

**Dallas County  
Community Assessment:**

**Families and Households**

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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

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This volume highlights relationships within the household. Such relationships include those with a spouse or partner and methods of discipline of children and youth. This section also details the status of special needs family members and the means by which respondents have gotten help with household problems.

When respondents were asked how often they disagree with their spouse or partner about certain things, 18.8 percent of respondents said they always (5.8 percent) or often (13.0 percent) disagreed with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend on various things. Seven percent said they always (2.9 percent) or often (4.4 percent) disagreed about the treatment of relatives or friends. Nine percent always (2.8 percent) or often (6.4 percent) disagreed about how to handle or raise children. Six percent always (1.9 percent) or often (4.2 percent) disagreed on other matters. Seven percent of the respondents who disagreed with their spouse or partner reported that someone had been pushed, grabbed or shoved during a disagreement. Forty percent of those respondents said that those disagreements were reported to a law enforcement agency, and 36.1 percent said that they had sought help from someone outside the household.

Four percent of the respondents who reported disagreements reported that they were hurt physically either frequently (0.3 percent) or sometimes (3.3 percent). Fifteen percent reported that their partner insulted or talked down to them frequently (3.6 percent) or sometimes (11.5 percent). Four percent of the respondents reported that their partner threatened them with harm frequently (0.9 percent) or sometimes (2.7 percent). Sixteen percent of the respondents reported that they were screamed at or cursed at frequently (3.9 percent) or sometimes (12.1 percent). Eight percent of the respondents over age 60 reported that they were cheated out of money either frequently (1.7 percent) or sometimes (6.3 percent).

Eighteen percent of all respondents indicated that a female member of the household needed help from a lawyer or legal clinic in the past 12 months. The two most common types of legal problems were divorce or separation (22.1 percent) and civil property matters (20.3 percent). Less than 5 percent of the respondents who had gotten legal help had been unable to pay for the lawyer's services except in the case of domestic violence (27.6 percent) and criminal matter (13.7 percent) where larger percentages of the respondents could not pay. Respondents were less likely to seek legal assistance because it was too expensive or they could not afford it in cases of divorce or separation (49.7 percent) and civil property matters compared to other situations.

Less than one-quarter of the respondents (22.7 percent) reported contact with the police department during the past year. The most common reason for the contact was a traffic violation (37.6 percent). Between 69 and 75 percent of the respondents who had contact with the police department rated police performance as excellent or good in regard to speed in responding to calls (70.4 percent), professionalism (74.7 percent) and courtesy (69.1 percent).

Less than 6 percent of the respondents reported that a member of their family or household required care for a chronic disease (5.3 percent), physical impairment (5.1 percent), being elderly (3.3 percent), mental impairment (1.9 percent), or other/multiple reasons (2.4 percent). Sixty-six percent of the respondents reported that the person requiring care lived inside the household. Over 50 percent of the respondents reported that they always or sometimes require assistance to do housework (59.5 percent) and yard work (51.2 percent). Over 75 percent said that some other family member required assistance always or sometimes to shop (76.7 percent) and do housework (76.3 percent). One-hundred percent of the respondents who reported that another family member needed assistance said that they were the primary caregiver for any or all of the care mentioned above either always (67.9 percent) or sometimes (32.1 percent).

Thirty percent of these respondents had attempted to secure nurse or caretaker services during the last 12 months, and 82.4 percent had succeeded. Three respondents reported that not finding nurse or caretaker services had kept them or anyone in their household from working. Finding home care was a major problem for 9.3 percent of the respondents, a minor problem for 24.7 percent, and no problem for 66.0 percent of the respondents. Two percent of all respondents said that there was a female family member with special needs who needed transportation that required special arrangements. Twenty-four percent of the respondents said they could afford long-term health care or nursing home care if needed, and 23.6 percent said they might be able to afford it.

Ninety percent of the respondents have one person that they could depend on to help them in an emergency. Respondents over age 70 (94.1 percent) were most likely to say they had a person to depend upon in an emergency while respondents age 46 to 60 (85.9 percent) were least likely. The person the respondents could depend on was more likely to be a spouse (49.9 percent) or family member (35.7 percent).

The most common problems for which respondents sought help from an agency or professional counselor in the past year were death of a family member or friend (7.5 percent), problems with a partner, boyfriend, or family member (7.2 percent), and financial problems (6.9 percent).

Seventy-one percent of the respondents reported that they there was a female in their life who they looked up to and turned to for guidance, and 50.5 percent said that this woman was their mother.

## Relationships with Spouse or Partner

**Table Q67**  
**Frequency of Disagreements with Spouse or Partner**

	Percentage Responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
How much money to spend on various things (n=975)	5.8	13.0	26.5	30.3	24.5
Treatment of relatives or friends (n=975)	2.9	4.4	14.4	25.8	52.6
How to handle or raise children (n=943)	2.8	6.4	19.9	18.5	52.5
Other (n=945)	1.9	4.2	11.6	15.8	66.4

- Respondents were asked how often they disagree with their spouse or partner about things such as how much money to spend on various things, about how to treat relatives, or about how to handle/raise children. As shown in Figure Q67, 18.8 percent of respondents said they always (5.8 percent) or often (13.0 percent) disagreed with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend on various things. Seven percent said they always (2.9 percent) or often (4.4 percent) disagreed about the treatment of relatives or friends. Nine percent always (2.8 percent) or often (6.4 percent) disagreed about how to handle or raise children. Six percent always (1.9 percent) or often (4.2 percent) disagreed on other matters.

### How much money to spend

- Nineteen percent of the respondents said that they always (5.8 percent) or often (13.0 percent) disagreed with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend on various things. Some demographic groups proved to be significant in the frequency of disagreements they reported. Table Q67A shows that the percentages of the respondents who always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner generally declined as length of residence at their current address increased and as the age of the respondent increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported they always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend varied with education and annual household income.
- Students (40.0 percent) were more likely to report that they always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend compared to respondents with different employment status. Retired respondents were the least likely to report disagreements about spending money.
- Fifty-four percent of the separated respondents reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend compared to never married respondents (23.6 percent), respondents who lived with someone (21.9 percent), divorced (19.6 percent), widowed (18.2 percent), or married (15.9 percent) respondents.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (24.9 percent) were more likely to report they always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how much money

to spend compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (14.7 percent).

- The percentages of the respondents who reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner over money generally increased as the number of the people living in the household increased.
- Twenty-nine percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend compared to smaller percentages of respondents who rent (23.9 percent) or own (14.7 percent) their homes.
- African American respondents (22.6 percent) were more likely to report that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about spending money than white respondents (18.0 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (17.9 percent), and Hispanic respondents (17.2 percent).
- Thirty percent of the respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally at home reported that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend compared to 19.9 percent of the respondents who spoke English primarily and 8.6 percent of the respondents who spoke Spanish primarily at home.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about how much money to spend varied with where they lived in Dallas County: southeast (21.0 percent), northeast (20.8 percent), southwest (20.2 percent), central (19.3 percent), and northwest (14.6 percent).

**Table Q67A**  
**Disagree with Partner about Spending Money**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Length of residence at current address					
Less than 6 months	10.2	14.8	34.3	18.5	22.2
6 months to 1 year	6.2	16.8	30.1	26.5	20.4
1 to 5 years	5.9	13.1	29.8	31.4	19.8
6 to 10 years	4.0	20.6	15.9	30.2	29.4
Over 10 years	4.3	6.6	22.3	35.5	31.3
Age of respondent					
18 to 25	9.5	19.0	27.5	23.3	20.6
26 to 35	6.5	14.0	31.2	30.7	17.7
36 to 45	9.2	14.7	30.7	24.8	20.6
46 to 60	1.8	8.8	23.5	38.1	27.9
61 to 70	1.7	6.7	10.0	43.3	38.3
Over 70	0.0	6.2	18.5	27.7	47.7
Education					
Less than high school	7.4	8.5	29.0	24.4	30.7
High school graduate/GED	8.0	12.9	27.6	25.3	26.2
Some college/technical school	6.6	17.3	19.5	32.4	24.3
College graduate	3.4	11.5	28.8	38.0	18.3
Graduate school or more	0.0	12.8	33.0	30.9	23.4

**Table Q67A (continued)**  
**Disagree with Partner about Spending Money**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Employment status					
Employed full-time	5.6	13.5	27.0	32.2	21.6
Employed part-time	10.5	11.6	27.9	31.4	18.6
Unemployed	7.1	18.3	27.8	19.0	27.8
Retired	0.0	6.1	12.2	31.6	50.0
A student	23.3	16.7	13.3	33.3	13.3
A homemaker	3.0	11.0	34.1	32.3	19.5
Disabled or too ill to work	4.3	17.4	21.7	26.1	30.4
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	10.8	12.3	26.2	17.7	33.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	9.6	10.2	27.8	25.1	27.3
\$30,001 to \$50,000	5.8	18.4	26.2	28.6	20.9
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2.7	20.9	23.6	36.5	16.2
Over \$75,000	3.0	8.9	30.5	40.4	17.2
Marital status					
Never married	6.9	16.7	23.5	19.6	33.3
Married	3.7	12.2	28.7	33.6	21.8
Divorced	8.9	10.7	14.3	25.0	41.1
Separated	27.3	27.3	30.3	3.0	12.1
Widowed	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	72.7
Living with someone	13.7	8.2	20.5	35.6	21.9
Children under 18 living in household					
Yes	6.8	16.1	30.2	28.5	18.4
No	4.7	10.0	22.8	32.1	30.5
Number of people living in household					
1	5.4	7.5	22.6	33.3	31.2
2	3.7	12.0	25.6	31.4	27.3
3	6.5	17.9	24.4	30.3	20.9
4 or more	7.6	13.6	32.2	28.4	18.3
Own or rent home					
Own	3.2	11.5	26.9	35.0	23.4
Rent	8.7	15.2	26.1	23.9	26.1
Live with family-friends	15.7	13.7	21.6	21.6	27.5
Race or ethnicity					
White	5.0	13.0	23.9	35.8	22.2
African American	7.5	15.1	28.9	25.2	23.3
Hispanic	6.4	10.8	30.0	24.8	28.0
Other	0.0	17.9	30.8	12.8	38.5
Language spoken most at home					
English	5.9	14.0	25.5	31.5	23.1
Two languages spoken equally	6.8	22.7	31.8	13.6	25.0
Spanish	4.3	4.3	30.4	28.3	32.6

**Table Q67A (continued)**  
**Disagree with Partner about Spending Money**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Area of Dallas County					
Northwest	2.1	12.5	24.0	35.9	25.5
Northeast	5.6	15.2	30.5	28.9	19.8
Central	10.2	9.1	23.5	24.6	32.6
Southwest	8.1	12.1	23.2	30.8	25.8
Southeast	8.9	12.1	28.0	24.8	26.2

How to treat relatives or friends

- Seven percent said that they always (2.9 percent) or often (4.4 percent) disagreed with their spouse or partner about the treatment of relatives or friends. Table Q67B shows that the percentages of the respondents who always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how to treat relatives or friends declined as length of residence at their current address, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased. The percentages also increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (9.5 percent) were more likely to report they always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how to treat relatives or friends compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (5.2 percent).
- Twelve percent of the respondents who lived in a duplex/townhouse reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner about how to treat relatives or friends compared to respondents who lived in mobile home/other housing (9.5 percent), apartment/condo/senior living housing (7.8 percent), and single family homes (6.7 percent).
- Fifteen percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner about how to treat relatives or friends compared to smaller percentages of respondents who rent (9.0 percent) or own (5.5 percent) their homes.
- African American respondents (10.7 percent) were more likely to report that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about how to treat relatives or friends than Hispanic respondents (8.7 percent), white respondents (7.2 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (0.0 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about how to treat relatives or friends varied with where they lived in Dallas County: central (13.8 percent), southeast (13.2 percent), northeast (7.7 percent), southwest (7.5 percent), and northwest (2.1 percent).

**Table Q67B**  
**Disagree with Partner about Treatment of Relatives or Friends**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Length of residence at current address					
Less than 6 months	2.8	10.2	18.5	18.5	50.0
6 months to 1 year	0.9	9.9	18.0	18.9	52.3
1 to 5 years	4.0	3.8	15.0	27.6	49.6
6 to 10 years	1.6	4.7	14.8	22.7	56.3
Over 10 years	2.3	0.8	9.8	30.9	56.3
Age of respondent					
18 to 25	5.3	4.8	19.6	18.0	52.4
26 to 35	3.3	7.5	19.3	26.4	43.4
36 to 45	4.1	4.6	13.2	23.3	54.8
46 to 60	0.9	2.2	11.3	37.4	48.3
61 to 70	0.0	0.0	5.1	23.7	71.2
Over 70	0.0	4.5	6.1	18.2	71.2
Education					
Less than high school	6.2	6.2	19.7	10.1	57.9
High school graduate/GED	1.8	6.8	14.9	23.9	52.7
Some college/technical school	4.8	4.4	12.5	28.6	49.8
College graduate	0.0	2.9	12.5	33.7	51.0
Graduate school or more	0.0	0.0	12.6	34.7	52.6
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	6.9	4.6	15.4	13.8	59.2
\$15,000 to \$30,000	4.3	8.2	16.8	17.9	52.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	2.4	4.3	15.5	28.0	49.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2.0	2.7	15.4	29.5	50.3
Over \$75,000	0.0	3.9	11.3	40.4	44.3
Children under 18 living in household					
Yes	3.3	6.2	18.3	25.3	47.0
No	2.5	2.7	10.5	26.2	58.2
Number of people living in household					
1	1.6	3.3	7.6	36.4	51.1
2	1.7	4.1	11.6	22.4	60.2
3	5.0	3.5	15.8	29.7	46.0
4 or more	3.4	5.3	19.4	21.9	50.0
Type of housing					
Single family home	2.8	3.9	12.5	30.6	50.2
Apartment/condo/senior living	2.6	5.2	18.9	15.9	57.4
Duplex/townhouse	5.9	5.9	13.7	21.6	52.9
Mobile home/other	0.0	9.5	14.3	19.0	57.1

**Table Q67B (continued)**  
**Disagree with Partner about Treatment of Relatives or Friends**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Own or rent home					
Own	2.1	3.4	11.5	32.1	50.9
Rent	3.1	5.9	17.6	16.8	56.6
Live with family-friends	9.6	5.8	21.2	17.3	46.2
Race or ethnicity					
White	1.7	3.8	9.5	33.2	51.7
African American	5.7	5.0	22.0	20.8	46.5
Hispanic	3.2	5.6	19.5	14.3	57.4
Other	0.0	0.0	17.5	22.5	60.0
Area of Dallas County					
Northwest	0.0	2.1	14.0	22.8	61.1
Northeast	2.6	5.1	14.8	32.1	45.4
Central	7.4	6.4	13.3	15.4	57.4
Southwest	3.5	4.0	13.6	27.6	51.3
Southeast	6.1	7.1	18.4	21.7	46.7

How to handle or raise children

- Nine percent of the respondents either always (2.8 percent) or often (6.4 percent) disagreed about how to handle or raise children. Table Q67C shows that the percentages of the respondents who always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how to handle or raise children varied with length of residence at their current address and generally decreased as the age of the respondent increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how to handle or raise children also varied with education and annual household income.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (13.0 percent) were more likely to report they always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about how to handle or raise children compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (5.0 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner about how to handle or raise children increased as the number of the people living in the household increased.
- Eleven percent of the respondents who rent reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner about how to handle or raise children compared to smaller percentages of respondents who lived with family-friends (10.2 percent) or own (8.1 percent) their homes.
- African American respondents (10.9 percent) were more likely to report that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about how to handle or raise children than white respondents (9.2 percent), Hispanic respondents (8.6 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (7.7 percent).

**Table Q67C**  
**Disagree with Partner about How to Handle or Raise Children**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Length of residence at current address					
Less than 6 months	1.9	8.7	20.4	6.8	62.1
6 months to 1 year	2.8	7.4	14.8	15.7	59.3
1 to 5 years	3.1	5.0	22.3	20.4	49.2
6 to 10 years	3.2	9.7	20.2	25.0	41.9
Over 10 years	2.4	4.9	18.2	18.2	56.3
Age of respondent					
18 to 25	3.3	4.4	19.3	13.8	59.1
26 to 35	4.8	10.0	24.8	18.6	41.9
36 to 45	3.3	7.1	24.3	21.9	43.3
46 to 60	0.9	5.5	16.5	22.0	55.0
61 to 70	0.0	0.0	12.5	16.1	71.4
Over 70	0.0	6.3	11.1	9.5	73.0
Education					
Less than high school	5.1	6.3	16.0	6.9	65.7
High school graduate/GED	1.4	3.8	18.0	22.3	54.5
Some college/technical school	4.6	7.6	21.7	17.1	49.0
College graduate	1.0	8.9	23.3	22.8	44.1
Graduate school or more	0.0	3.2	20.4	26.9	49.5
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	4.1	7.4	16.4	8.2	63.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	4.4	5.5	21.9	16.4	51.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	3.0	5.5	22.4	18.4	50.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2.9	8.8	20.4	24.1	43.8
Over \$75,000	1.0	6.5	22.1	28.1	42.2
Children under 18 living in household					
Yes	4.3	8.7	28.0	23.9	35.1
No	1.1	3.9	11.4	12.7	71.0
Number of people living in household					
1	0.0	2.3	12.9	11.1	73.7
2	1.7	3.1	13.1	17.0	65.1
3	3.6	9.6	24.9	21.8	40.1
4 or more	4.7	8.8	26.7	22.6	37.1
Own or rent home					
Own	2.6	5.5	20.8	23.2	48.0
Rent	2.6	8.1	19.7	11.0	58.6
Live with family-friends	6.1	4.1	14.3	16.3	59.2
Race or ethnicity					
White	1.8	7.4	19.0	22.4	49.4
African American	4.5	6.4	15.9	21.7	51.6
Hispanic	3.3	5.3	23.7	9.8	58.0
Other	5.1	2.6	20.5	7.7	64.1

Other disagreements

- Six percent of the respondents either always (1.9 percent) or often (4.2 percent) disagreed on other matters. Table Q67D shows that the percentages of the respondents who always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about other matters generally varied with length of residence at their current address.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported they always or often disagreed with their spouse or partner about other matters varied with education and annual household income.
- Eleven percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported always or often disagreeing with their spouse or partner about other matters compared to respondents who rent (6.0 percent) or own (5.7 percent) their homes.
- White respondents (7.0 percent) were more likely to report that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about other issues than African American respondents (5.8 percent), Hispanic respondents (4.5 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (2.5 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they always or often disagree with their spouse or partner about other matters varied with where they lived in Dallas County: southeast (8.1 percent), central (8.1 percent), northeast (7.5 percent), southwest (6.7 percent), and northwest (2.6 percent).

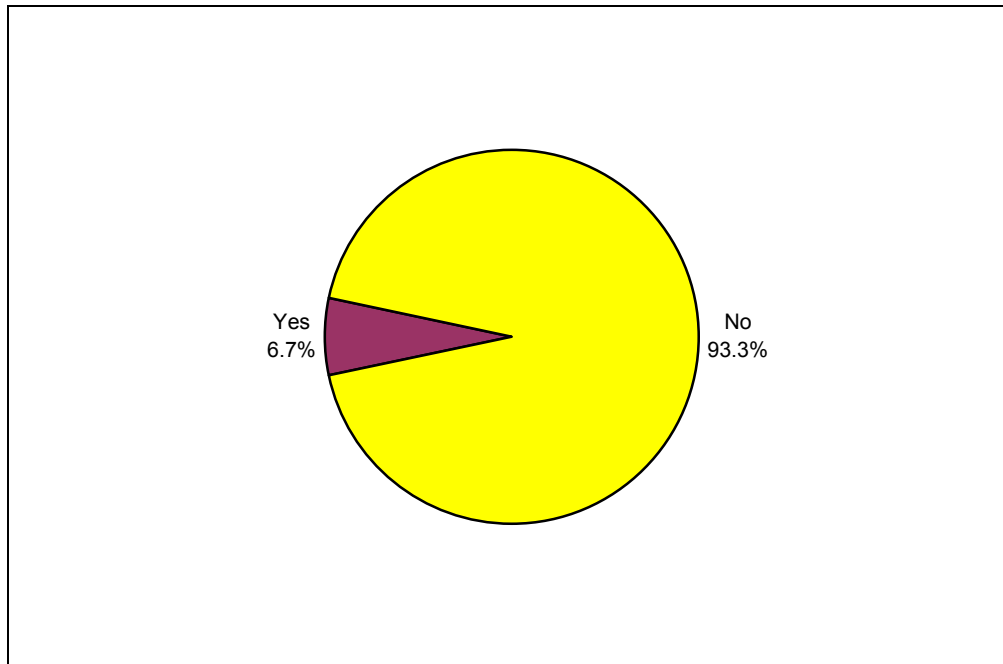
**Table Q67D  
Disagree with Partner about Other Issues  
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Length of residence at current address					
Less than 6 months	3.8	7.7	8.7	7.7	72.1
6 months to 1 year	0.9	3.5	15.9	7.1	72.6
1 to 5 years	1.6	4.1	12.4	17.9	64.0
6 to 10 years	1.6	8.0	9.6	16.8	64.0
Over 10 years	1.7	1.7	10.9	19.7	66.1
Education					
Less than high school	1.7	3.4	5.7	4.0	85.1
High school graduate/GED	1.9	2.3	14.0	14.9	67.0
Some college/technical school	3.1	6.5	11.9	19.6	58.8
College graduate	1.5	5.0	9.9	21.8	61.9
Graduate school or more	0.0	2.2	20.4	16.1	61.3
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	1.6	3.1	9.4	5.5	80.5
\$15,000 to \$30,000	3.3	4.9	11.0	9.9	70.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	1.6	3.6	13.0	18.1	63.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	3.4	6.2	12.4	20.7	57.2
Over \$75,000	1.0	5.5	15.1	21.1	57.3
Own or rent home					
Own	1.5	4.2	11.4	20.0	62.9
Rent	1.7	4.3	12.1	8.9	73.0
Live with family-friends	6.3	4.2	12.5	16.7	60.4

**Table Q67D (continued)**  
**Disagree with Partner about Other Issues**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Race or ethnicity					
White	1.8	5.2	13.1	21.2	58.7
African American	2.6	3.2	15.6	14.3	64.3
Hispanic	1.6	2.9	5.3	8.2	82.0
Other	0.0	2.5	15.0	2.5	80.0
Area of Dallas County					
Northwest	0.5	2.1	15.3	17.9	64.2
Northeast	1.6	5.9	10.8	15.6	66.1
Central	4.3	3.8	8.2	12.0	71.7
Southwest	2.6	4.1	8.2	16.5	68.6
Southeast	2.4	5.7	17.2	15.3	59.3

**Figure Q68**  
**Someone was Pushed, Grabbed, or Shoved During Disagreement**  
**(n=982)**

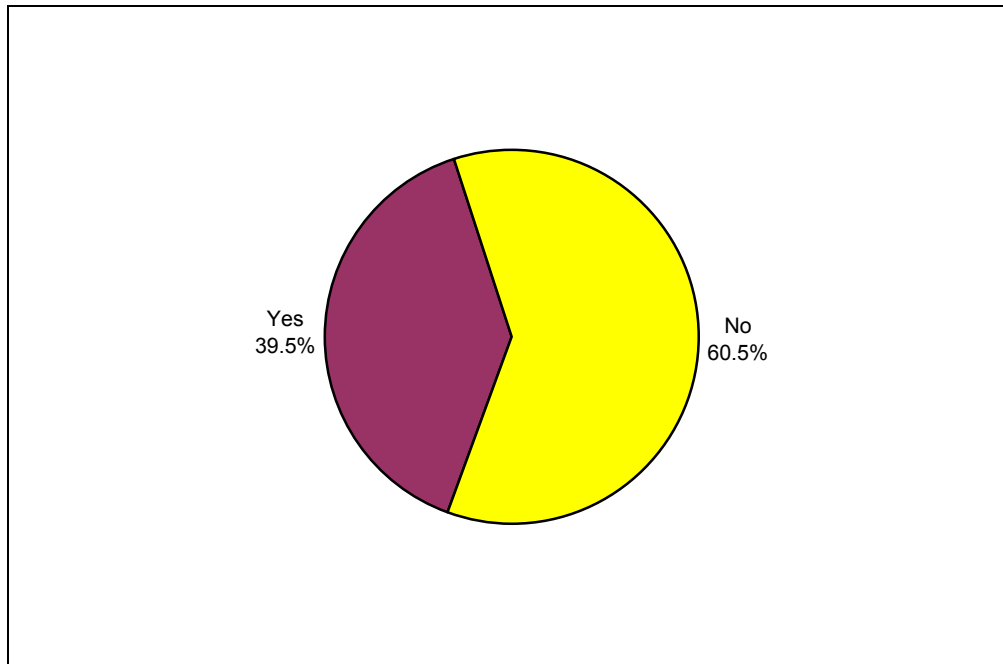


- Respondents were asked if, while involved in a disagreement with their spouse or partner, someone was ever pushed, grabbed or shoved. Figure Q68 shows that 93.3 percent said “no,” and 6.7 percent said “yes.”
- Table Q68 shows that the percentage of respondents reporting pushing, grabbing, or shoving generally decreased as the age of the respondent, education and annual household income increased.
- Nine percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported pushing, grabbing, or shoving compared to 4.5 percent of respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- A greater percentage of respondents who lived in duplex/townhouse (13.7 percent) and mobile home/other housing (13.6 percent) reported pushing, grabbing, or shoving during a disagreement compared to respondents who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing (8.5 percent) or a single family home (5.2 percent).
- Nineteen percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported pushing, grabbing, or shoving during a disagreement compared to 9.8 percent of renters and 3.9 percent of homeowners.
- The percentages varied with where the respondent lived in Dallas County: central (12.2 percent), southeast (8.9 percent), southwest (8.5 percent), northeast (5.6 percent), and northwest (4.1 percent).

**Table Q68**  
**Someone was Pushed, Grabbed, or Shoved During Disagreement**  
**By Selected Demographics**

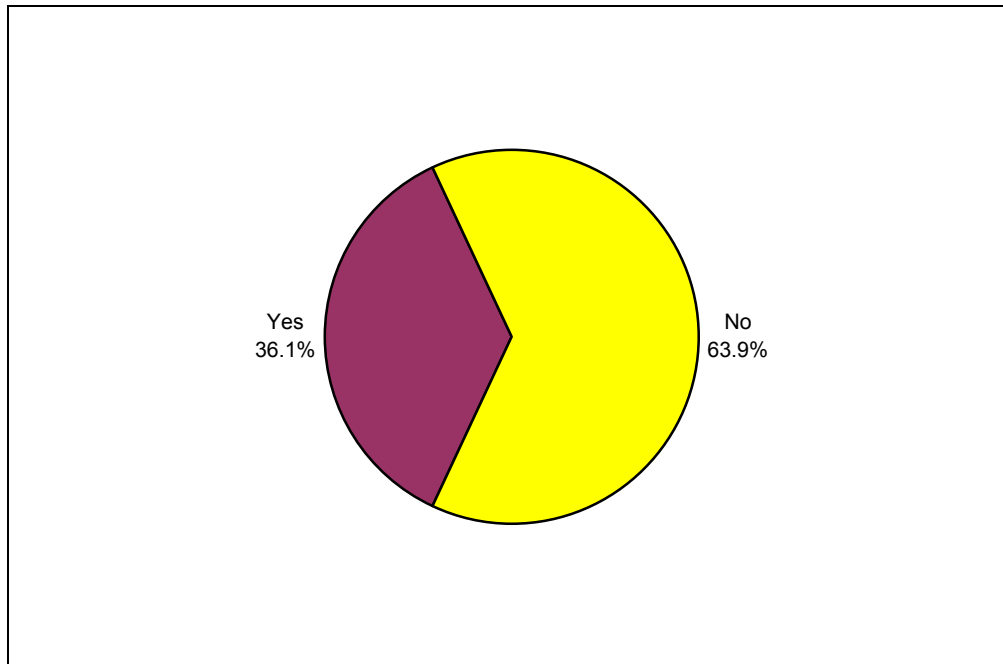
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	10.6	89.4
26 to 35	8.8	91.2
36 to 45	6.8	93.2
46 to 60	3.9	96.1
61 to 70	1.6	98.4
Over 70	1.5	98.5
Education		
Less than high school	9.6	90.4
High school graduate/GED	8.8	91.2
Some college/technical school	8.1	91.9
College graduate	2.4	97.6
Graduate school or more	2.1	97.9
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	8.5	91.5
\$15,000 to \$30,000	10.7	89.3
\$30,001 to \$50,000	6.8	93.2
\$50,001 to \$75,000	6.8	93.2
Over \$75,000	2.0	98.0
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	9.0	91.0
No	4.5	95.5
Type of housing		
Single family home	5.2	94.8
Apartment/condo/senior living	8.5	91.5
Duplex/townhouse	13.7	86.3
Mobile home/other	13.6	86.4
Own or rent home		
Own	3.9	96.1
Rent	9.8	90.2
Live with family-friends	19.2	80.8
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	4.1	95.9
Northeast	5.6	94.4
Central	12.2	87.8
Southwest	8.5	91.5
Southeast	8.9	91.1

**Figure Q69**  
**Physical Disagreements Reported to Law Enforcement Agency**  
**(n=66)**



- Respondents were asked if any disagreements where someone was pushed, grabbed or shoved were reported to a law enforcement agency. Figure Q69 shows that 39.5 percent said that these disagreements were reported to a law enforcement agency.

**Figure Q70**  
**Sought Help from Someone Outside of Household**  
**(n=24)**



- Respondents who were involved in disagreements where pushing or shoving took place were asked if they sought help from someone outside of the household such as a family member not living with them, a counselor, minister/priest/rabbi, friend, or other source of assistance. Figure Q70 shows that 36.1 percent said that they did seek help from someone outside of the household.

**Table Q71  
Frequency of Abusive Behaviors**

	Percentage Responding			
	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Hurt you physically (n=983)	0.3	3.3	3.2	93.1
Insult or talk down to you (n=983)	3.6	11.5	10.8	74.1
Threaten you with harm (n=983)	0.9	2.7	1.5	94.9
Scream or curse at you (n=983)	3.9	12.1	7.3	76.7
Cheated out of money (n=211)*	1.7	6.3	4.0	88.0

- Respondents were asked how often their spouse, partner, boy friend, or significant other hurt them, insulted or talked down to them, threatened them with harm, or screamed or cursed at them. As shown in Table Q71, the majority of respondents reported that these behaviors rarely or never take place. Four percent of the respondents reported that they were hurt physically either frequently (0.3 percent) or sometimes (3.3 percent). Fifteen percent reported that their partner insulted or talked down to them frequently (3.6 percent) or sometimes (11.5 percent). Four percent of the respondents reported that their partner threatened them with harm frequently (0.9 percent) or sometimes (2.7 percent). Sixteen percent of the respondents reported that they were screamed at or cursed at frequently (3.9 percent) or sometimes (12.1 percent).

Hurt you physically

- Four percent of the respondents reported that they were hurt physically either frequently (0.3 percent) or sometimes (3.3 percent). Five percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported that they were hurt physically either frequently (0.4 percent) or sometimes (4.1 percent) compared to 2.6 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household (0.2 percent-frequently; 2.4 percent-sometimes).
- For women age 60 or over, 94.3 percent reported that they never experienced being physically hurt. Three percent answered "rarely," and 2.2 percent answered either "sometimes" (1.2 percent) or "frequently" (1.0 percent).

Insult or talk down to you

- Fifteen percent reported that their partner insulted or talked down to them frequently (3.6 percent) or sometimes (11.5 percent). As shown in Table Q71\_2, the percentages of the respondents who reported that their partner frequently or sometimes insulted or talked down to them generally increased as length of residence at their current address increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported insults or being talked down to frequently or sometimes varied by the age of the respondent and generally decreased as annual household income increased.
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (34.6 percent) were more likely to report that their partner insulted or talked down to them frequently or sometimes than renters (15.9 percent) or homeowners (12.9 percent).
- Eighty-five percent of women age 60 or over reported that they never were insulted or talked down to. Eight percent said that it happened rarely. Seven percent reported that being insulted or talked down to happened sometimes (7.3 percent) or frequently (0.2 percent).

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\* This question was asked of the 212 respondents who were age 60 or older.

**Table Q71\_2**  
**Partner Insults or Talks Down to You**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Length of residence at current address				
Less than 6 months	3.7	11.1	13.0	72.2
6 months to 1 year	1.8	14.3	0.9	83.0
1 to 5 years	4.0	11.2	9.6	75.1
6 to 10 years	3.1	5.5	15.0	76.4
Over 10 years	3.8	13.8	13.8	68.6
Age of respondent				
18 to 25	3.7	11.6	6.3	78.3
26 to 35	1.9	10.6	9.3	78.2
36 to 45	7.2	9.9	12.6	70.3
46 to 60	2.6	13.5	15.7	68.1
61 to 70	1.7	11.7	8.3	78.3
Over 70	1.5	12.3	9.2	76.9
Annual household income				
Less than \$15,000	9.2	14.5	10.7	65.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	4.3	14.4	8.6	72.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	2.9	7.8	10.7	78.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	6.1	10.9	9.5	73.5
Over \$75,000	0.0	11.8	15.7	72.5
Own or rent home				
Own	3.2	9.7	12.7	74.5
Rent	3.6	12.3	8.1	75.9
Live with family-friends	7.7	26.9	11.5	53.8

Threaten you with harm

- Four percent of the respondents reported that their partner threatened them with harm frequently (0.9 percent) or sometimes (2.7 percent). Five percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported that their partner threatened them with harm frequently (1.4 percent) or sometimes (3.7 percent) while 2.2 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household reported threats (0.4 percent-frequently; 1.8 percent-sometimes).
- Nearly all (98.2 percent) of the respondents age 60 or over reported that they are never threatened with harm. Less than 2 percent reported that they are threatened with harm rarely (1.4 percent), sometimes (0.4 percent), or frequently (0.1 percent).

Scream or curse at you

- Sixteen percent of the respondents reported that they were screamed or cursed at frequently (3.9 percent) or sometimes (12.1 percent). As shown in Table Q71\_4, the percentages of the respondents who reported that their partner frequently or sometimes screamed or cursed at them decreased as the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased, and increased as the number of people living in the household increased.

- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (19.4 percent) were more likely to report screaming or cursing frequently or sometimes than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (12.5 percent).
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (34.6 percent) were more likely to report that their partner screamed or cursed at them frequently or sometimes than renters (21.0 percent) or homeowners (11.3 percent).
- Twenty-six percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups reported that their partner screamed or cursed at them frequently or sometimes compared to 20.1 percent of African American, 20.0 percent of Hispanic, and 11.9 percent of white respondents.
- Respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally at home (30.3 percent) were more likely to report that their partner screamed or cursed at them frequently or sometimes than respondents who spoke Spanish primarily (17.2 percent) or English primarily (15.0 percent).
- The percentages varied by area of Dallas County: central (22.2 percent), southeast (16.9 percent), southwest (15.9 percent), northeast (14.6 percent), and northwest (14.4 percent).
- Being screamed or cursed at was reported by less than 9 percent of women age 60 or older: frequently (0.1 percent), sometimes (2.7 percent), or rarely (6.0 percent).

**Table Q71\_4**  
**Partner Screams or Curses at You**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Age of respondent				
18 to 25	5.3	20.6	7.4	66.7
26 to 35	4.7	9.8	9.8	75.8
36 to 45	5.4	14.9	8.6	71.2
46 to 60	2.2	9.6	4.8	83.5
61 to 70	1.7	5.0	6.7	86.7
Over 70	0.0	1.5	4.6	93.8
Education				
Less than high school	4.5	18.0	2.2	75.3
High school graduate/GED	4.0	14.5	7.9	73.6
Some college/technical school	5.9	11.0	10.3	72.8
College graduate	2.4	8.6	8.1	80.9
Graduate school or more	0.0	6.3	5.3	88.4
Annual household income				
Less than \$15,000	9.3	20.9	7.0	62.8
\$15,000 to \$30,000	4.3	13.4	6.4	75.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	3.9	12.6	6.8	76.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.1	12.9	10.2	72.8
Over \$75,000	2.0	5.9	9.3	82.9
Children under 18 living in household				
Yes	5.1	14.3	8.0	72.5
No	2.6	9.9	6.7	80.8

**Table Q71\_4 (continued)**  
**Partner Screams or Curses at You**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Number of people living in household				
1	2.2	9.1	6.5	82.3
2	3.3	9.0	9.8	77.9
3	3.9	17.2	5.4	73.5
4 or more	5.3	14.1	7.8	72.8
Own or rent home				
Own	3.0	8.3	8.1	80.6
Rent	4.2	16.8	5.3	73.7
Live with family-friends	11.5	23.1	11.5	53.8
Race or ethnicity				
White	3.8	8.1	8.1	79.9
Black	3.8	16.3	8.8	71.2
Hispanic	4.4	15.6	4.0	76.0
Other	2.4	23.8	9.5	64.3
Language spoken most at home				
English	3.9	11.1	8.3	76.8
Two languages spoken equally	7.0	23.3	14.0	55.8
Spanish	2.9	14.3	0.0	82.9
Area of Dallas County				
Northwest	3.1	11.3	5.7	79.9
Northeast	3.5	11.1	6.1	79.3
Central	6.3	15.9	9.0	68.8
Southwest	4.0	11.9	9.5	74.6
Southeast	3.8	13.1	15.0	68.1

**Being cheated out of money**

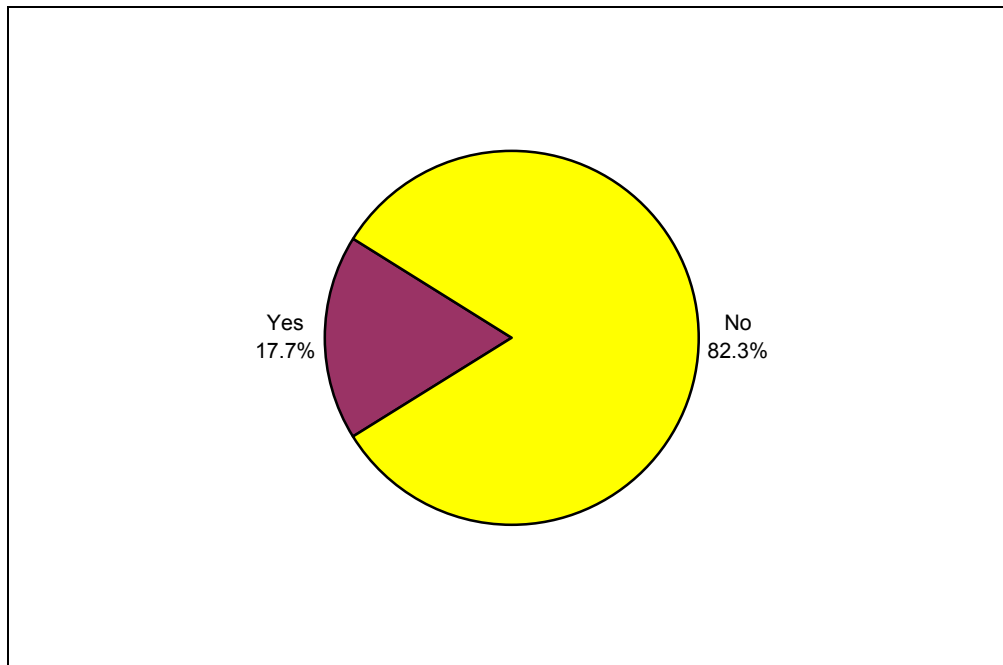
- Of the 212 respondents age 60 or older, 12 percent reported being cheated out of money frequently (1.7 percent), sometimes (6.3 percent), or rarely (4.0 percent). Eighty-eight percent reported that they had not been cheated out of their money. This question was not asked of respondents who were under age 60.

**Table Q71\_4 (continued)**  
**Partner Screams or Curses at You**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Frequently	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Own or rent home				
Own	3.0	8.3	8.1	80.6
Rent	4.2	16.8	5.3	73.7
Live with family-friends	11.5	23.1	11.5	53.8
Race or ethnicity				
White	3.8	8.1	8.1	79.9
African American	3.8	16.3	8.8	71.3
Hispanic	4.4	15.6	4.0	76.0
Other	2.4	23.8	9.5	64.3
Language spoken most at home				
English	3.9	11.1	8.3	76.8
Two languages spoken equally	7.0	23.3	14.0	55.8
Spanish	2.9	14.3	0.0	82.9
Area of Dallas County				
Northwest	3.1	11.3	5.7	79.9
Northeast	3.5	11.1	6.1	79.3
Central	6.3	15.9	9.0	68.8
Southwest	4.0	11.9	9.5	74.6
Southeast	3.8	13.1	15.0	68.1

## Justice Support and Legal Issues

**Figure Q21**  
**Female Needed Legal Help in Past 12 Months**  
**(n=1,249)**



- Respondents were asked if any female member in the household needed help from a lawyer or legal clinic in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure Q21, 17.7 percent of the respondents reported that a female member of the household did need help from a lawyer or legal clinic in the past 12 months.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that a female member of the household needed legal help in the past 12 months increased as education increased, and varied with annual household income.
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (48.7 percent) were more likely and homemakers (10.7 percent) were less likely to report that a female member of the household needed legal help in the past 12 months.
- The percentages of the respondents reporting that a female member of the household needed legal help in the past 12 months varied with marital status: separated (62.8 percent), divorced (25.7 percent), widowed (21.3 percent), never married (18.5 percent), married (13.2 percent), or living with someone (10.7 percent).
- Twenty-nine percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported that a female member of the household needed legal help in the past 12 months compared to 17.7 percent of homeowners and 16.2 percent of renters.
- A greater percentage of African American respondents (25.9 percent) reported that a female member of the household needed legal help in the past 12 months compared to

respondents of other ethnic groups (25.0 percent), white respondents (16.9 percent) and Hispanic respondents (12.0 percent).

**Table Q21**  
**Female Needed Legal Help in Past 12 Months**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
<b>Education</b>		
Less than high school	8.7	91.3
High school graduate/GED	18.8	81.2
Some college/technical school	19.1	80.9
College graduate	20.2	79.8
Graduate school or more	20.3	79.7
<b>Employment status</b>		
Employed full-time	17.5	82.5
Employed part-time	12.6	87.4
Unemployed	21.9	78.1
Retired	15.5	84.5
A student	27.5	72.5
A homemaker	10.7	89.3
Disabled or too ill to work	48.7	51.3
<b>Annual household income</b>		
Less than \$15,000	23.1	76.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	13.6	86.4
\$30,001 to \$50,000	26.4	73.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	16.2	83.8
Over \$75,000	14.5	85.5
<b>Marital status</b>		
Never married	18.5	81.5
Married	13.2	86.8
Divorced	25.7	74.3
Separated	62.8	37.2
Widowed	21.3	78.7
Living with someone	10.7	89.3
<b>Own or rent home</b>		
Own	17.7	82.3
Rent	16.2	83.8
Live with family-friends	29.2	70.8
<b>Race or ethnicity</b>		
White	16.9	83.1
African American	25.9	74.1
Hispanic	12.0	88.0
Other	25.0	75.0

**Table Q21A**  
**Type of Legal Problem**

Problem	Percentage Responding Yes	Percentage That Got Help
Divorce or separation (n=221)	22.1	89.9
Civil property matter (n=218)	20.3	68.2
Child support (n=220)	16.3	80.8
Child custody issues (n=220)	16.2	87.0
Criminal matter (n=221)	13.3	70.4
Domestic violence (n=220)	6.1	63.1
Other (n=220)	49.8	79.0

- Respondents who reported needing help from a lawyer or legal clinic in the past 12 months were asked what type of legal problem it was. As shown in Table Q21A, divorce or separation (22.1 percent) was the most common legal problem. Smaller percentages of the respondents reported civil property matters (20.3 percent), child support (16.3 percent), child custody issues (16.2 percent), a criminal matter (13.3 percent), or domestic violence (6.1 percent). Fifty percent of the respondents reported needing help with some other legal problem. These are listed in the Appendix.

Divorce or separation

- Divorce or separation (22.1 percent) was the most common legal problem among respondents. The percentages of the respondents who reported that they needed legal help for divorce or separation generally decreased as the length of residence at their current address increased, and varied with annual household income (see Table Q21A1).
- Eighty-five percent of the separated respondents reported needing legal help with divorce or separation compared to smaller percentages of respondents with other marital status. Widowed respondents (5.3 percent) were the least likely to report needing legal help with divorce or separation.
- A greater percentage of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household (31.4 percent) reported needing legal help with divorce or separation compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (13.8 percent).
- Renters (32.5 percent) were more likely to report needing legal help with divorce or separation than respondents who lived with family-friends (23.8 percent) or homeowners (14.6 percent).
- Ninety percent of the respondents who needed help with divorce or separation got that help.

**Table Q21A1**  
**Type of Legal Problem: Divorce or Separation**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	50.0	50.0
6 months to 1 year	22.5	77.5
1 to 5 years	27.3	72.7
6 to 10 years	17.1	82.9
Over 10 years	10.0	90.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	26.2	73.8
\$15,000 to \$30,000	32.4	67.6
\$30,001 to \$50,000	19.2	80.8
\$50,001 to \$75,000	34.6	65.4
Over \$75,000	6.5	93.5
Marital status		
Never married	9.1	90.9
Married	9.7	90.3
Divorced	28.2	71.8
Separated	85.2	14.8
Widowed	5.3	94.7
Living with someone	12.5	87.5
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	31.4	68.6
No	13.8	86.2
Own or rent home		
Own	14.6	85.4
Rent	32.5	67.5
Live with family-friends	23.8	76.2

Civil property matters

- Twenty percent of the respondents reported that they needed legal help with civil property matters.
- Sixty-eight percent of the respondents who needed help with civil property matters got that help.

Child support

- Sixteen percent of the respondents indicated that they needed legal help with child support. As shown in Table Q21A6, the percentages of the respondents who reported they needed legal help with child support decreased as the age of the respondent increased, and varied with annual household income.
- A greater percentage of the separated respondents (40.7 percent) reported they needed legal help with child support compared to respondents of other marital status: married (15.1 percent), respondents who lived with someone (12.5 percent), never married (11.8 percent), divorced (10.5 percent), and widowed (10.5 percent).

- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (31.7 percent) were more likely to report they needed legal help with child support compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (2.6 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported needing legal help with child support varied with the number of people living in the household.
- Eighty-one percent of the respondents who needed help with child support got that help.

**Table Q21A6**  
**Type of Legal Problem: Child Support**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	19.4	80.6
26 to 35	27.9	72.1
36 to 45	18.2	81.8
46 to 60	11.9	88.1
61 to 70	0.0	100.0
Over 70	0.0	100.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	19.0	81.0
\$15,000 to \$30,000	22.9	77.1
\$30,001 to \$50,000	8.3	91.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	42.3	57.7
Over \$75,000	9.4	90.6
Marital status		
Never married	11.8	88.2
Married	15.1	84.9
Divorced	10.5	89.5
Separated	40.7	59.3
Widowed	10.5	89.5
Living with someone	12.5	87.5
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	31.7	68.3
No	2.6	97.4
Number of people living in household		
1	2.3	97.7
2	27.8	72.2
3	18.6	81.4
4 or more	20.0	80.0

Child custody issues

- Sixteen percent of the respondents reported that they needed legal help with child custody issues. The percentages of the respondents who reported that they needed legal help with child custody issues varied with length of residence at their current address (see Table Q21A5).
- The percentages also varied with annual household income.

- Thirty percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported they needed legal help with child custody issues compared to 3.4 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- Eighty-seven percent of the respondents who needed help child custody issues got that help.

**Table Q21A5**  
**Type of Legal Problem: Child Custody Issues**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	15.0	85.0
6 months to 1 year	27.5	72.5
1 to 5 years	13.6	86.4
6 to 10 years	25.7	74.3
Over 10 years	5.1	94.9
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	28.6	71.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	14.3	85.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	5.6	94.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	29.6	70.4
Over \$75,000	12.9	87.1
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	30.1	69.9
No	3.4	96.6

Criminal matter

- Thirteen percent of the respondents reported needing legal help with a criminal matter. As shown in Table Q21A2, the percentages of the respondents who needed legal help with a criminal matter generally increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (33.3 percent) were more likely to report needing legal help with a criminal matter compared to homeowners (13.0 percent) or renters (9.1 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported needing legal help with a criminal matter varied with the area of Dallas County: northeast (22.2 percent), central (16.7 percent), southeast (12.7 percent), southwest (6.8 percent), and northwest (0.0 percent).
- Seventy percent of the respondents who needed help with a criminal matter got that help.

**Table Q21A2**  
**Type of Legal Problem: Criminal Matter**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people living in household		
1	6.8	93.2
2	7.4	92.6
3	25.6	74.4
4 or more	15.0	85.0
Own or rent home		
Own	13.0	87.0
Rent	9.1	90.9
Live with family-friends	33.3	66.7
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	0.0	100.0
Northeast	22.2	77.8
Central	16.7	83.3
Southwest	6.8	93.2
Southeast	12.7	87.3

Domestic violence

- Six percent of the respondents reported they needed legal help with domestic violence. There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.
- Sixty-three percent of the respondents who needed help with domestic violence got that help.

Other legal matter

- Fifty percent of the respondents reported needing help with some other legal matter. These other matters included accidents, bankruptcy, preparing or probating a will, disability claims, employment issues, immigration, health issues, or some other financial matter. A complete list of the other legal problems can be found in the Appendix.
- As shown in Table Q21A7, the percentages of the respondents who reported they needed help with some other legal matter generally decreased as education and the number of people living in the household increased.
- Widowed respondents (63.2 percent) were more likely and separated respondents (22.2 percent) were least likely to report needing help with some other legal matter.
- Fifty-eight percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household reported needing help with some other legal matter compared to 41.3 percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported they needed help with some other legal matter varied by area of Dallas County: northwest (66.7 percent), southwest (65.1 percent), southeast (60.0 percent), central (48.1 percent), and northeast (33.3 percent).
- Seventy-nine percent of the respondents who needed help with some other legal matter got that help.

**Table Q21A7**  
**Type of Legal Problem: Other**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	66.7	33.3
High school graduate/GED	44.6	55.4
Some college/technical school	47.8	52.2
College graduate	39.2	60.8
Graduate school or more	76.0	24.0
Marital status		
Never married	51.5	48.5
Married	58.1	41.9
Divorced	44.7	55.3
Separated	22.2	77.8
Widowed	63.2	36.8
Living with someone	25.0	75.0
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	41.3	58.7
No	57.8	42.2
Number of people living in household		
1	65.1	34.9
2	37.0	63.0
3	58.1	41.9
4 or more	42.6	57.4
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	66.7	33.3
Northeast	33.3	66.7
Central	48.1	51.9
Southwest	65.1	34.9
Southeast	60.0	40.0

**Table Q21C**  
**Able to Pay Legal Fees**

Problem	Percentage Responding			
	Yes	Not yet, working on it	Lawyer donated services	No, unable to pay
Divorce or separation (n=41)	58.8	17.8	19.8	3.5
Civil property matter (n=30)	68.3	20.7	11.0	0.0
Child custody issues (n=28)	63.2	21.7	11.8	3.3
Child support (n=27)	61.2	31.1	6.8	0.9
Criminal matter (n=19)	61.1	10.9	14.2	13.7
Domestic violence (n=9)	43.8	16.8	11.8	27.6
Other (n=78)	63.8	21.5	11.2	3.6

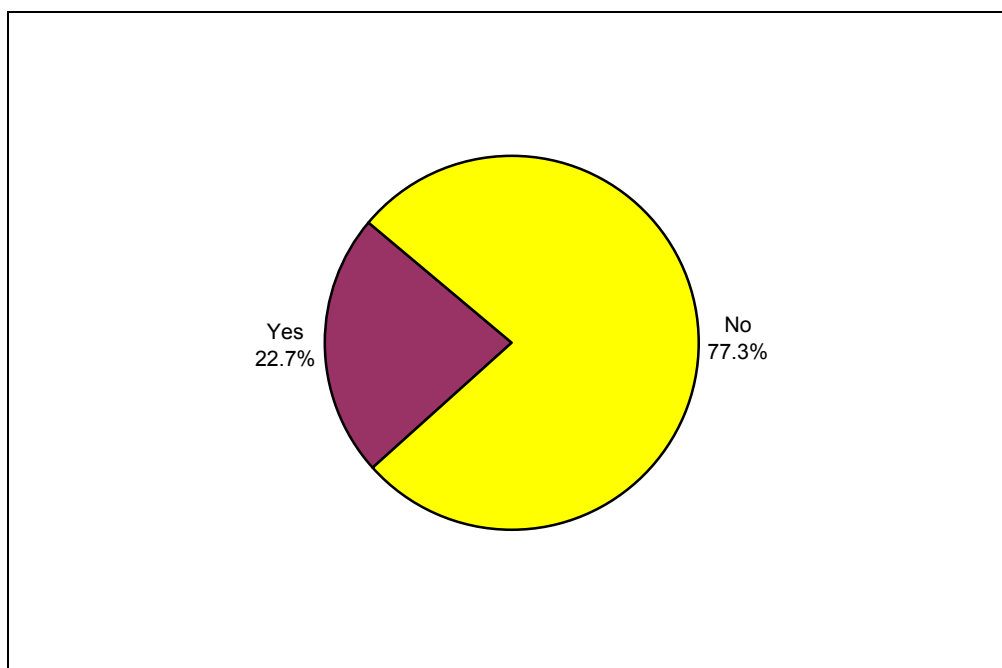
- Respondents who reported getting help from a lawyer or legal clinic in the past 12 months were asked if they were able to pay the legal fees for the lawyer's services. As shown in Table Q21C, for all legal problems except domestic violence, half to two-thirds of the respondents were able to pay their legal fees. Twenty-eight percent of the respondents with a domestic violence legal problem were unable to pay. Fourteen percent with a criminal matter were unable to pay their legal fees.

**Table Q21D**  
**Reason Did Not Seek Assistance of a Lawyer**

	Percentage Responding "Yes"			
	Too expensive/ cannot afford	Do not trust lawyers	Don't know how to get a lawyer	Other
Divorce or separation (n=5)	49.7	0.0	15.7	0.0
Civil property matter (n=14)	42.6	1.7	0.0	35.8
Child custody issues (n=11)	37.7	0.0	0.0	9.2
Child support (n=0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Criminal matter (n=10)	17.0	0.0	0.0	54.3
Domestic violence (n=0)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other (n=31)	39.8	2.5	0.8	32.6

- Respondents who reported a legal problem but did not seek assistance from a lawyer were asked why they did not seek assistance from a lawyer. As shown in Table Q21D, respondents were more likely to say that they did not seek legal assistance because it was too expensive or unaffordable for problems in the following areas: divorce or separation (49.7 percent), civil property matter (42.6 percent), child custody issues (37.7 percent), or some other legal matter (39.8). Fifty-four percent of the respondents with a criminal matter did not seek assistance for some other reason.
- A complete listing of reasons why respondents did not seek legal assistance for civil property matters, child custody issues, criminal matters, and other matters can be found in the Appendix.

**Figure Q22**  
**Contact with Police Department in Past Year**  
**(n=1,248)**



- Respondents were asked if any female age 18 or older requested the services of, or come into contact with a police officer or police department during the past year. As shown in Figure Q22, 22.7 percent of the respondents reported that a female had come into contact with a police officer or police department during the past year.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they had contact with police in the past year varied with length of residence in Dallas County and the age of respondent, and generally increased as education increased (see Table Q22).
- A greater percentage of the respondents who were employed full-time (27.7 percent) had contact with the police during the past year compared to respondents of other employment status. Retired respondents were the least likely to have had contact with the police.
- Separated respondents (37.2 percent) were more likely to report contact with the police than respondents of other marital status: never married (28.5 percent), divorced (27.0 percent), married (21.0 percent), widowed (18.0 percent), and living with someone (14.7 percent).
- Twenty-seven percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported contact with the police in the past year compared to 19.4 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household.
- White respondents (26.9 percent) were more likely to report contact with the police in the past year than African American respondents (22.8 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (20.8 percent), and Hispanic respondents (12.7 percent).

**Table Q22**  
**Contact with Police Department in Past Year**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	22.4	77.6
1 to 2 years	21.6	78.4
3 to 5 years	12.6	87.4
6 to 10 years	21.2	78.8
Over 10 years	24.9	75.1
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	20.7	79.3
26 to 35	23.4	76.6
36 to 45	27.8	72.2
46 to 60	24.9	75.1
61 to 70	15.1	84.9
Over 70	14.4	85.6
Education		
Less than high school	11.6	88.4
High school graduate/GED	21.8	78.2
Some college/technical school	27.0	73.0
College graduate	24.2	75.8
Graduate school or more	27.3	72.7
Employment status		
Employed full-time	27.7	72.3
Employed part-time	15.3	84.7
Unemployed	24.5	75.5
Retired	14.3	85.7
A student	27.5	72.5
A homemaker	15.4	84.6
Disabled or too ill to work	26.3	73.7
Marital status		
Never married	28.5	71.5
Married	21.0	79.0
Divorced	27.0	73.0
Separated	37.2	62.8
Widowed	18.0	82.0
Living with someone	14.7	85.3
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	26.7	73.3
No	19.4	80.6
Race or ethnicity		
White	26.9	73.1
African American	22.8	77.2
Hispanic	12.7	87.3
Other	20.8	79.2

**Table Q22A**  
**Reason for Contact with Police Department**  
**(n=277)**

	Percentage Responding
Stopped for a traffic violation	37.6
Called to report a crime	23.6
Called 911	10.2
Called for assistance with domestic/family violence	6.3
Police inquiries	4.7
Report problem in neighborhood	4.5
Auto accident	3.2
School/neighborhood meeting	2.1
Police responded to alarm/call for help	1.9
Contact through job	1.7
Arrested/on probation	1.5
Other	2.7

- Respondents who had contact with the police department in the past year were asked the reason for the contact. As shown in Table Q22A, 37.6 percent of the respondents who had contact with the police department in the past year were stopped for a traffic violation, while 23.6 percent called to report a crime. Ten percent had called 911, and 6.3 percent called for assistance with domestic/family violence.
- Smaller percentages of the respondents had contact with the police through police inquiries (4.7 percent), when reporting a problem in the neighborhood (4.5 percent), or at a school or neighborhood meeting (2.1 percent).

**Table Q22B**  
**Performance of Police Officer/Department**

	Percentage Responding			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Speed in responding to calls (n=259)	31.4	39.0	17.2	12.4
Professionalism (n=177)	49.7	25.0	19.1	6.2
Courtesy (n=270)	38.3	30.8	19.6	11.3

- Respondents who had contact with the Police Department in the past year were asked to rate the performance of the police officer or police department in three specific areas as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Speed in responding to calls

- As shown in Table Q22B, 70.4 percent of the respondents rated the speed in responding to calls as excellent (31.4 percent) or good (39.0 percent). Thirty percent rated the speed in responding to calls as fair (17.2 percent) or poor (12.4 percent). The percentages of the respondents who rated the speed in responding to calls as excellent or good generally increased as education increased: less than high school (66.7 percent), high school graduate/GED (68.9 percent), some college/technical school (65.6 percent), college graduate (73.1 percent), and graduate school or more (78.8 percent).
- Homeowners (77.7 percent) were more likely to rate the speed in responding to calls by the police as excellent or good compared to renters (60.3 percent) or respondents who lived with family-friends (53.9 percent).

Professionalism

- Seventy-five percent of the respondents rated police professionalism as excellent (49.7 percent) or good (25.0 percent).
- Eighty-six percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household rated police professionalism as excellent (63.9 percent) or good (21.7 percent) compared to 65.6 percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household (excellent-37.6 percent; good-28.0 percent).

Courtesy

- Sixty-nine percent of the respondents rated police courtesy as excellent (38.3 percent) or good (30.8 percent). As shown in Table Q22B2, 77.9 percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household rated police courtesy as excellent or good compared to 61.2 percent of the respondents with children under 18 living in the household.
- Respondents with boys (71.0 percent) were more likely to rate police courtesy as excellent or good compared to respondents with girls (39.6 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who rated police courtesy as excellent or good varied with the area of Dallas County: southeast (78.2 percent), southwest (77.1 percent), northwest (76.0 percent), central (68.5 percent), and northeast (60.7 percent).

**Table Q22B2**  
**Police Performance: Courtesy**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Children under 18 living in household				
Yes	29.9	31.3	22.9	16.0
No	48.0	29.9	15.7	6.3
Have girls or boys				
Girls	23.3	16.3	34.9	25.6
Boys	33.0	38.0	18.0	11.0
Area of Dallas County				
Northwest	51.9	24.1	20.4	3.7
Northeast	23.2	37.5	21.4	17.9
Central	42.6	25.9	22.2	9.3
Southwest	50.0	27.1	10.4	12.5
Southeast	36.4	41.8	14.5	7.3

## Special Needs Family or Household Members

**Table Q61**  
**Type of Care Needed by Member of Household**

	Percentage Responding
Chronic disease (n=1,249)	5.3
Physically impaired (n=1,249)	5.1
Elderly (n=1,248)	3.3
Mentally impaired (n=1,250)	1.9
Other or multiple reasons (n=1,249)	2.4

- When asked whether a member of their family or household required care, 5.3 percent of the respondents reported that the person had a chronic disease (see Table Q61). Other reasons for care included: physical impairment (5.1 percent), elderly (3.3 percent), mental impairment (1.9 percent), or other or multiple impairments (2.4 percent).

### Chronic disease

- Five percent of the respondents reported that a member of their family or household required care due to a chronic disease. As shown in Table Q61D, the percentages of the respondents who reported that a member of their family or household required care due to a chronic illness generally increased as length of residence in Dallas County and the age of the respondent increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that a member of their family or household required care due to a chronic disease varied by employment status: disabled or too ill to work (30.8 percent), retired (8.0 percent), unemployed (5.3 percent), employed full-time (4.7 percent), employed part-time (2.7 percent), student (2.5 percent), and homemaker (1.2 percent).
- Widowed respondents (10.2 percent) were more likely to report that a member of their family or household required care due to a chronic disease compared to respondents of other marital status. Never married respondents (3.4 percent) were the least likely to report a chronic illness that required care.
- Respondents without children under 18 living in the household (7.4 percent) were more likely to report that a member of their family or household required care due to a chronic disease than respondents with children under 18 living in the household (2.7 percent).
- Fourteen percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported that a member of their family or household required care due to a chronic illness compared to 5.6 percent of homeowners and 3.6 percent of renters.
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (8.2 percent) were more likely to report a member of their family or household needed care due to chronic disease than white (6.4 percent), African American (6.2 percent), or Hispanic (1.4 percent) respondents.

**Table Q61D**  
**Care Required for Chronic Disease**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	5.2	94.8
1 to 2 years	0.0	100.0
3 to 5 years	2.8	97.2
6 to 10 years	3.4	96.6
Over 10 years	6.8	93.2
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	0.9	99.1
26 to 35	3.2	96.8
36 to 45	3.8	96.2
46 to 60	9.0	91.0
61 to 70	10.6	89.4
Over 70	7.6	92.4
Employment status		
Employed full-time	4.7	95.3
Employed part-time	2.7	97.3
Unemployed	5.3	94.7
Retired	8.0	92.0
A student	2.5	97.5
A homemaker	1.2	98.8
Disabled or too ill to work	30.8	69.2
Marital status		
Never married	3.4	96.6
Married	4.4	95.6
Divorced	9.2	90.8
Separated	4.7	95.3
Widowed	10.2	89.8
Living with someone	5.3	94.7
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	2.7	97.3
No	7.4	92.6
Own or rent home		
Own	5.6	94.4
Rent	3.6	96.4
Live with family-friends	14.1	85.9
Race or ethnicity		
White	6.4	93.6
African American	6.2	93.8
Hispanic	1.4	98.6
Other	8.2	91.8

Physical impairment

- Five percent of the respondents reported that a member of their family or household required care due to physical impairment. As shown in Table Q61B, the percentages of the respondents who reported that a member of their family or household required care because of a physical impairment increased as the length of residence at their current address and the age of the respondent increased, and decreased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (35.9 percent) were more likely and respondents who were homemakers (2.4 percent) were the least likely to report that a member of their family or household required care because of a physical impairment.
- A greater percentage of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household (7.5 percent) reported that a member of their family or household required care due to a physical impairment compared to respondents with children under 18 living in the household (2.1 percent).
- Eleven percent of the respondents who lived in mobile home/other housing reported a member of their family or household needed care due to a physical impairment compared to 6.1 percent of the respondents who lived in a single family home, 5.7 percent who lived in a duplex/townhouse, and 2.2 percent who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing.
- Thirteen percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported that a member of their family or household required care for a physical impairment compared to 5.3 percent of homeowners and 3.6 percent of renters.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that a member of their family or household required care because of a physical impairment varied with the language spoken most at home: English and Spanish spoken equally (7.8 percent), primarily English (5.6 percent), and primarily Spanish (0.7 percent).

**Table Q61B  
Care Required for Physical Impairment  
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	3.1	96.9
6 months to 1 year	3.2	96.8
1 to 5 years	3.3	96.7
6 to 10 years	5.0	95.0
Over 10 years	8.9	91.1
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	2.3	97.7
26 to 35	2.4	97.6
36 to 45	4.2	95.8
46 to 60	8.6	91.4
61 to 70	11.7	88.3
Over 70	3.4	96.6

**Table Q61B (continued)  
Care Required for Physical Impairment  
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Employment status		
Employed full-time	3.5	96.5
Employed part-time	2.7	97.3
Unemployed	6.6	93.4
Retired	6.8	93.2
A student	2.5	97.5
A homemaker	2.4	97.6
Disabled or too ill to work	35.9	64.1
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	2.1	97.9
No	7.5	92.5
Number of people living in household		
1	5.6	94.4
2	7.2	92.8
3	6.4	93.6
4 or more	1.7	98.3
Type of housing		
Single family home	6.1	93.9
Apartment/condo/senior living	2.2	97.8
Duplex/townhouse	5.7	94.3
Mobile home/other	11.1	88.9
Own or rent home		
Own	5.3	94.7
Rent	3.6	96.4
Live with family-friends	12.7	87.3
Language spoken most at home		
English	5.6	94.4
Two languages spoken equally	7.8	92.2
Spanish	0.7	99.3

Elderly

- Three percent of the respondents reported that a member of their family or household required care because of being elderly. The percentages of the respondents who reported that a member of their family or household required care because of being elderly varied with annual household income: less than \$15,000 (7.1 percent), \$15,000 to \$30,000 (2.7 percent), \$30,001 to \$50,000 (2.5 percent), \$50,001 to \$75,000 (4.2 percent), and over \$75,000 (1.4 percent).
- Fifteen percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported that a member of their family or household required care due because they were elderly compared to 3.0 percent of homeowners and 1.9 percent of renters.

**Table Q61A**  
**Care Required for Being Elderly**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	7.1	92.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	2.7	97.3
\$30,001 to \$50,000	2.5	97.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	4.2	95.8
Over \$75,000	1.4	98.6
Own or rent home		
Own	3.0	97.0
Rent	1.9	98.1
Live with family-friends	15.3	84.7

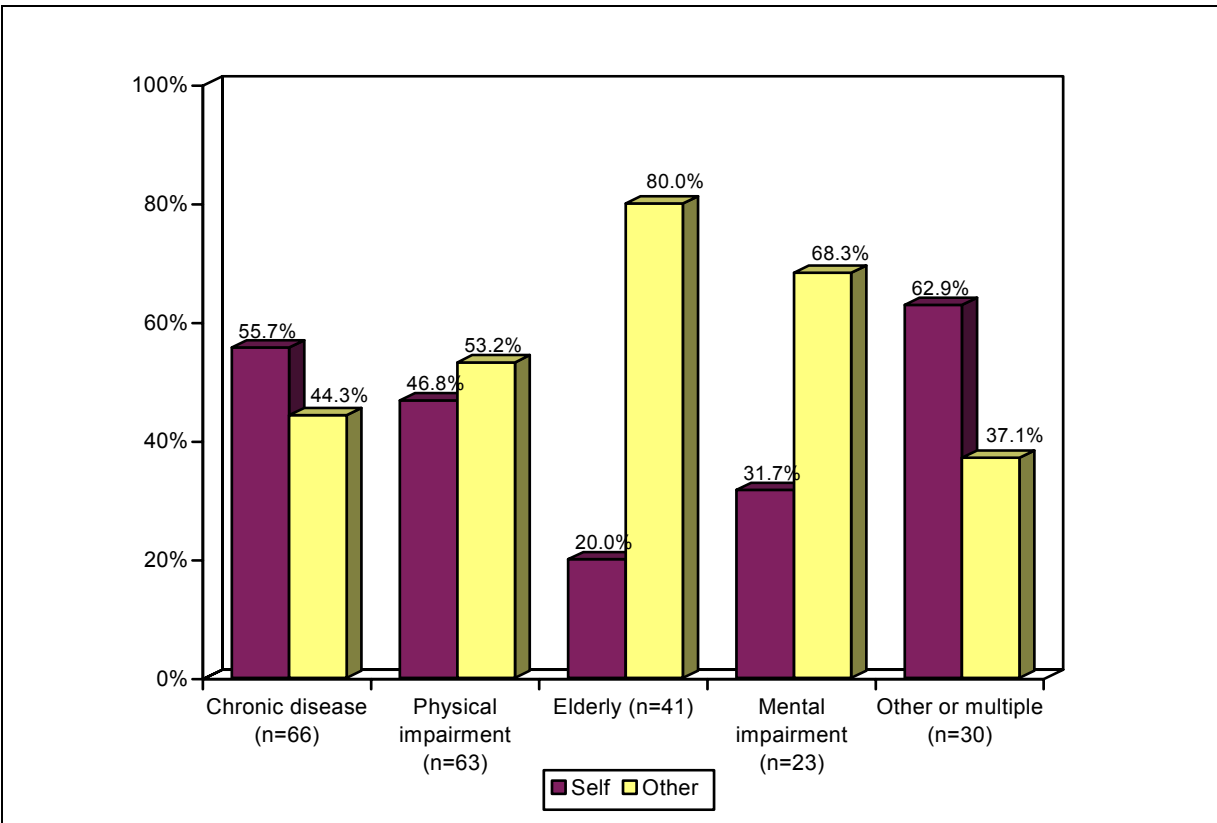
Mentally impaired

- Two percent of the respondents said that a member of their family or household required care because of mental impairment.

Other or multiple reasons

- Two percent of the respondents reported that a family or household member required care because of other or multiple reasons. The percentages of the respondents who reported other or multiple reasons varied with education: less than high school (3.4 percent), high school graduate/GED (2.7 percent), some college/technical school (0.8 percent), college graduate (1.6 percent), and graduate school or more (7.0 percent).

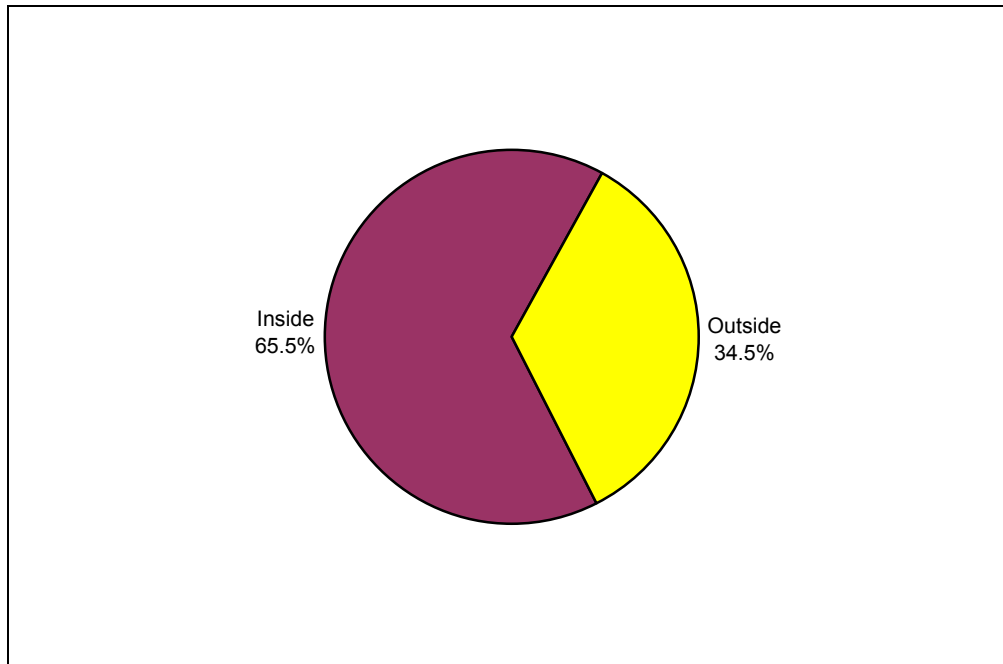
**Figure Q61  
Who Required the Care**



- When asked who in their family or household required care—themselves or another person, 55.7 percent of the respondents reported that they had a chronic disease and 44.3 percent said that another person in the family or household had a chronic disease (see Figure Q61). In households where there were children under 18, 26.7 percent of the respondents reported that they needed care and 73.3 percent reported that it was another member of the family or household who needed care. In households without children under 18, 63.5 percent reported that they needed care and 36.5 percent reported that another member of their family or household required care.
- Forty-seven percent of the respondents said that they had a physical impairment, while 53.2 percent said another person in the family or household had a physical impairment. In households where there were children under 18, 16.7 percent of the respondents reported that they needed care and 83.3 percent reported that it was another member of the family or household who needed care. In households without children under 18, 53.8 percent reported that they needed care and 46.2 percent reported that another member of their family or household required care.
- Twenty percent reported that they required care because they were elderly, and 80.0 percent said the elderly person requiring care was another person in the family or household.
- Thirty-two percent of the respondents required care themselves due to mental impairment, and 68.3 percent required care for another person due to mental impairment.

- Nearly two-thirds (62.9 percent) of the respondents who reported needing care for other or multiple illnesses said that they needed the care, and 37.1 percent said it was another person in the family or household that needed the care. In households where there were children under 18, 33.3 percent of the respondents reported that they needed care and 66.7 percent reported that it was another member of the family or household who needed care. In households without children under 18, 83.3 percent reported that they needed care and 16.7 percent reported that another member of their family or household required care.
- Among the other or multiple illnesses were birth defects, knee replacement, head injury, and liver disease. A complete list of these illnesses can be found in the Appendix.

**Figure Q61CCC**  
**Person Requiring Care Lived Inside or Outside of Household**  
**(n=77)**



- Respondents who said there was a family or household member that required care due to age, illness or impairment, were asked if that person lived inside or outside their household. Figure Q61CCC shows that 65.5 percent of respondents reported that this person lived inside their household.

**Table Q61AA  
Need/Get Assistance for Self**

Activities	Always	Sometimes	Never	Percent Getting Help
Doing housework (n=70)	24.0	35.5	40.5	97.7
Doing yard work (n=67)	43.4	7.8	48.8	99.3
Shopping (n=70)	19.2	25.6	55.2	97.5
Doing laundry (n=70)	14.0	29.1	56.9	100.0
Preparing meals (n=70)	11.5	25.2	63.3	91.7
Walking (n=70)	17.1	19.4	63.5	87.1
Getting out of a chair (n=70)	3.5	28.6	67.9	77.1
Answering the door (n=70)	8.2	19.3	72.5	54.8
Bathing (n=70)	8.5	14.2	77.3	100.0
Dressing (n=70)	1.4	21.3	77.3	76.7
Getting out of bed (n=70)	3.5	17.9	78.6	90.5
Managing money (n=70)	4.7	13.4	81.9	100.0
Taking medication (n=70)	2.3	11.4	86.3	72.8
Eating (n=70)	0.3	10.4	89.3	81.0
Using the restroom (n=70)	3.5	5.8	90.7	89.5

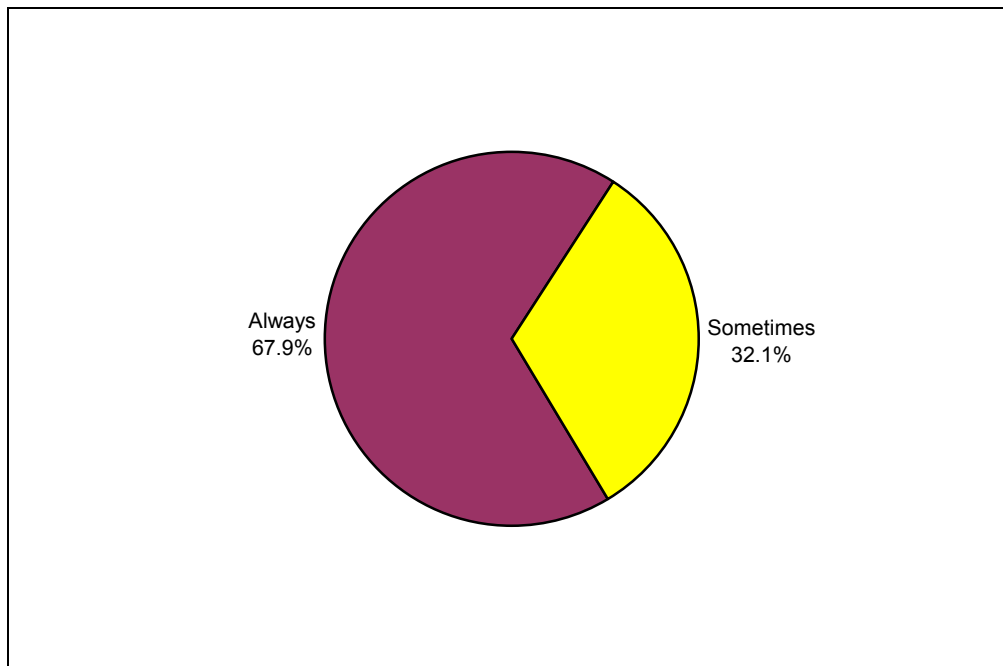
- Respondents were asked if they needed assistance with any of the daily tasks listed above (see Figure Q61AA). Respondents that answered “always” or “sometimes” to the first question were asked if that person received assistance. Doing housework (59.5 percent), yard work (51.2 percent), shopping (44.8 percent), doing laundry (43.6 percent), and preparing meals (36.7 percent) had the highest percentages of tasks that required assistance always or sometimes.

**Table Q61D**  
**Other Family Member Needed Assistance**

Activities	Always	Sometimes	Never
Shopping (n=74)	60.0	16.7	23.4
Doing housework (n=75)	55.8	20.5	23.8
Doing laundry (n=72)	57.2	17.7	25.1
Doing yard work (n=66)	61.3	12.8	25.9
Preparing meals (n=76)	49.7	20.9	29.4
Walking (n=75)	32.4	35.4	32.2
Managing money (n=76)	43.6	20.1	36.3
Answering the door (n=75)	41.7	20.0	38.3
Bathing (n=77)	43.6	15.8	40.6
Getting out of a chair (n=76)	24.0	33.8	42.2
Taking medication (n=75)	36.9	19.7	43.4
Dressing (n=77)	33.9	19.8	46.4
Getting out of bed (n=76)	26.2	25.2	48.7
Eating (n=77)	16.7	16.8	66.5
Using the restroom (n=76)	17.9	15.6	66.5

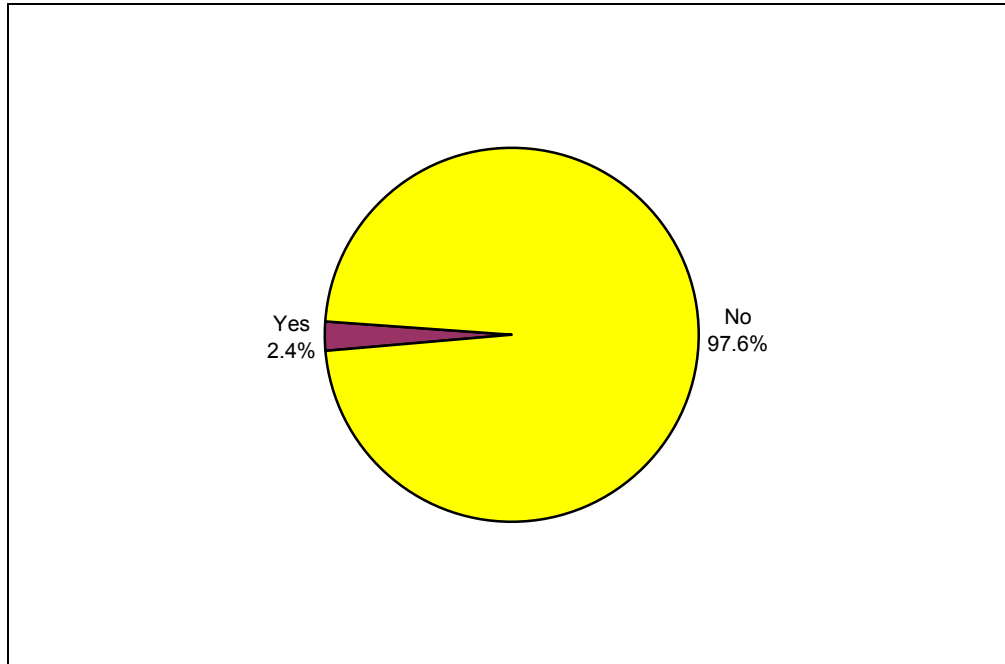
- Respondents were asked if the other person requiring care needed assistance with any of the daily tasks listed above (see Figure Q61D). Shopping (76.7 percent), doing housework (76.3 percent), doing laundry (74.9 percent), doing yard work (74.1 percent), preparing meals (70.6 percent), and walking (67.8 percent) had the highest percentages of tasks that always or sometimes required assistance.

**Figure Q61E**  
**Respondent is Primary Caregiver for Other Person Needing Care**  
**(n=77)**



- Respondents were asked if they were the primary caregiver for any or all of the care provided in Table Q61D. As shown in Figure Q61E, 67.9 percent of the respondents answered “always,” and 32.1 percent answered “sometimes.”

**Figure Q60**  
**Special Transportation Arrangements**  
**(n=1,248)**



- Respondents who indicated that they had a female member of their household with special needs were asked if that person had arrangements for a special vehicle, like a special van. Figure Q60 shows that 2.4 percent of the respondents with a female special-needs family member said they did have to make special arrangements for transportation.
- As shown in Table Q60, the percentages of the respondents who reported that a female member of their household required special transportation arrangements varied with the age of the respondent, and decreased as education and annual household income increased.
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (5.6 percent) were more likely to report making special transportation arrangements than respondents who rented (3.6 percent) or owned their homes (1.3 percent).

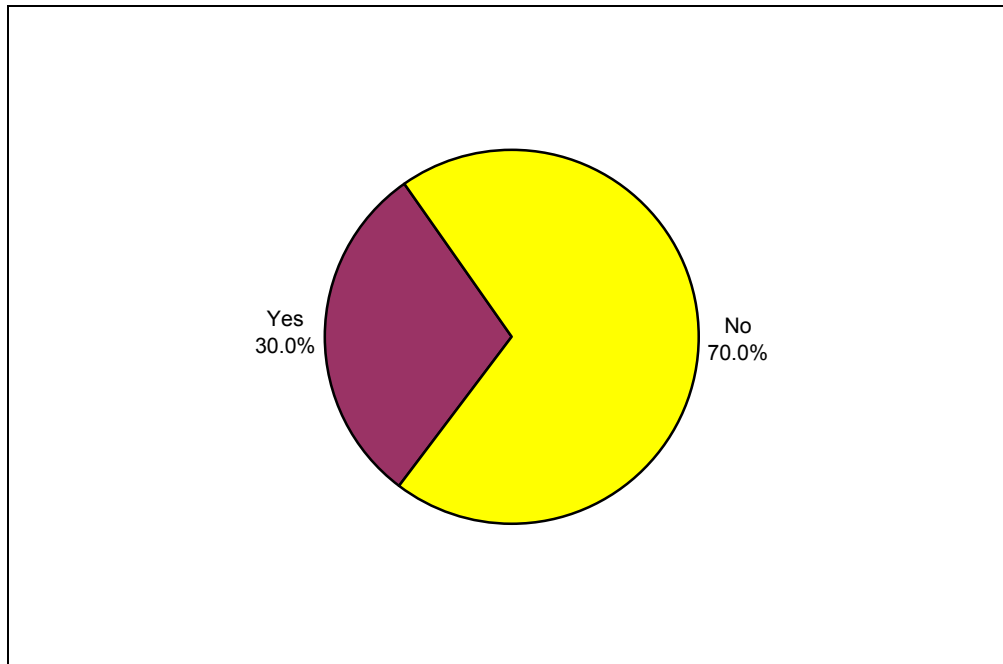
**Table Q60**  
**Special Transportation Arrangements**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	2.8	97.2
26 to 35	0.8	99.2
36 to 45	2.7	97.3
46 to 60	1.7	98.3
61 to 70	9.5	90.5
Over 70	0.8	99.2

**Table Q60 (continued)**  
**Special Transportation Arrangements**  
**By Selected Demographics**

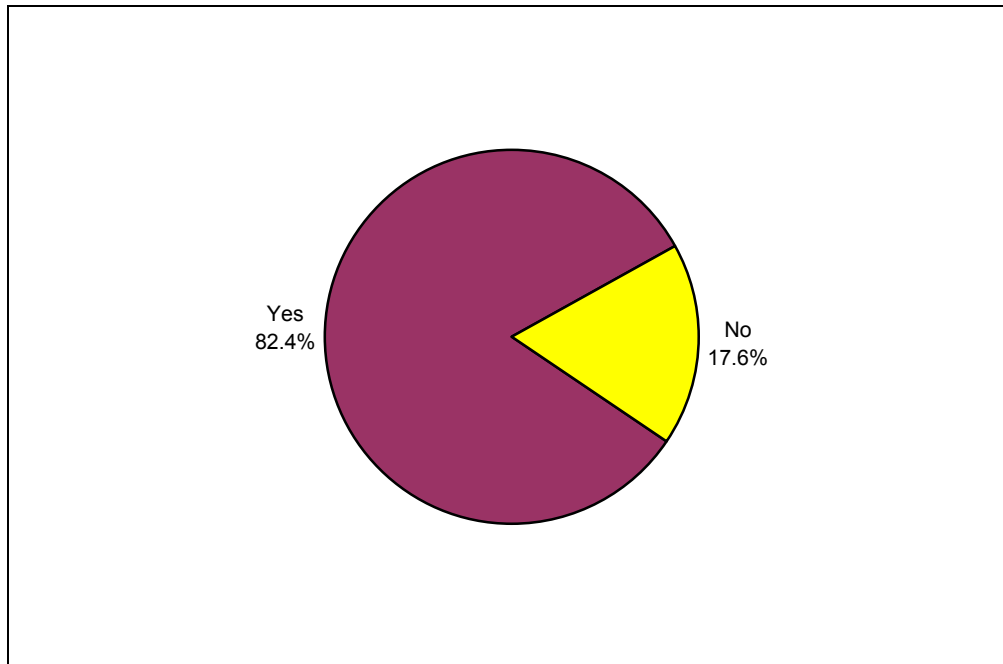
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Education		
Less than high school	3.4	96.6
High school graduate/GED	3.4	96.6
Some college/technical school	3.3	96.7
College graduate	0.4	99.6
Graduate school or more	0.0	100.0
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	8.2	91.8
\$15,000 to \$30,000	2.3	97.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	0.7	99.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	0.0	100.0
Over \$75,000	1.8	98.2
Own or rent home		
Own	1.3	98.7
Rent	3.6	96.4
Live with family-friends	5.6	94.4

**Figure Q62**  
**Attempted to Secure Nurse or Caretaker Services During Last 12 Months**  
**(n=77)**



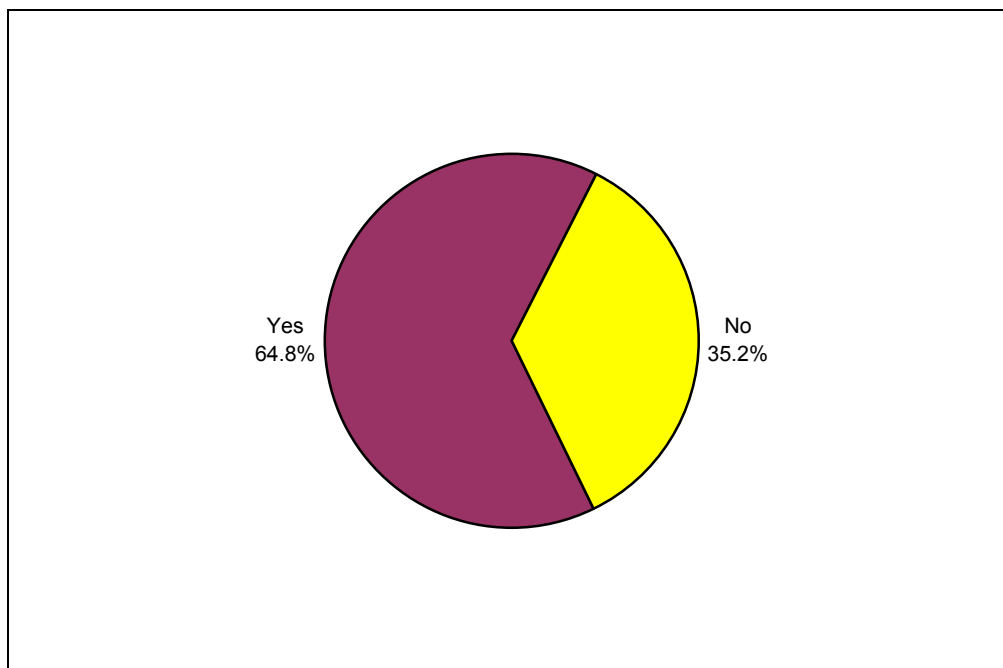
- Respondents were asked if, in the last 12 months, there had been any attempt to get a nurse or personal caretaker to take care of the person(s) during the day to make sure they were okay. Figure Q62 shows that 30.0 percent of respondents said they had.

**Figure Q63**  
**Successfully Secured Nurse or Caretaker Services during Last 12 Months**  
**(n=23)**



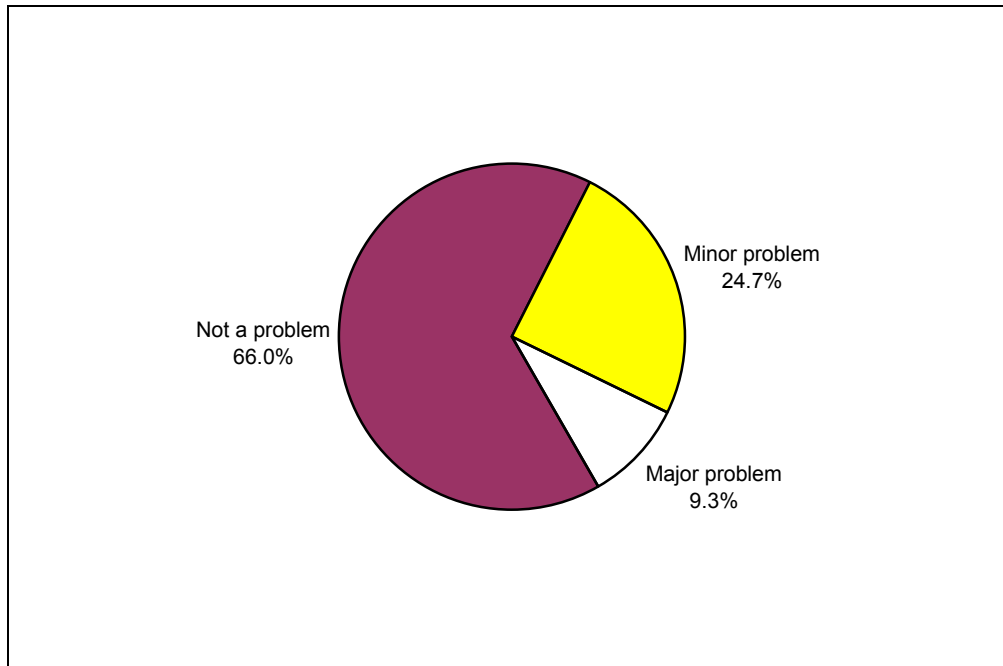
- Of the 23 respondents who said they attempted to get a nurse, 82.4 percent said they had been successful in finding the care they needed (see Figure Q63).

**Figure Q64**  
**Lack of Finding Care Kept Respondent from Work**  
**(n=4)**



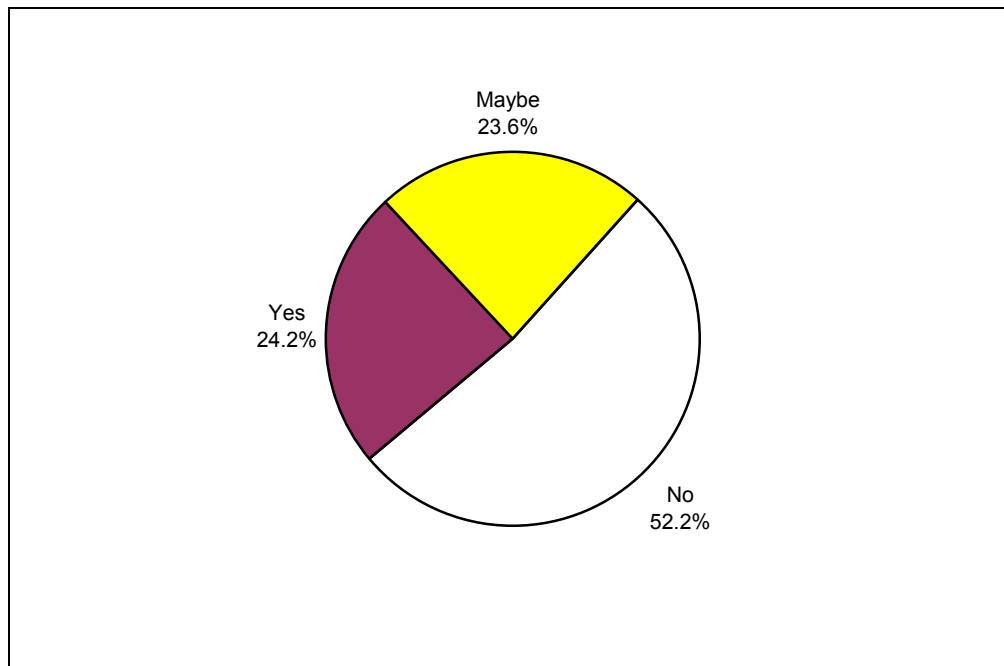
- Respondents were then asked if the lack of finding care for this person kept them or anyone in their household from working. Three of the four respondents answered “yes” (see Figure Q64).

**Figure Q65**  
**Finding Home Care was Problematic**  
**(n=19)**



- Respondents were asked if finding the needed type of home care was not a problem, a minor problem, or a major problem. Sixty-six percent of respondents said that finding home care was not a problem. Twenty-five percent said it was a minor problem, and 9.3 percent reported that finding home care was a major problem (see Figure Q65).

**Figure Q66**  
**Could Afford Long-Term Health Care or Nursing Home Care if Needed**  
**(n=1,217)**



- Respondents were asked, “if you or a member of your family needed long-term health care or nursing home care, could you afford to pay for it?” As shown in Figure Q66, 24.2 percent of the respondents said that they could afford long-term health care or nursing home care if needed, and 23.6 percent said they might be able to afford it. Fifty-two percent reported that they could not afford long-term health care or nursing home care.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they could not afford long-term care or nursing home care generally decreased as length of residence in Dallas County, the age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q66).
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (82.1 percent) were the most likely to report that they could not afford long-term health care or nursing home care if it became necessary, and retired respondents were the less likely to report that they could not afford it.
- A greater percentage of the separated respondents (79.1 percent) reported that they could not afford long-term health care or nursing home care compared to respondents of other marital status. Married respondents (44.9 percent) were the least likely to report that they could not afford this type of care.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (59.5 percent) were more likely to report that they could not afford long-term care or nursing home care than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (46.1 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they could not afford long-term care or nursing home care if it were needed increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Sixty-eight percent of the respondents who lived in mobile home/other housing reported that they could not afford long-term care or nursing home care compared to 63.3 percent of the

respondents who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing, 57.1 percent of those living in duplex/townhouse housing, and 45.8 percent of those living in a single family house.

- A greater percentage of the renters (66.9 percent) reported that they could not afford long-term care or nursing home care compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (56.3 percent) or homeowners (41.7 percent).
- Hispanic respondents (64.6 percent) were more likely to report that they could not afford long-term care or nursing home care if it were necessary than African American respondents (60.5 percent), white respondents (45.0 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (39.6 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they could not afford long-term care or nursing home care varied by area of Dallas County: central (69.5 percent), southeast (59.3 percent), southwest (58.8 percent), northeast (50.4 percent), and northwest (40.8 percent).

**Table Q66**  
**Could Afford Long-Term Care or Nursing Home Care if Needed**  
**By Selected Demographics**

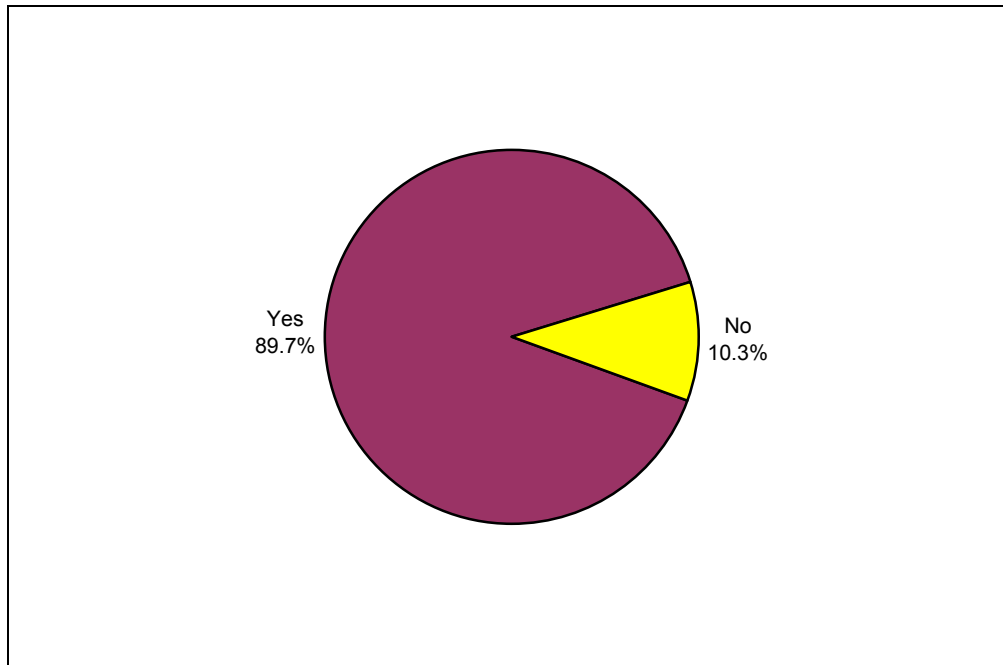
	Percentage responding		
	Yes	Maybe	No
Length of residence in Dallas County			
Less than 1 year	16.0	24.0	60.0
1 to 2 years	16.2	20.8	63.0
3 to 5 years	23.7	22.8	53.5
6 to 10 years	24.1	27.8	48.1
Over 10 years	31.8	24.2	44.0
Age of respondent			
18 to 25	20.7	24.0	55.3
26 to 35	19.0	20.2	60.9
36 to 45	21.2	25.9	52.9
46 to 60	24.1	24.5	51.4
61 to 70	40.4	24.5	35.1
Over 70	35.8	23.9	40.4
Education			
Less than high school	5.5	18.9	75.6
High school graduate/GED	22.1	23.4	54.5
Some college/technical school	24.8	19.1	56.1
College graduate	33.2	31.2	35.6
Graduate school or more	39.7	29.4	31.0
Employment status			
Employed full-time	23.2	24.4	52.4
Employed part-time	26.6	22.9	50.5
Unemployed	16.7	25.0	58.3
Retired	41.8	26.1	32.0
A student	25.0	22.5	52.5
A homemaker	18.3	22.0	59.8
Disabled or too ill to work	7.7	10.3	82.1

**Table Q66 (continued)**  
**Could Afford Long-Term Care or Nursing Home Care if Needed**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding		
	Yes	Maybe	No
Annual household income			
Less than \$15,000	5.6	13.3	81.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	13.1	20.3	66.5
\$30,001 to \$50,000	19.6	28.4	52.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	24.7	29.5	45.8
Over \$75,000	52.7	28.6	18.6
Marital status			
Never married	19.2	27.1	53.7
Married	29.3	25.8	44.9
Divorced	13.9	17.9	68.2
Separated	7.0	14.0	79.1
Widowed	32.5	20.5	47.0
Living with someone	12.0	18.7	69.3
Children under 18 living in household			
Yes	17.0	23.5	59.5
No	30.3	23.6	46.1
Number of people living in household			
1	27.1	25.5	47.4
2	30.2	20.0	49.8
3	20.2	21.5	58.3
4 or more	18.1	25.7	56.3
Type of housing			
Single family home	29.2	24.9	45.8
Apartment/condo/senior living	13.8	22.9	63.3
Duplex/townhouse	31.4	11.4	57.1
Mobile home/other	4.0	28.0	68.0
Own or rent home			
Own	31.9	26.4	41.7
Rent	13.3	19.8	66.9
Live with family-friends	23.9	19.7	56.3
Race or ethnicity			
White	30.5	24.5	45.0
African American	19.5	20.0	60.5
Hispanic	11.4	23.9	64.6
Other	29.2	31.3	39.6
Area of Dallas County			
Northwest	32.2	26.9	40.8
Northeast	24.0	25.6	50.4
Central	13.2	17.3	69.5
Southwest	22.4	18.8	58.8
Southeast	18.1	22.6	59.3

## Getting Help with Personal Problems

**Figure Q54**  
**Have Someone to Depend On in an Emergency**  
**(n=1,246)**



- Respondents were asked if they had one person they could depend on to help them in an emergency. Figure Q54 shows that 89.7 percent of respondents said they did have someone to depend on.
- Respondents over age 70 (94.1 percent) were most likely to say they had a person to depend upon in an emergency while respondents age 46 to 60 (85.9 percent) were least likely (see Table Q54).
- The percentages of the respondents who said they had someone to depend on in an emergency increased as annual household income increased.
- The percentages of the respondents who had someone to depend on varied with marital status: married (96.3 percent), living with someone (92.0 percent), never married (85.3 percent), widowed (79.8 percent), separated (79.1 percent), and divorced (71.3 percent).
- Ninety-four percent of the respondents with girls reported that they had someone to depend on in an emergency compared to 87.3 percent of the respondents with boys.
- Respondents who lived in mobile home/other housing (96.3 percent) reported having someone to depend on in an emergency compared to respondents who lived in a single family home (91.1 percent), apartment/condo/senior living (87.6 percent), and duplex/townhouse housing (82.9 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents with someone who they could depend on in an emergency varied by ethnicity. Respondents of other ethnic groups (91.7 percent) were

most likely to report they had someone to depend on, while African American respondents (83.6 percent) were the least likely to report they have someone they could depend on.

- Respondents living in the central area of Dallas County (82.0 percent) were less likely to report that they had someone to depend on in an emergency than respondents living in the northwest (92.0 percent), southwest (91.2 percent), southeast (91.2 percent), and northeast (90.4 percent) areas of Dallas County.

**Table Q54**  
**Have Someone to Depend On in an Emergency**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	92.2	7.8
26 to 35	92.4	7.6
36 to 45	86.6	13.4
46 to 60	85.9	14.1
61 to 70	92.6	7.4
Over 70	94.1	5.9
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	82.3	17.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	84.8	15.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	87.7	12.3
\$50,001 to \$75,000	98.2	1.8
Over \$75,000	95.9	4.1
Marital status		
Never married	85.3	14.7
Married	96.3	3.7
Divorced	71.3	28.7
Separated	79.1	20.9
Widowed	79.8	20.2
Living with someone	92.0	8.0
Have girls or boys		
Girls	93.5	6.5
Boys	87.3	12.7
Type of housing		
Single family home	91.1	8.9
Apartment/condo/senior living	87.6	12.4
Duplex/townhouse	82.9	17.1
Mobile home/other	96.3	3.7
Race or ethnicity		
White	91.5	8.5
African American	83.6	16.4
Hispanic	90.1	9.9
Other	91.7	8.3

**Table Q54 (continued)**  
**Have Someone to Depend On in an Emergency**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	92.0	8.0
Northeast	90.4	9.6
Central	82.0	18.0
Southwest	91.2	8.8
Southeast	91.2	8.8

**Table Q54A**  
**Relationship of Person the Respondent Depends On**  
**in an Emergency**  
**(n=1,114)**

Relationship	Percentage Responding
Spouse	49.9
Family member	35.7
Friend	7.7
Boyfriend	5.0
Other	1.8

- Table Q54A indicates the relationship of the person that the respondent could depend on in an emergency. Spouse (49.9 percent) was the most common relationship followed by family member (35.7 percent), friend (7.7 percent), boyfriend (5.0 percent), and other persons (1.8 percent). Differences by demographic groups are presented in Table Q54A. Since "spouse" was the relationship that most respondents could depend on, this response will be highlighted in the discussion.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they depended on their spouse varied with the length of residence at their current address and the age of the respondent.
- The percentages of the respondents reporting they relied on their spouse generally decreased as annual household income increased.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (57.7 percent) were more likely to report depending on their spouse than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (43.7 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported depending on their spouse increased as the number of people living in the household increased.
- Sixty percent of homeowners relied on their spouse compared to 40.5 percent of renters, and 11.1 percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends.
- A greater percentage of the respondents of other ethnic groups (61.4 percent) reported that they could depend on their spouse in an emergency compared to Hispanic (56.3 percent), white (51.9 percent), and African American respondents (32.3 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who relied on their spouse varied by area of Dallas County: northeast (53.1 percent), northwest (51.5 percent), southwest (45.3 percent), southeast (44.9 percent), and central (43.9 percent).

**Table Q54**  
**Relationship of Person the Respondent Depends On in an Emergency**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding				
	Spouse	Friend	Family member	Boyfriend	Other
Length of residence at current address					
Less than 6 months	46.3	10.7	31.4	10.7	0.8
6 months to 1 year	38.1	9.7	38.8	10.4	3.0
1 to 5 years	52.8	8.5	33.1	4.9	0.7
6 to 10 years	52.9	6.5	34.1	4.3	2.2
Over 10 years	50.5	5.1	40.2	1.0	3.2
Age of respondent					
18 to 25	43.0	5.5	37.0	13.5	1.0
26 to 35	55.4	8.6	29.6	5.2	1.3
36 to 45	53.1	9.3	31.0	5.3	1.3
46 to 60	55.9	9.8	30.3	1.6	2.4
61 to 70	43.7	1.1	51.7	0.0	3.4
Over 70	35.7	6.3	54.5	0.0	3.6
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	33.6	12.1	41.6	9.4	3.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	37.3	11.5	41.9	7.8	1.4
\$30,001 to \$50,000	46.3	5.4	41.3	4.5	2.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	56.2	6.8	34.6	1.9	0.6
Over \$75,000	69.7	3.8	21.3	4.3	0.9
Children under 18 living in household					
Yes	57.7	8.1	29.2	4.4	0.6
No	43.7	7.3	40.9	5.4	2.8
Number of people living in household					
1	43.0	8.8	41.2	4.4	2.6
2	56.8	4.6	31.3	5.4	1.9
3	54.8	4.6	35.9	3.2	1.4
4 or more	60.6	8.0	23.7	7.4	0.3
Own or rent home					
Own	59.8	5.4	31.3	1.6	1.9
Rent	40.5	10.8	37.3	9.4	1.9
Live with family-friends	11.1	11.1	68.3	9.5	0.0
Race or ethnicity					
White	51.9	6.8	37.0	2.7	1.6
African American	32.3	11.8	41.4	9.7	4.8
Hispanic	56.3	6.6	30.1	6.6	0.4
Other	61.4	2.3	31.8	4.5	0.0
Area of Dallas County					
Northwest	51.5	8.7	30.1	7.9	1.7
Northeast	53.1	6.7	34.4	4.9	0.9
Central	43.9	10.7	39.0	3.4	2.9
Southwest	45.3	5.3	45.8	0.9	2.7
Southeast	44.9	6.6	41.4	4.0	3.1

**Table Q56**  
**Sought Help from Agency or Professional Counselor in Past Year**

	Percentage Responding Yes
Death of family member or friend (n=1,249)	7.5
Problems with partner, boyfriend, or family member (n=1,248)	7.2
Financial problem (n=1,250)	6.9
Serious physical illness (n=1,250)	5.5
Serious mental illness (n=1,250)	3.9
Disabling injury (n=1,250)	3.0
Divorce or separation (n=1,248)	2.9
Substance abuse (n=1,250)	1.4
Other (n=1,249)	3.4

- Respondents were asked if, in the past year, they or any female member of their household had sought help from an agency or professional counselor to get them through a problem listed above. As shown in Table Q56, respondents were more likely to report seeking help from an agency or professional counselor for the death of a family member or friend (7.5 percent). Other common reasons included: problems with partner, boyfriend, or family member (7.2 percent), financial problem (6.9 percent), and serious physical illness (5.5 percent).

Death of family member or friend

- Eight percent of the respondents reported that they sought professional help for the death of a family member or friend. As shown in Table Q56\_5, the percentages of the respondents who sought help from a professional for the death of a family member or friend varied with the age of the respondents, peaking at 11.6 percent for respondents ages 46 to 60.
- Twenty-three percent of the respondents who were disabled or too ill to work reported seeking professional help for the death of a family member or friend compared to smaller percentages of respondents with other employment status.
- A greater percentage of the respondents who lived in duplex/townhouse housing (15.9 percent) reported seeking help from a professional for the death of a family member or friend compared to respondents who lived in a single family house (8.1 percent), apartment/condo/senior living housing (5.1 percent), and mobile home/other housing (3.7 percent).
- Thirteen percent of the respondents of other ethnic groups reported that they sought help from a professional for the death of a family member or friend compared to 8.9 percent of African American respondents, 8.2 percent of white respondents, and 3.9 percent of Hispanic respondents.

**Table Q56\_5**  
**Sought Professional Help for Death of Family Member or Friend**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	8.8	91.2
26 to 35	6.0	94.0
36 to 45	6.5	93.5
46 to 60	11.6	88.4
61 to 70	2.1	97.9
Over 70	5.9	94.1
Employment status		
Employed full-time	7.2	92.8
Employed part-time	8.1	91.9
Unemployed	9.3	90.7
Retired	6.8	93.2
A student	17.5	82.5
A homemaker	1.8	98.2
Disabled or too ill to work	23.1	76.9
Type of housing		
Single family home	8.1	91.9
Apartment/condo/senior living	5.1	94.9
Duplex/townhouse	15.9	84.1
Mobile home/other	3.7	96.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	8.2	91.8
African American	8.9	91.1
Hispanic	3.9	96.1
Other	12.5	87.5

Problems with partner/boyfriend/family member

- Seven percent of the respondents reported that they sought help from a professional for problems with a partner, boyfriend, or family member. As shown in Table Q56\_8, the percentages of the respondents who sought help from a professional for problems with their partner, boyfriend, or a family member varied with the age of the respondents, peaking at 10.7 percent for respondents ages 36 to 45.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported seeking professional help for problems with their partner, boyfriend, or a family member generally increased as annual household income increased.
- Thirty-seven percent of the respondents who were separated reported seeking help from a professional for problems with a partner, boyfriend, or family member compared to smaller percentages of respondents with different marital status.
- A greater percentage of the respondents who lived with family-friends (15.5 percent) reported that they sought professional help for problems with a partner, boyfriend, or family member compared to homeowners (6.9 percent) or renters (6.3 percent).

**Table Q56\_8**  
**Sought Professional Help for Problems with Partner/Boyfriend/Family Member**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	9.7	90.3
26 to 35	5.6	94.4
36 to 45	10.7	89.3
46 to 60	8.0	92.0
61 to 70	1.1	98.9
Over 70	1.7	98.3
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	8.7	91.3
\$15,000 to \$30,000	5.1	94.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	10.5	89.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	13.2	86.8
Over \$75,000	2.3	97.7
Marital status		
Never married	7.3	92.7
Married	5.4	94.6
Divorced	7.3	92.7
Separated	37.2	62.8
Widowed	2.2	97.8
Living with someone	13.3	86.7
Own or rent home		
Own	6.9	93.1
Rent	6.3	93.7
Live with family-friends	15.5	84.5

Financial problems

- Seven percent of the respondents reported that they sought help from a professional for financial problems. The percentages of the respondents who reported that they sought professional help for financial problems generally increased as length of residence in Dallas County increased, and generally decreased as annual household income increased (see Table Q56\_7).
- The percentages of the respondents who sought help from a professional for financial problems varied with the age of the respondents, peaking at 10.3 percent for respondents ages 36 to 45.
- The percentages also varied with employment status: disabled or too ill to work (30.8 percent), student (10.0 percent), unemployed (7.9 percent), employed part-time (6.3 percent), homemaker (5.9 percent), employed full-time (5.8 percent), and retired (4.9 percent).
- A greater percentage of the respondents who lived with family-friends (13.9 percent) reported that they sought professional help for financial problems compared to renters (6.7 percent) or homeowners (6.3 percent).

- African American respondents (11.6 percent) were more likely to report that they sought help from a professional for financial problems than white respondents (6.6 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (6.3 percent), or Hispanic respondents (3.9 percent).

**Table Q56\_7**  
**Sought Professional Help for Financial Problem**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	6.9	93.1
1 to 2 years	2.1	97.9
3 to 5 years	0.7	99.3
6 to 10 years	7.5	92.5
Over 10 years	8.3	91.7
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	5.5	94.5
26 to 35	5.6	94.4
36 to 45	10.3	89.7
46 to 60	8.6	91.4
61 to 70	3.2	96.8
Over 70	3.4	96.6
Employment status		
Employed full-time	5.8	94.2
Employed part-time	6.3	93.7
Unemployed	7.9	92.1
Retired	4.9	95.1
A student	10.0	90.0
A homemaker	5.9	94.1
Disabled or too ill to work	30.8	69.2
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	12.0	88.0
\$15,000 to \$30,000	7.0	93.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	8.4	91.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	7.2	92.8
Over \$75,000	1.8	98.2
Own or rent home		
Own	6.3	93.7
Rent	6.7	93.3
Live with family-friends	13.9	86.1
Race or ethnicity		
White	6.6	93.4
African American	11.6	88.4
Hispanic	3.9	96.1
Other	6.3	93.8

Serious physical illness

- Six percent of the respondents indicated that they had sought help from a professional for a serious physical illness. The percentages of the respondents who said that they sought professional help for a serious physical illness generally increased as length of residence in Dallas County increased, and decreased as the number of people living in the household increased (see Table Q56\_2).
- The percentages of the respondents who sought help from a professional for a serious physical illness varied with the age of the respondents, peaking at 8.6 percent for respondents ages 46 to 60.
- The percentages also varied with employment status: disabled or too ill to work (23.1 percent), student (10.0 percent), employed part-time (8.1 percent), unemployed (6.0 percent), employed full-time (5.3 percent), retired (3.7 percent), and homemaker (1.8 percent).
- Respondents without children under 18 living in the household (7.0 percent) were more likely to report that they sought professional help for a serious physical illness than respondents with children under 18 living in the household (3.6 percent).

**Table Q56\_2  
Sought Professional Help for Serious Physical Illness  
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	3.4	96.6
1 to 2 years	4.1	95.9
3 to 5 years	2.1	97.9
6 to 10 years	2.7	97.3
Over 10 years	7.0	93.0
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	2.3	97.7
26 to 35	3.6	96.4
36 to 45	7.6	92.4
46 to 60	8.6	91.4
61 to 70	4.3	95.7
Over 70	4.2	95.8
Employment status		
Employed full-time	5.3	94.7
Employed part-time	8.1	91.9
Unemployed	6.0	94.0
Retired	3.7	96.3
A student	10.0	90.0
A homemaker	1.8	98.2
Disabled or too ill to work	23.1	76.9
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	3.6	96.4
No	7.0	93.0

**Table Q56\_2 (continued)**  
**Sought Professional Help for Serious Physical Illness**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people living in household		
1	7.9	92.1
2	6.8	93.2
3	4.7	95.3
4 or more	2.9	97.1

Serious mental illness

- Four percent of the respondents reported that they sought help from a professional for a serious mental illness. As shown in Table Q56\_3, 30.8 percent of the respondents who were disabled or too ill to work reported seeking professional help for a serious mental illness compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with different employment status. Homemakers (0.6 percent) were the least likely to report seeking help for a serious mental illness.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported they sought help for a serious mental illness varied with marital status: divorced (9.9 percent), widowed (5.6 percent), living with someone (5.3 percent), separated (4.7 percent), never married (3.4 percent), and married (2.4 percent).
- Six percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported that they sought help from a professional for a serious mental illness compared to 5.5 percent of renters and 2.7 percent of homeowners.

**Table Q56\_3**  
**Sought Professional Help for Serious Mental Illness**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Employment status		
Employed full-time	3.0	97.0
Employed part-time	0.9	99.1
Unemployed	6.0	94.0
Retired	3.7	96.3
A student	7.5	92.5
A homemaker	0.6	99.4
Disabled or too ill to work	30.8	69.2
Marital status		
Never married	3.4	96.6
Married	2.4	97.6
Divorced	9.9	90.1
Separated	4.7	95.3
Widowed	5.6	94.4
Living with someone	5.3	94.7

**Table Q56\_3 (continued)**  
**Sought Professional Help for Serious Mental Illness**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Own or rent home		
Own	2.7	97.3
Rent	5.5	94.5
Live with family-friends	5.6	94.4

Disabling injury

- Three percent of the respondents reported that they sought professional help for a disabling injury. African American respondents (5.8 percent) were more likely to report that they sought help from a professional for a disabling injury compared to respondents of other ethnic groups (4.1 percent), white respondents (2.8 percent), or Hispanic respondents (1.4 percent).

Divorce or separation

- Three percent of the respondents said that they sought help from a professional for divorce or separation. As shown in Table Q56\_1, the percentages of the respondents who reported seeking professional help for divorce or separation varied with the age of the respondent, peaking at 6.8 percent for respondents ages 36 to 45.
- The percentages also varied with annual household income, with respondents earning \$50,001 to \$75,000 (6.6 percent) being more likely to report seeking help for divorce or separation.
- Six percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported that they sought help from a professional for divorce or separation compared to 4.0 percent of renters and 1.9 percent of homeowners.

**Table Q56\_1**  
**Sought Professional Help for Divorce or Separation**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	4.1	95.9
26 to 35	2.0	98.0
36 to 45	6.8	93.2
46 to 60	1.7	98.3
61 to 70	0.0	100.0
Over 70	0.0	100.0

**Table Q56\_1 (continued)**  
**Sought Professional Help for Divorce or Separation**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	3.8	96.2
\$15,000 to \$30,000	3.1	96.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	2.9	97.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	6.6	93.4
Over \$75,000	0.5	99.5
Own or rent home		
Own	1.9	98.1
Rent	4.0	96.0
Live with family-friends	5.6	94.4

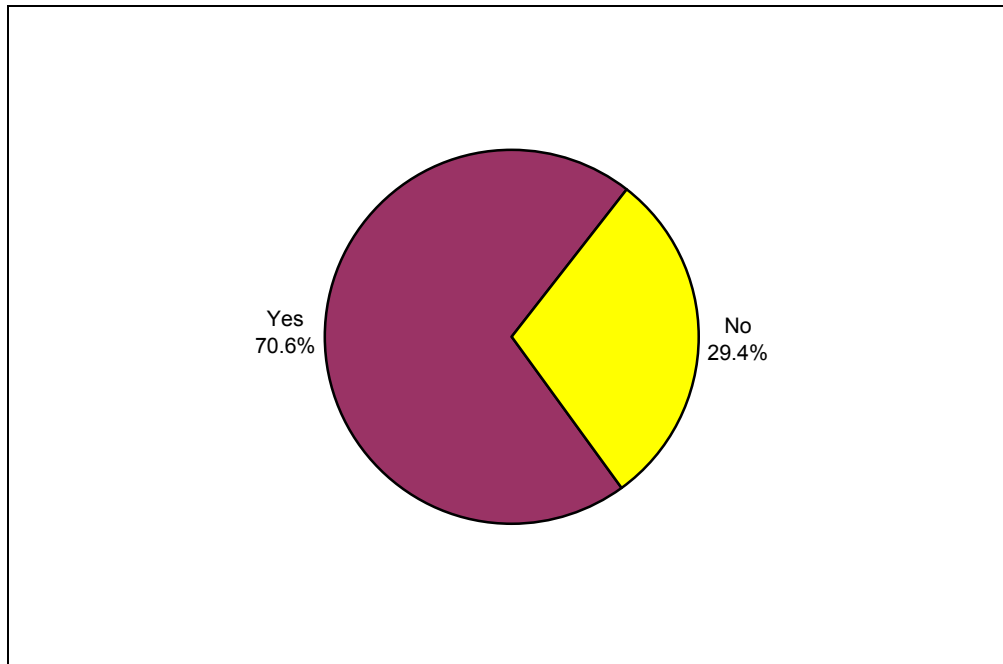
Substance abuse

- Less than two percent of the respondents reported that they had sought help from a professional for substance abuse. Respondents who lived with family-friends (9.9 percent) were more likely to report that they sought professional help for substance abuse than homeowners (1.0 percent) or renters (0.4 percent).

Other problems

- Three percent of the respondents indicated that they had sought help from a professional for other problems. Among the other problems were adoption, child's problems, loss of employment, general coping skills, marriage counseling, and stress. A complete list of these other problems can be found in the Appendix.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported seeking help for some other problem varied with employment status: unemployed (7.3 percent), employed full-time (4.2 percent), disabled or too ill to work (2.6 percent), employed part-time (1.8 percent), homemaker (1.8 percent), retired (0.6 percent), and student (0.0 percent).
- White respondents (4.8 percent) were more likely to report that they sought professional help for other problems than respondents of other ethnic groups (2.0 percent), African American respondents (1.8 percent), or Hispanic respondents (1.4 percent).

**Figure Q57**  
**Have Female to Look Up to and for Guidance**  
**(n=1,249)**



- Respondents were asked if there was a female in their life who they looked up to and turned to for guidance. As shown in Figure Q57, 70.6 percent of the respondents reported that they did have a female mentor.
- As shown in Table Q57, the percentages of the respondents who reported that they had a female mentor generally decreased as length of residence at their current address and the age of the respondent increased.
- The percentages generally increased as education, annual household income, and the number of people living in the household increased.
- Eighty-eight percent of the student respondents reported having a female mentor compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with different employment status. Retired respondents (53.7 percent) were less likely to report having a female mentor.
- Respondents who were living with someone (76.0 percent) were more likely to report that they had a female mentor compared to respondents with different marital status. Widowed respondents (60.7 percent) were the least likely to report having a female mentor.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (76.5 percent) were more likely to report that they had a female mentor than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (65.8 percent).
- Eighty-two percent of the respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally at home were more likely to report that they had a female mentor than respondents who spoke primarily Spanish (78.3 percent) or English (69.0 percent) at home.

**Table Q57**  
**Have Female to Look Up to and for Guidance**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	71.9	28.1
6 months to 1 year	78.3	21.7
1 to 5 years	71.0	29.0
6 to 10 years	73.3	26.7
Over 10 years	64.6	35.4
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	84.8	15.2
26 to 35	76.5	23.5
36 to 45	74.1	25.9
46 to 60	66.6	33.4
61 to 70	69.1	30.9
Over 70	37.0	63.0
Education		
Less than high school	66.8	33.2
High school graduate/GED	71.7	28.3
Some college/technical school	64.5	35.5
College graduate	78.7	21.3
Graduate school or more	75.8	24.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	74.7	25.3
Employed part-time	68.5	31.5
Unemployed	71.5	28.5
Retired	53.7	46.3
A student	87.5	12.5
A homemaker	73.4	26.6
Disabled or too ill to work	53.8	46.2
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	62.3	37.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	64.8	35.2
\$30,001 to \$50,000	73.6	26.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	82.6	17.4
Over \$75,000	73.8	26.2
Marital status		
Never married	75.1	24.9
Married	71.8	28.2
Divorced	61.8	38.2
Separated	72.1	27.9
Widowed	60.7	39.3
Living with someone	76.0	24.0
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	76.5	23.5
No	65.8	34.2

**Table Q57 (continued)**  
**Have Female to Look Up to and for Guidance**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Number of people living in household		
1	67.6	32.4
2	63.5	36.5
3	74.6	25.4
4 or more	79.9	20.1
Language spoken most at home		
English	69.0	31.0
Two languages spoken equally	81.6	18.4
Spanish	78.3	21.7

**Table Q57A**  
**Relationship of Woman Respondent Looks to for Guidance**  
**(n=880)**

	Percentage Responding Yes
Mother	50.5
Friend	23.9
Sister	12.1
Other female relative	3.9
Daughter	3.5
Grandmother	1.9
Church member	1.6
Other	2.7

- Respondents were asked if there was a female in their life who they looked up to and turned to for guidance. As shown in Table Q57A, half of the respondents (50.5 percent) reported that the person they looked up to was their mother, 23.9 percent mentioned a friend, and 12.1 percent mentioned their sister. Other persons included daughter (3.5 percent), grandmother (1.9 percent), a church member (1.6 percent), or some other person (2.7 percent).
- As shown in Table Q57A, the respondents with children under 18 living in the household (61.5 percent) were more likely to report that their mother was their female mentor than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (40.0 percent). The reverse was the case for a friend being the female mentor: without children (31.9 percent), with children (15.5 percent).
- Respondents who lived with family-friends (59.7 percent) were more likely to say that their mother was their mentor compared to renters (57.1 percent) or homeowners (44.7 percent). However, 29.0 percent of homeowners reported that their female mentor was a friend compared to 18.6 percent of renters, and 11.5 percent of respondents who lived with family-friends.

**Table Q57A**  
**Relationship of Woman Respondent Looks to for Guidance**  
**By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding							
	Grandmother	Mother	Friend	Sister	Daughter	Other female relative	Church member	Other
Children under 18 living in household								
Yes	2.6	61.5	15.5	13.6	0.7	3.3	0.5	2.3
No	1.1	40.0	31.9	10.8	6.2	4.4	2.6	3.1
Own or rent home								
Own	1.8	44.7	29.0	12.7	4.7	3.1	1.8	2.2
Rent	1.5	57.1	18.6	11.7	1.8	5.1	0.9	3.3
Live with family-friends	3.8	59.7	11.6	11.6	1.9	3.8	3.8	3.8

## **APPENDIX: OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES**

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## Q21A Type of Legal Problem

Accident  
Accident  
Airplane crash, had to be readdressed  
Alcohol problem  
Army investigation  
Automobile accident  
Bankruptcy  
Bankruptcy  
Bankruptcy  
Bankruptcy  
Bankruptcy  
Bankruptcy issue  
Bus accident  
Can't discuss the details because it's still in litigation  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car accident  
Car payment  
Car wreck  
Car wreck...got sued  
Citizenship  
Civil personal injury  
Crank calling, murder, fire  
Credit card  
Credit cards  
Custody over father's estates  
Dealing with a will  
Death of family member  
Death of husband  
Disability  
Disability claims  
Disability claims  
Disagreement over a will  
Discrimination  
Discrimination  
Discrimination  
Discrimination on my job  
Driving ticket  
Employment  
Employment  
Employment issue  
Employment issues  
Extra income contract release problem

Fighting with discriminatory enforcement  
Filed with EEO for discrimination (equal employment opportunity)  
Financial  
Financial matter  
Financial, consolidation  
Fixing her car  
For a probate (her husband passed away)  
Foreclose on a piece of property that they had sold  
Foreclosure problem  
Foster children to adopt  
Fraud by biological mother maybe father, extortion  
Getting help with my case against K-Mart  
Got a DWI  
Grandma worker comp  
Guy hit mother and tried to sue her  
Had a will changed  
Health issue with a doctor  
Health reasons, power of attorney  
Health-related problem  
Her grandchildren got in a fight with some kids. Then the mother of the other child slapped respondent's granddaughter. Respondent's daughter got into a fight with the other child's mother. When the police came, they took the other family's side because their child was hurt worse.  
Hurt on the job  
Husband died by poisoning, had to get a lawyer for that to get money out of the incident  
I needed a social security lawyer because she was about to go on the social security program.  
I worked for a company that had asbestos in the walls and when they removed it in 1989 they took no safety precautions. I got sick over the past 5-6 years having breathing problems, I contacted a lawyer about a class action suit against my old employer.  
Immigration  
Immigration  
Immigration  
Immigration issues/also traffic tickets  
Immigration papers  
Immigration processing  
Immigration settlement  
Inheritance  
Injury payment  
Insurance claim  
Involved in attack by a waitress  
IRS  
Issue of discrimination by school  
Job discrimination  
Just civil  
Law suits  
Legal matter  
Living will, regular will  
Marital problems  
Matter of inheritance reason

Medicaid  
Medical  
Medical malpractice  
Medical Malpractice. Her husband died.  
Minor traffic  
Monetary property issues  
Monetary property issues  
Mother's will  
Needed money  
Negligence  
Obtaining legal guardianship of a mentally retarded child who turns 18 pretty soon  
Obtaining W-2 form from 2000  
On-job  
Paternity issues  
Personal matter  
Pressing charges on a hit and run  
Real estate fraud  
Revision of a will  
School, civil, would not be more specific  
Settle estate  
Settling an estate  
Sexual harassment  
Social Security benefits  
Social Security matter  
Some fixed your car and it does not run  
Son was killed  
Spouse's death  
Sued by relative  
Tax advice  
Tax issues  
Tickets  
Title to house change over  
To fight employer over physical problem  
To get a will  
To get a will made, living will  
To get disability  
To make own will and speeding ticket  
Traffic tickets  
Traffic violation  
Trying to get disability  
Updating their will  
Was suppose to get money from government; but did not get it yet  
Will  
Worker's comp. Had trouble with her employer  
Working entry  
Workers comp  
Write a will  
Wrongful death

**Q21D Reason Did Not Seek Assistance of a Lawyer**

Concern for the child's safety  
Contested, or not pursued  
Could get lawyer because didn't file a police report  
Did  
Did not apply  
Did not need one  
Did seek assistance of a lawyer but NO lawyer would take her case because of who she works for, works for a very large company and they have "people in high places."  
Didn't need it  
Didn't qualify bc she made too much money  
Do not qualify  
Don't need a lawyer  
Haven't reached that point yet  
He went to jail  
Her fault  
I did but legal help declined  
It was going to get ugly - privately  
Just waiting for person to send her W-2  
Lawyers said they couldn't help them because of an error made on the mortgage company' behalf  
Making too much money  
Never thought about getting a lawyer. Was going to go through the labor board.  
Not yet  
Not yet  
Person that hit her didn't give her any information  
Resolved by itself  
Still waiting for completion  
There was nothing a lawyer could do about it  
They just don't want to go against the big giant  
Thought could handle it herself  
Waiting for judge's decision on custody of child  
Went through the attorney general  
Went through the employee system at her work

**Q56 Sought Help from Agency or Professional Counselor in Past Year**

Adoption  
Anxiety and got help for that  
Children  
Child's problems  
Dealing with daughter's disability  
Depression  
Depression for daughter  
Extended family problem  
Family issues  
Family problems  
For grandson, trying to stay on the right track  
For son, and daughter-in-law were in motorcycle accident  
Husbands injury  
I attend meetings that help families with family members with alcohol problems.

Loss of employment  
Marriage counseling  
Marriage counselor  
Medical  
Medical conditions  
Minor depression/general coping skills  
My boyfriend's girlfriend  
My children misbehaving.  
Parkinson's disease  
Past experiences  
Play therapy for grandkids  
Pray  
Pregnancy  
Problems with son  
Racial profiling  
Stress  
Stress  
Tried to get daughter into counseling, when she ran away  
Two of our boys

**Q61 Type of Care Needed by Member of Household - Other/Multiple Illness**

Bad knee-she might soon be needing knee replacement  
Because the car wreck and Medicaid provides a bus for routine medical care  
Birth defects  
Bronchitis, having a hard time getting a wheelchair, due to insurance  
Cancer  
Cancer  
Cancer  
Congenital disease  
Cystitis  
Diabetes  
Diabetes  
Double amputee, dialysis, diabetic  
Had surgery about two years ago; lost weight in the operation and cannot walk  
Head injury  
Head injury survivor  
Head injury survivor  
Heart disease, diabetic and heart  
High blood pressure  
I need an operation but I have no money  
Liver disease  
Mother has lupus, diabetic, 5 bipasses, angioplasty, two types of skin cancer.  
Mother has vascular problems in legs, hard to get around sometimes.  
Neck, knees, and hips  
Needs attention all the time  
Physical therapy for back surgery  
Regular medical care  
Seizures and water in the brain  
Suicide  
Tendonitis