondents, and 4.5 percent of white respondents.

Assistance from public service agency

- Four percent of the respondents reported that they received assistance from a public service agency to pay for childcare. A greater percentage of respondents who lived with family-

* Each of these types of child care assistance was asked as a separate question. The percentages may not total to 100.0 percent.

friends (11.1 percent) reported getting assistance from a public service agency to pay for childcare than those who rent (5.7 percent) or own (1.5 percent) their homes.

Table Q20F_4
Received Assistance from Family/Friends to Pay for Child Care
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	17.0	83.0
\$15,000 to \$30,000	8.9	91.1
\$30,001 to \$50,000	8.7	91.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2.9	97.1
Over \$75,000	8.7	91.3
Have girls or boys		
Girls	13.9	86.1
Boys	7.0	93.0
Own or rent home		
Own	5.1	94.9
Rent	10.5	89.5
Live with family-friends	28.6	71.4
Race or ethnicity		
White	4.5	95.5
African American	16.1	83.9
Hispanic	8.6	91.4
Other	18.2	81.8

Did not receive assistance

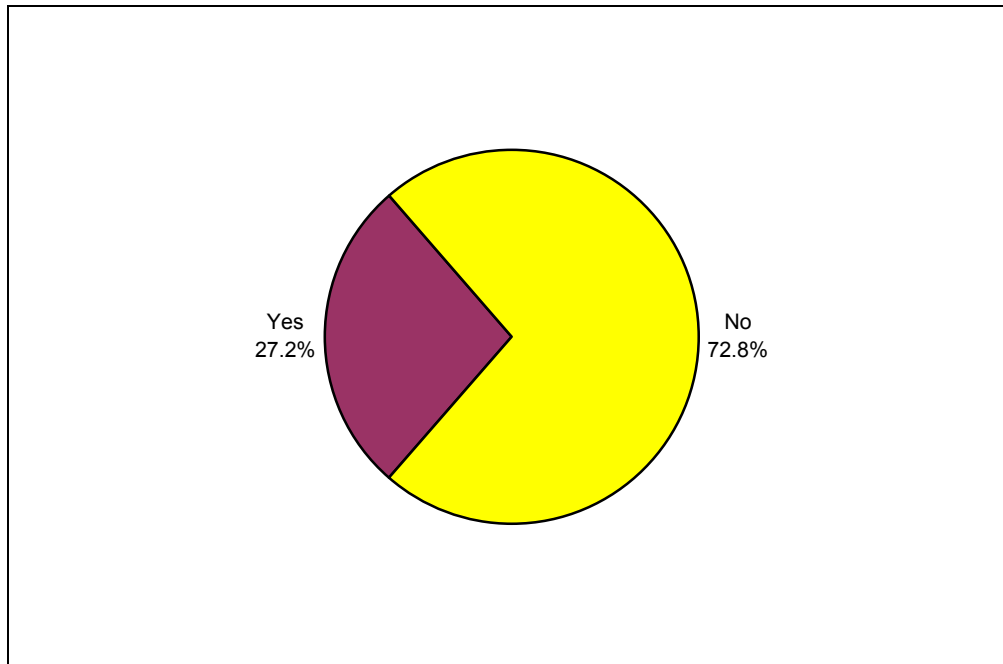
- Seventy-five percent of the respondents reported that they did not receive assistance from any of the listed sources. As shown in Table Q20F_no, the percentages of the respondents who did not receive assistance in paying for child care increased as annual household income increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who did not receive assistance in paying for child care varied with marital status: married (83.4 percent), living with someone (66.7 percent), widowed (64.3 percent), divorced (60.8 percent), never married (59.0 percent), and separated (47.8 percent).
- Respondents with boys (78.4 percent) were more likely not to have received assistance in paying for child care than respondents with girls (66.7 percent).
- Eighty-one percent of the homeowners did not receive assistance to pay for child care compared to 70.3 percent of renters and 59.3 percent of respondents who lived with family-friends.
- The percentages of those who did not receive assistance in paying for child care varied with race or ethnicity: white respondents (79.7 percent), Hispanic respondents (77.4 percent),

African American respondents (65.0 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (50.0 percent).

Table Q20F_no
Did Not Receive Assistance to Pay for Child Care
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	59.6	40.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	73.5	26.5
\$30,001 to \$50,000	80.0	20.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	79.5	20.5
Over \$75,000	81.9	18.1
Marital status		
Never married	59.0	41.0
Married	83.4	16.6
Divorced	60.8	39.2
Separated	47.8	52.2
Widowed	64.3	35.7
Living with someone	66.7	33.3
Have girls or boys		
Girls	66.7	33.3
Boys	78.4	21.6
Own or rent home		
Own	80.9	19.1
Rent	70.3	29.7
Live with family-friends	59.3	40.7
Race or ethnicity		
White	79.7	20.3
African American	65.0	35.0
Hispanic	77.4	22.6
Other	50.0	50.0

Figure Q20E
Missed Work Because Could Not Find Quality Day Care
(n=548)

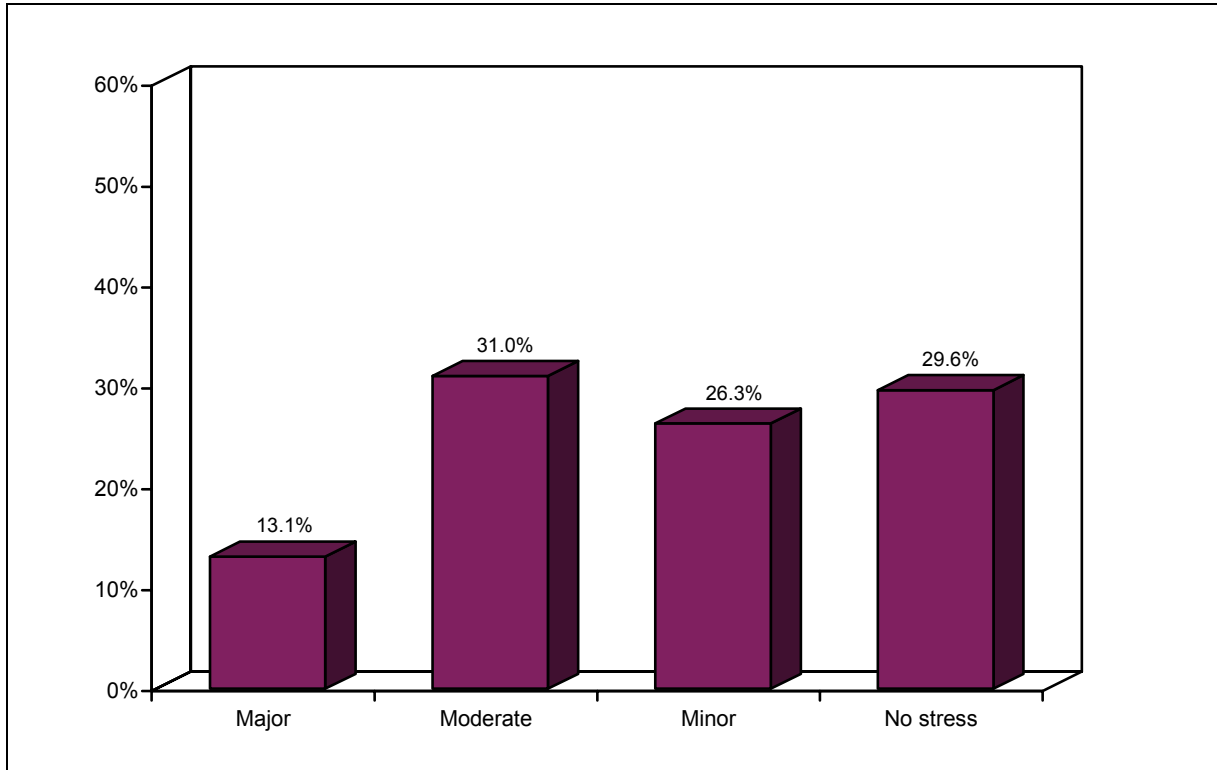


- Respondents with children were asked if they had ever missed work because they could not find quality day care. As shown in Figure Q20E, 27.2 percent of the respondents reported missing work because they could not find quality day care.
- As shown in Table Q20E, the percentages of the respondents who reported missing work because they could not find quality day care varied with length of residence at current residence and education.
- Separated respondents (52.2 percent) were more likely to report missing work because they could not find quality day care compared to respondents with different marital status.
- A greater percentage of respondents who live with family-friends (37.0 percent) said they had missed work because they could not find quality day care compared to respondents who rent (32.0 percent) or own (22.3 percent) their homes.
- Thirty percent of the respondents who speak English primarily in their homes said they had missed work because they could not find quality day care compared to 27.8 percent of respondents who speak English and Spanish equally, and 15.0 percent of respondents who speak Spanish primarily in their homes.

Table Q20E
Missed Work Because Could Not Find Quality Child Care
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	20.0	80.0
6 months to 1 year	37.5	62.5
1 to 5 years	27.8	72.2
6 to 10 years	18.3	81.7
Over 10 years	28.6	71.4
Education		
Less than high school	22.3	77.7
High school graduate/GED	22.3	77.7
Some college/technical school	37.5	62.5
College graduate	27.5	72.5
Graduate school or more	22.7	77.3
Marital status		
Never married	30.5	69.5
Married	20.9	79.1
Divorced	38.8	61.2
Separated	52.2	47.8
Widowed	30.8	69.2
Living with someone	40.7	59.3
Own or rent home		
Own	22.3	77.7
Rent	32.0	68.0
Live with family-friends	37.0	63.0
Language spoken most at home		
English	30.6	69.4
Two languages spoken equally	27.8	72.2
Spanish	15.0	85.0

Figure Q20H
Children Are a Cause of Stress
(n=551)



- Respondents were asked, “how much stress does taking care of your children cause you?” As shown in Figure Q20H, 44.1 percent of the respondents reported having major (13.1 percent) or moderate (31.0 percent) amounts of stress due to taking care of their children. Fifty-six percent reported that taking care of their children caused them a minor amount (26.3 percent) of stress or no stress (29.6 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported major or moderate stress generally increased as education and annual household income increased, and varied with the number of people living in the household (see Table Q20H).
- Widowed (76.9 percent) and separated (60.8 percent) respondents were more likely to report major or moderate stress compared to divorced (58.8 percent), never married (47.5 percent), married (40.0 percent) respondents, or respondents who lived with someone (36.5 percent).
- A greater percentage of white respondents (48.8 percent) reported major or moderate amounts of stress compared to African American respondents (46.6 percent), Hispanic respondents (37.8 percent), or respondents of other ethnic groups (25.0 percent).

Table Q20H
Children Are a Cause of Stress
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	Major	Moderate	Minor	No stress
Education				
Less than high school	8.5	35.4	15.4	40.8
High school graduate/GED	16.9	21.0	25.0	37.1
Some college/technical school	10.2	34.0	33.3	22.4
College graduate	15.0	33.6	33.6	17.8
Graduate school or more	20.5	31.8	20.5	27.3
Annual household income				
Less than \$15,000	11.7	26.6	21.3	40.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	9.6	32.4	23.5	34.6
\$30,001 to \$50,000	19.3	29.8	31.6	19.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	12.7	31.0	29.6	26.8
Over \$75,000	11.5	35.6	31.7	21.2
Marital status				
Never married	16.4	31.1	32.8	19.7
Married	11.1	28.9	28.3	31.7
Divorced	25.5	33.3	21.6	19.6
Separated	13.0	47.8	17.4	21.7
Widowed	15.4	61.5	15.4	7.7
Living with someone	9.6	26.9	17.3	46.2
Number of people living in household				
1	5.9	64.7	11.8	17.6
2	11.1	30.9	33.3	24.7
3	16.5	22.2	27.2	34.2
4 or more	11.9	34.1	24.6	29.4
Race or ethnicity				
White	17.0	31.8	30.9	20.2
African American	14.4	32.2	23.7	29.7
Hispanic	8.2	29.6	21.4	40.8
Other	0.0	25.0	41.7	33.3

APPENDIX: OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Q20A Relationship to Children

Adopted
Adoption
Adoption
Both birth and adopted
Brother
Brother
Brother
Brother & sisters
Brother and sisters
Brothers
Child & siblings
Cousin & nephew
Family
Family members
Friends child
Great-grandchildren
Nephew
Nephew
Nephew
Nephews
Nephews
Niece
Nieces
Roommate's children
Siblings
Siblings
Sister
Sister & brother
Sisters
Sisters
They are her sisters.
Third cousin and nephew

Q20C-Other Use Other Child Care Method

18 year old son babysits for younger children when a babysitter is needed
After school care
After school care by the school
After school program, summer camp
After-school programs
After-school programs
All day private school
Boy scouts
Brother-in-law or sister-in-law
By myself
Care at school
Child stays by himself

Church
Day camp, Girl Scouts
Daycare
Exchange student
Goes to a private school
Handicapped physical therapy school (lives there part time)
Husband
Husband
I do.
I'm the babysitter
Licensed day care facility
Live in babysitter
Me or mom
Mom takes care of children
Mom takes care of the children
Mother
Mother
Mother
Mother-in-law
Myself
Old enough to stay by themselves
Preparatory school
Private preschool
Private preschool
Relatives and grandparents
Respondent watches them & she's their big sister
Self
Self
Self
Self
Self
She & her husband shift on taking care of children during nights & days
She cares for them in the home
She takes care of the children
Siblings
Sister
Sister
Spouse
Stay home and take care
Stay with mother (respondent)
Take care of them for myself
Too older siblings
YMCA
YMCA
YMCA