

Early Care and Education Patterns of Children in the San Antonio Making Connections Neighborhoods

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Summary

This brief provides information on the early care and education (ECE) patterns of children who are not yet in school and who lived in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-site Survey.¹ Some of the key findings include:

- Roughly one-third of children age five and younger, who have not yet entered school, are found in each form of care in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods, with 35% in FFN care, 34% in parent-only care and 31% in center-based care.
- These patterns vary by age of child in predictable ways.
 - For infants and toddlers, for example, the proportions in FFN care and parent-only care rise to 47% and 43% respectively, and center-based care falls.
 - For 3-5 year olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten, these patterns reverse, with the proportion in center-based care rising (58%) and the proportion in the other forms of care falling.
- When looking at ECE patterns for children with particular demographic characteristics, or characteristics that are associated with being at risk of not being prepared to enter school healthy and ready to succeed, it appears that the general patterns often hold true. In other words, about a third of children with each characteristic or risk factor are in each care type. However, for some sub-groups, these patterns vary from the overall population:
 - Over half of children who have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. or is a non-citizen are in parent-only care, proportions which are significantly higher than those for all children. These children are also less likely to be in center-based care (15-19%) than children overall. (Over a quarter of these children are in FFN care.)
 - Children who live in households that have difficulty paying the rent, mortgage or utility bill are more likely to be in FFN care (55%) and less likely to be in parent-only care (27%) than children overall.
 - Children who are read to everyday are less likely to be in parent-only care than all children.
 - Children who have a parent that does not know any of their friends are more likely to be in FFN care (44%) than children overall.
 - Children who are in fair or poor health are more likely to be in center-based care (52%) than all children.

¹ More specifically, the children included in the analysis lived in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods during Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 of the Cross-site survey but were interviewed during Wave 2 of the survey. All estimates in this brief are weighted to represent this population. Of children in the San Antonio sample, less than 1% were surveyed outside of the city and 18% were surveyed outside of the Making Connections Neighborhoods during Wave 2. Care patterns for children who moved are not significantly different from those for children who did not move.

- A different perspective is gained by focusing separately on each type of care and on the characteristics of children that use them. This approach is useful to identify which children are likely to be affected by strategies that support each particular type of care. Looking at the data this way, it is clear, that while children with each characteristic are found in all care types, some ECE settings serve disproportionately more children with a particular risk factor or demographic characteristic than other ECE settings, and that all forms of care serve a variety of children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed. In the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods:
 - Center-based care disproportionately serves children who live in households with financial hardships such as phone service disruption and having belongings repossessed; children who do not live with a parent who owns their home and who have been diagnosed with asthma or a health condition that limits activities.
 - FFN care disproportionately serves children who live in households with financial hardships such as having difficulty paying rent, mortgage or utility bill or being on food stamps; and children who have a parent who does not know any of their friends.
 - Parent-only care disproportionately serves children who are poor, who have a parent who was born outside of the U.S. or is a non-citizen, and who are not read to by their family members.

These findings have the following implications for those working in San Antonio to help children enter school healthy and ready to succeed:

1. Significant proportions of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed are found in each form of care—including only in the care of parents. While children with particular risk factors may be somewhat more likely to be in one form of care than another, they are found in each type of care setting. As a result, any initiative to support children’s development before they enter school will likely need to focus on ensuring the quality of *each* setting—center-based care, FFN care, and parent-only care. Given that this survey has no information on the quality of care that children are receiving in each sector, assessing the quality of these settings and identifying the appropriate strategies for each setting are likely to be important next steps.
2. Children move in and out of different early care and education settings over the years before they enter school, though they are generally more likely to be in center-based settings as they get older. Furthermore, the research suggests that center-based care can play an important role in supporting the cognitive development of children in the years just before they enter school. This research has contributed to the growing movement to support prekindergarten efforts across the country. However, over 40% of 3-5 yr olds not yet enrolled in school in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods are not enrolled in any formal group setting. This finding suggests that strategies to ensure that preschool-age children in San Antonio can access good quality center-based options are also important. Failure to do so risks placing them at further disadvantage as the number of other children enrolled in such programs continues to rise.

Background

This brief contains information on the ECE patterns of children in the Making Connections neighborhoods in San Antonio who were ages five and under who were not in kindergarten.² It is based on data collected during Wave 2 of the Making Connections Cross-Site Survey and provides information on the extent to which children with different characteristics are cared for in the following mutually exclusive³ situations:

- any center-based care (including child care centers, Head Start programs, or pre-kindergarten programs)
- care from family, friends or neighbors, or in family child care homes (also known as FFN care)
- solely in the care of parents

We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child. Any references to the percent of children or children overall refer specifically to children ages 0 to 5 and not yet in school in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods, unless otherwise noted.

In the text we highlight selected findings, though complete data on all indicators is shown in Appendix Tables 1 and 2. Note that in the text we focus on indicators where the differences in means between care types are wide enough that we can assume with a reasonable amount of confidence that these differences do actually exist in the full population in the Making Connections neighborhoods.⁴ The attached Appendix I displays all tests of statistical significance. It is important to note that due to the complex sample design, small sample sizes and design effects, some differences that look large are not statistically significant. In these cases we cannot say with confidence that there are in fact differences between those groups.

² The sample included only children age five and under and not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. (Ten percent of age and grade eligible children were dropped from the analysis because this relationship could not be determined, resulting in a sample of 275 children.) All references to ages 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population.

³ Many children are in multiple care settings but these categories were created to sort out which children have had at least some exposure to center-based care (regardless of whether they are with their parents or in friend, family, or neighbor care the remainder of the time). Children in the FFN care category then are not in center-based care but are cared for outside the home for at least some period of time each week.

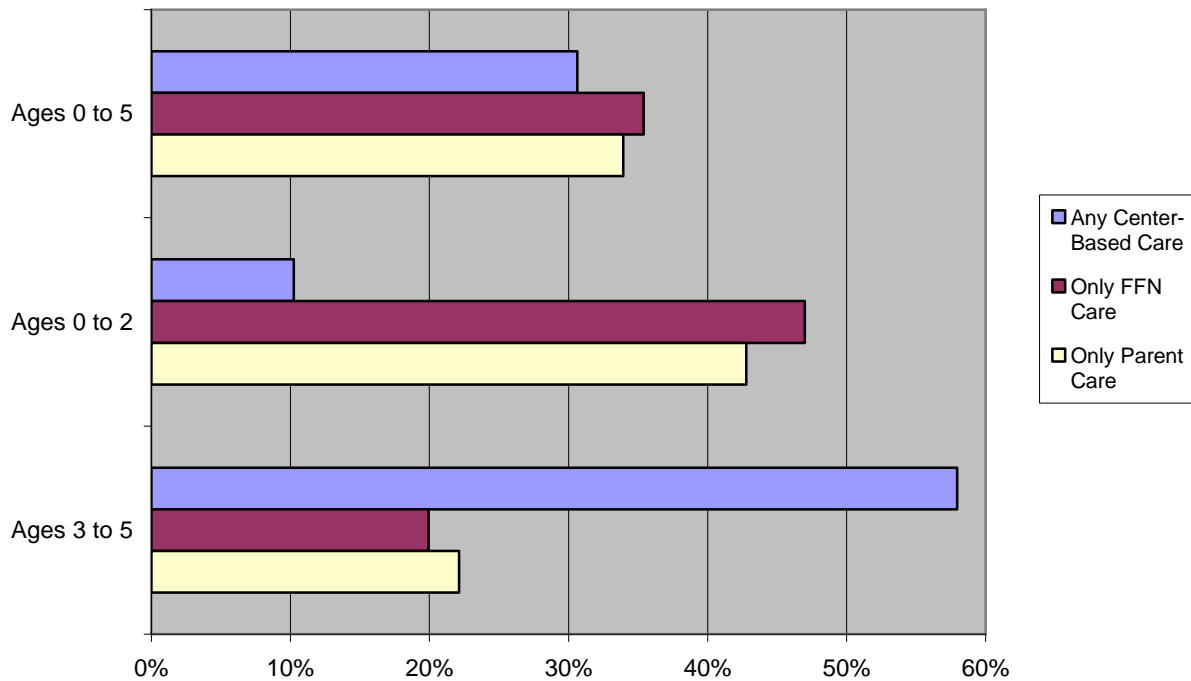
⁴ Specifically we are highlighting indicators for which the differences of means between care types are statistically significant at the 90% confidence level or higher.

Overall Early Care and Education Patterns

In the Making Connections neighborhoods in San Antonio, roughly one-third of the children ages 0 to 5 who are not yet in kindergarten are in each type of care, with slightly more children in FFN care and parent-only care than in center-based care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 1]

As is found nationally, these patterns differ by age. Infants and toddlers in San Antonio (0 to 2 year olds) are found more often in either FFN care (47%) or parent-only (43%) care. About ten percent of this age group is enrolled in center-based care. Of preschool-age children (ages 3 to 5 not yet in kindergarten), the majority is in center-based care (58%), with 22% in parent-only care and 20% in FFN care. [Figure 1/Appendix Table 2]

Figure 1: Early Care and Education Type by Age



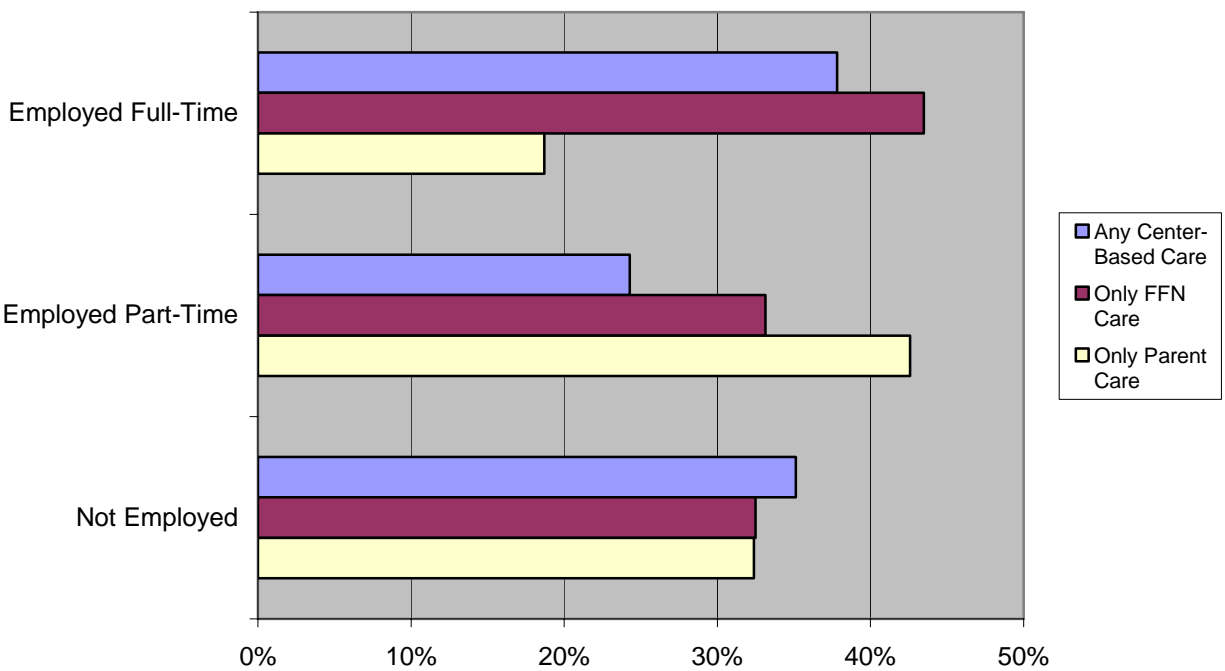
Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Early Care and Education Type and Parental Employment

As is expected, these patterns differ by the parental employment status. Here we examine the ECE patterns of three groups of children—those living in families where all parents are (or the single parent is) employed full-time (at least 35 hours per week), those living in families with at least one parent working part-time (less than 35 hours per week), and those living in families where there is no employed parent. Note that non-employed parents may be in educational or training settings, or may be looking for work. [Appendix Table 1 has data for all children ages 0-5, Appendix Table 2 has data separately for children ages 0-2 and 3-5.]

- *Parents employed full-time:* Twenty-four percent of children have both parents (or a single parent) employed full-time. As shown in Figure 2, these children are more likely to be in FFN (44%) or center-based (38%) care than in parent-only care (19%), as expected given the constraints on parents' time. The proportion of children in parent-only care is significantly lower than the overall distribution of children among types of care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* The majority of children ages 0 to 2 whose parents are employed full-time is in FFN care (56%) as compared to 24% in center-based care and 21% in only parent care. Significantly fewer children are in parent-only care than for this age-group overall.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Fifty-six percent of older children (3-5 year olds) whose parents are employed full-time are in center-based care, 28% in FFN care and 16% in parent care. Only the difference between center-based care and parent care is significant.

Figure 2: Employment by ECE Type: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

- *At least one parent employed part-time:* About 47% of children have at least one parent employed part-time. These children are more often found in parent-only care (43%) than center-based care (24%); about 33% of children are in FFN care but the difference between FFN care other care types is not statistically significant.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children with at least one parent employed less than 35 hours a week are more likely to be in either parent-only (49%) or FFN (45%) care than center-based care (6%).
 - *Preschool-age children:* Older children who have at least one parent employed part-time are more often found in center-based care (52%) than in FFN care (15%). The remaining third of children are in parent-only care, but there are no significant differences between parent care and other ECE types.

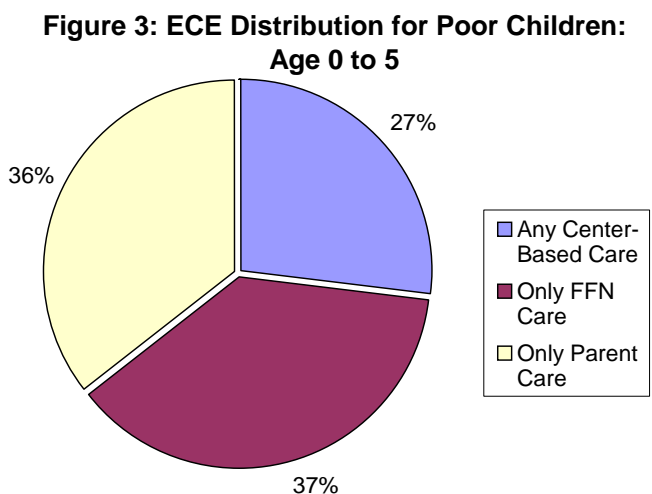
- *No employed parents:* About 29% of children ages 0 to 5 live in households where no parents are employed. Interestingly, a substantial proportion of children whose parents are not employed at all are also in non-parental care. Though there are no significant differences between care types, 35% of these children are found in center-based care, 33% in FFN care and 32% in parent-only care.
 - *Infants and toddlers:* Younger children are found more often either solely in the care of their parents (51%) or in FFN care (43%), as compared with 7% in center-based care.
 - *Preschool-age children:* Two-thirds of preschool age children with no employed parents are in center-based care (68%), with 20% in FFN care and 12% in parent-only care. The proportion of these children in parent-only care is significantly less than that for children in this age-group overall.

Risk Factors, Demographics and Early Care and Education Type

We examined ECE patterns for a number of different risk factors and different demographic groups (see Appendix I/Table 1). For most of these factors and groups, the patterns look somewhat similar to the overall patterns—with about a third of children in each care type. For those that do display substantial variation from the overall pattern, remember that even though the differences may look large, there are only some that are statistically significant. In this section we highlight risk factors that are either of particular importance or where the patterns differ from this overarching pattern identified above in a statistically significant way.

Poverty: Seventy percent of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live in households that have income levels below the federal poverty line and nearly 95% of children in these areas live in households below 200% of the poverty line.

- The ECE patterns for children in poverty are similar to overall patterns. About 37% are in FFN care, 36% in parent-only care and the remaining 27% in center-based care [Figure 3].
- There is a similar pattern for children below 200% of the federal poverty line, with 36% in FFN care, 33% in parent-only care and 31% in center-based care. There are no significant differences between care types for either poverty indicator.



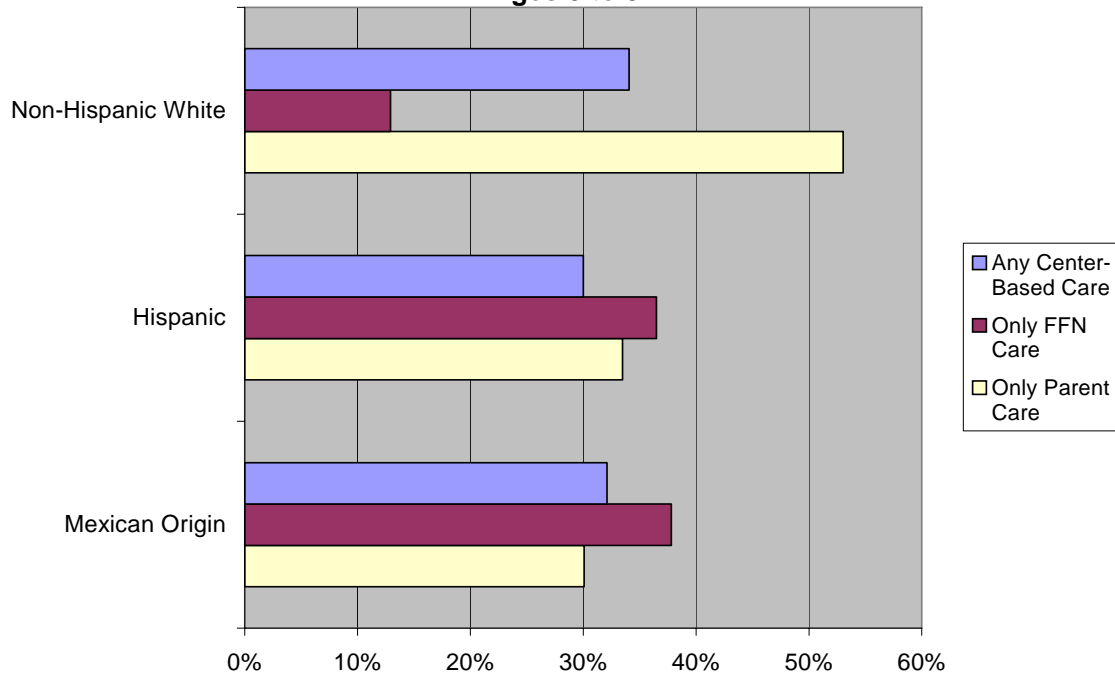
Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Parent's Race and Ethnicity: About 95% children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live with a Hispanic parent – 66% with a parent of Mexican origin, and 29% with a parent with origins from Central or South America. Four percent of children live with a parent who is non-Hispanic white, and 1% with a non-Hispanic Native American parent. (Unless specifically stated below, there are no statistically significant differences in use of ECE care types by specific race and ethnicities).

- Thirty-seven percent of children who have a Hispanic parent are in FFN care, with 34% in parent-only care and 30% in center-based care [Figure 4]. Similar patterns are found for children of parents of Mexican origin and children of parents of other Central or South American origins.
- Fifty-three percent of children whose parent is non-Hispanic white are solely in the care of their parents, 34% are in center-based care and 13% are in FFN care. The proportion of these

children in parent-only care is significantly higher and the proportion in FFN care significantly lower than those for children overall.

**Figure 4: Distribution of Parental Race/Ethnicity by ECE Type:
Ages 0 to 5**

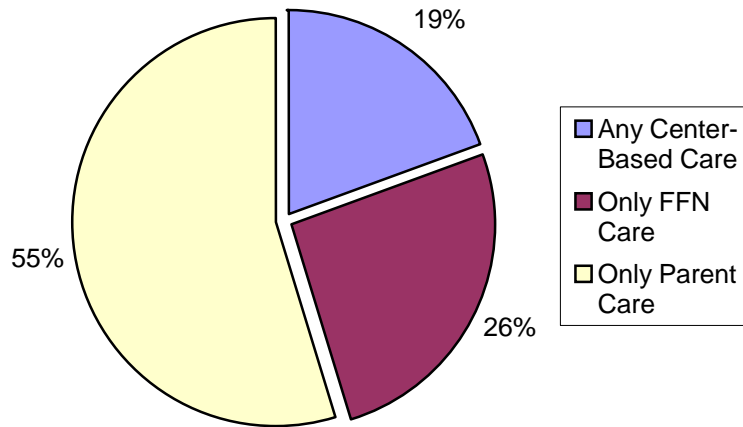


Source: *Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute*

Citizenship and Immigration: Overall, about 17% of children live with a parent who was born outside of the U.S and 14% children live in households where the parent is not a U.S. citizen.

- Over half of the children who have a parent born outside of the U.S. are in parent-only care (57%) and the rest are either in FFN (27%) or in center-based (16%) care. These children are significantly more likely to be in parent care and less likely to be in center-based care than children overall.

Figure 5: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Are Not U.S. Citizens: Ages 0 to 5



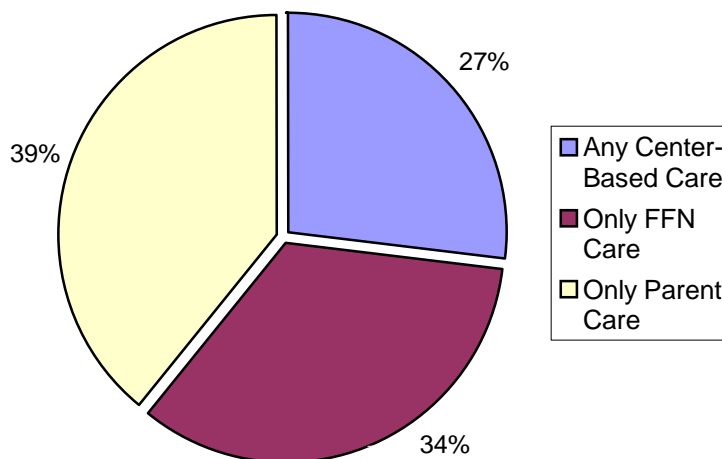
- Children who have a parent who is not a U.S. citizen are also more likely to be solely in the care of their parents (55%), with 26% in FFN care and 19% in center-based care [Figure 5]. As with children of parents born outside the U.S., a significantly lower proportion of children of non-citizens are in center-based care and a higher proportion are in parent-only care than children overall.

Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Parent’s Education Level: Over 41% of children live with a parent who has less than a high school education. Another 32% of children live with a parent who graduated from high school, while 24% live with a parent who has some college experience and 4% live with a parent who graduated from college.

- Thirty-nine percent of children with a parent who does not have a high school degree are in parent-only care, 34% in FFN care and 27% in center-based care [Figure 6]. There are no significant differences between care types.
- The percentage of children in center-based care increases as education level increases but the differences between center-based care and the other care types are not significant.

Figure 6: ECE Distribution for Children of Parents Who Do Not Have a High School Degree: Ages 0 to 5



Source: Making Connections Cross-site Survey, Wave 2; The Urban Institute

Selected Other Household Risk Factors: Highlighted below are some of the findings for children and households with various specific risk factors; we focused on those where care patterns are different than the overall patterns for children in the data. For the complete list, see Appendix I/Table 1.

- *Did Not Pay Rent, Mortgage or Utility Bill:* Roughly 46% of children live in a household that did not pay their rent, mortgage or utility bill on time sometime in the year prior to the survey. These children are more likely to be in FFN care (45%) than in either center-based (28%) or parent-only care (27%). There is a larger proportion of children facing this hardship factor are in FFN care than all children.
- *Phone Service Disruption:* About 27% of children live in households in which phone service was disrupted due to non-payment in the year prior to the survey. Thirty-nine percent of these children are in center-based care, 37% in parent-only care and 24% in FFN care (26%), which is a significantly smaller proportion of children in FFN care than that for children overall.
- *Belongings Repossessed:* Only 4% of the children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live in a household that had one or more belongings repossessed in the year prior to the survey. Of these children most are in either FFN (52%) or center-based (40%) care rather than in parent-only care (9%). The proportion of these children solely in the care of their parents is significantly lower than that for all children ages 0 to 5.
- *HH Member in Jail:* About 9% of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods live in a household where a household member was in jail or prison for more than three days in the three years prior to the survey. These children are more likely to be in FFN care (53%) than in either center-based (26%) or parent-only (21%) care. The proportion in FFN care is significantly larger than that for children overall.
- *Uses Section 8:* Sixteen percent of children live in a household that uses Section 8 vouchers to help pay rent. These children are more often found in center-based care (52%) than in parent-only care (16%) with the remaining third in FFN care. Children with this risk factor are significantly more likely to be in center-based care and significantly less likely to be in parent-only care than all children.

Neighborhood Indicators: About 14% of children live with a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low informal social control, 6% of children are in neighborhoods with low social cohesion and 10% in neighborhoods with low collective efficacy.⁵

- Over half of the children in households where a parent rates the neighborhood as having low levels of social cohesion are in parent-only care, 36% are in center-based care and 11% in

⁵ These three inter-related concepts are important because they measure how much social trust and willingness to improve conditions exists within the neighborhood. Lower levels of social cohesion indicate people in the neighborhood do not have mutual trust for each other or share similar values. Lower levels of informal social control are a sign that people in the neighborhood are unwilling to take active steps to improve their neighborhood themselves, such as breaking up a fight or doing something about children spraying graffiti. Collective efficacy is a measure that takes into account the levels of both social cohesion and informal social control.

FFN care. The proportion of children in FFN care is significantly smaller than that for children overall.

Child Indicators:

- *Child Read to Every Day:* Eighty-six percent of children are read to by a member of their family; however, only 33% of these children are read to every day. Forty percent of children read to every day are in FFN care, 37% are in center-based care and 23% are in parent-only care. The proportion of children in parent-only care that are read to everyday is significant smaller than that for children overall.
- *Parent Does Not Know Any of Child's Friends:* About 27% of children in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods have a parent who does not know any of their friends. Forty-four percent of these children are in FFN care, 35% in parent-only care and 21% in center-based care (9%) There is significantly larger proportion of children with this risk factor in FFN care than for children overall.
- *Child's Health is Fair or Poor:* About 5% of children were described by their parent as being in fair or poor health. Fifty-two percent of these children are in center-based care, 27% in parent-only care and 21% in FFN care. The proportion of children in fair or poor health significantly higher for children in center-based care than that for children overall.

Understanding Children in Each ECE Type

The above data make it clear that children who are at-risk of not entering school healthy and ready to succeed in school in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods are found in every ECE setting. Both research and common sense suggest that efforts to support the development of children in each of these setting types are likely to require different kinds of strategies and interventions. To help community leaders understand which children will likely benefit from strategies focusing on particular settings, this section provides an overview of the characteristics and risk factors that are particularly prevalent among children and their parents who use each type of care. The percentages below show the proportion of children in each type of care who have specific characteristics in the San Antonio Making Connections neighborhoods.

Children in Center-Based Care:

- Are more likely to live in a household where phone service was disrupted (35%) than children in FFN care (19%).
- Are more likely to live in a household where belongings were repossessed (5%) and less likely to live with a parent who owns or is buying a home (22%) than children in parent-only care (1% and 37%).
- Are more likely to have been diagnosed with asthma by a medical professional (21%) or have a health condition that limits activities (18%) than children in parent-only care (both 10%).

Children in Only FFN Care:

- Are more likely to live in a household that had difficulty paying the rent, mortgage or utility bill (58%) than either children in center-based (42%) or parent-only (36%) care.
- Are more likely to be in a household that uses food stamps (73%) than children in parent-only care (52%).
- Have a higher probability of having a parent who does not know any of their friends (33%) than children in center-based care (19%).

Children in Only Parent Care:

- Are more likely to be poor (77%) than children in center-based care (61%).
- Are more likely to have a parent who was not born in the U.S. (29%) or is a non-citizen (22%) than children in either FFN (13% and 10%) or center-based (both 9%) care.
- Have a lower probability of having a parent with a college degree (0%) than children in FFN (7%) or center-based (5%) care.
- Are more likely to have a parent who rates the neighborhood as having low levels of social cohesion (10%) than children FFN care (2%).
- Are less likely to be read to by a family member (74%) than children in either center-based (93%) or FFN (91%) care.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child Care Type		30.6% (1.37)	35.4% (1.88)	33.9% (1.67)
<i>Employment</i>				
Parents Employed Full Time	23.8% (1.17)	37.8% (0.82)	43.5% ^{b*} (1.85)	18.7% ^{c**†} (1.95)
Parents Employed Part-Time	47.2% (1.13)	24.3% (1.37)	33.1% (1.07)	42.6% ^{c*} (1.62)
Parents Not Employed	29.0% (1.94)	35.1% (1.31)	32.5% (1.04)	32.4% (1.55)
<i>Poverty</i>				
Below 100% Poverty	70.0% (1.29)	27.1% (1.42)	37.4% (1.29)	35.5% (1.24)
100% to 200% Poverty	24.5% (1.53)	41.3% (2.12)	32.0% (2.06)	26.7% (0.96)
Below 200% of Poverty	94.5% (0.78)	30.8% (1.36)	36.0% (1.55)	33.3% (1.25)
<i>Parent's Race/Ethnicity</i>				
Minority	96.0% (1.39)	30.2% (1.30)	36.6% (2.07)	33.2% (1.92)
Non-Hispanic Black	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Hispanic White	4.0% (1.39)	34.1% (0.98)	12.9% ^{b**†} (0.95)	53.0% [†] (0.30)
Non-Hispanic Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Non-Hispanic Native American	1.0% (2.64)	50.0% (0.00)	50.0% (0.00)	0.0%
Hispanic	94.6% (1.65)	30.0% (1.32)	36.5% (2.10)	33.5% (1.93)
Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano Origin	65.9% (1.21)	32.1% (0.80)	37.8% (1.47)	30.1% (2.10)
Other Central or South American Origin	28.7% (1.49)	25.2% (1.49)	33.5% (2.71)	41.3% (1.63)

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Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
<i>Citizenship and Immigration</i>				
Born Outside of the US	16.9% (2.00)	15.9% [†] (1.12)	27.0% ^{b*} (1.86)	57.1% ^{c**†} (1.10)
Not a US Citizen	13.8% (3.16)	19.4% [†] (0.84)	26.0% ^{b*} (1.09)	54.6% ^{c**†} (0.78)
<i>Asked of Immigrants Only:</i>				
Immigrant Status: Permanent Resident	34.1%	0.0%	34.0%	66.0%
Immigrant Status: Refugee	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Immigrant Status: Something Else	65.9%	29.4%	21.9%	48.7%
Children who Aren't Citizens in Household	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Language Other than English Spoken at Home	94.0%	12.0%	37.7%	50.3%
R Understands English Not Well or Not at All	55.3%	24.0%	13.0%	62.9%
<i>Parent's Education Level</i>				
Less than High School	40.7% (2.52)	27.0% (1.82)	33.8% (0.92)	39.1% (2.03)
High School Graduate	31.6% (1.89)	29.7% (0.96)	38.2% (1.73)	32.1% (1.32)
Some College Experience	23.8% (3.59)	39.0% (1.61)	28.6% (1.20)	32.3% (0.89)
College Graduate or Higher	3.8% (2.15)	39.3% (0.78)	60.7% ^{b**} (0.78)	0.0% ^{c**}
<i>Risk Factors and Other Household Characteristics</i>				
Postponed Rx	21.0% (2.77)	37.7% (1.37)	28.6% (1.22)	33.7% (1.51)
Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility	45.7% (1.19)	28.3% ^{a**} (1.14)	45.3% ^{b**†} (0.97)	26.5% [†] (0.87)
Utility Service Disruption if Didn't Pay Mrtg., Rent or Utility)	38.4%	26.4%	54.8%	18.8%
Phone Service Disruption	27.3% (1.99)	39.0% (1.65)	24.4% [†] (1.54)	36.6% (1.82)
Belongings Repossessed	4.1% (1.51)	39.8% (0.60)	51.5% ^{b*} (0.75)	8.7% ^{c**†} (1.03)
Couldn't Pay for Food	26.5% (1.04)	29.7% (0.99)	40.2% (0.82)	30.1% (1.51)
Some Hardship Indicator	38.7% (2.02)	35.4% (1.15)	37.1% (1.19)	27.5% (1.72)
Any Hardship Indicator	65.5% (2.10)	32.6% (1.16)	37.1% (1.04)	30.2% (1.44)

April, 2007

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Adults in Household Other than Parents	35.8% (1.71)	30.4% (0.97)	40.0% (1.15)	29.6% (1.35)
HH member was in Prison/Jail within last 3 yrs	9.4% (1.83)	26.0% ^{a*} (0.76)	53.0% ^{b†} (0.80)	21.1% (1.68)
Uses Food Stamps	61.9% (2.76)	31.0% (1.79)	41.3% ^{b**} (0.84)	27.7% (1.23)
Uses Section 8	16.1% (2.90)	51.5% [†] (1.43)	32.3% (0.74)	16.2% ^{c†} (1.63)
Owns Car	78.4% (1.91)	31.4% (1.15)	35.7% (1.87)	32.9% (1.74)
Owns or is buying a House	26.9% (2.55)	24.5% (1.44)	29.4% (2.14)	46.1% ^{c*} (1.47)
<i>Neighborhood Indicators (PHDCN Scales)</i>				
Low Social Cohesion	6.4% (2.13)	35.5% (1.81)	11.4% [†] (1.67)	53.2% (2.11)
Low Informal Social Control	14.2% (2.91)	26.5% ^{a*} (0.66)	40.7% (1.08)	32.8% (2.40)
Low Collective Efficacy	9.7% (3.99)	28.8% (1.60)	42.1% (1.81)	29.1% (2.31)
<i>Child Indicators</i>				
Child Ever Under Care of Welfare Agency	1.3% (1.74)	40.0% (0.74)	60.0% (0.74)	0.0%
Someone in Family Reads to Child	86.0% (1.24)	32.8% (1.68)	37.7% (1.85)	29.5% (1.40)
<i>Asked Only If Child Was Read to:</i>				
Child Read to Every Day	33.0% (2.32)	36.9% (1.44)	40.0% (2.16)	23.1% [†] (1.55)
Child Read to 3 to 6 Times per Week	32.9% (1.61)	34.6% (0.74)	37.9% (1.13)	27.5% (0.83)
Child Read to 1 to 2 Times per Week	34.1% (1.80)	27.7% (1.44)	34.2% (1.04)	38.1% (1.13)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Most	62.0% (2.63)	29.1% (1.02)	36.8% (1.95)	34.1% (1.95)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: Some	11.0% (1.31)	67.7% ^{a**†} (1.61)	8.8% [†] (1.58)	23.5% ^{c**} (0.91)
Parent Knows Child's Friends: None	27.0% (2.17)	21.4% ^{a**} (2.14)	43.6% [†] (0.57)	35.0% (1.44)

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
Child's Health is Excellent, Very Good or Good	94.8% <i>(0.52)</i>	29.6% <i>(1.40)</i>	35.6% <i>(2.18)</i>	34.8% <i>(1.79)</i>
Child's Health is Poor or Fair	5.2% <i>(0.52)</i>	51.5% [†] <i>(0.72)</i>	21.3% <i>(1.25)</i>	27.1% <i>(0.50)</i>
Child Has Health Insurance	89.2% <i>(1.60)</i>	31.4% <i>(1.28)</i>	36.7% <i>(2.31)</i>	31.9% <i>(1.66)</i>
Doctor Told Parent Child Had Asthma	14.4% <i>(0.83)</i>	44.5% <i>(1.33)</i>	31.0% <i>(1.58)</i>	24.5% <i>(1.08)</i>
Child Has a Health Condition that Limits Activities	12.1% <i>(0.50)</i>	45.1% <i>(1.00)</i>	27.1% <i>(1.30)</i>	27.8% <i>(0.85)</i>

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Early Care and Education Patterns in San Antonio* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
5. Some Hardship Factor = Utility Disruption, Phone Service Disruption, or Belongings Repossessed
6. Any Hardship Factor = Postponed Prescription; Didn't Pay Mortgage, Rent or Utility; Phone Service Disruption; Belongings Repossessed or Ever Without Enough Money for Food
7. PHDCN Scales: Adapted from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods
8. Social Cohesion = Mean Response (People in Neighborhood Help Neighbors, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
9. Informal Social Control = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts)
10. Collective Efficacy = Mean Response (Neighbors would do something about children skipping school, Neighbors would do something about children spraying graffiti, Neighbors would scold child if acting out, Neighbors would do something about a fight, Neighbors would do something about a fire station threaten by budget cuts, People in the Neighborhood Help Others, Live in Close-Knit Neighborhood, People in Neighborhood Can be Trusted, People in Neighborhood Don't Get Along, People in Neighborhood Have the Same Values)
11. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.

Appendix I

Table 1: Child Care Type within Risk and Demographic Subgroups: Ages 0 to 5

Overall Incidence	Any Center-Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
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(a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.

(b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care

(c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.

* Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level

** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level

† Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.

Appendix I

Table 2: Child Care Type By Age

	Overall Incidence	Any Center- Based Care	Only FFN Care	Only Parent Care
<i>Infants and Toddlers: Ages 0 to 2</i>				
Child Care Type		10.2% ^{a**} <i>(1.00)</i>	47.0% <i>(1.72)</i>	42.8% ^{c**} <i>(1.46)</i>
Parents Employed Full Time	23.2% <i>(0.93)</i>	23.6% ^{a*} <i>(1.26)</i>	55.6% ^{b*} <i>(1.60)</i>	20.8% [†] <i>(1.73)</i>
Parents Employed Part-Time	49.7% <i>(1.09)</i>	6.1% ^{a**} <i>(0.88)</i>	45.1% <i>(0.89)</i>	48.8% ^{c**} <i>(1.35)</i>
Parents Not Employed	27.2% <i>(1.76)</i>	6.5% ^{a**} <i>(1.57)</i>	43.0% <i>(0.94)</i>	50.5% ^{c**} <i>(1.31)</i>
<i>Preschool-Age Children: Age 3 to 5</i>				
Child Care Type		58.0% ^{a**} <i>(2.26)</i>	19.9% <i>(1.93)</i>	22.1% ^{c**} <i>(1.69)</i>
Parents Employed Full Time	24.6% <i>(1.13)</i>	55.8% <i>(1.29)</i>	28.2% <i>(2.02)</i>	16.0% ^{c**} <i>(0.88)</i>
Parents Employed Part-Time	43.9% <i>(0.68)</i>	51.8% ^{a**} <i>(1.89)</i>	15.0% <i>(1.12)</i>	33.2% <i>(1.80)</i>
Parents Not Employed	31.5% <i>(0.94)</i>	68.1% ^{a**} <i>(1.33)</i>	20.4% <i>(0.71)</i>	11.5% ^{c**†} <i>(1.11)</i>
Child Follows Instructions Some or None of the Time	28.7%	24.7%	32.4%	42.9%
Child Plays Well with Others Some or None of the Time	18.5%	47.6%	22.0%	30.4%
Child Focuses Attention Some or None of the Time	26.2%	60.3%	9.0%	30.7%

Notes and Variable Definitions:

1. For additional details, including variable definitions, please refer to *Making Connections Child Care Brief: Child Care Patterns in San Antonio* by Gina Adams and Leah Hendey, The Urban Institute, April 2007
 2. The sample included only children age five and under not in kindergarten whose exact relationship to the focus child and respondent could be determined. All references to age 0 to 5 refer to this restricted population. We use the term parent for simplicity's sake but we are actually referring to the respondent who was selected as the most knowledgeable adult about the focus child.
 3. The three types of child care are mutually exclusive categories. Any center-based care refers to any exposure to child care centers, Head Start, prekindergarten programs, etc. Only FFN care is made up of care from family, friends, neighbors, or in a family child care home. Only Parent Care means that these children are solely in the care of their parents.
 4. The three employment categories are mutually exclusive. Parents employed full-time means that both parents or (a single parent) are working more than 35 hours per week. The second category refers to households where at least one parent works part-time and in the last category no parents are working.
 5. The design effect for each estimate is located below the estimate in italics and parentheses. If there is no design effect, then the variance of the estimate and statistical tests could not be calculated. For such indicators one should not make inferences about any differences between estimates.
- (a) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only FFN care.
 (b) indicates a significant difference between only FFN care and only parent care
 (c) indicates a significant difference between any center-based care and only parent care.
- * Indicates that the difference is significant at the .1 significance level
 ** Indicates that the difference is significant at the .05 level
 † Indicates that the difference between the proportion in a care type in the full sample and proportion in that care type in the subsample is statistically significant at least the .1 level.