“We Need More Day Care Centers”

“I would like...them to pay attention to where we live. We need more day care centers, and it should not be so expensive...”

Latina focus group participant
Acknowledgments

This report became a reality thanks to a generous grant from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.

The Illinois Facilities Fund (IFF) thanks the following individuals and organizations for their valued assistance in undertaking and completing this project:

The 117 Latina women who generously shared their time and their participation

Members of the Research Project Advisory Group

Esther Davis
Associate Director, SBC Business Communications Services

Julia Henly
Assistant Professor, University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration

Mary Laraia
Group Senior VP, Community Affairs, LaSalle Bank

Sylvia Puente
Project Director, Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame

David Voss (deceased)
Chairman of the Board
First Bank of the Americas

Martha Zurita
Senior Research Analyst, Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame

The following individuals for their review and comments of drafts:

Joe Antolin
Vice President
Heartland Alliance

Ricardo Estrada
Executive Director
Erie Neighborhood House

Rachel Gordon
Assistant Professor
University of Illinois at Chicago

Maria Pesqueria
Executive Director
Mujeres Latinas en Accion

Leticia Ramirez
Policy Director
El Valor

Jerome Stermer
President
Voices for Illinois Children

The following organizations for providing space to hold the focus groups:

Chicago Public Library
City of Aurora
LaSalle Bank
Office of the Mexican Consulate General
Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church
St. Mary of Celle Catholic Church
St. Pius Catholic Church
Waukegan Public Library

Project Staff

Trinita Logue
President and CEO

Elizabeth Evans
Director of Public Policy and Communications

Susan Raphael
Public Policy Assistant

Georgette Varner
Administrative Assistant

Elizabeth Kneebone
Intern

Joan Frankel
Melissa Kraus
Alisu S. Schoua-Clusberg
MCIC, focus group facilitation

Edie Canter
Persuasion Plus, writer

Sam Silvio
Graphic Design

Illinois Facilities Fund
Public Policy Committee Members

Jeanette Bitter
Community Leader

Robin Coffey
Vice President
Community Development Manager
Harris Trust and Savings Bank

Rupert Evans
President and CEO
Institute for Diversity in Health Management

Mercedes Laing
Holland & Knight

Valerie Lies
President, Donors Forum

Lucy Murphy
Executive Director, The Community Foundation of Decatur/Macon County

Jim O’Connor
Managing Director, Chicago, Motorola Inc., Motorola Ventures

Raul Raymundo
Executive Director
The Resurrection Project

Greg Richmond
Director, Charter Schools Office

Martin Sinnott
President and CEO, Central Baptist Family Services

Jerome Stermer
President
Voices for Illinois Children

Roxanne Ward
Vice President and Corporate Secretary
Ariel Capital Management, Inc.

Martha Zurita
Senior Research Analyst
Institute for Latino Studies, University of Notre Dame
Table of Contents

2 Foreword

4 Key Findings and Recommendations

6 The Research: Latinos’ Child Care Preferences

8 What Latina Mothers Say About Child Care

13 Background: The Need for Child Care in the Chicago Metro Area’s Latino Communities

16 Appendices
Latinos are the fastest growing population group in the country and in the Chicago metro area. The number of Latinos in Illinois has increased over 69 percent in the last decade and the number in the Chicago metro area has increased over 72 percent. The overall number of Latinos in the Chicago metro area is high—Latinos now make up over 17 percent of the area’s population—and the Latino population is young, with almost 40 percent younger than 15.

A significant number of Latino families in the Chicago metro area are in households with lower incomes—$25,000 or less annually. Moreover, 19.6 percent of Latino children in the Chicago metro area under the age of five live in families with income levels below the federal poverty line.

Despite the large numbers of lower-income Latino families in the Chicago metro area, lower-income Latino communities are disproportionately underserved when it comes to child care.

No one had asked the parents what kind of care or preschool they wanted.

The Illinois Facilities Fund (IFF) conducted this study designed to find out what Latina mothers want. In focus groups, the IFF’s researchers heard directly from 117 Spanish-speaking Latina mothers from the Chicago metro area.

This report explains how these mothers felt about out-of-home care for their preschool children—using their own words. The mothers who participated in these focus groups challenged assumptions that Latinos do not want child care centers.

1 The Chicago metropolitan area is comprised of the following counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will.
They told the IFF that if child care centers were affordable, caring, appropriately focused on early learning and available in their neighborhoods, they would welcome them and use them.

Unfortunately, there are not child care centers in many of their neighborhoods and the availability of child care in predominantly Latino communities is far lower than any projected demographic need would suggest. An IFF study commissioned by the City of Chicago assessed the supply of licensed child care against the projected needs in all 77 community areas. The IFF found that of Chicago’s 20 community areas, most in need of more licensed child care, 12 are communities in which the majority or highest percentage of families are Latino. And four more of the top 20 communities have rapidly growing Latino populations. (See IFF, Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment September 1999 at www.iff.org.)

The City of Chicago is investing resources in community areas most in need of child care through the Children’s Capital Fund. Formed in August 2000, in partnership with the IFF, the Children’s Capital Fund is supporting building and renovation to increase licensed child care in the 20 Chicago communities with the greatest unmet need. But, the assumption that Latina mothers do not want child care centers, preferring to keep their children at home with family members persists.

The focus groups make it clear: it is time to invest in institutions that can provide affordable child care centers in Latino communities.
Finding One:

**Latina Mothers Needing Child Care Generally Viewed Child Care Centers Favorably; the Fact that Few Latinos Use Child Care Centers is Because Affordable Center Care is Not Available in Their Neighborhoods**

With few affordable child care centers in their neighborhoods, Latina mothers who work have found other sources for child care, including neighbors, friends or relatives. But the focus groups demonstrated the fact that Latinos use such arrangements for child care does not reflect a strong preference for those types of care. In fact, when asked what they would like to see done to improve the child care situation, their single most frequent recommendation was to increase the availability of affordable child care centers in their communities. Their views can be summarized by one mother’s comment: “We need more day care centers.”

Overall, the majority of the Latina mothers in this study who need child care for their children under five favor affordable and developmentally appropriate child care centers with caring and well-trained staff. While some prefer that close relatives care for their children, infants in particular, not all Latina mothers have relatives available for child care. And many Latina mothers who prefer relative care for their infants and small children prefer child care centers for their preschool and older children. In fact, center care was identified as the first preference among non-parental care options more frequently in the study than was relative care for children over two.

But Latina mothers recognize that their communities lack child care centers. Some neighborhoods have no child care centers at all. In other communities, centers are difficult to reach by public transportation or have long waiting lists. For many Latino families, child care centers are simply unaffordable. (The fact that few Latinas in the study know about the Illinois child care subsidy program contributes greatly to the affordability problem. See Finding Two, below.)

Recommendation 1:

Engage Latino parents and community leaders in planning and dialogue to develop child care centers with services directly linked to the specific needs of each community, taking into account ethnic and country of origin variations within the community.

Recommendation 2:

Promote public and private investment in the Latino community to foster the development of institutions able to provide high-quality affordable child care centers.
Finding Two:

The Lower-Income Latino Community Lacks Critical Information About Child Care Options, Including Information on the Illinois Child Care Subsidy Program

La...
The Research Questions
The IFF sought to illuminate how lower-income Latina mothers view current child care options and their child care preferences. The IFF also set out to discover any barriers Latina mothers perceive in getting access to their preferred form of child care.

How IFF Conducted the Research
The IFF retained MCIC, a nonprofit research and consulting firm, to conduct a series of focus groups of lower-income Latina mothers in the Chicago metro area. Focus group participation was limited to mothers because, although the opinions of fathers are an important factor in decision-making, it is more often the mother who chooses between care-giving and working when those trade-offs need to be made.

MCIC recruited participants for focus groups in seven Chicago neighborhoods and three suburban communities, representing areas with significant Latino populations. Two additional focus groups in the Chicago Loop drew Latinas from throughout the metropolitan area. The scope of recruitment was designed to mirror the geographic and country of origin diversity of the Chicago metro area’s Latino community. While the participants in the focus group were largely Mexican, the group generally reflects area demographics. The Latino population in the Chicago metro area is 75 percent Mexican or Mexican-American and is 10 percent Puerto Rican. MCIC targeted lower-income Latinas with children under the age of 10 and recruited participants through neighborhood organizations, local businesses and the Mexican Consulate. To avoid any potential bias in the participant selection, MCIC did not recruit participants through child care providers. Participants were not informed of the IFF’s involvement in the project.

MCIC conducted a total of 11 focus groups in the Pilsen, Belmont-Cragin, Gage Park, Aurora, Waukegan, Berwyn, South Chicago, Humboldt Park and the Chicago Loop (see Appendix B). The focus groups, all of which were conducted in Spanish and moderated by a native Spanish speaker, lasted an average of 75 minutes. Participants were asked to complete a brief questionnaire, also in Spanish, which sought demographic information as well as information about current use of child care (see Appendix D and E). With the participants’ agreement, conversations were audiotaped and extensive notes were taken. MCIC developed a Moderator’s Guide, with open-ended questions on child care options and preferences, which the moderator used to focus the discussion (see Appendix F and G). Among the subjects covered in the discussions were preferences across a wide range of child care options, including parent care, relative care, child care centers, child care homes, and care by friends and neighbors. (The Appendices include additional information and documentation about the focus groups, including dates, locations, the questionnaire and the Moderator’s Guide.)

2 Focus groups offer a forum for obtaining in-depth qualitative information and rich details on topics of interest. They provide a means to determine key issues and concepts and have a conversation when talking about an issue topic. Focus group researchers interact with participants. Responses can be more fully understood than they may be in survey research. Conversely, while focus groups are powerful tools for providing insight, they do not provide statistically significant data.

3 To provide additional context for understanding the parent focus group results, MCIC conducted a discussion among four representatives of organizations that provide child care to Latino families. The providers commented that Latino parents are desperate for child care and they reinforced the finding that Latino parents have little information about child care resources.
Who Was Talking?
Through the focus groups, IFF heard from 117 Latinas residing in 18 different zip codes in the Chicago metropolitan area. The average age of participants was 32. Seventy-eight percent of participants were married or living with a partner. While over 88 percent of participants were born outside of the United States (the majority were born in Mexico), 47 percent had been living in the United States for more than ten years and another 28 percent had been living in the United States at least five years. Participants were almost evenly divided among three residency categories: U.S. citizens, Permanent Residents and others. Over 53 percent were employed. Of those who worked, 64 percent worked more than 30 hours per week.

Most participants lived in lower-income households, with 28 percent having household income less than $10,000, 23 percent between $10,000 and $20,000 and 30 percent between $20,001 and $30,000. The median household size was five people, with 71 percent of participants having four, five or six people in their households. Spanish was the only language in 59 percent of the participants’ homes, while 40 percent of the participants spoke both Spanish and English at home. This study’s focus on lower-income households may explain the higher concentration of primary Spanish speakers than the population at large.

All except one participant had children. Over 80 percent had between one and three children in their household. Over 72 percent had at least one child under the age of six.
Finding No. 1:

Latina Mothers Needing Child Care Generally Viewed Child Care Centers Favorably; the Fact that Few Latinos Use Child Care Centers is Because Affordable Center Care is Not Available in Their Neighborhoods

The Latina mothers in the focus groups were not immune to the work/family conflict that working parents face in general. Working mothers talked about missing their children's first milestones. They reported conflicting feelings of wanting to provide more for their children while being uneasy about leaving the children with someone other than themselves or their spouses. Some mothers chose to stay home with their children, expressing negative views about leaving their children in someone else's care. Most mothers agreed that, given adequate financial resources, their first choice for child care would be themselves or their spouses.

These mothers recognize that working is part of taking care of their children.

"Working and caring goes in hand, if I don't work I can't provide for them. We must make sacrifices for our children." 4

Sixty-two percent of the study participants were employed and almost 95 percent of those women worked at least 10 hours per week. For those working mothers who have working spouses without flexibility or are single parents, child care is necessary.

The Majority of Mothers Who Need Child Care Prefer Child Care Centers with Strong Early Learning Programming, Caring Environments, Professional Staff and Security

Child care centers were identified as the first preference among non-parental care options for care more frequently in the study than was relative care for children over the age of two. For children two and under, child care centers were identified only slightly less often than relative care as the first preference among non-parental care options.

Notably, less than half of the participants reported having relatives take care of their children. Over half of the participants reported having fewer than three close relatives living near them, suggesting that support of extended family networks was not always an option for children over two. For children over two participants preferred child care centers over home-based non-relative care options, even if the homes were licensed for child care. (See Appendix I)

Participants cared deeply about providing their children with learning and developmental opportunities. Many believed that child care centers had the greatest potential for providing their children with the appropriate preparation for elementary school and beyond:

"Since I had my first daughter I have had my parents to help me; I'm happy with that but I'd like to have them in a child care center. With my parents they are fine but there are things they will only learn in a center."

"[Day care] is a great place to teach kids."

A mother who had relied on relative care for her young child expressed some regret at not having her child cared for in a child care center:

"Day care [is preferable] when they are older because they help them develop; my daughter is in Kindergarten and I feel she does not have skills other children have."

Participants also commented that children learn positive social skills in a child care center environment, although some thought that benefit applied mostly to older children:

"A day care center would be my first choice because they have kids in the same age group. They will learn to play and become independent."

"At age one, no. At three and five they can be in a center... In a program children learn to socialize and share, to eat, and they are more active, so I think it's good."

"At three and five, a center. Because they share more and learn to manage."

4. Quotations from participants have been translated from Spanish to English for purposes of this report.
Mothers considered child care centers to be attractive options because the child care centers were likely to have quality controls, training for staff members and supervision:

“I have faith in centers because [the staff members are] better trained. I’ve noticed [they] take good care of them when I picked up my niece.”

“At the centers, the teachers must attend training.”

“My daughter chooses to take her children to a day care school because the teachers are prepared.”

The mothers liked the fact that child care centers typically group children by age, allowing developmentally appropriate educational activities and programs for each age group. The mothers were also concerned about security and thought highly of child care centers with strong security controls, such as video cameras.

The focus group participants identified a number of characteristics that would make child care centers appealing to them. They would welcome centers offering long and flexible hours to accommodate their varied, and sometimes changing, work schedules. Some mothers wished for child care centers that offered parenting education programs. Whether a provider spoke Spanish or not was not a decision-maker to many parents. Approximately 24 participants or 20 percent expressed a preference for a Spanish-speaking or bilingual provider.

One mother summarized the views of many on what makes a good child care center:

“A place where they will treat them well, where they’ll learn to play with others to be sociable, and where they will be well taken care of.”

But Participants Do Not Believe Sufficient Child Care is Available in Their Local Community

Participants generally perceived that child care options were not as readily available in their communities as elsewhere in the Chicago metro area. In several groups, participants said that while their community had one or two good and affordable child care centers, those centers had long waiting lists.

“I’d say where we live there are only two centers. They are always full. Even though the day care in our area is larger, it still isn’t sufficient.”

“The day care center waiting period is too long. We have a good one near our house but [there] is never any space available.”

In other groups, participants complained that child care centers were not easily accessible:

“There’s only one in this area but it’s far. I have to take my son but I have to take another bus.”

“We have requested for them to put a bus line to where there is the only day care center in the area, but the answer is always no.”

“To get to the day care center I have to take two buses.”

“In the Latino community there are not a lot of day care centers, it’s the major problem that we of Latino descent have…”

Suburban participants also complained about the availability and location of child care.

“In the suburbs [my sister] has found through Internet that there are … many but really far away.”

“In the suburbs there are fewer child care centers. There are people who take care of them before school, after school, etc., but also, if you don’t live in that neighborhood, you don’t qualify.”

And Even When Child Care Centers Are Available, Many Participants Cannot Afford Them

Among those participants who used child care, what they paid for care varied widely. The few mothers receiving the state subsidy (4 of 117 participants) paid only $10-12 per week. Child care center payments without the subsidy ranged from $75 to $150 a week. Relative or friend care and babysitters cost anywhere from $20 to $100 or more per week.
Some non-working mothers wanted to work but did not believe they could earn enough to pay for good quality child care.

“I did not want to leave them with just anyone. I did not qualify for [public] aid. It was not full-time work. If I looked for a licensed one she would charge me $100 per child. I had two at the time I wanted to go to work. I stayed with them. I applied for assistance at Public Aid and they said no because I worked part-time so they could not help me pay for child care. I had to survive some way with my two children and I decided to stay at home. I was making $180 a week and I would have had to pay $100 for each.”

“I tried to leave them in a day care center [where] I will pay up to $250 a week for a four and a six year old… I will be working only to pay a day care center.”

“When you have to pay for child care you will then have spent your entire check. That is the reason we resort to a neighbor or we stay at home…”

“During the first years of their lives I could not do anything because I could not afford day care. I did not have another option.”

Many of the Suggestions for Improving Child Care for Latino Families Revolve Around Increasing the Availability of Quality Child Care Centers and Making Child Care Centers More Affordable

At the end of each focus group, the moderator asked participants what they would do if it were in their power to improve child care for Latino families in Illinois. The largest number of suggestions revolved around increasing the number, quality, affordability and convenience of child care centers. They asked for:

- More child care centers in Latino neighborhoods, including additional center care for babies and infants;
- Increased numbers of well-trained staff members in centers and full background checks on staff; and
- Sliding scale payment systems and increases in the earnings’ limit to allow more children to qualify for state-subsidized care.

“Open more day cares with prepared staff to work with kids.”

“A plan for the payment to be proportional to assets.”

“I would open more day care centers for younger kids, so that the working mother may have better options.”

Putting it Together: Latina Mothers Need and Want Child Care Centers in Their Communities

IFF’s Needs Assessment demonstrated that the amount of licensed child care available in Chicago community areas with significant Latino populations is far lower than the current and projected need in those areas. The fact that there is so little licensed child care in Latino communities may explain why so many Latinos have their children cared for by neighbors, friends or relatives—they are the only affordable local options. And for the many Latinos who do not have relatives living nearby, relative care is not an option. What the focus group research shows is that the child care preferences for many of these families do not match the available options. The mothers in the IFF study made clear that there is a desire for more child care centers in Latino communities. Their favorable views about child care centers indicate that if affordable, good quality, center-based child care with strong early learning components were available in their communities, they would indeed utilize such care for their children.
Finding No. 2:

The Lower-income Latino Community Lacks Critical Information About Child Care Options, Including Information on Illinois’ Child Care Subsidy Program

Participants Were Largely Unaware of the Availability of Child Care Subsidies and Many Who Had Heard of the Subsidies Could Not Access Them

Despite the fact that over 75 percent of the participants were likely to qualify for the child care subsidy program, based on the parents’ self-reported income, only 15—or 12.8 percent—of the parents in the focus groups had even heard of the child care subsidy. Some of those 15 believed they did not qualify for subsidies because they are undocumented immigrants. Four of the mothers had received the subsidy at some point and another six applied but did not get it. Some of the 15 who had heard of the subsidy complained that the income level needed to qualify for child care assistance is too low. Others commented that cutting off the subsidy when a parent’s income exceeds a certain level makes far less sense than would a different scale:

“If I go to a day care where we get assistance, I have to earn a little or a lot. There’s no halfway where you can say ‘OK you earn so much, you pay so much.’

In one group, a recently separated mother reported in tears that she had received a minimal salary increase that put her over the limit for child care assistance and she did not know what she would do about child care since she could not afford to pay the full cost. Another reported that when she gets a raise that causes her income to exceed the maximum for the subsidy, she expects to have to quit work because she will not be able to afford child care.

Participants Make Their Child Care Decisions Based on Word-of-Mouth and Have Little Access to Outside Information About Child Care Options

The overwhelming majority of women who had to find child care for their children reported searching among their acquaintances to identify trustworthy child care providers. Some commented that they have little access to clear and comprehensive information about child care options. When asked what they would do to improve the child care situation for Latinos, many commented that they would like better information about child care availability and payment options, including information targeted to the concerns of undocumented immigrants with children who are U.S. citizens. Noting that Spanish-language materials should be more widely available, the participants recommended methods to get information on child care to Latina mothers, including flyers, radio, Spanish-language newspapers, libraries, churches, schools and mailings from clinics and hospitals. While participants would welcome lists of local child care providers, they noted that, to be useful, those lists should include the number of children cared for as well as references from other parents.
Putting it Together: Latina Mothers Need and Want Better Information About Child Care and the Child Care Subsidy

Information about the child care subsidy and child care options in Latino communities is not reaching Latina mothers. These parents want—and need—Spanish-language materials and information about child care options in their community. The lack of information is particularly troubling when it comes to the child care subsidy. While the children of the vast majority of the participants in IFF’s study appear to qualify for the child care subsidy, only 12.8 percent of the parents had heard of the subsidy and only 3.4 percent had actually received the subsidy. Clearly, the fact that subsidies are available, and accurate information about how to access them, is not reaching the Latino communities.

The lack of accurate information may result in part from historic practices by government agencies to disseminate information. The dearth of community-driven institutions in Latino residential areas may be another factor hampering easy access to formal information. But the vast majority of Latino families in the Chicago metro area are not in the pipeline for public aid to learn about this critical support for working families. Other reasons that few Latinas actually pursue and get the subsidy may be misconceptions about what the subsidy is (some may believe the subsidy is a government support for providers, for example) and who is eligible (some may believe, for example, that their immigrant status precludes them from receiving the subsidy).

Conclusion

The preferences of Latina mothers are clear: they want child care centers in their communities. These mothers would welcome to their communities child care centers that can provide enriching and age-appropriate opportunities for their children to acquire the academic and social skills for success in elementary school and beyond.

The child care challenges for Latina mothers are equally clear: there are not enough child care centers in their communities to meet the need. And even where center care is available, many Latinos cannot afford center care. Providing them information about and helping them access the Illinois child care subsidy will go a long way to helping this community afford child care. But without centers in their neighborhoods, Latina mothers will continue to have no real choice.

Fostering community leadership and investing in community-centered institutions that can provide enriching, affordable and convenient child care will serve the preferences and needs of Latina mothers. Reaching out to lower-income Latino parents to educate them about child care options and the child care subsidy will help Latino parents access all the choices available to them. The IFF urges community leaders to invest in institutions in the Chicago metro area’s Latino communities that can provide the high quality, affordable and convenient child care centers that Latina mothers want for their children.
The Number of Latino Families and Latino Children in the Chicago Metro Area is Rapidly Increasing
Between 1990 and 2000, the Latino population in Illinois grew by 69.2 percent while the Illinois population as a whole grew by 8.6 percent. The Chicago metro area Latino population grew 72.8 percent from 1990 to 2000. Over 20 percent of the total births in Illinois in 1999 were to Latino parents. In the City of Chicago, the percentage increase in the Latino population—38.1 percent—far exceeded the 4 percent overall growth rate. By 2000, Latinos made up 26 percent of the City of Chicago’s population (compared to 7.4 percent in 1970) and 12.3 percent of Illinois population (compared to 3.3 percent in 1970).

The Latino population in Illinois is young, with 78.6 percent of Latinos below the age of 40 (compared to 58.6 percent of the total population) and 11.5 percent below the age of five (compared to 7.1 percent of the total population).


---

5 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Census 2000 Database.
6 US Census 2000. Data analysis conducted by the Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame.
7 Id.
Over 19 Percent of Latino Families Have Incomes Below the Federal Poverty Level and These Families Tend to be Concentrated in Specific Neighborhoods and Communities

In the Chicago metro area, while the median income for white, non-Latino families is $70,022, the median income for Latino families is $41,817. Nineteen point six percent of Latino children in the Chicago metro area under age five live in families with income levels below the poverty line (compared to 6.7 percent of white children and 33.6 percent of African-American children in the metro area).  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Area</th>
<th>% of Latino Population</th>
<th>% of Families with Income Below $25,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avondale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belmont Cragin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighton Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago Lawn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Side</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gage Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humboldt Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irving Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan Square</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower West Side</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinley Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Chicago</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Lawndale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Lawn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Town</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Percentage of Families with Incomes Below $25,000 in Selected Chicago Community Areas with High Latino Populations

The Percentage of Families with Incomes Below $25,000 in Selected Municipalities in the Chicago Metro Area with High Latino Populations

Many Latino families live in communities with large concentrations of Latinos. For example, the Lower West Side is 88.9 percent Latino, Hermosa is 83.9 percent Latino, Avondale is 62 percent Latino, South Lawndale is 83 percent Latino, Brighton Park is 76.6 percent Latino. In the suburbs, Berwyn is 38 percent Latino, Cicero is 77.4 percent Latino, Stone Park is 79.1 percent Latino and Waukegan is 44.8 percent Latino. In most high-concentration Latino community areas in the Chicago metro area, there are many lower-income families. For example, in the Lower West Side, 43 percent of families have incomes below $25,000, in South Lawndale, 38 percent of families, in Brighton Park, the figure is 29 percent, in Logan Square, 33 percent, and in Cicero, 26 percent.

Seventy-five percent of Latinos work (compared to 71 percent of whites and 62 percent of African-Americans) and only 5 percent are on TANF, despite their relatively low household income.

Lower-income Latino Communities are Disproportionately Underserved When it Comes to Child Care

The IFF’s Needs Assessment, commissioned by the Chicago Department of Human Services in the fall of 1998, studied child care in all 77 of Chicago’s community areas, analyzing the existing supply of licensed child care compared to the likely demand for child care based on demographic data. The study ranked the community areas in terms of their relative need for licensed full-day, full-year subsidized child care.

Of the 20 highest-need community areas that the Needs Assessment identified, 12 were communities with majority Latino populations and four more were communities where the Latino population is large and growing. The Needs Assessment revealed that despite the significant number of preschool age children in the Latino community, the ratio of licensed child care to children in Latino neighborhoods is significantly lower than the comparable ratios in predominantly white or African-American communities.

---

10 US Census 2000. Data analysis conducted by the Institute for Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame.
11 US Census 2000 figures. This benchmark was chosen because it is close to the income standard used to calculate eligibility for the Illinois Child Care Subsidy Program for a family of four. Currently, eligibility for the child care subsidy is set at 50% of FY97 SMI. For a family of four, this is equal to $28,861.
12 US Census 2000, SF1 and SF3.
13 MCIC, 2002 Metro Survey.
14 Fact Book p. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40.
Appendices


B  MCIC Latino Parent Focus Group Schedule

C  Map of Focus Group Participants

D  Focus Group Questionnaire (English Version)

E  Focus Group Questionnaire (Spanish Version)

F  Moderator’s Guide for Focus Group Sessions (English Version)

G  Moderator’s Guide for Focus Group Sessions (Spanish Version)

H  MCIC Focus Group Participant Demographics

I  MCIC Focus Group Participants’ Preferences for Child Care Tables
Appendix A
Map of Hispanic Population in Chicago Metro Area
Region US Census 2000

Hispanic Population as Percent of 2000 Total by Suburban Municipality and Chicago Community Area

County Boundaries
City of Chicago
Pct. Hispanic
Less than 1%
1 to 5%
5 to 20%
20 to 40%
40 to 85%
85% and Over

Data Source:
2000 Census PL 94-171 (Redistricting) Files
Geographic Sources:
The Geography Network (Municipalities)
Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission
(Chicago Community Areas, County Outlines)
NOTE: Municipalities incorporated after 1 April 2000 are not included.

Prepared by NIPC ReGIS, Chicago, Illinois 03/15/02
Appendix B
MCIC Latino Parent Focus Group Schedule

September 27, 2002
MCIC
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago Loop

September 30, 2002
MCIC
360 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago Loop

October 1, 2002
St. Pius Catholic Church
1919 South Ashland Avenue
Pilsen/Little Village, City of Chicago

October 9, 2002
Chicago Public Library Humboldt Park Branch
1605 North Troy Street
Humboldt Park, City of Chicago

October 22, 2002
Gage Park-LaSalle Bank Branch
5501 South Kedzie Avenue
Gage Park, City of Chicago

October 25, 2002
Aurora City Hall
501 College Street
City of Aurora

October 28, 2002
St. Mary of Celle
1428 Wesley Avenue
City of Berwyn

October 29, 2002
Lady of Guadalupe
3200 East 91st Street
South Chicago/East Side, City of Chicago

October 30, 2002
Waukegan Public Library
128 North County Street
City of Waukegan

November 7, 2002
Belmont Cragin LaSalle Bank Branch
5200 West Fullerton Avenue
Belmont Cragin, City of Chicago

November 25, 2002
St. Pius
1919 South Ashland Avenue
Pilsen/Little Village, City of Chicago
Focus group participants were recruited from seven Chicago neighborhoods and three suburban communities, representing areas with significant Latino populations. (See p.6 for additional information)
Appendix D
Focus Group Questionnaire (English Version)

Do not open this booklet until instructed to do so by the moderator. Please answer the questions on the front and back of this booklet for statistical purposes. All information will be kept confidential.

1. What is your Age? What ZIP code do you live in?

2. Employment Status: □ Not Employed □ Employed_________ hours per week you usually work

3. If you work, what is your usual work schedule: (Choose all that apply)
   - Traditional Hours (Monday through Friday, 9:00 am–5:00 pm)
   - Hours Change Frequently
   - Evenings and Weekends
   - Night Shift
   - Full-Time
   - Part-Time
   - Seasonal Work

4. What language do you speak at home? □ English Only □ English and Spanish □ Spanish Only

5. Where were you born? □ U.S. Mainland □ Puerto Rico □ Mexico □ Central America □ South America

6. If you were born outside of the United States, how long have you been in the mainland U.S.?
   □ Less than 5 Years □ 5 – 10 Year □ More than 10 Years

7. What is your citizenship status? □ U.S. Citizen □ Registered Alien/Permanent Resident □ Other

8. What is the yearly income for all of the adults in your household?
   □ Less than $10,000 □ $10,000–$19,999 □ $20,000–$29,999 □ $30,000–$39,999
   □ $40,000–$49,999 □ $50,000–$64,999 □ $75,000–$89,999 □ $100,000 or More

9. What is your marital status?
   □ Married □ Widowed
   □ Living in a marriage-like relationship □ Single
   □ Separated or Divorced
Child Care Preferences
If you worked outside of your home, how would you want your children to be cared for while you were at work?

**Step 1: Fill in your children's age**
- If you have children that are not in kindergarten younger than six years old, please write the ages of those children in the spaces at the top of this chart.
- If you don’t have any children or all your children are older than six, fill in the age section as if you had a one-year old and a three-year old.

**Step 2:** Tell us the three best kinds of child care you would choose for that child if money or location was not an issue. Fill in a “1” for the best, “2” for the next best, “3” for the third best, and “X” for the worst child care option for each of your child(ren) under the age of six.

Use the following numbers to choose: 1=Best 2=Next best 3=Third best X=Worst choice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Your Children's Ages</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Husband / Partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult relative (over 18 years) in your home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Relative (over 18 years) in their home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend / Neighbor/ Babysitter in your home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friend / Neighbor/ Babysitter in their home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Home (several unrelated children)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definitions**
1 Formal program in a child care center, community organization, church or school that is licensed to take care of children.
2 Formal program in child care provider's home that is licensed to take care of children.

10. Including yourself, how many people are in your household? ____________

11. How many close relatives do you have living within 5 miles of your house? ____________

12. Do you have children? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   a. If you have children, how many do you have? ____________
   b. How many are under the age of 6? ____________

13. Who else cares for your children who are under the age of 6? Check all of the boxes that apply.
   ☐ Husband / Partner ☐ Friend / Neighbor/ Babysitter in their home
   ☐ Adult relative (over 18 years) in your home ☐ Child Care Center
   ☐ Adults Relative (over 18 years) in their home ☐ Child Care Home (several unrelated children)
   ☐ Friend /Neighbor/ Babysitter in your home

14. Do you pay for child care? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   a. If you do, how much do you pay a week on child care? ____________ Dollars
   b. Which of these sources help you pay for child care:
      ☐ Self ☐ State child care subsidy
      ☐ Husband/partner ☐ Scholarship—reduced fee, sliding scale fee or no fee
      ☐ Child support ☐ Other ____________
      ☐ Other family

*Thank you*
Focus Group Questionnaire (Spanish Version)

No abra este libro hasta que se lo indique la moderadora. Por favor conteste las preguntas del frente y del fondo de este libro para fines estadísticos. Toda la información se mantendrá confidencial.

1. ¿Qué edad tiene?___________¿En qué código postal (ZIP code) vive?___________

2. Situación de trabajo: □ No tiene trabajo □ Tiene trabajo___________horas semanales que trabaja normalmente

3. Si trabaja, ¿cuál es su horario habitual de trabajo?: (Marque todo lo que corresponda)

   □ Horario tradicional
   □ Horario cambia con frecuencia
   □ De tarde y fines de semana
   □ Tiempo completo
   □ Tiempo parcial
   □ Turno noche
   □ Trabajo por temporada

4. ¿Qué idioma habla en su casa? □ Inglés solamente □ Inglés y español □ Español solamente

5. ¿Dónde nació? □ En Estados Unidos □ Puerto Rico □ México □ Centroamérica □ Sudamérica

6. Si usted nació fuera de los Estados Unidos, ¿cuánto hace que está en Estados Unidos?
   □ Menos de 5 años □ 5–10 años □ Más de 10 años

7. ¿Cuál es su situación de ciudadanía?
   □ Ciudadana de EE.UU. □ Residente Permanente/ Tiene mica (green card) □ Otra

8. ¿Cuánto son los ingresos totales de todos los adultos en su hogar?
   □ Menos de $10,000 □ $10,000–$19,999 □ $20,000–$29,999
   □ $30,000–$49,999 □ $40,000–$49,999 □ $50,000–$74,999
   □ $75,000–$99,999 □ $100,000 o más

9. ¿Cuál es su estado civil?
   □ Casada □ Separada o divorciada □ Unión libre/vive con su pareja □ Viuda □ Soltera
Preferencias Para el Cuidado de Niños

Si usted trabajara fuera de su hogar, ¿bajo qué tipo de cuidado le gustaría que estuvieran sus hijos mientras usted estuviera en el trabajo?

Paso 1: Anote la Edad de cada uno de sus hijos

Si tiene niños Que no están en kindergarten y que son menores de 6 años, por favor anote la edad de esos niños en los espacios de arriba de la tabla que aparece abajo. Si no tiene niños o si todos sus niños son mayores de seis años, complete la línea de edades como si usted tuviera un niño de 1 año y otro de 3 años.

Paso 2: Díganos cuáles serían los tres tipos de cuidado que usted escogería para cada niño si no hubiera problemas de costo o de ubicación. Ponga un “1” para la mejor, “2” para la siguiente, “3” para la siguiente, y “X” para la peor opción de cuidado para cada uno de sus hijos menores de 6 años.

Para marcar sus Preferencias use los Siguientes Números:
1=Primera preferencia  2=Segunda preferencia  3=Tercera preferencia   X=Peor opción

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edad de sus niños</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Esposo / Pareja</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pariente adulto (mayor de 18 años) en casa de usted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pariente adulto (mayor de 18 años) en casa de él/Ella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amigo(a) /Vecino(a) / Babysitter en casa de usted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amigo(a) /Vecino(a) / Babysitter en casa de él/Ella</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro de cuidado de niños</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa donde cuidan niños (a varios niños que no son parientes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definiciones
1 Programa formal en un centro de cuidado de niños, organización comunitaria, iglesia o escuela que tiene licencia para el cuidado de niños.
2 Programa formal en el hogar de la persona que cuida niños y que tiene licencia para el cuidado de niños.

10. Incluyéndola a usted, ¿cuántas personas hay en su hogar? ___________

11. ¿Cuántos parientes cercanos tiene que vivan hasta 5 millas de su casa? ___________

12. ¿Tiene hijos?  □ Sí  □ No
   a. Si tiene hijos, ¿cuántos tiene? ___________
   b. ¿Cuántos de ellos son menores de 6 años? ___________

13. ¿Quién más cuida a sus hijos menores de 6 años? *Marque todos los cuadritos que correspondan.*
   □ Esposo / pareja
   □ Pariente adulto (mayor de 18 años) en casa de usted
   □ Pariente adulto (mayor de 18 años) en casa de él / ella
   □ Amigo(a) / Vecino(a) / Babysitter en casa de usted
   □ Amigo(a) / Vecino(a) / Babysitter en casa de él / ella
   □ Centro de cuidado de niños
   □ Casa donde cuidan niños (a varios niños que no son parientes)

14. ¿Paga usted para que le cuiden a su(s) niño(s)?  □ Sí  □ No
   a. Si paga, ¿cuánto paga por semana por el cuidado de niños? ___________ Dólares
   b. ¿Cuáles de las siguientes fuentes le ayuda a pagar por el cuidado de los niños?:
      □ Usted misma
      □ Subsidio estatal para el cuidado de niños
      □ Esposo/pareja
      □ Becas – pago reducido, pago según los ingresos o sin pago
      □ Manutención del niño (child support)
      □ Otra ___________
      □ Otros parientes

Muchas gracias
Welcome
- Purpose of Discussion.
- Logistics: Taping, Confidentiality, Language, Demographic sheet, Payment.

Introductions
Go around the table and everyone give their first name and the number and ages of their children.

Current Arrangements
Do you or did use any kind of child care for you children under age six? What are your current or most recent child care arrangements? Do/did you pay for child care? How much? (range) Do you use the state child care subsidy? Do you know about the state child care subsidy and how you qualify for it?

Finding Care
How did you find out about child care options? What information do you wish you had when you were looking for child care?

What would be the best ways to get information about child care options to people who are looking for child care?

Do you think it would be easier to find the type of child care you would want if you lived somewhere else (in Chicago or in the suburbs)?

Criteria
- Why would/did you seek care for your child(ren)?
- Is it important that your child care provider speaks Spanish? How important? (Why?) How would your opinion of other child care options change if they spoke Spanish?
- For those of you with children who were ever in child care, how old was your child when he or she started in that arrangement? How was he or she cared for before starting in that arrangement? Why did you change? How will or did your child care arrangements change as they got older? What will happen if your work schedule changes?

Preferences
- What are the things you think about when deciding whether a certain type of child care would be a good option? (can we rank these—is there consensus, and what is it based upon?)
- What about when you are deciding whether a specific child care provider would be good for your situation? (can we rank these—is there consensus, and what is it based upon?)

Keeping in mind what you’ve said you think about when deciding what kind of child care would be a good option, I’m going to ask you to rate different child care options for children of different ages.

Tear the sticky label and open to the middle of the information booklet in front of you to find a grid with seven possible options for child care on the right side.

Step 1:
Please fill in the ages of your children across the top of the grid. If you don’t have any children or all your children are older than six, fill in the grid what kind of child care you would prefer if you had a one-year old and a three-year old (vary between groups—some choose one, three, and five-year olds, some two- and four-year olds, etc.)

Step 2:
Select your top three choices with a one for the choice you think would be best, two for second best and three for the next best for each child.

Put an X next to the one you would be least comfortable with.

Once you’ve marked down your choices, we’ll talk about the options, what you think are the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Suggestions About Child Care Options
Is there something else you’d like to tell us or recommend about child care that we have not all ready talked about?
Bienvenidos
● Propósito de la Plática.
● Procedimientos:
  Grabación
  Confidencialidad
  Idioma
  Hoja de datos
  Pago

Presentaciones
Ir alrededor de la mesa presentándose cada persona y diciendo su nombre y cuántos niños tiene, y cuántos años tienen los niños.

Tipos de cuidado actuales
¿Utilizan o han utilizado algún tipo de cuidado de niños para sus hijos menores de 6 años?
¿Qué arreglos tienen actualmente o han tenido más recientemente para el cuidado de sus niños?
¿Pagan/Pagaban por el cuidado de sus niños?
¿Cuánto paga(ba)n? (aproximado)
¿Utilizan el subsidio estatal para el cuidado de niños?
¿Estaban enterados sobre el subsidio estatal para el cuidado de niños y de cómo está uno calificado para recibir ese subsidio?

Búsqueda de Cuidado
¿Cómo averiguaron qué opciones tenían para el cuidado de sus niños?
¿Qué información le hubiera gustado tener cuando estaba buscando dónde les cuiden a sus niños?
¿Cuáles serían las mejores maneras de brindar información sobre opciones de cuidado de niños a las personas que están buscando dónde les cuiden a los niños?
¿Les parece que si vivieran en otro lugar (de Chicago o de los suburbios) sería más fácil conseguir el tipo de cuidado de niños que les gustaría tener?

Criterios
● ¿Porqué podría buscar / buscó dónde le cuiden a su(s) niño(s)?
● ¿Es importante para ustedes que la persona que cuide a sus niños hable español?
  ¿Qué tan importante? (¿Por qué?)
  ¿Cómo cambiaría su opinión sobre otras opciones de cuidado de niños si allí hablaran español?
● Para aquellos de ustedes con niños que alguna vez estuvieron bajo cuidado de alguien, ¿qué edad tenían sus hijos cuando empezaron a estar bajo ese cuidado?
  Antes de empezar con ese cuidado, ¿cómo lo/la cuidaban?
  ¿Por qué cambió?
  ¿De qué manera cambiarán o cambiaron sus arreglos para el cuidado de los niños a medida que los niños crezcan o hayan crecido?
  ¿Qué ocurrirá si cambian sus horarios de trabajo?
Preferencias
● ¿Qué cosas toman en cuenta cuando deciden si cierto tipo de cuidado de niños sería o no sería una buena opción para ustedes?
● ¿Y qué toman en cuenta cuando están decidiendo si un lugar o persona específica que cuida niños sería bueno para la situación de ustedes?

Piensen en lo que dijeron que tienen en cuenta cuando deciden qué tipo de cuidado de niños sería una buena opción. Les voy a pedir que evalúen distintas opciones de cuidado de niños para niños de diferentes edades.

Rasguen la etiqueta y abran el librillo de información que tienen delante para llegar al medio donde encontrarán sobre el lado derecho una tabla con 7 opciones posibles para el cuidado de niños.

Step 1:
Por favor anoten las edades de sus hijos en la parte de arriba de la tabla. Si no tienen niños o si todos sus niños son mayores de seis años, por favor anoten en la tabla qué tipo de cuidado de niños preferirían si tuvieran un niño de 1 año, un niño de 2 años y uno de 3 años.

Step 2:
Escojan las tres opciones que prefieren, y pongan un número 1 para la opción que les parecería la mejor, un 2 para la siguiente mejor y un 3 para la siguiente mejor, para cada niño.

Pongan una X junto a la opción que les gustaría menos de todas.

Cuando terminen de marcar sus preferencias hablaremos sobre las opciones, y sobre qué ventajas y qué desventajas tiene cada una.

Sugerencias sobre Opciones para el Cuidado de los Niños
¿Hay alguna otra cosa que quisieran decirnos o recomendarnos sobre el cuidado de los niños y de la cual aún no hayamos hablado?
## MCIC Focus Group Participant Demographics

### Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Place of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>117</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Children in Household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Children in Household</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>107</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Size</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>114</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Household Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Income</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$0-$9,999</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10,000-$19,999</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$20,000-$29,999</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$30,000-$39,999</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$40,000-$49,999</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50,000-$74,999</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$75,000-$99,999</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>105</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Close Relatives Nearby

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Close Relatives Nearby</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Valid%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total for each name is the number of valid responses to the specific question in the Demographic Information Sheet. Overall, 117 Latinas participated in the Focus Groups.
The tables below represent only the answers self-reported by focus group participants from the Demographic Information Sheet. They do not constitute a representative, scientific sample and cannot be extrapolated to the general population or Latino population as a whole. To the extent that participants can be assumed to provide accurate information about their own situations, the data are the best available description of the focus group participants. While the quantitative data echo the stated opinions of the focus group participants, they should not be accorded any greater weight or importance than the qualitative research reported in the body of this report.

The spreadsheet below shows 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice child care providers by age of child. The average score was obtained by giving seven points for each 1st choice, six for 2nd choice, five for 3rd choice and deducting one point for each X and dividing by the number reporting a first choice for a child of that age. The theoretical maximum is seven if all mothers gave a 1st choice to the same provider; the actual range was—.04 to 5.45 (both for children age one).

### Appendix I
**MCIC Focus Group Participants’ Preferences for Child Care Tables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All Children</th>
<th>1st Choice</th>
<th>2nd Choice</th>
<th>3rd Choice</th>
<th>X Choice</th>
<th>Average Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in their home</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in your home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Center</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Home</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in their home</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in your home</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Child Age 5

| Babysitter in their home | 0 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 0.95 |
| Babysitter in your home | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1.07 |
| Child Care Center | 12 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2.95 |
| Child Care Home | 0 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 0.41 |
| Relative in their home | 1 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 0.41 |
| Relative in your home | 4 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 3.95 |
| Spouse | 27 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4.82 |
| Total | 44 | 44 | 42 | 45 | |

### Child Age 4

| Babysitter in their home | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0.00 |
| Babysitter in your home | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1.11 |
| Child Care Center | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4.53 |
| Child Care Home | 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 1.58 |
| Relative in their home | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1.53 |
| Relative in your home | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3.16 |
| Spouse | 10 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 5.11 |
| Total | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |

28
### Appendix I (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Age 3</th>
<th>1st Choice</th>
<th>2nd Choice</th>
<th>3rd Choice</th>
<th>X Choice</th>
<th>Average Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in their home</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in your home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Center</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Home</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in their home</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in your home</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>61</strong></td>
<td><strong>59</strong></td>
<td><strong>61</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Age 2</th>
<th>1st Choice</th>
<th>2nd Choice</th>
<th>3rd Choice</th>
<th>X Choice</th>
<th>Average Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in their home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in your home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Center</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Home</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in their home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in your home</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Age 1</th>
<th>1st Choice</th>
<th>2nd Choice</th>
<th>3rd Choice</th>
<th>X Choice</th>
<th>Average Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in their home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babysitter in your home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Center</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Home</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in their home</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative in your home</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>55</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td><strong>49</strong></td>
<td><strong>53</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>