
**Children and Families
in the District of Columbia:**

CHILD CARE NEEDS

Part I: Demographic Analyses

by
Janice Hamilton Outtz
Hamilton Outtz Consultants

May 1995

prepared for the
District of Columbia Head Start Grantees

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank the District of Columbia Head Start Grantees for their support of this project. They are Beverly Langford-Thomas, Director of the District of Columbia Public School, Head Start Programs; Barbara Ferguson Kamara, Executive Director; William D. Hughey, Director, United Planning Organization, Office of Preschool and Day Care; and Travis Hardmon, Executive Director, National Child Day Care Association. I am especially indebted to Beverly Langford-Thomas, for her support and guidance.

Special thanks are also extended to Anika Williams, who provided research assistance, Carol Hill Lowe, who provided comments on the draft report, my colleagues at the Census Bureau and the District of Columbia government for their assistance in providing data and maps. I am especially grateful to Betty Landauer-Menchick at Michigan State University's Institute for Public Policy and Social Research for her timely assistance with accessing the census data from CD-Rom.

A special note of gratitude is extended to Marty Blank and the Early Childhood Collaborative of the District of Columbia, Inc., for their support in printing and distributing additional copies of the report.

Interpretations and conclusions contained in the report are the author's and do not necessarily reflect the views of the funders.

Janice Hamilton Outtz
May 1995
© 1995 Hamilton Outtz Consultants

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Janice Hamilton Outtz is an independent research consultant and since 1986, president of Hamilton Outtz Consultants, a demographic and survey research firm. She is also Co-Director of the Institute for Educational Leadership's Center for Demographic Policy. Ms. Outtz has worked in the area of demographic and survey research for 24 years. She has written many research reports and articles on demographic issues relating to education, employment, children and families. Her most recent publication, *Shattering Stereotypes: A Demographic Look at Children in the United States*, was published November 1994.

Hamilton Outtz Consultants
7208 Martin's Court
Lanham, Maryland 20706-1118
301 577-3713; FAX 301 577-1198

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	3
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8
Living Arrangements of Children	8
Preschool-Age Children	9
Child Poverty	13
Where Poor Children Live	15
Family Income and Educational Attainment	17
Living Arrangements of Young Children	21
Children with Working Parents	21
Other Characteristics of Children and Their Families	22
Time A Parent Leaves for Work	22
Language Spoken	23
Movers	23
Households Receiving Public Assistance	24
MAJOR SOURCES USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT	27
APPENDIX I	29
Number of Births in 1991 and 1992 by Age and Marital Status of Mother	29
APPENDIX II	45
Child Poverty by Age and Type of Family	45
APPENDIX III	63
Family Income and Educational Attainment	63
APPENDIX IV	79
Living Arrangements of Young Children by Type of Family and Labor Force Participation of Parents	79
APPENDIX V	85
Number of Children by Ability to Speak English, Persons Who Lived in Same House in 1985, Households Receiving Public Assistance, and Time Parents Leave Home For Work	85
APPENDIX VI	93
Map of the District of Columbia	94

Children and Families in the District of Columbia:

CHILD CARE NEEDS

Part I: Demographic Analyses

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Washington, D.C. is a city that is in transition. The District of Columbia's population has been declining for several decades. The diversity of the population, e.g., race/ethnicity, living arrangements, geography has increased, however. The District's child population is a big part of the change. While the under age 18 population decreased, the number of births to D.C. residents increased.

Child care in the nation's capital, like the nation in general, is essential. The increased labor force participation of mothers, increased poverty rates, and the increasing evidence of positive effects of preschool on poor children, has made understanding the demographics of children and their families very necessary.

A crucial issue for child care providers is knowing the population that they are providing services for. That means knowing: how many, where they live, and what services children and their families need, e.g., hours of operation to accommodate the schedules of working parents, staff with language skills other than English, age of the children. Effective planning is based on good data. It is not based on general assumptions and stereotypes about a population. Good decisions come from having the best information on which the decisions are based.

Knowing the number and the characteristics of children and their families is essential in planning and designing programs for children and families in the District of Columbia. This report is designed to be used as a tool to help in that process.

To that end, detailed data by ward and census tract are provided to paint a clear picture of the needs. The data from this study revealed that:

- **There are fewer children living in the District.** Like the nation, the District has been losing population. Unlike the nation, however, the District has been losing children for decades. In 1970, children under the age of 18 made up 30 percent of the District's population. In 1990, they made up only 19 percent. The total number of children living in the District in 1990 was 116,600.
- **The number of births in D.C. has been increasing, but mostly to single women.** Sixty-seven percent of all births to D.C. residents in 1992 were to single women. Births to teen mothers (as a percentage of all births in D.C.) have been decreasing, but the actual number of births in 1992 is about the same as it was in 1985. There were 1,751 births to teen mothers in 1985 and 1,772 in 1992.
- **The number of preschool-age children has increased.** In 1985, there were 34,897 children under the age of five living in D.C. In 1990, there were 37,351.
- **One of four children in D.C. is poor.** That is about 28,000. African American children, who made up 80 percent of the total child population, made up 92 percent of the child poverty population. White children, who made up 15 percent of the child population, made up just three percent of the child poverty population. Hispanic children, who made up about six percent of the child population also made up about six percent of the child poverty population.
- **Single-parent families with children added substantially to the child poverty rate.** Of the more than 16,000 families living below the poverty level in 1990, 64 percent were mother-only families with children. The incidence of poverty for preschool-age children in mother-only families was extremely high. In 1990, of the 9,494 poor children under the age of five in D.C., 83 percent lived in families maintained by women only.
- **Mother-only families with children had an average income that was \$60,000 lower than married-couple families with children.** In 1990, the average income for mother-only families with children was \$20,900 compared to the \$76,641

average income of married-couple families with children.

- **More than 60 percent of all children under the age of six have all parents present in the labor force. Nearly 60 percent of all children under the age of six have a single parent in the labor force.**
- **Less than 10 percent of all households (22,253) received public assistance in 1990 with an average income of less than \$4,000 a year.**
- **In 1990, nearly half of all persons over the age of five lived in a different house in 1985.**
- **Major differences exist in the characteristics of the population between census tracts within wards and between years in the same census tract.**

These findings give a glimpse of the changes that have taken place recently in the District of Columbia concerning children and their families. But, these are not all of the changes. Other statistics included in the report reveal that there needs to be close attention paid to the make up of the population below the city level and even below the ward level. The differences are sometimes major. For example, the average income for

mother-only families in one census tract was \$9,412 in 1990, while the average income for mother-only families in a nearby census tract in the same ward was nearly \$300,000. The child care needs of families in the two census tracts are likely to be very different.

The data also show differences in the same census tract between years. In 1991, for example, one census tract had just one birth recorded by the D.C. Commission on Public Health. In 1992, that same census tract had 105 births recorded. This type of data can have major impacts on planning programs from one year to the next.

Particular attention must be given to the data provided at the census tract level since that is where the greatest level of detail is available and the greatest amount of information is revealed. These data can be used as a tool for good decision making in response to a variety of community needs. These data can also highlight areas where working together in a collaborative effort will have the greatest benefit overall.

INTRODUCTION

Like the nation, children are a declining proportion of the District's population. Unlike the nation, however, the District of Columbia has been losing children and adult residents for decades. In 1970, there were 224,000 residents

under age 18. By 1990, there were just 116,600. In 1970, children made up 30 percent of the District's total population of 757,000. In 1990, they made up only 19 percent of the District's total population of 607,000.

Fewer children are also evident in the District's smaller family size. The average number of children per family was 0.7 in 1990, down from 3.5 in 1970.

Map 1 (see next page) shows that children live all over the City. The largest concentrations, however, are in Ward 8, followed by Ward 7 and Ward 5.

Since the 1990 census, the under age 18 population in Washington, D.C. appears to have leveled off. The Census Bureau estimates that there were about the same number of children under age 18 in 1992 as there were in 1990 -- about 117,000. Because these estimates, taken after the decennial census, do not provide the level of detail found in the 1990 census, these demographic analyses focus primarily on data from the 1990 census, except data on the number of births that are for 1991 and 1992, the latest available. Births in these two years are important because these children are three and four years old in 1995 -- a prime age for child care services.

Most of the children living in the District of Columbia in 1990 were African American (80 percent). Non-Hispanic white children made up 13 percent of all children. Asian and

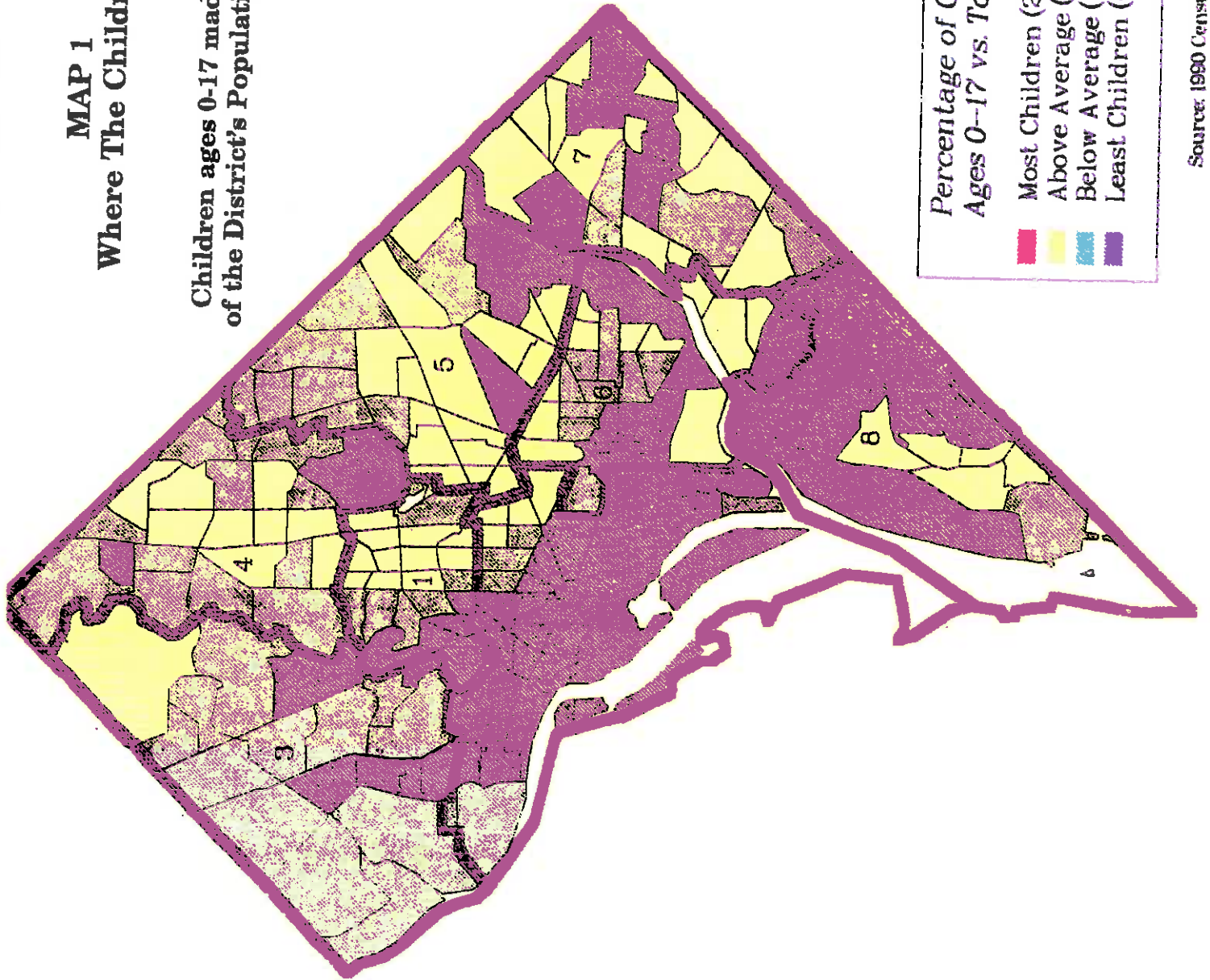
Pacific Islander children made up one percent. Native American and children of other races made up the small remainder.

"One would not know it from the news stories, but most of the District's children are doing well -- often despite difficult odds," writes the authors of *Every Kid Counts in the District of Columbia: A Starting Point* (1994). Yet, as the *KidsCount* publication also shows, a greater proportion of children in the District than in the United States are cared for badly and in need of some assistance to improve their living status. According to the D.C. *KidsCount*:

- One D.C. child in four lived in poverty in 1990. Nationally, one child in six lived in poverty.
- 55 percent of Washington's children are growing up with only one parent, most of whom are poor.
- One D.C. child in 55 dies before her or his first birthday -- a rate that is twice the national average.
- Even among those who survive one year, a higher percent will die before reaching age 15 than in any of the 50 states.
- While children have been decreasing, births have been

MAP 1 Where The Childre Are

Children ages 0-17 made up 19%
of the District's Population in 1990



Source: 1990 Census Data

increasing, many to teenage mothers.

Using many demographic and vital statistics indicators, this report addresses the potential child care needs of families and children in the District of Columbia with a special emphasis on the District's poor children. The increase in the number of births in the District, the increase in child poverty, as well as the high labor force participation rates of mothers are all strong indicators of child care needs. Data on the characteristics of children and families (language spoken, time parent goes to work and the percent of the population that moved) helps to better understand the needs of children and their families.

The goal of this report is twofold: 1.) to identify the number and characteristics of children and their potential need for child care services and the kind of services needed; 2.) to provide small area data so that users can build their own demographic profile at the census tract or neighborhood level.

Detailed data are presented in this report from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing (Summary Tape File 3) sample questionnaire and the D.C. Department of Health and Human Services, Commission on Public Health. The data are provided by census tracts within the eight wards and are included in the Appendices. The tables in Appendix I, II and III include an array of data for every census tract in each of the

eight wards. The tables in Appendix IV and V also include an array of data but only for census tracts with 50 or more children under age five in poverty for each of the eight wards. The latest (1992) ward definitions are used.

The Appendix tables, which are supplemented by tables in the report, include data on the following:

- ◆ number and percent of the population in poverty;
- ◆ number of children by age in poverty by family type;
- ◆ average income of families with children by type of family;
- ◆ total number of births in 1991 and 1992 and percent to teen mothers and unmarried mothers;
- ◆ educational attainment of the adult population;
- ◆ living arrangement of young children (under age 4) by type of family and labor force participation of families with children under age 6 by type of family;
- ◆ child population and ability to speak English and percent speaking Spanish;
- ◆ percent of the population over age 5 who lived in the same house five years earlier;
- ◆ number of households receiving public assistance; and

- ◆ total number of workers and time workers leave home for work.

This demographic analysis of children and families in the District of Columbia is a tool for anyone trying to understand in detail what the characteristics of the population looks like for a small area. It is Part I of a two-part research project. Part II includes the results of a survey of licensed child care centers and homes in the District. Also, included in Part II is information from government and nongovernment officials concerning plans to include child care facilities in renovations or constructions of office buildings around the city. Taken together, these two reports are intended to help those in decision-making positions, and the community, think and act about issues concerning children and families in the District of Columbia and their needs in terms of child care.

Some information on the supply and demand for child care for all children has already been established. A recent report from the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, for example, found that the potential demand for child care in the District from birth to age 13 (despite a parent's income), exceeded the number of regulated slots by 34,523. With a shortage of child care slots, identifying affordable child care is likely to be even more difficult for poor parents living

in the District of Columbia.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Living Arrangements of Children

Most (about 98 percent) of the District's children lived in *households* in 1990, although not all households were *family* households. Two percent (2,400) of D.C.'s children did not live in households. This compares to the 59,000 children nationally that did not live in households, or less than one-tenth of one percent of all children nationally in 1993.

The 2,400 children that did not live in households in D.C. in 1990 lived in what the Census Bureau call "group quarters," e.g., schools, hospitals, or wards for the mentally retarded or physically disabled, homes for abused, dependent and neglected children, including an estimated 1,200 children who lived in homeless shelters. In December

NOTE: Households and families are not the same thing, according to definitions from the Census Bureau. A **household** includes **related** family members and all **unrelated** persons, such as lodgers and foster children.

A **family** consists of all persons living in a household who are **related** by blood, marriage or adoption.

1993, 433 children were living in “group quarters” and 2,133 were in foster homes, according to D.C. *KidsCount*.

Nearly half (over 56,000) of all D.C. children under the age of 18 lived in families maintained by single mothers. About 35 percent (over 40,000) lived in a married-couple family (see Table 1, below).

Table 1 Living Arrangements of Children District of Columbia, 1990	
Total Children Under Age	116,600 100.0%
Percent Living In:	
Single-mother family	48.3%
Married Couple family	34.8%
Single-father family	6.4%
Other Relative	8.5%
Group Quarters	2.1%
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census	

An increasing number of the District's children are living with relatives other than their mother or father (eight percent of all children) -- the grandparent in many of these families. About 2,000 children lived with aunts and uncles, and about 3,000 lived with other relatives.

The number of children living in the homes of their grandparents, with or without their parent, has increased, according to D.C.

KidsCount. In 1980, 15,000 D.C. children lived in the home of their grandparent. In 1990, 22,000 D.C. children lived in their grandparents home. This means that although nearly half of all children in D.C. lived in mother-only families, many grandparents are also present in the home. This is consistent with an earlier finding by the Greater Washington Research Center of an increase in households that were “doubling-up” (households that consisted of “three-generation families” or other unrelated persons that were sharing living quarters). These “three-generation families” are sometimes called short-cycle families. The short-cycle family has been described as one that produces a new child every 14 years or so. (Hodgkinson, 1989)

Preschool-Age Children

While the number of children under the age of 18 in the District has been declining, the number of births to District residents has been increasing, therefore offsetting the decline in the child population. In addition, during the 1980s, when the District was realizing an out-migration of children (particularly in the 0-4 age group), there was an increase in the total number of preschool-age children. The increase has been going on since the early 1980s.

In 1985, according to the Greater Washington Research Center, there

were 34,837 children under the age of five. In 1990, there were 37,351 (see Table 2). Much of the increase in the under age five population can be attributed to the steady increase in the number of births to District residents (see Table 3). Even with the large number of births each year in the District, the school-age population declined as more families with children moved out of the District.

Between 1985 and 1990, the District had a steady increase of births to residents, increasing from 9,840 to 11,802. In 1991, there was a slight decrease over the 1990 number, but the number of births remained at the high level of over 11,500. By 1992, for the first time since 1989, the number of births fell below 11,000, with 10,939. The number of babies born to District residents in 1991 and 1992 are important for this analysis since these babies are now three and four years old and are possibly a big part of the child care picture in D.C.

As is true nationally, many more babies are born to single mothers in the District. Between 1985 and 1992, the percentage of births to single mothers increased from 58.3 percent to 67.4 percent.

Births to teen mothers are a big part of the increase in the number of births to District residents, although to a lesser extent. In 1985, nearly 18 percent of all births in the District of Columbia were to teen mothers. By 1992, fewer than one in six were to teen mothers, 16.2 percent of all

Age	Number
Under Age 1	7,050
1	8,409
2	7,580
3	7,333
4	6,979
Total Under Age 5	37,351

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Year	Total Births	% to Single Women	% to Women Under Age 20
1985	9,840	58.3	17.8
1986	10,043	57.6	17.0
1987	10,178	59.8	16.3
1988	10,514	61.7	17.5
1989	11,567	66.4	18.1
1990	11,802	65.1	17.8
1991	11,650	66.9	17.2
1992	10,939	67.4	16.2

Source: District of Columbia Government, Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division (published and unpublished data).

births. Births to teen mothers (as a percent of all births) in the District have been decreasing since 1989. In terms of actual numbers, however, there has been little change. In 1985, there were 1,751 births to

teen mothers. There were 1,772 in 1992. (Detailed tables by census tract (CT) for each of the eight wards by number of births to D.C. residents, percent of births to teen mothers and percent to single mothers are shown in Appendix I.)

As Appendix I tables show, the births in 1991 and 1992, are generally spread across the wards with Ward 8 leading in total number of births followed by Ward 7. A closer examination, however, shows (with few exceptions) that the census tracts with more than 100 births in 1991 and/or 1992 were in concentrated areas making up just a few census tracts in each ward (see Map 2, next page).

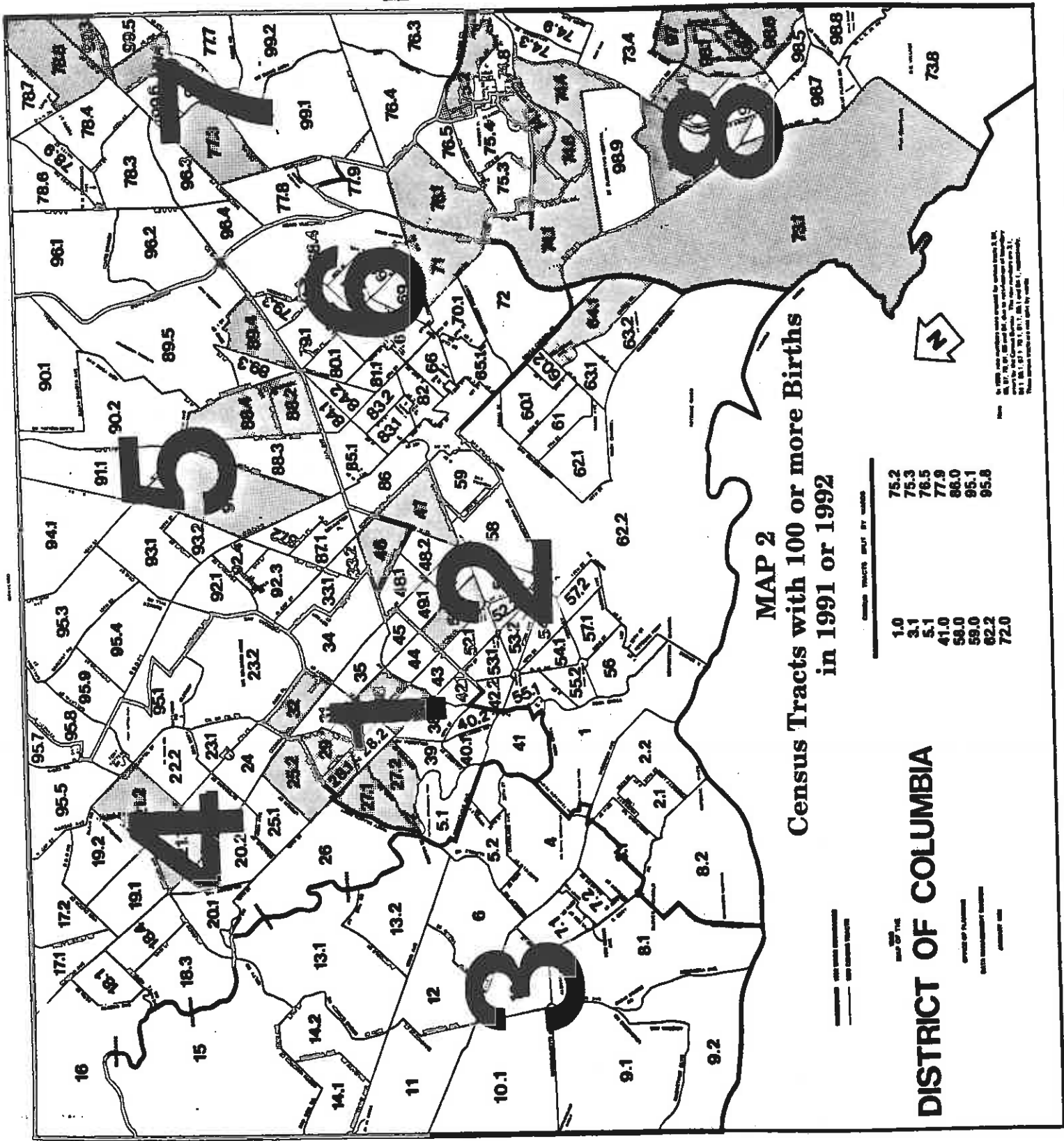
NOTE: Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a city or county. CTs are defined by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines. When first delineated, CTs were designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. However, changes in street patterns because of highway construction, new development and residential movement often do change the makeup of the tracts.

In Ward 1, the CTs with more than 100 births in either 1991 or 1992 were: 27.01, 27.02, 28.01, 29, 32, 36 and 37. The areas include Piney Branch Parkway, Harvard Street, Columbia Road, N.W. and

stretching to Fifth and Georgia Avenue. These CTs generally were consistent in the approximate number of births in 1991 and 1992, but in a few instances, there were marked differences in the number of births between the two years. For example, in 1991 CT 28.01 (in the area of 14th and Newton Street, NW) had just one birth recorded by the D.C. Commission on Public Health. In 1992, that same CT had 105 births. To get a good understanding of where children live in the District, a careful examination by CTs in each ward is helpful.

In Ward 2, the CTs with 100 or more births were 47, 50 and 64.1. The areas were New York and Massachusetts Avenues, N.W., the Thomas Circle area and South Capitol and Delaware Avenue, S.E. There were no CTs in Ward 3 that had more than 100 births in either 1991 or 1992.

In Ward 4, the CTs with 100 or more births in 1991 and/or 1992 were 21.01, 21.02 and 25.02. The areas included North Capital Street, Missouri Avenue and Gallatin Streets, N.W. down to Georgia Avenue and Spring Road. In Ward 5, the CTs were 46, 88.02, 88.04, 89.04 and 91.02. The areas included: were New Jersey and North Capitol Streets, N.E., New York and West Virginia Avenues, N.E. and Bladensburg Road.



In Ward 6, there were only two CTs with 100 or more births in 1991 and/or 1992: CTs 71 and 76.01. The areas on both sides of the Anascostia River were Minnesota and Pennsylvania Avenues, S.E. over to Pennsylvania and Eleventh Streets. In Ward 7, the CTs with 100 or more births were 77.03, 78.08, 99.03 and 99.04. The areas covered by these CTs were East of the River crossing Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place, S.E. and extending to East Capitol Street and Central Avenue, and Benning Road and 51st Street, S.E. It should be noted that there were many CTs in Ward 7 that had births that came very close to the 100 cutoff mark.) The number of births in these CTs was in the 80s and 90s.

In Ward 8, where the number of births was the highest in the City in 1990, the CTs with 100 or more births were 73.01, 73.02, 73.04, 74.01, 74.04, 74.06, 74.07, 75.02, 97, 98.06, 98.10 and 98.20. The areas with births of 100 or more were spread over most of Ward 8.

Many other CTs were close to the 100 birth cutoff mark also. Particularly noteworthy is the change between the number of births in 1991 and 1992 in two CTs in Ward 8. In 1991, there were just five births recorded in CT 75.02. In 1992, there were 140. Similarly, CT 75.03 had 91 births in 1991 and none in 1992.

Child Poverty

In 1990, there were 28,610 children under the age of 18 living below the poverty threshold in the District of Columbia. That is about one of four children.

The District's child poverty rate was seven percentage points higher than the rate for the U.S. in 1990. Although the *percentage* of children in the District who are poor is higher than the percentage 20 years ago (25 percent in 1990 compared to 23 percent in 1970), there are actually fewer poor children living in the City today.

In 1970, when there were 224,000 children under the age of 18 living in D.C., over 50,000 of them were poor. This compares to the 116,600 children under the age of 18 living in D.C. in 1990, of which 28,610 were poor. This smaller number of poor children in the District, however, are more diverse than ever in terms of their age, racial/ethnic makeup, where they live and with whom they are living.

NOTE: The average poverty thresholds for 1990, according to the Census Bureau, was \$10,419 for a family of three and \$13,359 for a family of four.

The family income guidelines for **Head Start programs**, by comparison, was \$10,560 for a family of three and \$12,700 for a family of four.

Poverty rates for very young children (ages 0 to 4), in the District were higher than for children of other ages. The poverty rate in 1990 for children ages 0 to 4 was 27 percent compared to the 25 percent poverty rate for children ages 6 to 11 and 24 percent for children ages 12 to 17.

Poverty rates in the District of Columbia, like the nation, are higher for nonwhite children than for white children. The poverty rate for African American children (the number of poor African American children as a percentage of all African American children) was 29.1 percent. By comparison, the poverty rates for other racial/ethnic groups were: 4.9 percent for white children; 35.7 percent for Native American; 16 percent for Asian; 31.6 percent for children of other races; and 26.3 percent for Hispanic children (who may be of any race).

African American children in D.C., who made up about 80 percent of the total child population in 1990, made up 92 percent of D.C.'s child poverty population. White children, who made up 15 percent of the child population in D.C., made up just three percent of the child poverty population, while Hispanic children (of any race) who made up six percent of the total child population, also made up six percent of the child poverty population.

According to the D.C. *KidsCount*, the poverty figures from the Census Bureau may be misleading. "Child poverty in D.C. almost certainly is much worse now than it was at the time of the census. The Census

Bureau's 1992 Current Population Survey measured it [child poverty] as nearly one-third. And AFDC figures, which have shot up since then, show that it may now be approaching one-half." (*KidsCount*, p.10.)

Even with the limitations of the poverty data, however, it is still the most reliable indicator about poor children in D.C. that is currently available. We should be well-advised to use the poverty data from the Census Bureau along with other indicators to get the best sense and extent of the District's child poverty population.

The child poverty data from the Census Bureau illuminates the picture concerning poor children in Washington, D.C. considerably. For example, nearly 800 of the poor children identified by the Census Bureau in 1990 were not living with relatives. Many of these *unrelated* children were in foster care. The total number of poor *related* children under the age of 18 in 1990 was 27,849. (Since this report focuses on children and their families, related children in poverty is the major focal point of this analysis.)

We also know from the census data the age of the related children living below the poverty level. In 1990, 9,494 poor children (34 percent of all poor children) were under the age of five; 1,712 (six percent) were age five, and 9,003 (32 percent) were between the age of 6 and 11. The remainder was age 12 and older.

One of the principal reasons that there are so many children living in poverty in D.C. is the large proportion of children who live in single-parent (mostly mothers) families, 48 percent of all children under the age of 18. Of the more than 16,000 families living below the poverty level in D.C., 64 percent were mother-only families with children. Married-couple families with children made up 10 percent of all poor families, and father-only families with children made up five percent of all poor families.

The incidence of poverty for preschool-age children living in families maintained by women only was extremely high. In 1990, of the 9,494 poor children under the age of five in D.C., 83 percent lived in families maintained by women only. For the poor five year olds living in the District, 80 percent lived with their mothers only. (See Appendix II for detailed tables by CTs for child poverty by age and family type.)

Where Poor Children Live

Ward 8 had the highest incidence of child poverty (under age 18) in 1990 (39 percent) followed by Ward 7 (32 percent) and Ward 2 (31 percent). As was true with the birth data there were clusters of census tracts within the ward boundaries where a high incidence of poverty (over the 25 percent level for the City) was noted. The clusters of CTs with a high incidence of poverty are much wider than the clusters of CTs with 100 or more births (see Map 3, next

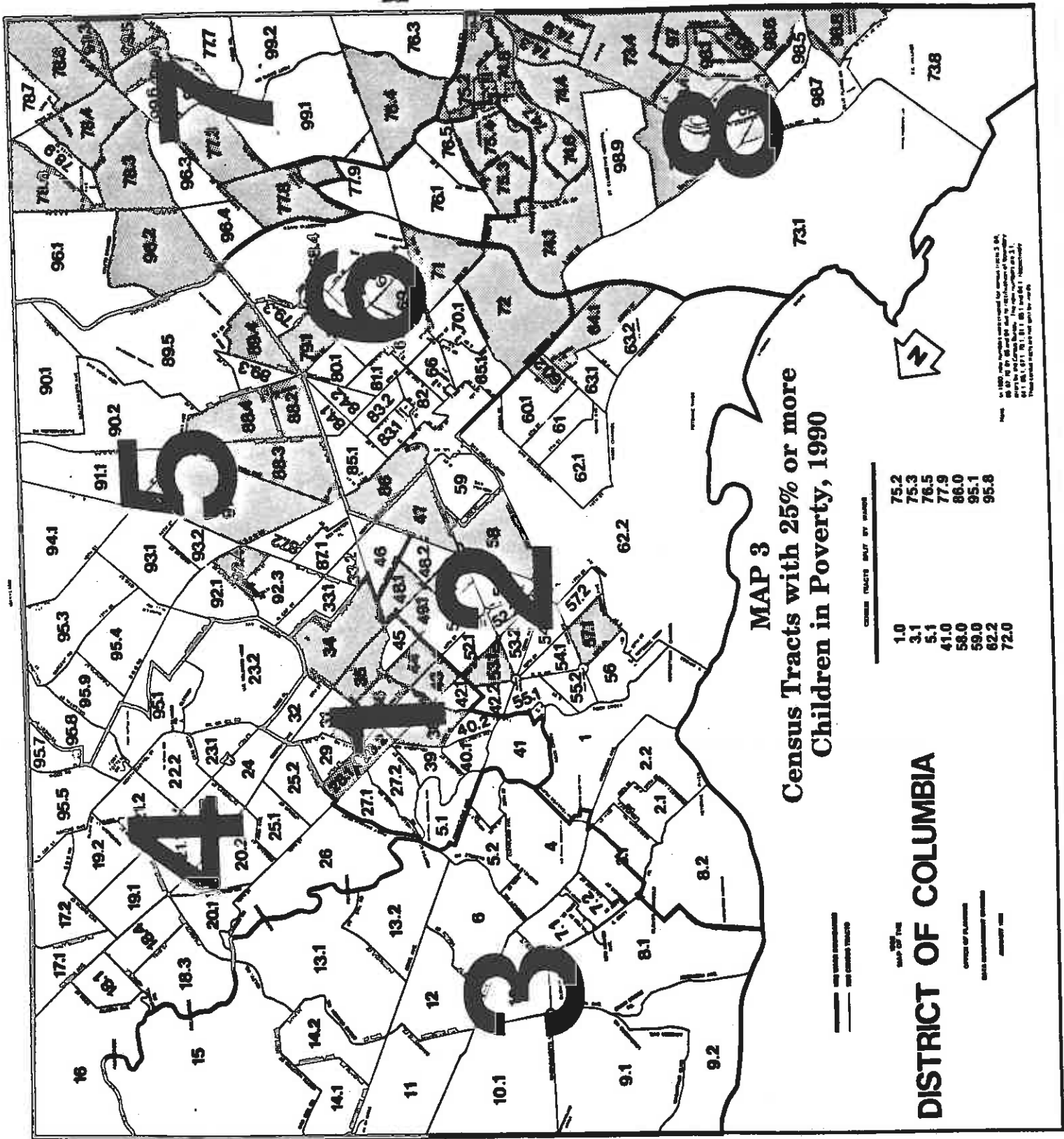
page). For the most part, however, many CTs with 100 or more births are also the CTs with a child poverty rate of 25 percent or higher.

In Ward 1, the CTs with 25 percent or more of the children under age 18 living in poverty were 28.01, 28.02, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43 and 45. The areas include Sixteenth Street and Spring Road, N.W. and south to Sixteenth and "S" Streets. Only a few CTs were not included, most notably were the CTs closest to and including the National Zoo and Rock Creek Park areas.

Many of the census tracts with 100 or more births were also the census tracts with a child poverty rate of 25% or higher.

In Ward 2, the CTs with a high incidence of child poverty were: 47, 48.01, 49.01, 49.02, 57.01, 58, 60.2 and 64.10. These CTs were bordered by Massachusetts and New Jersey Avenues over to the Dupont Circle area and south to South Capitol and Delaware Avenue.

There were no CTs in Ward 3 or Ward 4 that had a child poverty rate of 25 percent or higher. Two CTs in Ward 3, however, had almost 50 poor children each: CTs 3.10 and 8.01, with 47 and 45 poor children respectively. These areas included Reservoir Road and 35th Street, N.W. and the Glover Archibold Park area, respectively. Several other CTs had smaller numbers of poor children living in those areas.



While Ward 4 did not have a high *percentage* of poor children, three CTs had more than 100 poor children living there: 21.01 (Fifth and Gallatin Street, N.W.), with 236 poor children; 22.02 (near Rock Creek Cemetery), with 101 poor children; and 25.02 (Georgia Avenue and Spring Road, N.W.), with 200 poor children. Nearly all the other CTs in Ward 4 had few poor children living those areas.

In Ward 5, the CTs with a poverty rate of 25 percent or higher were 88.02, 88.03, 88.04, 89.04, 91.02 and 92.04. These areas included Fourth and Franklin Streets, N.E. and south to Twenty-second and Benning Road, S.E., and including Florida and West Virginia Avenues, N.E.

Most of the CTs in Ward 7 had a child poverty rate of 25 percent or higher. These CTs were 76.04, 77.03, 77.08, 78.03, 78.04, 78.60, 78.08, 96.02, 99.03, 99.04, 99.05 and 99.07. The areas extended from Benning Road, S.E. and the Anacostia River and south to the D.C./Maryland border line.

Similarly, nearly all of the CTs in Ward 8 had a child poverty rate of 25 percent or higher. The area extended from South Capitol Street and the Anacostia River south to the D.C./Maryland border. It should be noted that although this analysis focused on CTs that had a high poverty rate, many other CTs had a number of poor children that did not make the 25 percent or higher cutoff

level used but was very close to the cutoff level.

Family Income and Educational Attainment

The difficulties that mother-only families encounter when trying to provide the basic necessities for their children and get and stay out of poverty is highlighted when their income is compared to that of married-couple families. The average income in 1990 for mother-only families with children in the District was \$20,900. Married-couple families with children had an average income that was nearly \$60,000 *higher* than the average income of mother-only families with children -- \$76,641 (see Figure 1, below). The average income of father-only families, while lower than the average income for

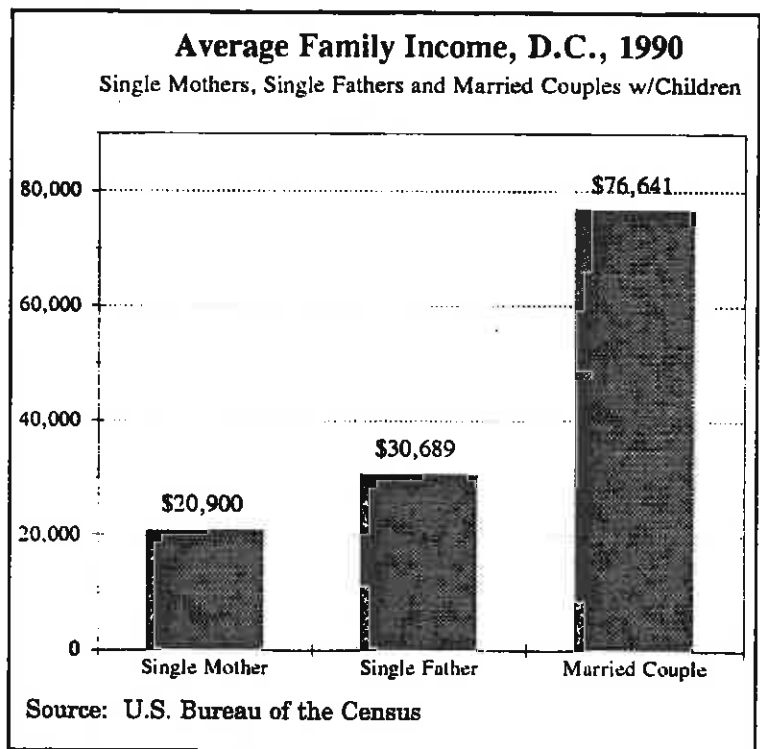


Figure 1

married-couple families, was nearly \$10,000 *higher* than the average income of mother-only families.

Using the formula of less than half the average family income (\$23,834) for all families (married couples, mother-only and father-only), many census tracts in most of the wards in the District fit that criteria. (The exceptions were in Wards 3 and 4, where there were no census tracts with an average family income of \$23,834 or less.) It was also evident from the data for these selected CTs that many families maintained by a single mother had incomes that were far below the average for the City and below even the \$20,900 level for mother-only families. The CTs that had a family income of less than \$23,834 also usually had a high percentage of the adult population that had not completed high school (see Table 4, next two pages).

For example, in Ward 1, CT 36 (14th Street and Florida Avenue, N.W.), the average family income for mother-only families was \$9,412. Nearly half of the adults (over age 25) had less than a high school degree. This is quite opposite of nearby CT 40.01 (Connecticut Avenue and Calvert Street, N.W.), where the average income of mother-only families was nearly \$30,000 and the percent of the population without a high school degree was six percent.

Similar differences were also found in CTs 52.20 and 55.01 in Ward 2. Mother-only families in CT 52.20 (the Thomas Circle area) had an average income of \$10,156, while mother-only families in CT 55.01 (closer to the Dupont Circle area) had an average income of \$74,134. Similar examples are found in other wards also. (See Appendix III for detailed data for all of the census tracts by average family income, type of family and educational attainment.)

Table 4
Average Family Income and Educational Attainment
of Selected Census Tracts*, District of Columbia, 1990
 (*Census Tracts with total family income defined as less than
 Half the average for the City – or \$23,834)

Census Tracts	Average Income of Families w/Children			% of Pop. Age 25+ w/less than H.S.
	All Families	Married Couple	Mother Only	
District of the Columbia	\$47,668	\$76,641	\$20,900	26.9
Ward 1:				
28.01	\$23,291	\$48,417	\$15,354	56.2
28.02	\$19,301	\$22,897	\$15,136	60.4
34	\$19,365	\$24,476	\$17,313	42.6
36	\$19,131	\$48,685	\$9,412	48.3
38	\$20,597	\$27,235	\$15,713	26.1
Ward 2:				
49.01	\$19,504	\$43,610	\$10,252	34.2
49.02	\$20,829	\$27,187	\$19,899	53.3
51	\$22,432	---	\$22,432	8.6
54.01	\$20,150	\$20,150	---	3.5
58	\$13,391	\$13,391	---	48.4
60.20	\$13,698	\$17,100	\$12,806	64.3
64.10	\$11,398	\$25,535	\$9,764	53.7
Ward 3:	(there were no census tracts with low* family incomes)			
Ward 4:	(there were no census tracts with low* family incomes)			
Ward 5:				
86	\$12,989	--	\$12,989	55.8
88.03	\$17,876	\$31,787	\$11,757	47.9
88.04	\$19,269	\$31,755	\$14,934	49
Ward 6:				
58	\$13,391	\$13,391	---	48.4
71	\$20,274	\$45,247	\$13,490	40.4
72	\$11,060	\$29,111	\$9,786	52.7
75.03	\$21,527	\$44,448	\$12,948	50.3
75.04	\$17,992	\$35,892	\$12,003	44.9
86	\$12,989	--	\$12,989	55.8

Table 4
Average Family Income and Educational Attainment
of Selected Census Tracts*, District of Columbia, 1990
 (*Census Tracts with total family income defined as less than
 Half the average for the City -- or \$23,834)

Census Tracts	Average Income of Families w/Children			% of Pop. Age 25+ w/less than H.S.
	All Families	Married Couple	Mother Only	
Ward 7:				
77.03	\$19,289	\$33,239	\$15,467	38.2
78.04	\$18,286	\$46,334	\$10,312	44.4
78.06	\$19,179	\$38,649	\$14,710	37.7
96.02	\$16,046	\$31,160	\$11,760	54.4
99.03	\$22,606	\$52,825	\$16,270	50.6
99.04	\$21,598	\$36,056	\$15,875	43.3
99.07	\$18,955	\$35,427	\$12,434	33.3
Ward 8:				
73.04	\$23,079	\$44,904	\$16,670	39.8
74.01	\$13,195	\$45,550	\$11,250	57.7
74.04	\$17,213	\$27,800	\$15,568	50
74.06	\$17,317	\$37,161	\$12,587	47.2
74.07	\$21,902	\$45,715	\$15,336	38.8
74.08	\$17,166	\$38,444	\$14,420	39.7
74.09	\$19,168	\$36,926	\$13,917	44.1
74.30	\$19,685	\$37,404	\$14,818	42.7
75.02	\$21,887	\$38,802	\$15,424	43.7
75.03	\$21,527	\$44,438	\$12,948	50.3
97	\$22,097	\$49,591	\$13,521	49.1
98.03	\$22,550	\$35,936	\$12,203	37.3
98.04	\$24,519	\$51,803	\$14,156	33.2
98.05	\$22,095	\$37,502	\$17,041	53.9
98.06	\$16,989	\$32,994	\$12,803	42
98.08	\$20,034	\$26,598	\$19,041	25.7
98.10	\$20,569	\$34,273	\$16,188	50.3
98.20	\$16,397	\$30,143	\$13,454	38.4
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.				

Living Arrangements of Young Children in Selected Census Tracts

In 1990, there were nearly 15,000 "own" children under the age of three living in the District of Columbia. Forty-one percent of these children lived in mother-only families. Similarly, of the nearly 10,000 own children between the ages of three and four in the District, 46 percent lived in mother-only families.

In an examination of the living arrangements of young children in census tracts where there were 50 or more poor children, the predominate living arrangement was mother-only families. In many of the CTs with 50 or more poor children in Ward 6, for example, 70 percent of the children under the age of three and children age three and four lived in mother-only families. In Wards 7 and 8, the percentage of children in both age groups living with their mothers only was also quite high (with many CTs showing 70 to 80 percent).

NOTE: According to the Census Bureau, "own" children includes daughters and sons by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the head of the household. It does not include children living with other relatives or children living with persons to whom they are not related.

Although the general trend is to assume that in CTs where there are 50 or more poor children, most of the children are living with their mothers only, that is not so in every CT in every ward. In Ward 8, where the incidence of poverty is the highest in the City, CT 73.01 that had over 600 children under the age of three in 1990, had less than 10 percent lived of all three-year olds living in mother-only families. Of the 386 three and four year-olds in CT 73.01, less than two percent lived in mother-only families. (See Appendix IV for detailed tables by census tracts for living arrangements of young children by family type.)

Children with Working Parents

Even with the high number of mother-only families and the high incidence of child poverty in the District, working mothers are still the norm. In 1990, the percentage of children under the age of six with both or just the one parent in the labor force was over 60 percent and nearly 60 percent of all children living with just one parent lived with a single parent who was in the labor force. More than one-fourth of all children in the District under the age of six lived with parent(s) that were not in the labor force.

The percentage of preschool-age children with working parents in the census tracts with 50 or more

children under the age of five in poverty varied within wards. In Ward 1, for example, the percentage of children with a single parent in the labor force ranged from 33 percent to 100 percent, with an average of 62 percent. In the two CTs in Ward 4 with 50 or more children under age 5 in poverty, the percentage of children with a single parent in the labor force averaged 79 percent. At the other extreme in Ward 8, the percentage of children with a single parent in the labor force ranged from just 14 percent to 100 percent, with an average of 53.3 percent of children with a single parent in the labor force.

The percentage of preschool-age children with no parent in the labor force also varied, by wards and census tracts within wards, ranging from zero (meaning that all parents were working) to 100 percent (meaning that no parent was working). Again, in Wards 7 and 8 where the poverty level in the District is highest, there were a number of census tracts with 50 or more poor children where the percentage of preschool-age children with no parent in the labor force was extremely high -- over 25 percent. (See Appendix Table IV for detailed data on preschool-age children with working and non-working parents by census tracts.)

Other Characteristics of Children and Their Families

Time A Parent Leaves for Work

This data item provides information for planners of child care services. While most of the workers working outside the home in the District of Columbia leave home between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. to go to work, substantial numbers of workers leave at various other times (see Table 5). This can be extremely important information for those providing child care services that go

Table 5
Time Parent Leaves for Work
District of Columbia, 1990

Time	Number of Workers	% of all Out-of-Home Workers
12 - 5:59 am	20,725	7.0
6 - 6:59 am	42,132	14.3
7 - 7:59 am	80,051	27.1
8 - 8:59 am	85,275	28.9
9 - 9:59 am	23,891	8.1
10 -12 noon	10,616	3.6
12 n.-3:59 pm	16,503	5.6
4 - 11:59 pm	16,119	5.5
TOTAL out-of-home WORKERS	295,312	100.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

beyond the more acceptable hours of operation of 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.. For example, more than 60,000 workers leave for work before 7 a.m., with over 20,000 leaving between midnight and 6 a.m.. Another 32,000 workers leave for work after noon. (See Appendix V for some detail on time parents leave for work by census tracts.).

Language Spoken

The increasing diversity in the District of Columbia becomes even more evident when we look at the percent of the school-age population (age 5-17) that speaks a language other than English. In 1990, 12 percent of the school-age population in the District spoke a language other than English. Nearly eight percent spoke Spanish.

The greatest diversity in terms of language spoken occurred in Wards 1 and 2. In Ward 1, CTs 28.01 and 28.02 (14th, Newton, and Howard Streets, N.W.), more than half of the school-age population spoke a language other than English. Nearly half of this age group spoke Spanish.

In Ward 2, CT 50, 49 percent of the school-age population spoke a language other than English. Thirty-eight percent spoke Spanish. In Ward 4, CT 25.02 had 23 percent of the school-age population who spoke a language other than English and 21 percent spoke Spanish.

The percentage of the school-age population who spoke a language other than English in the other wards ranged from about one percent of the 5-17 age group to 10 percent. (See Appendix Table V for detail data on language spoken other than English by census tracts.)

Movers

Just over half of the District's population age five and over lived in the same house in 1990 that they lived in 1985. The other 47 percent either moved several blocks away, across town, or into the District from other areas. One of the significant aspects of these data is the degree to which agencies trying to provide child care services can keep up with the child care population. Knowing how many children and what their characteristics are in one year only to have the population change in both number and characteristics a few years later, could cause havoc with the best laid plans. These data give an idea of the movement of the population during the five-year period. Of course, since the data are only for the five-year period (1985-1990), there is no way to keep up with movement from one school year to the next.

In the CTs with 50 or more poor children, the percent of the population who did not move -- they lived in the same house in 1990 as they did in 1985-- was on average a little more than half of the population age

5 and over. In Ward 1, the percent of the population that did not move ranged from 39 percent to 60 percent. In Ward 2, the percentages ranged from 36 percent to 67 percent; in Ward 5, from 40 percent to 70 percent; in Ward 6, from 48 percent to 67 percent; and in Ward 7, from 49 percent to 70 percent. In Ward 8, two CTs had a very low percentage of the population age five and over who lived in the same house in both 1985 and 1990: 73.01, with just 12 percent (west of the Anacostia river near the Virginia line) and CT 74.01, with 31 percent (near St. Elizabeth's Hospital). The other CTs in Ward 8 averaged about 55 percent of the residents who lived in the same house in 1990 as they did in 1985. (See Appendix V for detailed data on the population that lived in the same house during the 1985-1990 period.)

Households Receiving Public Assistance

Nearly 10 percent (22,253 households) of the District of Columbia's households received public assistance in 1990. The average income of households receiving public assistance in 1990 was less than \$4,000 annually.

The largest number of households that received public assistance was in Ward 8, where the incidence of poverty was the highest in 1990. Specifically, among the CTs in with 50 or more poor children under the age of five, CTs 73.04 (Alabama Avenue and Wheeler Road area) and

98.06 (Livingston Road and the Maryland border), had the largest number of households receiving public assistance. In these tracts, there were more than 400 households that received public assistance in 1990. The average number of households that received public assistance for all of the CTs with 50 or more children under the age of five in poverty was over 200.

In Ward 1, there was one CT that had over 400 households that received public assistance: CT 36, with 509 households (14th and Harvard Streets, N.W.). But, there were five CTs that had more than 100 households receiving public assistance, averaging about 13 percent of all households in each tract.

In Ward 2, there was also just one CT with more than 400 households receiving public assistance: CT 47, with 431 households (New York and Massachusetts Avenues, N.E.). There were several other CTs with more than 100 households receiving public assistance. The number of households receiving public assistance in Ward 5 averaged about 200 or 17 percent of all households.

In Ward 6, the number of households receiving public assistance averaged 240 in each of the tracts with 50 or more children under the age of five in poverty, or nearly 20 percent of all households. In Ward 7, the number of

households receiving public assistance averaged about 200 in each CT. (Detailed data on households receiving public

assistance by census tracts with 50 or more children under age five in poverty are shown in Appendix V.)

MAJOR SOURCES USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

D.C. Kids Count Collaborative, Every Kid Counts in the District of Columbia: A Starting Point. Washington, D.C.: 1994.

District of Columbia Government, 1990 Census: Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics. Washington, D.C.: D.C. Office of Planning, Data Management Division.

District of Columbia Government, "Resident Live Births by Census Tracts, Marital Status and age of Mother," unpublished tables from the Department of Human Services, Research and Statistics Division.

Grier, Eunice S. The Changing Population of the District of Columbia. Washington, D.C.: Greater Washington Research Center, May 1990.

Hodgkinson, Harold L. The Same Client: The Demographics of Education and Service Delivery Systems. Center for Demographic Policy, The Institute for Educational Leadership, September 1990.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Child Care Supply and Demand in the Washington Metropolitan Region. Washington, D.C.: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, October 1993.

Outz, Janice Hamilton. How The City Has Changed: Implications for the District of Columbia Head Start Program. Lanham, Maryland: Hamilton Outtz Consultants, June 1991.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing: Summary Tape File 3 (assessed by the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research, Michigan State University).

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas, CPH-3-331. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1993.

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, CP-1-1B. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1992.

APPENDIX I:
(data by wards and census tracts)

**Number of Births in 1991 and 1992
by Age and Marital Status of Mother**

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts

Census Tracts	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
District of Columbia	11,650	17.2	66.9	10,939	16.2	67.4
CT unknown	13	15.4	61.5	49	0.0	10.2
WARD 1:						
5.01*	0	0.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0
27.01	91	16.5	45.1	125	14.4	44.8
27.02	112	11.6	46.4	111	13.5	56.8
28.01	1	0.0	0.0	105	10.5	60.0
28.02	1	0.0	0.0	77	10.4	61.0
29	122	23.0	68.0	101	13.9	74.3
30	79	8.9	78.5	76	10.5	82.9
31	95	14.7	71.6	60	15.0	78.3
32	121	27.3	83.5	140	21.4	76.4
34	56	17.9	73.2	42	19.0	78.6
35	66	22.7	69.7	43	20.9	76.7
36	147	19.7	75.5	147	18.4	74.1
37	171	17.0	81.9	153	17.0	76.5
38	97	11.3	53.6	91	15.4	58.2
39	78	7.7	43.6	69	5.8	40.6
40.01	0	0.0	0.0	19	10.5	31.6

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
40.02	0	0.0	0.0	22	9.1	27.3
41*	19	0.0	0.0	32	3.1	31.2
42.01	37	16.2	32.4	48	10.4	39.6
43	61	11.5	54.1	52	15.4	67.3
44	32	25.0	68.7	34	17.6	70.6
45	22	18.2	86.4	26	23.1	80.8

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

**TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts**

WARD 2 Census Tracts	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
1	0	0.0	0.0	28	0.0	11.5
2.01	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
2.02	0	0.0	0.0	16	0.0	6.2
3.10*	1	0.0	0.0	43	0.0	11.6
8.02	25	4.0	0.0	21	0.0	0.0
41*	19	0.0	0.0	32	3.1	31.2
42.02	27	0.0	14.8	11	0.0	36.4
47	108	16.7	78.7	71	12.7	84.5
48.01	58	24.1	84.5	44	18.2	75.0
48.02	73	15.1	78.1	41	12.2	70.7
49.01	57	28.1	79.0	60	15.0	88.3
49.02	61	8.2	54.1	36	19.4	80.6
50	97	15.5	71.1	126	12.7	58.7
51	6	0.0	66.7	3	0.0	33.3
52.10	67	13.4	52.2	59	13.6	66.1
52.20	22	18.2	59.1	15	13.3	53.3
53.01	65	9.2	36.9	42	9.5	40.5
53.02	3	0.0	66.7	1	0.0	100.0
54.01	6	16.7	33.3	3	0.0	0.0
54.02	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Resources, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARD 2	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
55.01	12	8.3	16.7	14	7.1	7.1
55.02	11	0.0	9.1	9	0.0	0.0
56	15	6.7	0.0	17	0.0	5.9
57.01	9	22.2	22.2	7	0.0	28.6
57.02	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
58*	14	0.0	42.9	13	0.0	7.7
59*	24	16.7	79.2	27	14.8	66.7
60.01	18	0.0	33.3	18	0.0	27.8
60.2	37	29.7	94.6	28	17.9	92.9
61*	12	16.7	41.7	13	0.0	46.2
62.01	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
62.02*	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	66.7
63.01	28	7.1	39.3	27	14.8	55.6
63.02	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	0.0
64.10	1	100.0	100.0	37	27.0	86.5

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Resources, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts

WARD 3 Census Tracts	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
3.10*	1	0.0	0.0	43	0.0	11.6
4	10	10.0	0.0	7	0.0	14.3
5.01*	0	0.0	0.0	15	0.0	0.0
5.02	31	0.0	9.7	34	0.0	5.9
6	46	2.2	15.2	56	7.1	17.9
7.01	23	0.0	26.1	23	0.0	0.0
7.20	27	0.0	7.4	32	0.0	6.2
8.01	38	0.0	0.0	40	0.0	5.0
9.01	27	0.0	0.0	39	0.0	10.3
9.02	35	0.0	0.0	28	3.6	7.1
10.01	86	0.0	5.8	87	1.1	3.4
10.02	28	0.0	0.0	32	0.0	6.2
11	49	0.0	6.1	48	0.0	4.2
12	37	0.0	10.8	44	0.0	2.3
13.01	28	0.0	14.3	14	0.0	7.1
13.02	31	0.0	6.5	21	0.0	4.8
14.01	1	0.0	0.0	32	0.0	12.5
14.02	0	0.0	0.0	22	0.0	0.0
15	72	0.0	2.8	76	1.3	6.6

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts

WARD 4	Number of Births in 1991:				Number of Births in 1992:			
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
16	43	2.3	18.6	70	12.9	51.4		
17.01	3	33.3	33.3	25	12.0	48.0		
17.02	2	0.0	0.0	27	18.5	40.7		
18.01	1	0.0	0.0	3	33.3	66.7		
18.03	53	5.7	41.5	35	11.4	42.9		
18.04	81	13.6	64.2	73	13.7	56.2		
19.01	72	13.9	57.0	44	9.1	54.6		
19.02	27	3.7	59.3	30	20.0	66.7		
20.01	39	12.8	48.7	41	12.2	58.5		
20.02	52	19.2	46.2	70	12.9	74.3		
21.01	108	20.4	76.9	114	16.7	76.3		
21.02	102	11.8	67.6	76	13.2	64.5		
22.02	52	19.2	69.2	43	16.3	69.8		
23.01	63	11.1	68.3	49	14.3	65.3		
23.02	8	12.5	62.5	76	31.6	76.3		
24	73	13.7	64.4	82	14.6	63.4		
25.01	43	20.9	55.8	45	13.3	57.8		
25.02	101	22.8	68.3	118	19.5	62.7		
26	24	0.0	20.8	17	0.0	23.5		
95.01	7	14.3	57.1	46	8.7	65.2		

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARD 4	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
Census Tracts						
95.05	40	15.0	52.5	58	10.3	62.1
95.07	15	13.3	53.3	23	21.7	73.9
95.08*	5	0.0	40.0	43	11.6	66.7

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts

WARD 5	Number of Births in 1991:				Number of Births in 1992:			
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20
33.01	78	17.9	82.1	46	17.4	69.6		
33.02	64	28.1	89.1	45	15.6	75.6		
46	102	24.5	80.4	66	13.6	83.3		
86*	0	0.0	0.0	4	25.0	100.0		
87.01	79	13.9	78.5	57	15.8	79.0		
87.02	69	26.1	87.0	56	14.3	87.5		
88.02	100	22.0	80.0	93	21.5	79.6		
88.03	63	20.6	87.3	41	29.3	87.8		
88.04	86	24.4	88.4	108	20.4	81.5		
89.03	71	14.1	73.2	67	16.4	86.6		
89.04	125	17.6	86.4	114	17.6	86.8		
89.05	2	0.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0		
90.01	23	8.7	39.1	22	13.6	63.6		
90.02	26	26.9	65.4	37	10.8	59.5		
91.02	153	33.9	84.3	121	21.5	81.8		
91.1	52	11.5	57.7	55	9.1	58.2		
92.03	2	0.0	50.0	19	10.5	63.2		
92.10	25	12.0	64.0	24	4.2	75.0		
92.40	1	0.0	100.0	38	26.3	86.8		
93.01	56	3.6	42.9	86	8.1	62.8		

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARD 5	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
Census Tracts						
93.02	30	16.7	76.7	27	7.4	74.1
94.10	0	0.0	0.0	52	11.5	48.1
95.01*	7	14.3	57.1	46	8.7	65.2
95.03	31	3.2	48.4	23	13.0	47.8
95.08*	5	0.0	40.0	43	11.6	66.7
95.09	0	0.0	0.0	32	15.6	59.4
95.40*	60	10.0	61.7	25	4.0	56.0

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts

WARD 6	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
58*	14	0.0	42.9	13	0.0	7.7
59*	24	16.7	79.2	27	14.8	66.7
62.02*	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	66.7
65.10	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
66	14	7.1	21.4	10	0.0	0.0
67.10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
68.01	49	12.2	79.6	47	23.4	78.7
68.02	53	22.6	71.7	52	11.5	76.9
68.04	2	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0
69	35	14.3	51.4	35	17.1	60.0
70.10	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
71	108	26.8	78.7	89	21.3	87.6
72	68	27.9	89.7	76	26.3	89.5
75.03	91	27.5	93.4	0	0.0	0.0
75.04	50	36.0	78.0	0	0.0	0.0
76.01	120	17.5	79.2	107	15.9	77.6
76.05*	64	20.3	71.9	74	18.9	74.3
77.09*	6	16.7	83.3	44	18.2	68.2
79.01	96	21.9	75.0	74	24.3	75.7
79.03	42	9.5	78.6	26	15.4	76.9

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARD 6 Census Tracts	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
80.01	65	21.5	53.8	59	20.3	69.5
80.02	71	14.1	57.7	42	11.9	71.4
81.10	1	0.0	0.0	22	0.0	31.8
82	11	9.1	27.3	8	0.0	25.0
83.01	4	0.0	25.0	31	3.3	41.9
83.02	1	0.0	100.0	30	13.3	50.0
84.02	51	11.8	68.6	25	20.0	72.0
84.10	1	0.0	100.0	70	17.1	75.7
85.10	0	0.0	0.0	75	24.0	80.0
86*	0	0.0	0.0	4	25.0	100.0

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts

WARD 7	Number of Births in 1991:				Number of Births in 1992:				
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
76.03	73	2.7	49.3	65	7.7	60.0			
76.04	77	10.4	63.6	85	10.6	60.0			
77.03	167	22.2	77.2	158	17.7	84.2			
77.07	95	14.7	78.9	84	25.0	86.9			
77.08	63	15.9	73.0	66	18.2	89.4			
77.09*	6	16.7	83.3	44	18.2	68.2			
78.03	94	13.8	78.7	83	21.7	81.9			
78.04	79	26.6	84.8	91	25.3	82.4			
78.07	72	15.3	79.2	58	20.7	70.7			
78.08	172	31.4	86.6	163	26.4	81.6			
78.09	0	0.0	0.0	59	8.5	76.3			
78.6	0	0.0	0.0	37	24.3	86.5			
96.01	38	21.1	76.3	36	27.8	83.3			
96.02	70	18.6	87.1	73	19.2	79.5			
96.03	39	12.8	64.1	42	11.9	71.4			
96.04	52	23.1	78.8	28	14.3	64.3			
99.01	29	0.0	44.8	21	19.0	47.6			
99.02	50	12.0	66.0	49	18.4	75.5			
99.03	104	31.7	85.6	91	25.3	94.5			
99.04	100	20.0	87.0	83	21.7	90.4			

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARD 7	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
Census Tracts						
99.05	89	24.7	79.8	89	21.3	80.9
99.06	48	10.4	70.8	42	21.4	73.8
99.07	96	39.6	85.4	75	24.0	76.0

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission of Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 1991 AND 1992 BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts

WARD 8	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:		
	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
73.01	130	3.1	6.9	116	5.2	8.6
73.02	105	19.0	81.0	96	18.7	80.2
73.04	163	25.8	91.4	170	20.0	88.2
73.08	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
74.01	111	31.5	91.0	118	25.4	89.0
74.04	122	25.4	90.2	140	18.6	91.4
74.06	104	21.2	96.2	115	26.1	88.7
74.07	133	27.8	82.0	118	28.8	85.6
74.08	75	21.3	84.0	68	30.9	75.0
74.09	1	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0
74.30	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
75.02	5	20.0	60.0	140	27.9	84.3
75.03*	91	27.5	93.4	0	0.0	0.0
76.05*	64	20.3	71.9	74	18.9	74.3
97	136	21.3	86.0	141	27.0	85.8
98.03	86	17.4	74.4	97	16.5	84.5
98.04	69	29.0	89.9	77	13.0	84.4
98.05	35	20.0	74.3	35	14.3	82.9
98.06	205	19.5	86.3	209	17.7	85.2
98.07	76	18.4	71.1	82	22.0	80.5

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARD 8	Number of Births in 1991:			Number of Births in 1992:			
	Census Tracts	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)	Total	% to Mothers Under Age 20	% to Unmarried Women (all ages)
		98.08	79	19.0		81.0	74
98.09	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0	
98.1	122	24.6	87.7	121	21.5	87.6	
98.2	123	29.3	91.1	95	20.0	91.6	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: District of Columbia, Department of Human Services, Commission on Public Health, Research and Statistics Division (unpublished data). Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

APPENDIX II:
(data by wards and census tracts)

Child Poverty by Age and Type of Family

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
District of Columbia	96,278	16.9	27,849	25.0	9,494	1,251	7,859	1,712	255	1,348	9,003
Ward 1:											
5.01*	189	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.01	620	13.7	159	24.3	67	60	7	0	0	0	83
27.02	906	14.7	188	19.1	37	14	23	25	25	0	63
28.01	784	23.8	197	27.2	71	15	56	30	0	30	55
28.02	1,531	33.4	343	38.8	111	68	32	19	19	0	109
29	506	12.4	97	10.4	23	0	23	0	0	0	19
30	780	31.2	305	46.9	42	15	27	17	13	4	76
31	713	23.5	152	23.1	30	14	16	13	0	13	49
32	931	19.3	223	20.9	69	0	69	9	0	9	54
34	833	29.7	117	26.7	28	0	28	0	0	0	72
35	647	31.1	196	37.5	44	13	31	6	0	6	106
36	1,862	44.7	775	69.4	319	31	288	70	7	63	175
37	1,445	29.1	307	32.2	174	29	145	0	0	0	58
38	818	18.5	274	35.8	53	18	35	0	0	0	89
39	493	10.7	48	9.7	32	25	7	6	0	6	5

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
40.01	162	5.7	10	6.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
40.02	258	8.2	39	15.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41*	135	4.9	10	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
42.01	297	8.1	34	12.9	11	0	0	0	0	0	14
43	672	20.7	104	27.7	15	0	15	7	14	38	38
44	150	9.0	31	7.1	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
45	305	26.4	110	36.3	38	0	38	0	0	0	31

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPSSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
Ward 2:											
1	428	9.2	23	7.0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0
2.01	26	22.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.02	745	20.4	5	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
3.10*	1,075	18.7	47	11.1	10	10	10	0	8	0	23
8.02	254	9.6	30	9.8	14	0	14	14	0	0	7
41*	135	4.9	10	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
42.02	284	11.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	1,661	39.8	508	42.3	207	17	17	177	0	0	200
48.01	763	36.3	167	36.6	50	0	50	50	13	0	62
48.02	558	17.8	115	14.6	32	8	32	24	37	8	28
49.01	665	34.3	235	46.1	80	0	80	80	27	10	78
49.02	417	26.4	97	34.2	38	0	38	18	7	0	45
50	1,712	27.7	142	22.5	80	0	80	80	25	9	19
51	69	10.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52.10	737	16.9	36	16.1	26	11	26	15	0	0	0
52.20	121	16.4	10	16.7	3	0	3	3	0	0	7
53.01	638	12.6	95	29.0	26	15	26	11	0	0	42

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
53.02	13	6.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54.01	163	14.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54.02	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55.01	264	10.6	11	15.3	11	11	0	0	0	0	0
55.02	160	12.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	728	15.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57.01	837	39.8	11	35.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
57.02	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58*	366	51.0	15	57.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
59*	604	30.3	12	5.9	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
60.01	105	5.0	11	5.8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
60.20	541	62.4	228	74.5	97	0	97	0	0	0	53
61	117	5.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62.01	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62.02*	43	79.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63.01	261	7.1	53	19.3	19	0	19	0	0	0	7
63.02	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64.10	1,206	46.4	538	61.6	175	7	159	53	0	53	194

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Married Couple	Female Headed	Total ²	Married Couple	Female Headed	
Ward 3:											
3.10*	1,075	18.7	47	11.1	10	10	0	8	0	8	23
4	57	4.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.01*	189	7.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.02	96	2.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	200	4.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.01	221	5.0	7	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
7.20	383	11.2	26	7.8	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
8.01	475	8.4	45	6.6	24	17	7	24	0	0	0
9.01	173	4.7	16	1.9	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
9.02	89	4.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.01	428	7.2	25	2.6	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
10.02	275	8.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	234	5.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	247	5.1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.01	191	5.3	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.02	171	2.9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.01	107	3.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.02	175	6.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards. *Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPFSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
15	122	2.2	14	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards. *Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
Ward 4:											
16	107	2.4	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.01	279	9.6	5	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
17.02	112	4.3	25	5.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
18.01	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.03	244	9.0	47	12.2	30	0	0	30	0	0	0
18.04	403	9.5	78	10.0	29	14	15	15	5	0	9
19.01	260	6.0	46	5.3	0	0	0	0	10	0	16
19.02	163	6.5	39	8.1	24	0	24	24	0	0	15
20.01	349	14.9	85	20.8	17	0	17	17	0	0	35
20.02	276	7.1	42	6.3	12	7	5	5	0	0	18
21.01	720	13.8	236	22.9	60	0	60	60	16	0	110
21.02	346	6.8	57	6.3	17	0	17	17	0	0	15
22.01	358	9.9	73	10.8	37	0	37	37	0	0	11
22.02	377	11.4	101	15.0	34	8	21	21	6	0	35
23.01	301	9.1	44	7.8	18	0	18	18	7	0	19
23.02	171	14.9	26	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
24	345	9.0	26	3.5	9	0	9	9	0	0	17

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
25.01	181	7.8	6	1.9	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
25.02	776	15.8	200	19.8	87	64	6	0	0	0	77
26	149	6.4	8	2.3	4	4	0	4	4	0	0
95.01*	513	13.3	46	6.8	6	0	6	0	0	0	18
95.05	189	6.5	43	9.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
95.07	48	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95.08*	112	3.7	17	4.0	0	0	0	9	0	9	8

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:				Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:				Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple		Female Headed
Ward 5:														
33.01	427	13.9	34	6.4	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	24
33.02	364	19.0	78	21.8	37	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
46	635	18.4	172	22.4	37	9	28	9	11	0	11	0	11	76
86*	52	35.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87.01	358	12.7	24	3.8	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
87.02	354	17.0	105	19.7	68	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
88.02	1,011	21.4	266	27.1	86	9	77	9	11	0	11	0	11	94
88.03	408	28.2	106	36.8	48	11	37	11	6	6	0	6	0	27
88.04	749	24.6	247	29.2	77	15	62	15	28	0	22	0	22	98
89.03	628	18.7	201	23.8	81	6	48	6	5	0	5	0	5	65
89.04	1,041	26.9	376	38.2	130	0	112	0	28	0	20	0	20	104
89.05	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90.01	461	21.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90.02	163	11.0	38	13.3	13	0	13	0	6	0	6	0	6	13
91.02	1,114	23.0	414	31.6	120	5	110	5	49	0	42	0	42	141
91.10	333	10.1	70	10.8	31	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	28
92.03	525	16.3	106	16.1	20	15	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	40

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPFSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
92.10	146	11.2	42	22.2	18	0	18	0	0	0	24
92.40	694	29.2	221	38.9	69	0	59	0	0	20	100
93.01	245	7.0	45	6.9	6	0	6	0	7	0	14
93.02	292	17.4	74	21.8	10	0	10	0	5	0	19
94.10	345	7.6	48	5.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
95.01*	513	13.3	46	6.8	6	0	6	0	0	0	18
95.03	107	3.5	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95.08*	239	3.7	34	6.6	9	0	9	0	0	0	10
95.09*	66	2.0	8	1.5	8	8	0	0	0	0	8
95.40*	239	7.7	34	6.6	9	0	9	0	0	0	10

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related' Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
Ward 6:											
58*	366	51.0	15	57.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
59*	604	30.3	12	5.9	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
62.02*	43	79.6	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65.10	87	3.7	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	135	7.4	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67.10	256	7.4	14	3.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
68.01	375	16.4	114	23.8	33	6	27	7	0	7	43
68.02	324	13.1	98	19.4	17	8	9	20	20	0	54
68.04	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	324	16.0	84	36.8	19	0	19	9	0	9	21
70.10	154	8.8	16	8.5	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
71	1,026	35.6	456	52.3	172	0	172	24	0	24	108
72	918	53.6	285	62.0	74	6	68	6	0	6	96
75.03*	1,029	35.4	407	46.4	104	0	99	30	0	30	117
75.04	844	31.1	364	40.3	138	0	138	0	0	0	118
76.01	717	14.0	183	15.4	62	0	48	13	0	0	60
76.05*	453	11.7	142	17.7	39	0	7	9	0	9	69

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
77.09*	317	13.6	81	15.4	23	0	23	9	0	9	27
79.01	901	22.9	352	34.9	125	55	57	6	0	6	122
79.03	223	11.4	43	10.8	25	0	25	6	0	6	6
80.01	307	10.5	88	19.3	35	13	22	0	0	0	30
80.02	367	10.6	78	13.3	29	0	29	0	0	0	0
81.10	189	7.0	26	8.8	0	0	0	9	0	9	10
82	174	6.5	12	5.1	0	0	0	6	0	6	6
83.01	227	9.6	6	1.9	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
83.02	225	11.8	40	24.2	0	0	0	8	0	8	16
84.02	856	30.8	31	12.3	20	0	20	0	0	0	0
84.10	142	8.4	11	2.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85.10	675	18.4	152	18.4	53	0	42	7	0	7	68
86*	52	35.1	13	68.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
Ward 7:											
76.03	468	10.8	78	10.6	32	8	24	0	0	0	28
76.04	483	11.1	233	25.7	52	0	52	26	0	26	116
77.03	1,570	27.8	693	41.3	212	10	182	47	0	35	244
77.07	440	10.6	155	14.3	33	14	19	20	0	20	51
77.08	586	20.5	228	28.7	80	0	72	8	8	0	44
77.09*	317	13.6	81	15.4	23	0	23	9	0	9	27
78.03	689	17.0	238	25.6	94	0	88	6	0	6	92
78.04	1,262	37.9	565	53.7	163	9	154	38	0	38	202
78.07	413	18.6	135	22.0	37	23	14	16	7	9	52
78.08	1,801	38.3	753	54.1	291	31	239	72	0	62	195
78.09	376	13.6	100	16.5	26	15	11	9	0	9	45
78.60	504	21.1	154	30.9	52	0	52	0	0	0	48
96.01	131	9.8	10	3.3	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
96.02	823	32.8	406	44.2	111	12	99	37	8	29	179
96.03	359	10.8	62	10.0	30	10	20	7	0	0	8
96.04	200	9.0	52	14.9	18	0	18	9	0	9	14
99.01	124	3.7	24	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
99.02	190	5.8	40	6.3	28	0	28	0	0	0	6
99.03	1,045	32.5	382	40.6	145	24	121	0	0	0	143
99.04	890	27.7	451	46.9	127	22	98	31	0	22	131
99.05	658	20.4	296	34.9	126	16	110	12	0	12	73
99.06	313	17.0	85	19.1	43	34	9	0	0	0	22
99.07	995	32.2	567	52.9	170	12	158	35	10	25	177

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 2: CHILD POVERTY BY AGE AND TYPE OF FAMILY
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:				Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:				Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty		
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Married Couple	Related children in:		Total ²		Married Couple	Female Headed
						Married Couple	Female Headed			Married Couple	Female Headed				
Ward 8:															
73.01	492	7.4	274	9.3	148	115	33	7	7	0	7	0	0	0	100
73.02	819	20.2	317	30.9	80	11	69	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	126
73.04	1,350	31.6	618	39.7	178	9	169	56	9	47	56	47	9	47	205
73.08	184	49.2	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74.01	1,200	44.7	719	64.4	212	0	193	37	0	31	37	31	0	31	162
74.04	1,674	40.8	786	53.1	332	23	290	58	0	48	58	48	0	48	255
74.06	966	40.1	488	46.6	238	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
74.07	646	20.8	298	33.3	94	0	87	43	0	35	43	35	0	35	81
74.08	1,018	37.6	487	49.9	214	0	200	18	0	18	18	18	0	18	176
74.09	829	28.5	303	35.2	135	9	126	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	107
74.30	821	33.3	437	46.2	110	0	110	14	0	14	14	14	0	14	166
75.02	1,304	33.7	608	46.6	196	23	173	28	7	16	28	16	7	16	219
75.03*	1,029	35.4	407	46.4	104	0	99	30	0	30	30	30	0	30	117
76.05*	453	11.7	142	17.7	39	0	7	9	0	9	9	9	0	9	69
97	1,639	37.3	900	55.0	321	0	321	78	0	78	78	78	0	78	321
98.03	609	20.8	213	26.8	83	10	73	22	0	22	22	22	0	22	35
98.04	553	21.0	256	31.4	90	0	90	8	0	8	8	8	0	8	84

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPSSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Persons in Poverty (all ages)		Related ¹ Children <18 in Poverty		Children Under Age 5 In Poverty by Type of Family:			Children Age 5 years In Poverty by Type of Family:			Total Number of Children Age 6-11 in Poverty
	Total	%	Total	%	Total ²	Related children in:		Total ²	Related children in:		
						Married Couple	Female Headed		Married Couple	Female Headed	
98.05	311	22.8	93	24.6	49	0	41	9	4	5	23
98.06	1,884	32.3	795	39.8	280	25	255	54	12	42	190
98.07	454	13.4	171	18.4	74	8	66	17	0	17	47
98.08	446	18.9	173	30.7	64	11	36	11	11	0	65
98.09	12	16.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98.10	956	36.9	494	52.4	193	33	160	29	6	23	168
98.20	768	34.1	421	46.7	161	0	155	24	0	24	130

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Related children in a family include own children and other persons under age 18 in a household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder.

² Total includes related (children in other types of families not shown separately) and unrelated children (children in foster care).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

APPENDIX III:
(data by wards and census tracts)

Family Income and Educational Attainment

TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
District of Columbia	\$47,668	\$76,641	\$30,689	\$20,900	409,131	26.9	21.2	33.3	
WARD 1:									
5.01*	\$119,785	\$127,996	--	\$50,000	2,432	6.7	8.0	70.1	
27.01	\$47,866	\$59,399	\$22,846	\$22,842	3,702	24.0	15.6	39.6	
27.02	\$37,982	\$47,116	\$33,540	\$19,270	4,388	29.1	11.6	41.9	
28.01	\$23,291	\$48,417	\$13,079	\$15,354	2,185	56.2	13.9	10.9	
28.02	\$19,301	\$22,897	\$11,071	\$15,136	3,203	60.4	16.6	13.3	
29	\$32,265	\$43,616	\$7,350	\$24,565	2,644	42.1	19.5	18.2	
30	\$32,213	\$56,337	\$17,650	\$16,748	1,511	34.9	25.0	18.9	
31	\$28,130	\$33,955	\$28,610	\$19,765	2,087	48.3	23.5	8.3	
32	\$27,577	\$41,182	--	\$20,838	3,214	39.3	29.8	10.3	
34	\$19,365	\$24,476	--	\$17,313	1,893	42.6	18.8	16.0	
35	\$27,327	\$38,671	\$16,000	\$20,080	1,455	51.6	21.6	10.1	
36	\$19,131	\$48,685	\$13,296	\$9,412	2,502	48.3	26.4	13.6	
37	\$23,947	\$33,073	\$14,789	\$17,647	3,440	44.4	29.1	13.6	
38	\$20,597	\$27,236	\$19,120	\$15,713	2,946	26.1	11.5	48.7	
39	\$44,645	\$55,989	\$33,127	\$31,021	3,504	18.4	6.8	59.7	
40.01	\$104,542	\$56,949	\$21,200	\$298,208	2,482	6.8	6.2	77.0	
40.02	\$44,875	\$49,637	\$4,000	\$12,480	2,588	16.0	9.0	63.1	
41*	\$233,435	\$283,206	--	\$107,824	2,402	6.5	6.3	75.7	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
42.01	\$46,404	\$53,359	--	\$18,584	2,928	17.3	10.6	60.1	
43	\$40,507	\$58,793	\$40,523	\$18,805	2,482	33.3	15.6	37.6	
44	\$53,374	\$49,982	\$173,600	\$30,927	1,039	30.2	20.8	27.2	
45	\$24,424	\$29,007	\$45,260	\$20,614	745	36.8	26.6	20.7	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
Ward 2:									
1.0	\$157,549	\$152,783	\$145,661	\$174,282	3,888	5.6	5.7	74.1	
2.01	--	--	--	--	300	4.3	3.7	82.3	
2.02	\$127,793	\$132,859	--	\$98,448	2,337	2.1	2.5	84.6	
3.10*	\$82,732	\$95,152	--	\$33,051	3,759	4.7	5.4	73.4	
8.02	\$99,551	\$112,536	\$60,000	\$62,034	1,975	2.7	4.5	83.7	
41*	\$233,435	\$283,206	--	\$107,824	2,402	6.4	6.3	75.7	
42.02	\$60,619	\$80,068	\$17,000	\$31,338	2,092	9.8	7.5	71.2	
47	\$21,079	\$39,996	--	\$13,106	2,894	62.3	22.9	4.6	
48.01	\$25,928	\$50,257	--	\$16,314	1,437	52.7	17.0	16.1	
48.02	\$33,253	\$53,066	--	\$17,737	2,025	42.2	28.1	13.5	
49.01	\$19,504	\$43,610	--	\$10,252	1,302	34.2	22.3	22.4	
49.02	\$20,829	\$27,187	\$3,867	\$19,899	932	53.3	15.3	19.2	
50	\$31,228	\$37,691	\$14,300	\$21,672	4,300	33.0	17.3	31.2	
51	\$22,432	--	--	\$22,432	765	8.6	18.0	36.2	
52.10	\$39,883	\$67,331	--	\$20,331	3,673	12.2	14.9	51.4	
52.20	\$26,721	\$40,674	\$34,984	\$10,156	480	24.3	17.1	33.5	
53.01	\$44,203	\$50,127	\$19,482	\$46,279	4,178	12.5	9.3	63.2	
53.02	\$81,700	\$81,700	--	--	170	9.4	11.2	76.5	
54.01	\$20,150	\$20,150	--	--	917	3.5	9.8	63.9	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPSSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
54.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
55.01	\$262,375	\$329,306	--	\$74,134	2,202	3.7	7.6	71.9	
55.02	\$53,176	\$53,176	--	--	1,020	--	7.9	80.7	
56	\$60,013	\$60,013	--	--	3,861	6.3	8.0	66.2	
57.01	\$54,808	\$54,808	--	--	1,135	2.6	7.9	61.9	
57.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
58*	\$13,391	\$13,391	--	--	638	48.4	19.1	10.3	
59*	\$33,875	\$37,791	\$22,388	\$30,748	1,696	27.7	31.4	13.7	
60.01	\$44,129	\$53,374	\$10,613	\$39,252	1,735	5.5	12.0	62.9	
60.20	\$13,698	\$17,100	--	\$12,806	367	64.3	25.9	2.2	
61	\$43,182	\$72,167	--	\$29,189	1,746	2.7	8.8	67.0	
62.01	\$153,000	\$153,000	--	--	39	--	--	92.3	
62.02*	--	--	--	--	28	60.7	21.4	7.1	
63.01	\$65,991	\$92,614	--	\$26,899	3,227	3.5	11.6	65.7	
63.02	\$71,609	\$71,609	--	--	114	--	--	68.4	
64.10	\$11,398	\$25,535	\$11,386	\$9,764	1,455	53.7	26.7	12.4	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children					Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher		
Ward 3:										
3.10*	\$82,732	\$95,152	--	\$33,051	3,759	4.7	5.4	73.4		
4	\$195,072	\$209,174	--	\$76,775	994	8.8	2.9	72.8		
5.01*	\$119,786	\$127,996	--	\$50,000	2,432	6.7	8.0	70.1		
5.02	\$144,884	\$159,408	\$96,883	\$27,505	3,073	4.1	8.9	75.8		
6	\$173,336	\$187,631	--	\$64,762	3,979	10.2	10.4	69.4		
7.01	\$63,169	\$144,232	\$18,444	\$27,897	3,863	6.2	12.9	60.1		
7.20	\$27,715	\$25,115	--	\$31,752	2,573	7.4	10.1	67.3		
8.01	\$202,463	\$231,452	--	\$46,433	4,448	4.1	8.2	69.4		
9.01	\$186,749	\$184,053	\$497,870	\$20,183	2,743	5.1	7.1	76.3		
9.02	\$114,588	\$123,523	\$55,488	\$70,621	1,473	7.5	10.2	68.4		
10.01	\$110,959	\$114,548	\$73,022	\$74,403	4,537	5.4	11.1	71.0		
10.02	\$64,795	\$66,908	--	\$57,925	2,672	4.0	3.9	75.7		
11	\$165,983	\$171,592	--	\$29,406	3,288	5.0	9.1	73.9		
12	\$95,452	\$102,786	\$69,375	\$88,362	3,643	6.9	9.6	70.7		
13.01	\$160,088	\$189,429	\$60,000	\$127,766	2,976	6.4	6.7	69.8		
13.02	\$152,974	\$178,323	\$40,000	\$29,317	5,334	5.8	11.0	67.0		
14.01	\$139,144	\$156,992	\$60,150	\$42,132	2,250	4.3	11.1	69.5		
14.02	\$100,173	\$103,780	--	\$45,001	2,209	9.6	11.7	61.5		
15	\$109,775	\$121,460	\$110,916	\$50,661	4,053	3.2	7.0	72.7		

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children					Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/ Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher		
Ward 4:										
16	\$117,294	\$134,557	--	\$51,253	3,351	7.0	9.3	64.2		
17.01	\$59,766	\$71,058	\$30,854	\$31,918	2,134	23.2	20.5	30.6		
17.02	\$68,956	\$84,087	\$26,077	\$48,747	1,977	17.6	19.7	37.8		
18.01	--	--	--	--	385	1.0	15.8	15.8		
18.03	\$44,948	\$64,998	\$40,113	\$20,626	2,136	23.6	19.7	35.3		
18.04	\$39,039	\$54,915	\$28,200	\$23,908	3,043	25.2	22.5	29.3		
19.01	\$53,777	\$69,930	\$36,650	\$27,217	3,053	23.1	29.4	22.4		
19.02	\$57,866	\$65,049	--	\$17,639	1,772	27.7	22.2	20.5		
20.01	\$58,933	\$79,322	\$50,000	\$31,007	1,762	27.4	15.2	38.0		
20.02	\$44,905	\$52,341	\$83,068	\$35,251	2,800	32.1	25.2	23.1		
21.01	\$28,835	\$41,907	\$19,504	\$22,443	3,638	35.1	25.9	11.3		
21.02	\$44,514	\$55,591	\$39,000	\$36,694	3,718	27.0	27.4	21.6		
22.01	\$58,623	\$75,790	\$63,050	\$24,371	2,626	31.1	34.6	13.1		
22.02	\$37,690	\$53,282	\$28,095	\$25,792	2,312	29.9	30.1	15.2		
23.01	\$42,322	\$53,524	\$25,662	\$21,770	2,396	37.7	32.0	13.2		
23.02	\$67,150	\$107,359	\$29,867	\$28,687	3,734	23.7	32.2	20.1		
24	\$40,184	\$46,276	\$24,244	\$35,623	2,742	38.7	24.4	13.1		
25.01	\$44,967	\$60,019	\$13,377	\$23,530	1,723	37.4	18.3	25.9		
25.02	\$29,770	\$39,382	\$14,120	\$19,198	3,394	36.3	29.5	14.1		

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outiz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children					Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse		Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
26	\$123,951	\$133,700	--	--	\$47,731	1,759	8.9	12.5	59.8	
95.01*	\$29,349	\$36,719	\$24,621		\$26,531	2,931	20.6	26.8	24.4	
95.05	\$50,040	\$64,108	\$26,500		\$29,133	2,379	24.6	26.7	19.9	
95.07	\$57,968	\$63,066	--		\$46,344	1,215	16.5	33.1	19.6	
95.08*	\$53,208	\$66,282	\$16,800		\$32,842	2,330	14.2	27.2	25.3	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children					Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher		
Ward 5:										
33.01	\$44,555	\$47,931	\$28,593	\$44,634	2,129	33.1	26.3	20.7		
33.02	\$39,752	\$61,867	\$24,138	\$18,574	1,354	39.4	22.5	13.8		
46	\$31,731	\$42,509	\$23,461	\$20,907	2,224	36.3	33.6	15.8		
86*	\$12,989	--	--	\$12,989	104	55.8	31.7	12.5		
87.01	\$34,239	\$54,244	\$39,679	\$26,264	1,832	37.2	29.5	11.8		
87.02	\$32,760	\$46,769	\$23,899	\$17,942	1,369	44.9	28.9	9.2		
88.02	\$34,496	\$50,419	\$38,200	\$20,705	3,317	46.3	28.0	5.4		
88.03	\$17,876	\$31,787	\$18,000	\$11,757	1,010	47.9	32.6	7.5		
88.04	\$19,269	\$31,755	\$19,534	\$14,934	1,881	49.0	34.2	5.5		
89.03	\$25,308	\$42,042	\$24,603	\$16,654	2,172	50.1	31.3	4.2		
89.04	\$23,855	\$54,485	\$16,796	\$14,282	2,461	47.0	36.7	4.7		
89.05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
90.01	\$63,643	\$68,305	--	\$39,168	1,762	43.3	17.6	21.7		
90.02	\$44,739	\$49,229	\$16,300	\$46,705	1,054	27.8	28.0	21.7		
91.02	\$24,807	\$41,012	\$24,593	\$20,092	3,032	45.8	27.3	7.1		
91.10	\$41,066	\$50,625	\$33,016	\$28,349	2,628	32.2	26.9	20.9		
92.03	\$33,956	\$42,812	\$40,516	\$27,654	2,220	34.3	27.7	15.0		
92.10	\$28,080	\$48,261	\$21,724	\$16,797	1,266	29.1	13.5	41.2		
92.40	\$29,115	\$51,220	\$14,945	\$15,807	1,584	49.7	20.9	10.8		

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPSSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
93.01	\$57,076	\$61,379	\$32,487	\$40,773	2,508	21.3	19.1	37.8	
93.02	\$36,134	\$61,325	\$16,857	\$19,225	1,213	31.2	24.2	22.7	
94.10	\$47,748	\$54,042	\$30,729	\$36,751	3,407	25.5	20.9	30.6	
95.01*	\$29,349	\$36,719	\$24,621	\$26,531	2,931	20.6	26.8	24.4	
95.03	\$73,446	\$78,077	\$48,840	\$53,830	2,496	17.1	18.9	40.0	
95.08*	\$53,208	\$66,282	\$16,800	\$32,842	2,330	14.2	27.2	25.3	
95.09	\$55,592	\$64,732	\$42,898	\$31,068	2,458	26.8	29.0	17.6	
95.40*	\$60,474	\$66,535	--	\$49,066	2,405	19.3	19.3	40.5	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

**TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990**

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children					Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse		Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
Ward 6:										
58*	\$13,391	\$13,391	--	--	--	638	48.4	19.1	10.3	
59*	\$33,875	\$37,791	\$22,388	\$30,748		1,696	27.7	31.4	13.7	
62.02*	--	--	--	--		28	60.7	21.4	7.1	
65.10	\$108,743	\$113,770	--	\$67,618		1,928	3.4	6.2	77.5	
66	\$147,717	\$163,233	--	\$39,109		1,418	3.7	3.5	83.9	
67.10	\$80,032	\$91,919	\$86,000	\$40,335		2,692	9.6	8.3	69.7	
68.01	\$37,180	\$52,845	\$24,028	\$17,919		1,581	38.3	32.0	12.7	
68.02	\$36,613	\$45,056	\$23,117	\$18,625		1,768	34.2	28.0	21.5	
68.04	--	--	--	--		2,132	43.9	33.6	4.5	
69	\$28,706	\$55,902	--	\$6,309		1,641	27.4	19.3	39.4	
70.10	\$37,692	\$50,304	\$27,119	\$33,400		1,429	10.9	9.0	68.2	
71	\$20,274	\$45,247	\$10,000	\$13,490		1,761	40.4	18.5	21.8	
72	\$11,060	\$29,111	--	\$9,786		1,459	52.7	26.5	15.6	
75.03	\$21,527	\$44,448	\$8,429	\$12,948		1,628	50.3	28.2	4.8	
75.04	\$17,992	\$35,892	\$24,905	\$12,003		1,591	44.9	32.9	3.5	
76.01	\$32,491	\$49,666	\$21,574	\$20,750		3,372	33.0	36.9	8.3	
76.05*	\$32,315	\$48,809	\$30,520	\$22,827		2,606	26.8	29.2	15.7	
77.09*	\$25,599	\$62,851	\$21,210	\$17,842		1,662	38.4	31.4	10.5	
79.01	\$26,516	\$46,007	\$24,342	\$16,971		2,579	45.8	31.2	8.6	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)			
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher
79.03	\$50,714	\$77,883	--	\$20,148	1,382	33.4	30.3	14.4
80.01	\$44,230	\$59,623	\$22,000	\$31,660	2,264	33.0	21.4	30.7
80.02	\$44,672	\$60,533	\$24,945	\$30,461	2,580	25.4	21.3	32.6
81.10	\$61,395	\$73,356	\$31,000	\$35,638	2,108	15.7	11.3	56.1
82	\$79,482	\$92,010	--	\$23,380	2,088	4.0	4.7	80.6
83.01	\$76,507	\$97,277	\$57,367	\$40,495	1,732	16.7	12.4	58.7
83.02	\$82,656	\$116,053	\$1,317	\$3,313	1,405	14.3	16.9	56.3
84.02	\$48,142	\$66,069	\$16,900	\$18,385	2,273	40.8	20.4	26.4
84.10	\$49,259	\$69,056	\$46,700	\$39,326	1,100	37.5	30.0	14.1
85.10	\$31,551	\$33,913	\$39,900	\$27,760	2,472	44.1	27.7	12.1
86*	\$12,989	--	--	\$12,989	104	31.7	24.0	12.5

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)			
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher
Ward 7:								
76.03	\$45,315	\$70,445	\$20,000	\$22,935	3,103	18.1	24.5	28.3
76.04	\$31,241	\$51,195	\$31,511	\$18,443	3,106	20.3	34.8	17.7
77.03	\$19,283	\$33,239	\$10,433	\$15,467	3,303	38.2	32.5	7.5
77.07	\$32,645	\$41,293	\$38,300	\$25,008	2,666	32.3	30.7	11.1
77.08	\$24,184	\$36,939	\$23,349	\$18,261	1,720	43.2	27.4	5.4
77.09*	\$25,599	\$62,851	\$21,210	\$17,842	1,662	38.4	31.4	10.5
78.03	\$28,881	\$50,085	\$27,004	\$19,958	2,679	39.3	32.1	10.9
78.04	\$18,286	\$46,334	\$33,714	\$10,312	2,242	44.4	24.0	13.1
78.07	\$28,543	\$39,649	\$28,400	\$21,668	1,376	44.6	36.5	3.9
78.08	\$25,694	\$37,202	\$18,807	\$18,409	2,785	49.4	30.0	7.4
78.09	\$28,326	\$37,762	\$33,645	\$14,972	1,871	39.7	36.6	7.1
78.60	\$19,179	\$38,649	\$6,363	\$14,170	1,627	37.7	36.3	9.4
96.01	\$47,839	\$80,733	--	\$29,564	949	32.0	34.1	17.0
96.02	\$16,046	\$31,160	\$20,350	\$11,760	1,286	54.4	26.3	2.6
96.03	\$29,783	\$44,323	\$18,454	\$24,378	2,482	34.8	26.4	13.7
96.04	\$37,421	\$49,252	--	\$23,315	1,729	34.5	32.5	8.2
99.01	\$61,371	\$69,552	\$36,700	\$15,000	2,044	16.6	22.9	31.6
99.02	\$45,940	\$53,992	\$26,467	\$31,170	2,276	25.1	33.6	14.1
99.03	\$22,606	\$52,825	\$16,154	\$16,270	1,929	50.6	27.5	6.9

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)			
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher
99.04	\$21,598	\$36,056	\$16,912	\$15,875	1,844	43.3	33.7	5.7
99.05	\$29,175	\$41,337	\$27,259	\$21,728	1,955	40.0	34.3	6.2
99.06	\$29,472	\$33,897	--	\$26,307	1,259	35.7	44.7	3.7
99.07	\$18,955	\$35,427	\$15,000	\$12,434	1,704	33.3	32.0	7.0

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 3: FAMILY INCOME AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts, 1990

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children					Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher		
Ward 8:										
73.01	\$33,241	\$35,375	\$27,018	\$17,315	3,861	4.7	20.4	25.1		
73.02	\$30,208	\$45,496	\$10,050	\$18,560	2,548	41.0	34.0	3.9		
73.04	\$23,079	\$44,904	\$14,425	\$16,670	2,439	39.8	35.6	7.1		
73.08	--	--	--	--	300	85.0	8.7	6.3		
74.01	\$13,195	\$45,550	\$11,861	\$11,250	1,220	57.7	30.2	4.3		
74.04	\$17,213	\$27,800	\$22,766	\$15,568	2,036	50.0	40.3	--		
74.06	\$17,317	\$37,161	\$23,953	\$12,587	1,012	47.2	37.3	4.7		
74.07	\$21,902	\$45,715	\$16,373	\$15,336	1,800	38.8	34.6	6.9		
74.08	\$17,166	\$38,444	\$19,263	\$14,420	1,769	39.7	32.3	10.5		
74.09	\$19,168	\$36,926	\$29,957	\$13,917	1,657	44.1	31.5	5.3		
74.30	\$19,685	\$37,404	\$22,938	\$14,818	1,166	42.7	38.2	4.3		
75.02	\$21,887	\$38,802	\$21,940	\$15,424	2,554	43.7	36.9	5.4		
75.03*	\$21,527	\$44,438	\$8,429	\$12,948	1,628	50.3	28.2	4.8		
76.05*	\$32,315	\$48,809	\$30,520	\$22,827	2,606	26.8	29.2	15.7		
97	\$22,097	\$49,591	\$31,586	\$13,521	2,065	49.1	29.0	6.3		
98.03	\$22,550	\$35,936	\$34,000	\$12,203	1,778	37.3	37.6	6.4		
98.04	\$24,519	\$51,803	\$40,305	\$14,156	1,445	33.2	35.3	8.6		
98.05	\$22,095	\$37,502	--	\$17,041	790	53.9	29.9	3.3		
98.06	\$16,989	\$32,994	\$18,074	\$12,803	3,095	42.0	35.8	4.6		

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

Census Tracts	Average Income of families with children				Educational Attainment of Population Age 25 and over (as a percent of all persons age 25+)				
	Total	Married Couple	Male, No Spouse	Female, No Spouse	Total Population Age 25+	% w/Less than H.S.	% w/ H.S. Only	% w/ B.A. or Higher	
98.07	\$27,767	\$45,855	\$21,953	\$14,816	2,023	30.0	30.5	13.0	
98.08	\$20,034	\$26,598	\$14,756	\$19,041	1,439	25.7	43.0	8.1	
98.09	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
98.10	\$20,569	\$34,273	--	\$16,188	1,267	50.3	28.2	6.7	
98.20	\$16,397	\$30,143	\$9,336	\$13,454	1,028	38.4	32.7	3.8	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

APPENDIX IV:
**(data by wards and census tracts with 50
or more children under age 5 in poverty)**

**Living Arrangements of Young Children
by Type of Family
and Labor Force Participation of Parents**

TABLE 4: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PARENTS

in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts with 50 or more children under age 5 in poverty, 1990

WARDS and Census Tracts	Own ¹ Children Under Age 3 by Family Type:					Own ¹ Children Age 3-4 Years by Family Type:					Children Under Age 6:				
	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% With All Parents Present in Labor Force ²	% With No Parent in Labor Force	% With Single Parent in Labor Force (as a % of all children <6 with single parent)			
District of Columbia	14,655	54.1	4.5	41.4	9,867	49.5	4.7	45.8	39,689	63.3	25.8	58.9			
WARD 1:															
27.01	109	100.0	0	0	49	85.7	0	14.3	205	91.2	0	100.0			
28.01	73	64.4	11.0	24.7	77	40.3	9.1	50.6	268	79.5	20.5	77.1			
28.02	81	63.0	13.6	23.5	70	84.3	0	15.7	252	54.8	11.9	68.8			
32	90	67.8	0	32.2	53	13.2	0	86.8	334	47.3	40.1	48.5			
36	173	16.2	0	83.8	156	25.0	0	75.0	465	36.3	55.3	33.2			
37	149	31.5	12.8	55.7	112	53.6	0	46.4	351	63.5	21.4	64.1			
38	86	58.1	11.6	30.2	73	79.5	0	20.5	249	41.0	32.5	42.6			
WARD 2:															
47	73	34.2	0	65.8	75	22.7	17.3	60.0	332	40.7	53.0	33.8			
48.01	32	59.4	0	40.6	41	0	0	100.0	156	70.5	29.5	63.5			
49.01	94	38.3	0	61.7	27	0	0	100.0	203	71.4	23.6	66.2			
50	148	51.4	4.1	44.6	27	22.2	22.2	55.6	242	59.9	22.3	64.2			
60.20	64	0	0	100.0	11	0	0	100.0	125	0	100.0	0			
64.10	86	8.1	10.5	81.4	52	0	0	100.0	236	58.1	41.9	56.8			

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Includes daughters and sons by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

² Includes children with just one parent in labor force as well as children with two parents in labor force.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 4: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PARENTS

in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts with 50 or more children under age 5 in poverty, 1990

WARDS and Census Tracts	Own' Children Under Age 3 by Family Type:				Own' Children Age 3-4 Years by Family Type:				Children Under Age 6:			
	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% With All Parents Present in Labor Force ²	% With No Parent in Labor Force	% With Single Parent in Labor Force (as a % of all children <6 with single parent)
WARD 3:	There were no census tracts in Ward 3 with 50 or more children under age 5 living in poverty in 1990.											
WARD 4:												
21.01	106	11.3	34.9	53.8	75	57.3	0	42.7	325	65.5	31.7	64.9
25.02	97	74.2	0	25.8	75	37.3	22.7	40.0	325	89.2	7.1	92.9
WARD 5:												
87.02	63	38.1	14.3	47.6	45	33.3	33.3	33.3	210	76.2	23.8	70.8
88.02	115	31.3	0	68.7	95	42.1	0	57.9	334	68.3	31.7	57.2
88.03	49	32.7	12.2	55.1	25	20.0	20.0	60.0	113	57.5	42.5	44.2
88.04	110	19.1	3.6	77.3	58	20.7	0	79.3	310	51.0	40.6	54.5
89.03	120	36.7	16.7	46.7	84	35.7	6.0	58.3	317	52.1	32.2	58.0
89.04	118	27.1	9.3	63.6	123	22.8	22.0	55.3	388	49.0	42.3	46.8
91.02	143	33.6	0	66.4	77	19.5	10.4	70.1	451	44.6	40.8	50.1
92.40	45	46.7	0	53.3	70	34.3	14.3	51.4	223	64.6	35.4	53.0
WARD 6:												
71	127	25.2	0	74.8	85	7.1	8.2	84.7	373	51.2	46.9	45.3
72	39	0	0	100.0	52	11.5	0	88.5	146	45.2	54.8	42.9
75.03*	94	21.3	5.3	73.4	65	27.7	0	72.3	312	49.4	46.2	46.3

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Includes daughters and sons by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

² Includes children with just one parent in labor force as well as children with two parents in labor force.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARDS and Census Tracts	Own ¹ Children Under Age 3 by Family Type:				Own ¹ Children Age 3-4 Years by Family Type:				Children Under Age 6:					
	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% With All Parents Present in Labor Force ²	% With No Parent in Labor Force	% With Single Parent in Labor Force (as a % of all children <6 with single parent)		
75.04	161	14.9	12.4	72.7	77	31.2	0	68.8	378	45.5	51.3	42.9		
76.01	121	32.2	0	67.8	86	37.2	0	62.8	392	66.8	33.2	57.2		
79.01	158	44.9	4.4	50.6	51	45.1	27.5	27.5	335	63.3	34.9	50.2		
85.10	40	67.5	0	32.5	17	0	0	100.0	277	46.6	44.8	42.6		

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards.

*Split tracts

¹ Includes daughters and sons by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

² Includes children with just one parent in labor force as well as children with two parents in labor force.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 4: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF YOUNG CHILDREN BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF PARENTS

in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts with 50 or more children under age 5 in poverty, 1990

WARDS and Census Tracts	Own ¹ Children Under Age 3 by Family Type:					Own ¹ Children Age 3-4 Years by Family Type:					Children Under Age 6:				
	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% With All Parents Present in Labor Force ²	% With No Parent in Labor Force	% With Single Parent in Labor Force (as a % of all children <6 with single parent)			
WARD 7:															
76.04	135	45.2	7.4	47.4	87	51.7	0	48.3	313	97.1	2.9	95.7			
77.03	170	11.8	5.9	82.4	176	35.8	11.4	52.8	597	63.3	36.7	54.6			
77.08	102	18.6	8.8	72.5	52	61.5	0	38.5	234	45.7	38.5	50.8			
78.03	82	34.1	7.3	58.5	120	25.0	13.3	61.7	325	81.8	18.2	76.7			
78.04	121	9.1	8.3	82.6	57	8.8	0	91.2	324	46.3	51.5	44.5			
78.08	162	16.7	16.7	66.7	38	15.8	0	84.2	547	39.3	59.6	36.6			
78.60	49	44.9	0	55.1	42	0	0	100.0	176	79.0	21.0	75.3			
96.02	157	10.2	8.3	81.5	110	19.1	7.3	73.6	367	50.4	44.1	51.9			
99.03	81	7.4	7.4	85.2	61	45.9	13.1	41.0	322	35.4	50.9	41.0			
99.04	110	39.1	7.3	53.6	77	35.1	9.1	55.8	317	48.3	45.1	35.0			
99.05	122	41.0	4.1	54.9	102	17.6	0	82.4	334	71.9	23.1	69.2			
99.07	116	15.5	7.8	76.7	81	43.2	0	56.8	387	41.6	51.9	44.8			
WARD 8:															
73.01	626	90.3	0	9.7	386	96.4	1.8	1.8	1,267	56.0	0	100.0			
73.02	83	33.7	16.9	49.4	125	46.4	0	53.6	347	64.3	24.5	64.6			
73.04	213	20.7	0	79.3	189	23.3	0	76.7	627	52.6	45.9	43.5			

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards. *Split tracts

¹ Includes daughters and sons by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

² Includes children with just one parent in labor force as well as children with two parents in labor force.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

WARDS and Census Tracts	Own ¹ Children Under Age 3 by Family Type:				Own ¹ Children Age 3-4 Years by Family Type:				Children Under Age 6:			
	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% In Married Couple	% In Male Headed	% In Female Headed	Total	% With All Parents Present in Labor Force ²	% With No Parent in Labor Force	% With Single Parent in Labor Force (as a % of all children <6 with single parent)
	74.01	97	15.5	0	84.5	66	0	0	100.0	342	31.6	61.7
74.04	189	15.9	4.8	79.4	97	12.4	10.3	77.3	510	43.3	52.2	42.0
74.06	124	0	0	100.0	148	9.5	5.4	85.1	383	49.6	47.0	50.3
74.07	103	28.2	0	71.8	81	0	17.3	82.7	301	59.1	40.9	53.6
74.08	180	10.6	5.0	84.4	89	20.2	0	79.8	351	52.1	47.9	43.1
74.09	122	34.4	6.6	59.0	98	8.2	0	91.8	343	60.6	39.4	51.4
74.30	81	0	0	100.0	88	5.7	0	94.3	266	59.4	40.6	56.6
75.02	148	48.6	0	51.4	111	6.3	0	93.7	456	57.2	37.5	53.8
75.03*	94	21.3	5.3	73.4	65	27.7	0	72.3	312	49.4	46.2	46.3
97	234	7.7	3.0	89.3	176	24.4	5.7	69.9	642	49.2	50.8	43.9
98.03	94	40.4	0	59.6	67	55.2	0	44.8	279	60.6	30.8	61.4
98.04	102	25.5	0	74.5	64	34.4	0	65.6	266	42.9	50.4	38.5
98.05	51	7.8	0	92.2	25	20.0	0	80.0	173	59.5	35.3	62.5
98.06	296	16.9	10.1	73.0	251	25.1	3.6	71.3	681	53.6	40.8	49.6
98.07	129	53.5	0	46.5	94	38.3	12.8	48.9	339	67.6	30.1	57.3
98.08	135	14.8	12.6	72.6	36	27.8	0	72.2	229	81.7	8.7	89.4
98.10	97	9.3	0	90.7	61	13.1	0	86.9	293	23.5	76.5	14.2
98.20	130	11.5	0	88.5	97	16.5	0	83.5	339	66.1	32.4	62.7

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards. *Split tracts

¹ Includes daughters and sons by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder.

² Includes children with just one parent in labor force as well as children with two parents in labor force.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, accessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

APPENDIX V:
**(data by wards and census tracts with 50
or more children under age 5 in poverty)**

**Number of Children by Ability to Speak English,
Persons Who Lived in Same House in 1985,
Households Receiving Public Assistance, and
Time Parents Leave Home For Work**

WARDS and Census Tracts	Population Age 5-17:				Percent of Population Age 5+ Who Lived in Same House in 1985	Households Receiving Public Assistance		Workers and Time Parent(s) Leave Home for Work (as a % of all out-of-home workers**):			
	Total	% Speak a Language Other than English	% Do Not Speak English "Very Well"	% Speak Spanish		Number	Percent (of all house- holds)	Total Workers	Before 7 am	Between 7 am and 8 am	Between 4 pm and 11:59 pm
76.01	911	3.6	1.1	2.5	181	9.6	2519	33.6	29.6	5.2	
79.01	704	6.3	2.4	5.3	299	19.8	1717	33.1	27.8	6.3	
85.10	608	2.8	0	0	135	11.7	1562	35.9	30.2	6.7	

NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards. *Split tracts
 ** Percentages do not add to 100 since all times are not shown separately.
 Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, assessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BY ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH, PERSONS WHO LIVED IN SAME HOUSE in 1985, HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND TIME PARENTS LEAVE FOR WORK in the District of Columbia by Ward and Census Tracts with 50 or more children under age 5 in poverty, 1990

WARDS and Census Tracts	Population Age 5-17:					Percent of Population Age 5+ Who Lived in Same House in 1985	Households Receiving Public Assistance		Workers and Time Parent(s) Leave Home for Work (as a % of all out-of-home workers**):			
	Total	% Speak a Language Other than English	% Do Not Speak English "Very Well"	% Speak Spanish	Total		Number	Percent (of all households)	Total Workers	Before 7 am	Between 7 am and 8 am	Between 4 pm and 11:59 pm
WARD 7:												
76.04	679	10.6	0	7.2	70.3	121	6.3	2,421	27.6	31.7	7.2	
77.03	1,180	3.7	0	3.7	54.4	283	12.8	2,408	46.5	33.7	2.9	
77.08	570	1.9	0	1.9	62.5	139	11.8	1,386	40.1	30.9	6.3	
78.03	689	1.3	0	1.3	66.5	152	9.3	1,825	28.8	34.6	3.8	
78.04	779	3.3	1.4	2.3	62.2	197	17.0	1,068	39.3	29.2	3.8	
78.08	915	4.9	1.7	4.9	62.7	334	21.5	1,566	33.8	25.5	13.4	
78.60	347	3.7	0	3.7	66.8	94	9.7	1,061	27.2	37.9	7.3	
96.02	647	16.7	3.7	8.5	49.1	189	20.0	824	43.8	22.9	9.0	
99.03	637	4.4	0	3.0	69.9	261	21.2	913	29.1	26.7	14.9	
99.04	722	4.0	1.4	2.6	63.7	216	18.4	1,422	33.2	39.7	2.8	
99.05	572	11.5	1.2	7.5	67.2	165	12.5	1,360	39.3	28.1	7.2	
99.07	760	3.3	0.7	2.1	61.0	261	25.0	996	38.5	33.3	9.0	

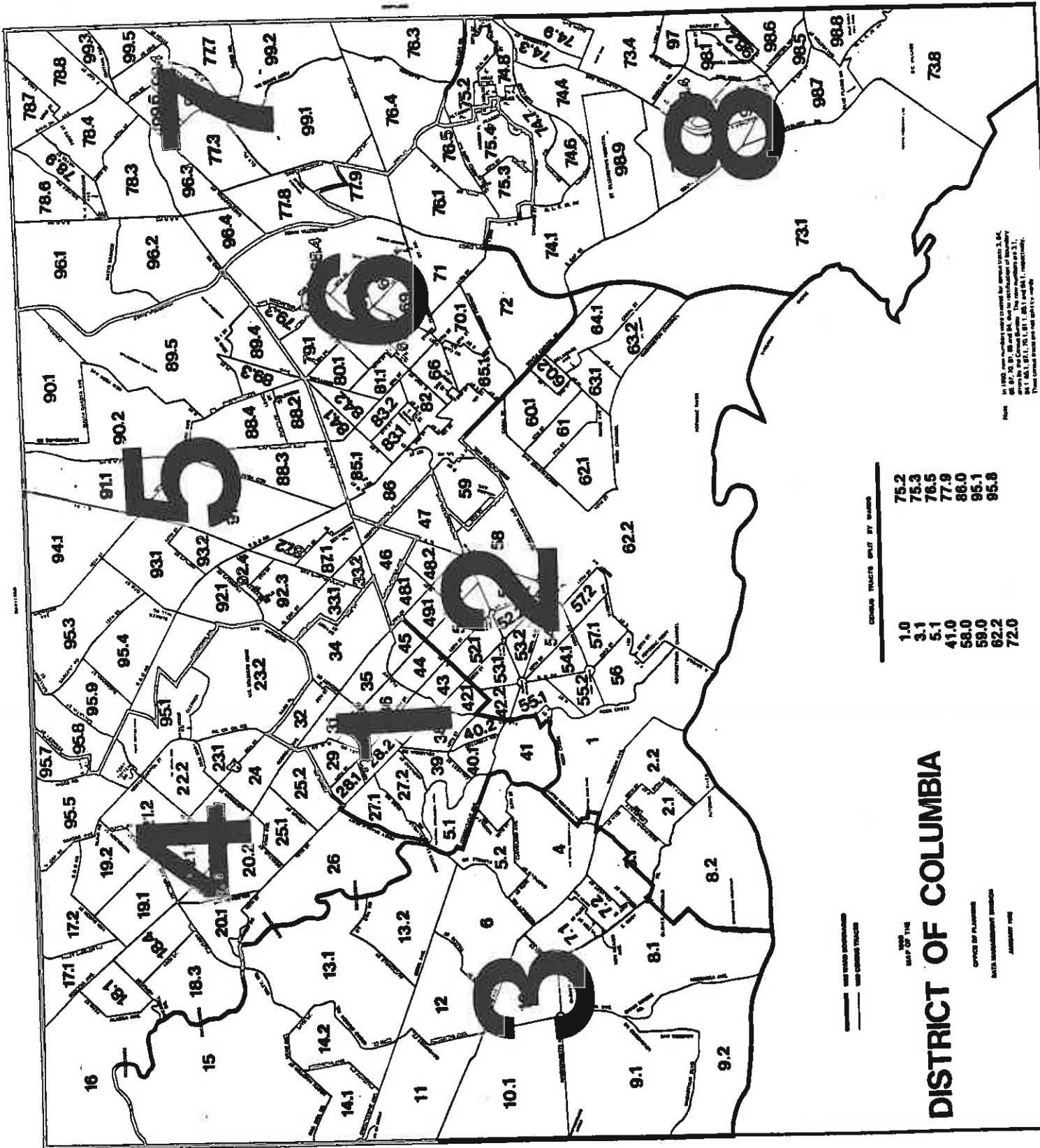
NOTE: 1990 tracts by 1992 wards. *Split tracts

** Percentages do not add to 100 since all times are not shown separately.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, 1990, assessed by IPPSR Michigan State University. Table compiled by Hamilton Outtz Consultants.

APPENDIX VI:

**Map of the District of Columbia
1992 Ward Boundaries and 1990 Census Tracts**



COMMON TRACTS ONLY BY NUMBER

1.0	75.2
3.1	75.3
5.1	76.5
41.0	77.9
58.0	86.0
59.0	95.1
62.2	95.8
72.0	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF PLANNING
 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT
 JANUARY 1978

NOTE: 1. 1978 tract numbers were based on the census tract 5, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71. Use for verification of boundary areas by the Census Bureau. The 1978 tract numbers are: 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Children and Families
in the District of Columbia:**

CHILD CARE NEEDS

Part II: Child Care Needs Assessment Survey

by
**Roberta Spalter-Roth, Enrique Soto, and Teeshla Morgan
Institute for Women's Policy Research**

June 1995

prepared for
Hamilton Outtz Consultants
under contract with the District of Columbia Head Start Grantees

About the Institute for Women's Policy Research

The Institute for Women's Policy Research is an independent, non-profit, scientific research organization founded in 1987 to meet the need for women-centered, policy-oriented research. The Institute works with policymakers, scholars, and advocacy groups around the country to design, execute, and disseminate research findings that illuminate policy issues affecting women and families, and to build a network of individuals and organizations that conduct and use women-oriented policy research.

The Institute is committed to addressing the full spectrum of issues affecting women and families with attention to the complexities engendered by race, ethnicity, and class.

IWPR's work is supported by foundation grants, government grants and contracts, donations from individuals, and contributions from organizations. Members and affiliates of IWPR's Information Network receive reports and information on a regular basis. IWPR is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

Board of Directors

Margaret Simms, Chair
Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies

Mariam Chamberlain, Vice Chair
National Council for Research on Women

Barbara Bick
Friends of St. Elizabeths

Martha Blaxall
Development Alternatives, Inc.

Lynn Burbridge
Wellesley College

Heidi Hartmann, President
Institute for Women's Policy Research

Cheryl Lehman, Treasurer
Hofstra University

Evan Stark, Secretary
Rutgers University

Genevieve Vaughan
Foundation for a Compassionate Society

Sheila Wellington
Catalyst

©1995 by the Institute for Women's Policy Research, Washington, DC. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.

Program Advisory Committee

Juanita Tamayo Lott, Co-Chair
Tamayo Lott Associates

Linda Williams, Co-Chair
Congressional Black Caucus Foundation and University of Maryland

Denise Alston
National Education Association

Suzanne Bianchi
University of Maryland

Nancy Duff Campbell
National Women's Law Center

Nancy Chupp
Church Women United

Jamie Cooper
Center for Policy Alternatives

Sarah Gotbaum
SCG Associates

Cynthia Harrison
George Washington University

Karen Hendricks
American Academy of Pediatrics

Eleanor Hinton Hoytt
National Council of Negro Women

Anna Padia
The Newspaper Guild

Ellen Shaffer
American Nurses Association

Claudia Wayne
National Center for the Early Childhood Work Force

Deborah Weinstein
Children's Defense Fund

Claudia Withers
Fair Employment Council of Greater Washington, Inc.

Nancy Zirkin
American Association of University Women

INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH

1400 20th Street, NW, Suite 104
Washington, DC 20036
phone (202) 785-5100
fax (202) 833-4362

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	inside front cover
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	v
HOW TO USE THIS SURVEY	vii
INTRODUCTION	1
CURRENT CHILD CARE TRENDS	2
Cost and Subsidies	2
Child Care Preferences	3
Head Start	3
Quality of Child Care	4
FINDINGS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY	7
The Survey	7
About the Children	7
Number of Children	7
Average Cost of Services	9
About the Child Care Agencies	10
Variation in Enrollment	10
Enrollment and Capacity	10
Geographical Distribution of Child Care Providers	10
Kinds of Services Provided	16
Sources of Funding	19
Hours of Operation	21
About the Providers' Staff	24
Highest Degree Attained	24
Average Salary of Child Care Providers	26
Information from the Real Estate Industry and Religious Community	26
Current and Planned Practices	26
Barriers to Creating or Expanding Child Care	26
REFERENCES	29
APPENDIX I	31
Technical Notes and Tables	
APPENDIX II	39
Survey Instruments	
APPENDIX III	55
Additional Tables	

**Children and Families
in the District of Columbia:**

CHILD CARE NEEDS

Part II: Child Care Needs Assessment Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Institute for Women's Policy Research, in collaboration with Hamilton Outtz Consultants, conducted a mail-out, mail-back survey of licensed child care providers in the District of Columbia. The survey, which was conducted between November 1994 and February 1995, was designed to collect the information on licensed child care centers and licensed day care homes which included: the number of children being served, their ages, the capacity of the centers and licensed homes, the location of the facilities, the kinds of services provided, the hours of operation, and the education and salary of staff members. Information was also collected from religious organizations and representatives of the real estate and business community on their plans for providing child care and the barriers they see to providing child care in the District of Columbia.

The survey of licensed child care providers is Part II of a comprehensive study on child care needs and services in the District of Columbia. Part I of the study by Janice Hamilton Outtz of Hamilton Outtz Consultants, is a detailed demographic analyses at both the ward and census tract level which shows the number of children by age, family status, geographical location, economic conditions, and other characteristics. These two reports together provide detailed information that can be used to assess how well needs for child care are being met by existing services. It also provides essential groundwork for those planning and implementing child care programs targeted to the changing population of the District of Columbia.

The results of the IWPR survey show that:

- An estimated 19,842 children were enrolled in licensed child care centers or licensed day care homes in the District of Columbia.

According to the Washington Council of Governments (COG), there were 55,919 children ages thirteen and younger with parents in the labor force in 1990. Only about 35 percent of children with working parents are being served. The number of available regulated slots in child care facilities for the same year was 21,396, leaving a deficit of almost 35,000 slots according to COG. Our study suggest that obstacles that inhibit parents from enrolling their children include lack of information, spatial mismatch between location of centers and children, and high costs.

- ❑ Day care centers in the District of Columbia do have the capacity to expand their enrollment and serve more children; over half of them operate *under* total capacity. The data also show that most providers -- centers in particular -- with additional slots are concentrated in the Northwest quadrant of the city. This indicates that there may be a spatial mismatch between services and children which may be due to obstacles that may inhibit parents from enrolling their children, such as a lack of information on the centers or family day care homes, high costs, location, or a lack of convenience.
- ❑ Head Start facilities are more likely to provide a wide variety of services than non-Head Start child care facilities. These additional services include health screening and referrals, developmental and mental health assessments, parent conferences, counseling and referral services for parents and children, parental involvement, enrollment of disabled children, and provision of meals and snacks. Head Start facilities also provide child care to low-income families who may not otherwise be able to afford child care. This is particularly important in a city where one-fourth of all children under the age of 18 are poor.
- ❑ The annual salary, wages, and education levels of assistant teachers/aides and family day care providers are especially low. Other researchers have found that low wages lead to high turnover in the child care industry. There are hidden costs associated with turnover in the child care industry and difficulties in recruiting better educated workers. These costs include the need for additional recruitment and training, lost productivity, negative impact on child development, and the costs to parents of making new arrangements. Therefore, higher wages for day care workers would likely result in reduced costs to parents overall and improved quality of care for children generally.

- ❑ Fees from parents are still the most important source of funding for child care facilities in the District. The average monthly cost to parents of care for infants in child care centers is \$419 and the average cost for preschoolers is \$317. The average monthly cost for infants in family day care homes is \$274 and \$262 for preschoolers. Although the second most important source of funding for all centers is government funds, only 25 percent of center providers reported it as a major source of funds. More government funding would likely increase Head Start program participation in the District of Columbia. This, in turn, would benefit low-income children whose parents are less likely to be able to afford child care arrangements that are not government subsidized.
- ❑ Most centers operate on work-day schedules rather than day and evening schedules. It is likely that there is a shortage of centers to serve children of parents who work night shifts or weekends.

HOW TO USE THIS SURVEY

Over the last several decades, awareness of the need for high quality, yet affordable day care has grown as mothers are increasingly unable to provide full-time child care because they are increasingly responsible for providing for their families' economic well-being through paid employment. In the current cost-cutting environment, awareness of the need for child care services is not enough to ensure that resources are allocated to meet this need. The claim that there is a need for additional services that require substantial investments by the public and private sectors must be supported by data that document the need for services, the type of services needed, and the costs of these services. Data on needs must be matched with data on available services.

This study provides information on the need for child care in the District of Columbia, especially the need for child care for poor children (see Part I: Demographic Analysis). Data from Part I can be matched with the information provided in Part II (Child Care Needs Assessment Survey) showing the quantity and quality of child care services currently available. Without such information, policymakers, taxpayers, foundations, and private firms will likely be unwilling to allocate increasingly scarce resources to fill in the child care gap. With such information, there is a greater chance that resources can be allocated to meet child care needs.

The results of the assessment survey can also be used to educate policymakers and the public (including parents) about the advantages of Head Start programs and other non-profit day care centers. As Part II of this study shows, Head Start programs are more likely to provide a range of services that contribute to child and parent well-being than non- Head Start programs. More effort is needed to educate parents whose children may qualify for Head Start about the benefits of Head Start programs.

Many parents claim to prefer family day care, especially for infants and toddlers. Yet the data from the IWPR survey show that family day care homes as compared to child care centers provide fewer services (unless they are funded through Head Start) and have a less-educated, lower-paid staff. These factors result in a lower quality of care. According to a recent study from the University of Colorado, parents frequently overestimate the quality of care their children are receiving. Parents, as well as policymakers and taxpayers, must be educated about the characteristics of quality child care. By providing information on the services provided to children, staff education and salary levels, and the variation among types of facilities, this study can and should be used to advance this educational process.

INTRODUCTION

In a nation where an increasing number of children are being raised in homes where both parents work or in homes with a single parent, child care is essential. Due to women's increasing participation in the labor force there is an increasing demand for adequate child care services. In 1970, working mothers with children between the ages of three and five years represented 32 percent of the labor force. By 1994, that figure had risen to 59 percent (unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey). Child care is essential to many single mothers and low-income families who are attempting to make the transition from welfare to work. Although there are several important programs that attempt to meet the goal of providing comprehensive child care services, the provision of sufficient and high quality child care for all children is not yet a reality.

Even though more, not fewer, child care services are needed, the attainment of adequate care seems harder to reach than ever before. In fact, under the Personal Responsibility Act (as passed by the House of Representatives on March 24, 1995, and currently under consideration by the Senate), financial support for child care assistance for low-income families would be reduced. It is estimated that funding for child care programs will be reduced by \$375 million by the year 2000 and by \$632 million over the subsequent five years (Parrott, 1995). These reductions are occurring at a time when the need for child care services by low-income families is increasing as more mothers are required to work either because of new welfare regulations or because of family needs.

This study presents information on general trends in child care use and costs, and it explores the availability and types of licensed child care services in the District of Columbia, a city with high rates of women's labor force participation (62 percent for women of all ages in 1992). Included in this analysis is an overview of the need for child care facilities, an examination of the number of children served, the cost of services, the types of services provided, funding sources, as well as data on the characteristics of staff in child care facilities. Also included is information from the business and religious community concerning plans for providing child care and barriers to creating or expanding child care. A review of the literature, which identifies national trends in child care and trends in other major cities throughout the United States, is also included.

CURRENT CHILD CARE TRENDS

With the dramatic increase in the number of working mothers there is a desperate need for child care options that meet the needs of families and children (U.S. Department of Education, 1993). In 1990, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG, 1990) reported a total of 55,919 children under the age of 13 with parents in the labor force in the District of Columbia. Only 21,396 regulated child care slots were reported for use by this population. Thus, there is a potential demand for an additional 35,000 child care slots including after-school care slots (COG, 1993). As more children are in need of child care, questions arise regarding the quality and affordability of these services.

Cost and Subsidies

American families spend an estimated \$21.8 billion annually on child care arrangements (Casper et al., 1991). A 1990 report of the District of Columbia's child care facilities showed that the average annual cost of care for preschool children in family day care homes was \$4,505 and the cost in child care centers was \$6,240. The average annual cost of care for infants was \$5,200 and \$9,011 for family day care homes and centers, respectively (COG, 1993). Family day care providers offer child care services in their private residence for up to five children. These providers are licensed by the government of the District of Columbia. Child care centers offer services to more than five children or infants.

Child care expenses are the fourth largest expenditure for families, consuming up to 27 percent of the monthly income of poor families, compared to just seven percent of the income of the non-poor (Ford Foundation, 1989; Casper et al., 1991). In 1990, 25 percent of all District of Columbia children lived in poverty. In that same year, single mothers spent 43 percent of their annual income on child care expenditures while two-parent families spent between seven and 12 percent (COG, 1993). Although poor families are less likely to pay for child care as a result of government subsidies (Brayfield et al., 1993), when they do pay they must pay competitive prices for these services (Casper et al., 1991). These costs may force many low-income parents back onto public assistance or subject their children to unlicensed, ill-equipped day care facilities (Baker, 1994).

In non-profit child care centers, subsidies can considerably reduce the cost of care to parents. Centers that serve low-income communities receive most of their subsidies from state funds and the United Way. Child care providers that serve middle-income communities benefit from subsidies in the form of income

tax credits to parents, which reduce payments for about 37 percent of parents by about ten percent (Culkin et al., 1991; Hofferth, 1994). Although subsidies increase availability, affordability, and quality of care for some children, they are not available for all who need them.

According to a study done by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc., a mere ten to 15 percent of children in child care centers benefitted from subsidies from the Department of Health and Human Services in the late 1980's (Kisker et al., 1989). Working-poor families in particular are deprived of the benefits of these subsidies, causing them to rely on child care arrangements that may be inadequate (Hofferth, 1995). Subsidies provided by the government and by charitable institutions often fluctuate. The great majority of parents are reliant on what the market provides. It is difficult to guarantee the affordability and quality of care while relying on market forces. As a result, services are distributed in an arbitrary manner, rather than being distributed based on need (Culkin et al., 1991).

Child Care Preferences

Children's age and parents' work schedules are important determinants of the type of care that parents seek. Most parents prefer care provided by relatives and family day care programs for infants and toddlers, while group care is preferred for older children (Ford Foundation, 1989). According to a recent study by the Families and Work Institute, 33 percent of children under age five with employed mothers are cared for in the home. Twenty percent of these children are cared for by non-relatives; the remaining 13 percent are cared for by relatives. Only 28 percent of children under age five are in child care centers and another 28 percent are cared for by their parents. The remaining 11 percent of children in this age group have relatives or non-relatives as sitters in the sitters' homes (10 percent) or have another type of care arrangement (one percent) (Galinsky et al., 1994). The working poor generally work irregular and erratic hours which usually differ from the structured schedules of child care centers. Thus, they may need flexible care which is difficult to find (Hofferth, 1995).

Head Start

In 1965, the Head Start program was created to meet the needs of poor children. Its aim is to instill a greater degree of social competence in children of low-income families by increasing their everyday effectiveness in dealing with both the present environment and later responsibilities in school and life (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), 1991). The Head Start program enrolls children as young as age three and currently serves 721,000 children throughout the United States.

Other than educational development, the Head Start program also offers health screening, including vision and hearing tests, immunization and dental exams. The program encourages parental involvement and assists parents in overcoming financial and personal difficulties (U.S. DHHS, 1993a). Head Start programs and their staff members try to meet the specific cultural and linguistic needs of the families they serve (U.S. DHHS, 1991). According to the DHHS (1990), students who participate in the Head Start program experience overall school improvement and have both fewer grade repetitions and special education placements than their peers who are not in the program. These students have a decreased absenteeism rate, fewer cases of anemia, a higher rate of immunization, better nutritional practices, and better overall health.

Head Start serves only 40 percent of the 1.8 million eligible children ages three to four years. Sixty percent (or over one million children), therefore, are not being served by a program specifically created to meet the needs of this population group. This can be explained, in part, because most Head Start programs do not operate on a full-day, full-year basis. In 1991-1992, only six percent of all Head Start programs were open eight hours each day and most of these programs did not operate for the full year (U.S. DHHS, 1993b). Because of this limited schedule of operation, working parents who cannot provide transportation and alternative care arrangements for their children are less likely to enroll their children in Head Start.

Family structure is also related to Head Start enrollment. In 1990, children in two-parent families were more likely to be enrolled in Head Start programs perhaps because two parents are much more likely to be able to manage less than full-day child care arrangements than are single parents. A mother's enrollment in a job training program significantly increases the likelihood of her enrolling her children in a Head Start program (Hofferth, 1994).

Quality of Child Care

A recent University of Colorado study of 200 child care centers in California, Colorado, Connecticut, and North Carolina reveals that most child care centers in the United States are characterized as providing low to mediocre care, and only one in seven provides quality care.¹ The study concludes that staff-to-child ratios, staff education, and the administrator's prior experience are all factors that relate to quality of care. Poor to mediocre centers are

¹ In the summer of 1993, researchers collected data on 50 non-profit and 50 for-profit centers in each of the four states. Questionnaires were distributed and interviews conducted with center directors, teachers, and parents. Two classrooms from each center were also observed.

distinguished from good quality centers by teachers' wages, education level, and degree of specialization. Moreover, states that have high licensing standards tend to have fewer poor quality centers. Those centers that are accredited through an outside agency with standards higher than the state's standards tend to provide higher quality care (Helburn, 1995). These researchers also found that centers operated by public agencies (public schools, state colleges and universities, or municipal agencies), worksite centers, and centers operated with public funding are normally of high quality. Instead of relying heavily upon fees from parents, these centers depend more on government subsidies and donated resources. They also have teachers with higher education levels and more specialized training than centers of lower quality. Staff members are usually paid higher salaries and receive health and other work related benefits (Helburn, 1995).

Although non-profit and for-profit centers differ only slightly in terms of the quality of care they provide, there are some other differences. In general, non-profit centers have teachers and teacher-directors with more specialized training and formal education; and assistant teachers and teacher-directors have more prior experience. For-profit centers usually have lower staff wages and lower staff-to-child ratios. The non-profit subsectors are more varied insofar as that centers operated by public agencies have higher costs, revenue and quality. Church affiliated centers, however, have lower levels of trained and educated staff members, lower wages, lower cost and revenues per child hour, and lower overall quality (Helburn, 1995).

For-profit and not-for-profit sectors face different competitive market conditions that can affect their performance and quality. Both types of centers charge similar fees per child hour, but for-profit centers spend a higher percentage of their total cost on facilities and a smaller percentage on labor, which could lower quality. These centers typically serve a larger number of children and/or provide more hours of service than do non-profit centers. This allows for-profit centers to operate at a lower average cost per child and it enables them to compete successfully with their non-profit counterparts at a given level of quality (Helburn, 1995).

A recent study of family day care providers conducted by the Families and Work Institute concludes that low-income children experience higher quality care in child care centers than they do in family day care homes.² This is largely because child care centers are often subsidized and monitored by the

² This study was conducted with 226 family day care providers throughout San Fernando/Los Angeles, California; Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas; and Charlotte, North Carolina. It is not necessarily representative of the nation because it oversampled low-income and minority populations.

government. In contrast, 81 percent of all home providers in the survey were illegally unregulated.³ Forty-six percent of home providers had some college education and only six percent had less than a high school diploma (Galinsky, 1994).

Given this picture, in order to improve the quality of child care centers state standards would have to be raised and existing standards would have to be better enforced. A skilled and stable workforce is needed to assure high quality care for children (Helburn, 1995). Most child care workers earn \$5 per hour (Baker, 1994). Many child care workers quit each year, at least partially because of low wages. This in turn, negatively affects the quality of care that children receive (Harris, 1993). If quality and access are goals, than expenditures and investments in child care programs should be increased (Helburn, 1995).

There is evidence that inadequate consumer knowledge creates market imperfections and reduces the incentives for some providers to offer quality care. Parents often overestimate the quality of service their children are receiving (Helburn, 1995). Ninety percent of parents in a recent study rated their centers as very good. These same centers were found by trained observers to be poor to mediocre. Parents' priorities may hinder their ability to assess the care accurately. Centers can simply satisfy parents by providing minimum services so that parents can work. If parents are unaware of other standards for quality they will neither recognize nor demand them (Helburn, 1995). Moreover, high costs force many low-income families to settle for inexpensive and low quality care. Weak licensing standards also encourage some for-profit centers and church-affiliated centers to provide lower quality services. A recent study of family day care homes identified only nine percent of all homes as providing quality care. Unregulated, low-cost care offered by some family day care providers also lowers the quality of service of all family providers (Galinsky et al., 1994).

³ Some child care arrangements are legally unregulated. For instance, babysitting, care by a relative, and some forms of non-relative care are not required to be licensed by many states.

FINDINGS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

The Survey

Beginning in November 1994 and lasting through February 1995, a mail-out, mail-back survey was sent to all licensed child care providers in the District of Columbia. The survey, which was conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and drafted in collaboration with Hamilton Outtz Consultants, was designed to provide detailed information on licensed child care providers in the District of Columbia, the population they serve, and the kinds of services they provide. The data from the IWPR survey was enhanced by data from the Washington Child Development Council (WCDC) which maintains a database of licensed child care providers. The IWPR survey collected information from 293 child care providers (from a total of 656), resulting in a 44.7 percent survey response rate. The WCDC database contains information on 590 providers (or 90 percent of the total number of licensed child care providers in the District). The number of providers with data from both or one of these sources represents 92.8 percent of the total population of licensed child care providers in the District. (See *Technical Notes* in Appendix I for details on the survey.)

About the Children

Number of Children. Based on the responses from those who completed the survey, there are 9,834 children enrolled in formal child care arrangements in the District of Columbia (see Table 1, next page). This figure is an underestimate because of the less than 100 percent response rate. Given the response rate, an estimate of the total number of children enrolled in licensed child care facilities in the District was developed. The estimated total enrollment is 19,842 children. This estimate is found by imputing the average number of children per child care facility (32.6 children per facility) to the facilities that did not report enrollment.

According to the IWPR survey, 95 percent of children are in child care centers and five percent of children are in family day care homes. The proportion of children in licensed family day care homes is likely an underestimate because of the lower response rate from these homes. Children under the age of two comprise 14.5 percent of all children in child care facilities. Children two years old or older represent 80.7 percent of the children in child care. The age group of 4.8 percent of the children enrolled in day care facilities was not reported (see Table 1 and Figure 1, next page).

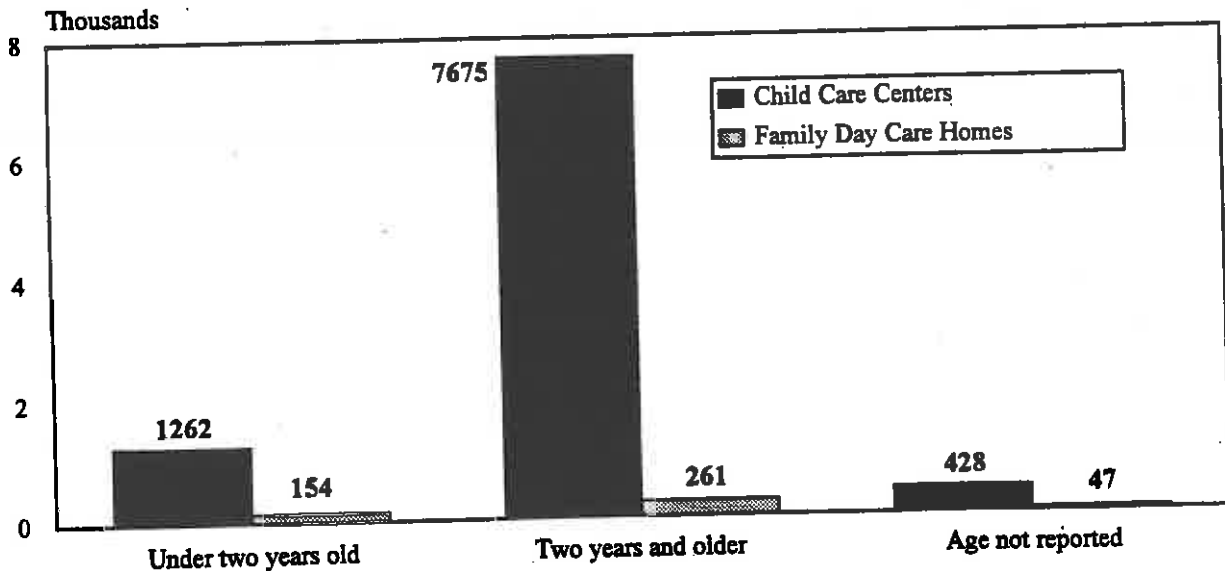
**Table 1: Total Number of Children Served
By Age Group and Type of Child Care Provider:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Age Group	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N (1)	Number of Children	N (1)	Number of Children	N (1)	Number of Children
Under Two Years Old	176	1,423	72	1,269	104	154
Two Years and Older	273	7,936	169	7,675	104	261
Age Not Reported	19	475	8	428	11	47
Total	302	9,834	179	9,372	123	462

(1) N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers.
Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

Figure 1.

Total Number of Children Served by Age Group and Type of Provider, 1995



Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

**Table 2: Average Monthly Full Time Cost of Service
By Type of Provider and Age Group of Children:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Group of Children	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N ⁽¹⁾	Cost of Service	N ⁽¹⁾	Cost of Service	N ⁽¹⁾	Cost of Service
Infants	154	\$336	66	\$419	88	\$274
Pre-schoolers	243	\$297	155	\$317	88	\$262
Cost of Care Excluding Cases Where Cost Reported = \$0						
Infants	145	\$357	59	\$468	86	\$280
Pre-schoolers	228	\$316	144	\$341	84	\$274

(1) N represents the number of child care providers reporting valid answers.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

Average Cost of Services. The average monthly full-time cost of care for children under the age of two years is higher than the cost of care for older children (see Table 2, above). The average monthly cost of care for infants or toddlers (under two) in child care centers is \$419 and the average cost of care for preschoolers (over two) in centers is \$317. In contrast, there is only a slight difference in the average monthly cost for infants and preschoolers in family day care (\$274 and \$262, respectively).⁴

⁴ The figures reported in the IWPR survey are lower than those reported in the 1990 COG report. The average monthly cost of care for infants reported in the COG study was \$751 in child care centers and \$433 in family day care homes. The cost for preschoolers was \$520 in child care centers and \$375 in family day care homes (1993: 57). Unlike the IWPR data, which represent the cost charged to parents, the COG data appear to exclude subsidies received by the provider which reduce the price charged to parents. Hence, COG figures should be higher than IWPR figures.

About the Child Care Agencies

Variation in Enrollment. For the past two years, enrollment at most child care centers and family day care homes in the District has remained relatively constant. Over half of all centers and family day care homes reported a constant enrollment while just 26.2 percent reported increased enrollment (see Table 3 and Figure 2, next page). Child care centers experienced a much greater increase in the number of children than did family day care homes. Almost 33 percent of child care centers reported an increase in the number of children served, while only 16.4 percent of family day care homes reported a similar increase. More family day care homes than centers experienced enrollment decreases (31.8 percent vs. 9.3 percent). Although many parents are said to prefer family day care for infants and toddlers, their desires are not reflected in these data.

Enrollment and Capacity. Over half of all child care providers reported having an enrollment that is less than the capacity they reported to the Washington Child Development Council (see Table 4 and Figure 3, on page 12). About a quarter (23.2 percent) of child care centers and 4.5 percent of family day care providers are operating beyond their capacity. A fifth of all child care centers are operating at capacity (20.8 percent), while the proportion of homes operating at capacity is more than double (43.8 percent). A recent study of registered day care slots in the District (COG, 1993) also suggests that centers' capacities are greater than their enrollments. The COG report nonetheless states that approximately 35,000 children who potentially need day care services are without them.

Geographical Distribution of Child Care Providers. With nearly half of all responding child care centers and 40.5 percent of all family day care providers located in the Northwest quadrant of the city, a quadrant which has only 36.8 percent of all children under age 13, an uneven distribution of child care services across the city is likely (see Table 5a and Figure 4, on page 13). Not only may families in the Northwest have greater accessibility to centers but they also likely have more child care choices to meet their various demands. Compared to child care centers, family day care homes are more evenly distributed in three of the city's quadrants (Northwest, Northeast, and Southeast), with the largest percentage (36.6 percent) in the Southeast.

The largest number of child care providers are found in Wards 2, 5, 6, and 7 (60.6 percent) serving 43 percent of the children in the District (see Table 5b and Figure 5, on pages 14 and 15). Although Ward 2 has the highest percentage (16.1 percent) of child care providers in the city (with almost twice

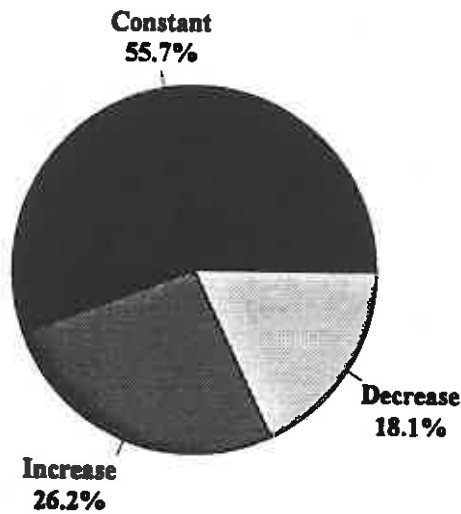
**Table 3: Enrollment Variation During the Last Two Years
By Type of Provider:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Enrollment Variation	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N (a)	%	N (a)	%	N (a)	%
None (Constant)	157	55.7%	100	58.1%	57	51.8%
Increase	74	26.2%	56	32.6%	18	16.4%
Decrease	51	18.1%	16	9.3%	35	31.8%
Total	282	100%	172	100%	110	100%

(a) N represents the number of child care providers reporting valid answers.

Source: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

**Figure 2.
Variation of Enrollment During the Last Two Years, 1995
All Providers**



Source: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Table 4: Type of Child Care Provider by Comparison of Enrollment and Capacity: District of Columbia, 1995

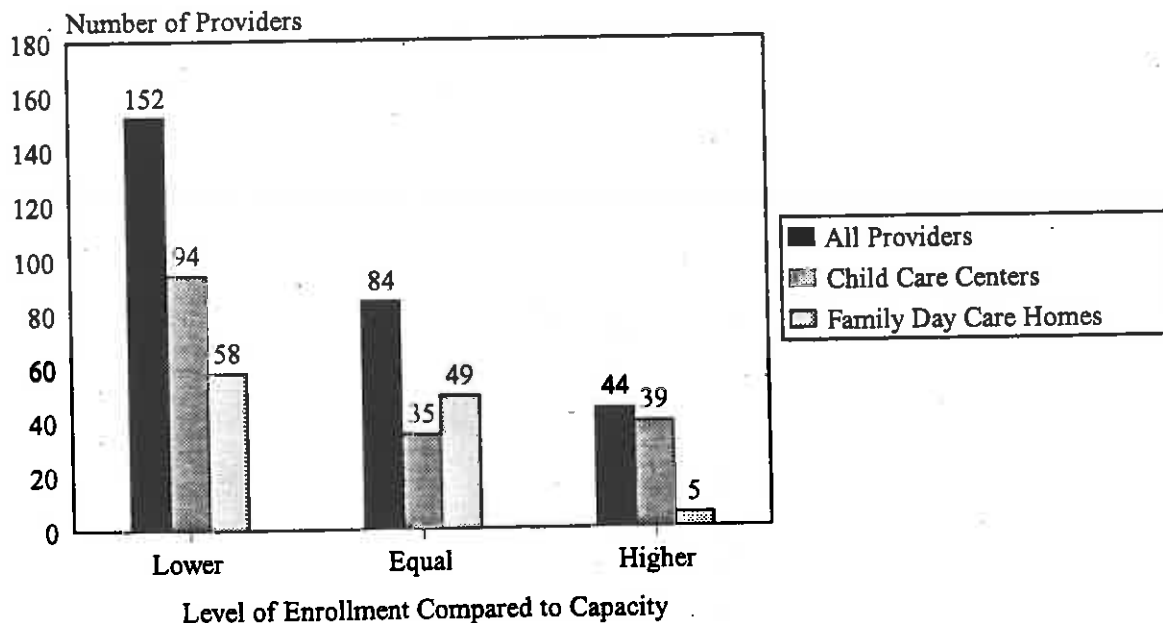
Enrollment	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%	N	%	N	%
Lower than Capacity	152	54.3%	94	56.0%	58	51.8%
Equal to Capacity	84	30.0%	35	20.8%	49	43.8%
Beyond Capacity	44	15.7%	39	23.2%	5	4.5%
Total	280	100%	168	100%	112	100% ⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾ N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers.

⁽²⁾ Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Figure 3.
Comparison of Enrollment and Capacity, 1995
By Type of Provider



Source: From Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

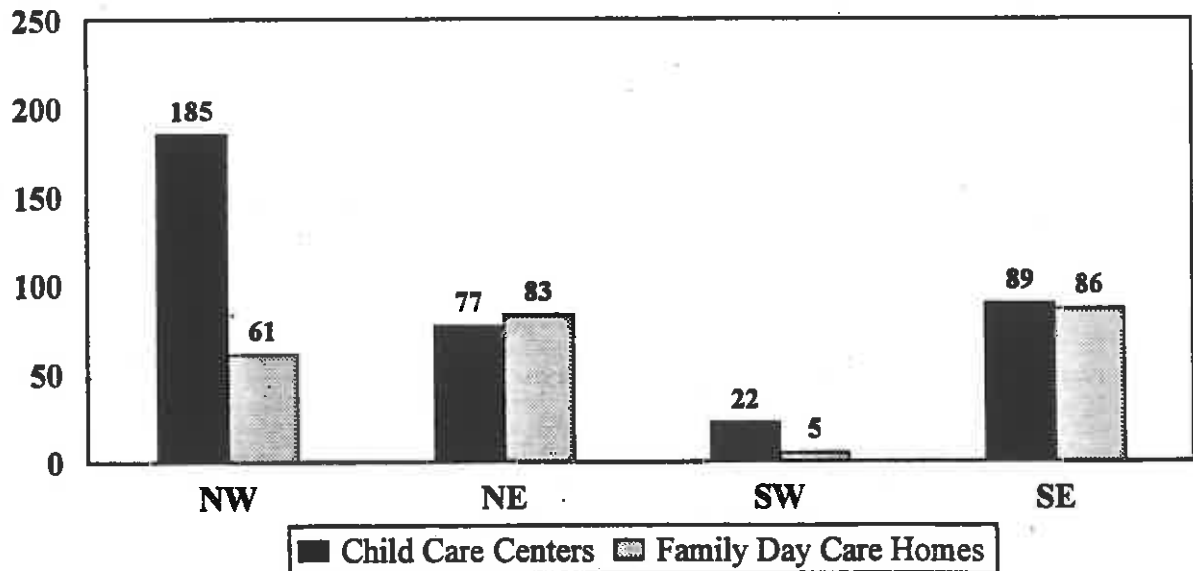
**Table 5a: Distribution of Child Care Providers by Quadrant:
District of Columbia, 1995
(Study Sample)**

Quadrant	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
NW	246	40.5%	185	49.6%	61	26.0%
NE	160	26.3%	77	20.6%	83	35.3%
SW	27	4.4%	22	5.9%	5	2.1%
SE	175	28.8%	89	23.9%	86	36.6%
Total	608 ⁽¹⁾	100%	373	100%	235	100%

⁽¹⁾ Missing cases = 1

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

**Figure 4.
Location of Child Care Facilities, 1995
By DC Quadrant**



Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

**Table 5b: Distribution of Child Care Providers by Ward
District of Columbia, 1995
(Study Sample)**

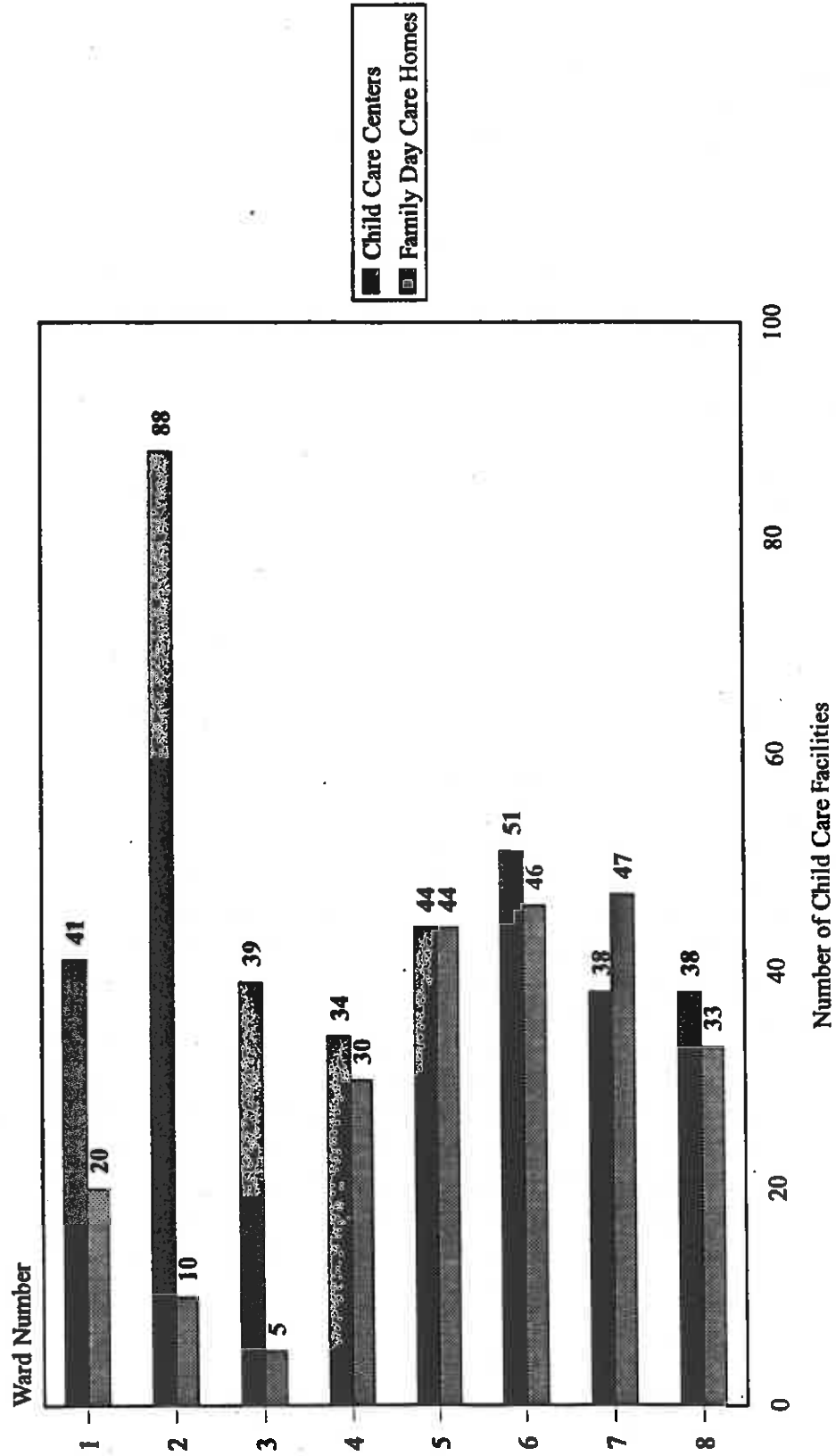
Ward Number	Type of Provider						Children Under Age 13	
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	61	10.0%	41	11.0%	20	8.5%	11,144	12.0%
2	98	16.1%	88	23.6%	10	4.3%	6,495	7.0%
3	44	7.2%	39	10.5%	5	2.1%	7,708	8.3%
4	64	10.5%	34	9.1%	30	12.8%	11,131	11.9%
5	88	14.5%	44	11.8%	44	18.7%	12,171	13.0%
6	97	16.0%	51	13.7%	46	19.6%	10,304	11.0%
7	85	14.0%	38	10.2%	47	20.0%	14,750	21.0%
8	71	11.7%	38	10.2%	33	14.0%	19,541	15.8%
Total	608 ⁽¹⁾	100%	373	100% ⁽²⁾	235	100%	93,244	100.0%

(1) Missing cases = 1

(2) Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database. Number of children by Ward from "Children and Families in the District of Columbia: Child Care Needs, Part I: Demographic Analyses," by Janice Hamilton Outtz, Hamilton Outtz Consultants, May 1995.

Figure 5
 Location of Child Care Facilities, 1995
 By Ward



as many child care centers as any other Ward), it is also the Ward with the lowest percentage of children under 13 years of age (seven percent). This likely indicates that children in Ward 2 probably have easier access to child care services than those living in other Wards; Ward 7 also encompasses much of the city's commercial area and likely many parents who live elsewhere, even outside the District, use child care facilities near their work places. The opposite situation can be found in Ward 8, which has over a fifth of the children under 13 living in the District, but only about 12 percent of the providers. Wards 5, 6, and 7 have the largest number of family day care homes, comprising close to three of every five family day care homes in the city (58.3 percent).

More child care centers are found in the wards with higher average family incomes. This locational pattern suggests that child care centers best meet the needs of families who can afford to pay. Some of these children's needs may be met by subsidized facilities in these areas or by less expensive family day care homes.

Kinds of Services Provided. Only 31 child care providers in our survey (5.3 percent) reported having Head Start programs or receiving funds from the program (see Table 6a and 6b, next two pages). These do not include school-based Head Start programs. While this figure is likely and underestimate, reliable information on the number of Head Start programs in the District does not appear to be available. Those Head Start programs that responded to the survey (14 programs) appear to be fulfilling their mission to meet the needs of poor children. Head Start programs are more likely than non-Head Start programs to provide health, counseling, nutrition, and parental involvement services. For example, 75 percent of all Head Start programs reported offering health screening and referral services; the corresponding figure of non-Head Start child care programs is about 50 percent. More than nine of ten promote parental involvement through educational activities, compared to 58.4 percent of non-Head Start programs. Two-thirds of Head Start programs offer developmental/mental health assessments compared to only 29 percent of non-Head Start programs. The only services offered by more than 90 percent of non-Head Start child care centers are parent conferences and meals and snacks.

**Table 6a: Child Care Providers, Services Provided in Head Start Programs:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Type of Service Provided	Child Care Providers									
	Total Head Start Programs			Providing Services						Family Day Care Homes
	All		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes		N		%	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Health Screening and Referrals	14	100%	11	78.6%	9	75.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Developmental/Mental Health Assessments	14	100%	9	64.3%	8	66.7%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Parent Conferences (general meetings to inform parents about children's conditions)	14	100%	14	100.0%	12	100.0%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Counseling and Referral Services for Parents and Children (other than routine parent conference)	14	100%	12	85.7%	10	83.3%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Parental Involvement, including Educational Activities for Parents (e.g. workshops or lectures)	14	100%	13	92.9%	11	91.7%	2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Meals and/or Snacks	13	100%	13	100.0%	12	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Offers Program for the Handicapped ⁽²⁾	31	100%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Serves Disabled Children ⁽³⁾	13	100%	11	84.6%	10	90.9%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Bi- or Multi-Lingual Staff	13	100%	4	30.8%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other ⁽⁴⁾	14	100%	5	35.7%	5	41.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

(1) N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers.

(2) Programs for handicapped children involve specialized personnel and equipment.

(3) These are centers that serve children with disabilities in addition to children that are not disabled.

(4) Other includes: Before and after school programs, extended schedule (overnight, evenings, weekend), tutoring, transportation, home visits to Head Start parents, integrated program for the deaf, emergency child care, schools, summer camps, potty training, other curriculum activities, speech/occupational/physical therapy, and speech training.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

**Table 6b: Child Care Providers, Services Provided in Non-Head Start Programs:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Type of Service Provided	Child Care Providers									
	Total Non-Head Start Programs		Providing Services						Family Day Care Homes	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%	All		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%		
Health Screening and Referrals	269	100%	109	40.5%	85	53.1%	24	22.0%		
Developmental/Mental Health Assessments	269	100%	78	29.0%	58	36.2%	20	18.4%		
Parent Conferences (general meetings to inform parents about children's conditions)	269	100%	217	80.7%	146	91.2%	71	65.1%		
Counseling and Referral Services for Parents and Children (other than routine parent conference)	269	100%	128	47.6%	100	62.5%	28	25.7%		
Parental Involvement, Including Educational Activities for Parents (e.g. workshops or lectures)	269	100%	157	58.4%	124	77.5%	33	30.3%		
Meals and/or Snacks	263	100%	242	92.0%	145	93.0%	97	90.6%		
Offers Program for the Handicapped ⁽²⁾	554	100%	10	1.8%	10	3.0%	0	0.0%		
Serves Disabled Children ⁽³⁾	257	100%	114	44.4%	84	55.3%	30	28.6%		
BI- or Multi-Lingual Staff	249	100%	97	39.0%	86	55.5%	11	11.7%		
Other ⁽⁴⁾	269	100%	62	23.1%	44	27.5%	18	16.5%		

(1) N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers.
(2) Programs for handicapped children involve specialized personnel and equipment.
(3) These are centers that serve children with disabilities in addition to children that are not disabled.
(4) Other includes: Before and after school programs, extended schedule (overnight, evenings, weekend), tutoring, transportation, home visits to Head Start parents, integrated program for the deaf, emergency child care, scholarships with private schools, summer camps, potty training, other curriculum activities, speech/occupational/physical therapy, and speech training.
Source: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

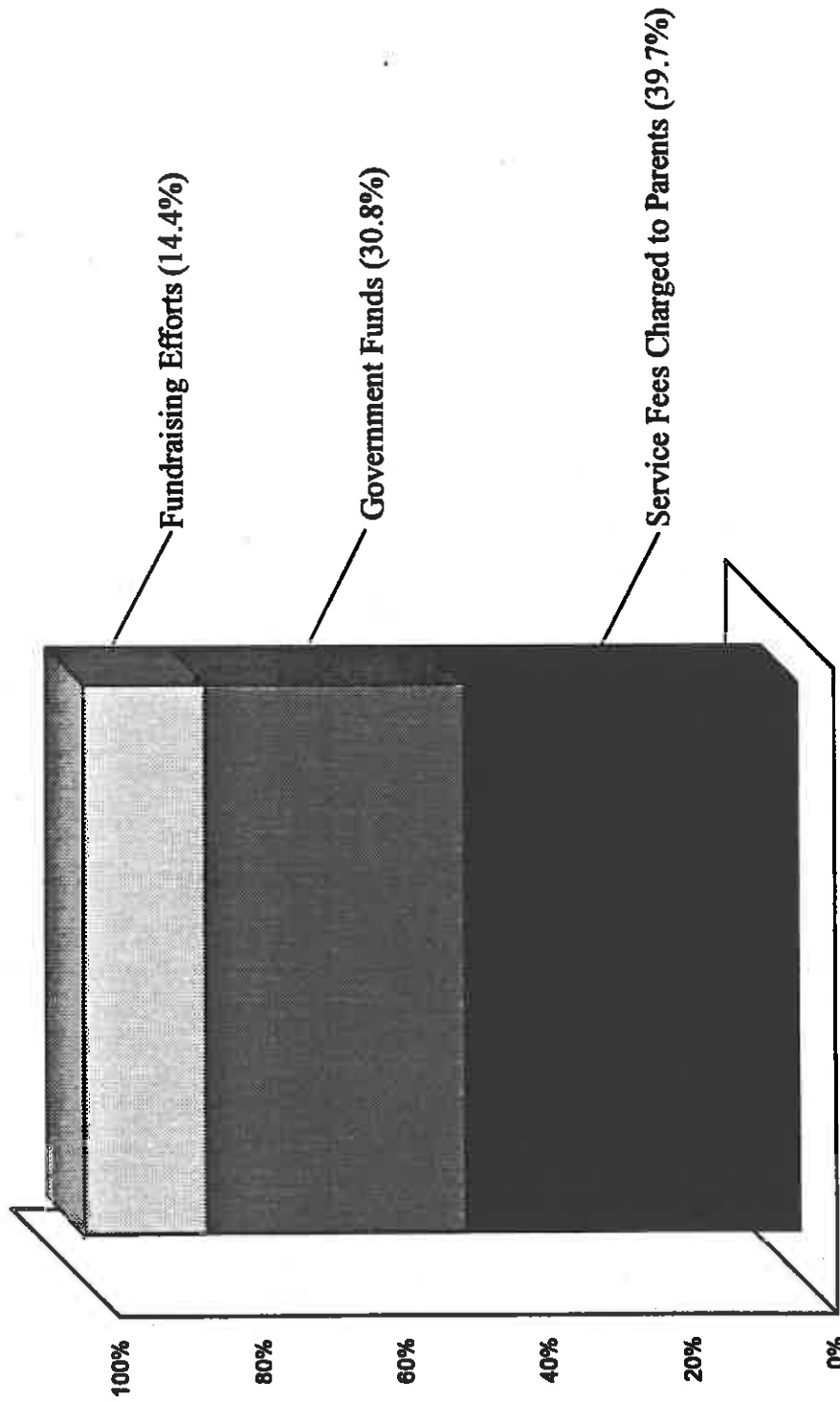
Head Start programs are almost twice as likely to serve disabled children compared to non-Head Start programs (84.6 percent and 44.4 percent, respectively).⁵ According to IWPR estimates, there are about 7,000 disabled children and young people (under age 21) in the District, or about four to five percent of the population in this age group. Our review of the services provided by child care centers indicates that Head Start centers are more likely than non-Head Start programs to provide services to this population. Head Start programs are less likely, however, to have a bi- or multi-lingual staff than non-Head Start programs, despite Head Start's mandate to meet the specific cultural and linguistic needs of the families they serve.

A second important difference between Head Start and non-Head Start programs is that Head Start family care centers are nearly as likely to provide health, counseling, nutritional, and parental involvement services as are Head Start child care centers. In the case of Head Start providers, not only is the gap narrower between child care centers and family care centers, but for half of the services an equal or higher percentage of Head Start home providers offer the service compared to Head Start child care centers. In contrast, a higher percentage of non-Head Start child care centers provide each type of service compared to non-Head Start family day care homes (for seven of the ten types of services reported, the percentage of the centers offering those services is twice the corresponding figure for homes). These findings suggest that Head Start provides a more uniform standard of higher quality care, regardless of the venue of services.

Sources of Funding. The most frequent source of funding reported by all providers when asked to report their top three sources of funding are fees charged to parents (see Figure 6, next page). About 38 percent of child care centers and 45 percent of day care homes list this as one of their three most important income sources. Government funds are the second most commonly reported source of income (reported by 26.4 percent of child care centers and 43 percent of day care homes). Child care centers are less dependent than day care homes on income from these two sources (see Tables 7a, 7b, and 7c, beginning on page 21). Fundraising efforts are the third most commonly

⁵ The different ratios for the two services related to children with special needs is due to the way the variables were defined. For The Washington Child Development Council, who built and collected data for the variable 'Offers Program for the Handicapped', a provider fits in that category only if they have special equipment and trained personnel for that population of children. In contrast, in our survey we used a much broader definition. We asked providers if they served children with disabilities including, physical, mental and emotional handicaps. Our definition is much broader and would include a wide range of answers and not necessarily include only an established program.

Figure 6.
Sources of Funding of Child Care Providers, 1995
Providers' Reports of Their Three Most Important Funding Sources



¹ This figure depicts 451 responses from up to 250 providers when reporting what they considered to be their three most important sources of funding.
² Source: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

**Table 7a: Sources of Funding of Child Care Providers
All Providers:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Sources of Funding (in order of importance)	All Providers	
	N	%
Service Fees Charged to Parents	179	39.7%
Government Funds	139	30.8%
Fundraising Efforts	65	14.4%
Private Funds	45	10.0%
Cash Contributions from Employers	18	4.0%
Other ^(a)	5	1.1%
Total	451	100%

(a) This table shows 451 responses from up to 250 providers when reporting what they considered to be their three most important sources of funding.

(b) Other sources include: grants, parent associations, corporate scholarship funds, and subsidized programs for a location.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

reported important source of funding for child care centers. For family day care providers private donations are the third most commonly reported important source of funding. The differences between homes and centers indicate that family day care homes depend more heavily on the fees from parents to operate, while centers are able to fund their operations through a wider variety of sources.

Hours of Operation. For working parents, the match between their work schedule and day care providers' hours of operation is crucial. The two schedules of operation most frequently reported by providers are 'Work Day' (7:00 am to 6:00 pm; 51.4 percent of all providers) and 'All Day' (6:00 am to 8:00 pm; 38.1 percent of all providers) (see Table 8, on page 23). These schedules match the working hours of many parents, and together represent about 90 percent of all schedules reported by the providers. This pattern of hours is true for child care centers (the same two schedules of operation comprise 85.9 percent of the types of schedules of operation reported). Family day care homes also follow these patterns, with the difference that the 'Work Day' schedule is more predominant in this subgroup of providers (62.1

**Table 7b: Sources of Funding of Child Care Providers
Child Care Centers:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Sources of Funding (in order of importance)	Child Care Centers	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%
Service Fees Charged to Parents	126	37.8%
Government Funds	88	26.4%
Fundraising Efforts	62	18.6%
Private Funds	37	11.1%
Cash Contributions from Employers	15	4.5%
Other ⁽²⁾	5	1.5%
Total	333	100% ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ This table shows 333 responses from up to 160 child care centers when reporting what they considered to be their three most important sources of funding.

⁽²⁾ Other sources include: grants, parent associations, corporate scholarship funds, and subsidized programs for a location.

⁽³⁾ Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

**Table 7c: Sources of Funding of Child Care Providers
Family Day Care Homes:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Sources of Funding (in order of importance)	Family Day Care Homes	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%
Service Fees Charged to Parents	53	45%
Government Funds	51	43%
Private Funds	8	7%
Cash Contributions from Employers	3	3%
Fundraising Efforts ⁽²⁾	3	2.5%
Total	118	100% ⁽³⁾

⁽¹⁾ This table shows 118 responses from up to 60 home providers when reporting what they considered to be their three most important sources of funding.

⁽²⁾ Both the fourth and fifth important sources are equally important.

⁽³⁾ Percents may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Database.

**Table 8: Hours of Operation of Child Care Providers:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Hours of Operation	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%	N	%	N	%
Morning (6am to 12pm) ⁽²⁾	20	3.4%	18	5.0%	2	0.9%
All Day (6am to 8pm)	223	38.1%	149	41.2%	74	33.0%
School Day (7am to 4pm)	27	4.6%	27	7.5%	0	0.0%
Work Day (7am to 6pm)	301	51.4%	162	44.7%	139	62.1%
After School (3pm to 9pm)	5	0.9%	4	1.1%	1	0.4%
All Day and Evenings (6am to 2am)	7	1.2%	2	0.6%	5	2.2%
Other ⁽³⁾	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	3	1.4%
Total	586	100%⁽⁴⁾	362	100%⁽⁴⁾	224	100%⁽⁴⁾
Daily Average Number of Hours Open	9		9		10	

(1) N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers.

(2) The actual hours of operation vary within the range of the hours shown.

(3) Other hours include: overnight (8pm to 7am), evenings (4pm to 1am), and full 24 hours.

(4) Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

percent). These schedules do not, however, match those of parents who work night shifts or weekend shifts. Day care services that meet these parents' needs appear to be limited.

About the Providers' Staff

The education level of the staff and their salaries are important factors that correlate with the quality of child care services (Helburn, 1995).

Highest Degree Attained. Directors of child care centers most frequently reported some graduate education beyond a Bachelor's degree (44.1 percent) (see Table 9, next page). For teachers, the most frequently reported educational level is a college degree (45.9 percent). For assistant teachers/aides, volunteers, and other staff members, the most frequently reported level of education attained is a high school diploma. Child care centers have staffs with higher education levels than do day care homes.

The most frequently reported degree attained by family day care providers is also a high school diploma. The degree attainment for District home providers is lower than the level found by the Family and Work Institute in three other cities; their study indicates that 46 percent of home providers had a college degree or associates degree, and only 24 percent were high school graduates (Galinsky et al., 1994). There are no minimum degree requirements for the staff of child care facilities in the District although there is a minimum level of work experience required.⁶ Many programs may find it very difficult to recruit highly qualified staff members because of the low salaries that they pay.

⁶ The minimum educational requirement for director in the District of Columbia is the completion of nine credit hours in early childhood education. For teachers, the minimum educational requirement is the award of a child development associate credential.

**Table 9: Most Frequently Reported Highest Academic Degree Attained
by Staff Position, Child Care Providers:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Staff Position	Highest Academic Degree Most Frequently Reported	Percentage	N ⁽¹⁾
Director	Some Graduate Education or Above	44.1%	161
Teacher	College Graduate Only	45.9%	677
Assistant Teacher/Aide	High School Graduate Only	47.0%	658
Administrator	High School Graduate Only	31.0%	377
Other Staff ⁽²⁾	High School Graduate Only	32.3%	136
Home Provider	High School Graduate Only	45.5%	101

⁽¹⁾ N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers.

⁽²⁾ Other staff include: Assistant Director, Principal, Special Area Teacher, Housekeeper/Janitor, Substitute/Aide/Floater, Cook/Food Service Worker, Bus Driver, Social Worker, Family Advocate/Educator, Student Aide, Coordinator, Support Staff, Intern, Summer Help, Medical Doctor, 2-Day Professional, and Office Manager.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

**Table 10: Average Annual Salary and Average Hourly Rate
of Staff Members, Child Care Providers:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Staff Position	Average Annual Salary ⁽¹⁾		Average Hourly Rate ⁽¹⁾	
	N	Salary	N	Rate
Director	112	\$30,689	31	\$12.21
Teacher	389	\$19,139	226	\$9.28
Assistant Teacher/Aide	319	\$14,382	332	\$6.63
Administrator	33	\$20,926	23	\$15.20
Other Staff ⁽²⁾	50	\$15,613	91	\$7.86
Home Provider	52	\$13,178	11	\$5.01

⁽¹⁾ Each N represents the number of individuals in each position for whom the average annual salary or hourly rate was reported.

⁽²⁾ Other staff include: Assistant Director, Principal, Special Area Teacher, Housekeeper/Janitor, Substitute/Aide/Floater, Cook/Food Service Worker, Bus Driver, Social Worker, Family Advocate/Educator, Student Aide, Coordinator, Support Staff, Intern, Summer Help, Medical Doctor, 2-Day Professional, and Office Manager.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

Average Salary of Child Care Providers. The average annual salary for directors in the District is \$30,698 for those who reported their salary on an annual basis. Those who reported hourly wages averaged \$12.21 (see Table 10 previous page). Administrators' salaries are closest in range to directors'. They earn an average of \$20,926 a year or \$15.60 an hour. Teachers, on the other hand, earn a much lower salary of \$19,139 each year (for those who reported annual earnings), or \$9.28 an hour (for those who reported hourly earnings). Assistant teachers average \$14,382 annually or \$6.63 per hour. The average salary for a family day care provider was \$13,122. This salary is lower than the \$15,649 average for family day care providers found in the study conducted by the Family and Work Institute (Galinsky et al., 1994). Low salaries are problematic because they contribute to high staff turnover (Helburn, 1995). The direct costs of turnover include the additional recruitment and training costs of new staff. The indirect costs of turnover include the lost productivity of parents who need to make new arrangements. In addition, there are costs to children in terms of lack of stability and reduced quality of care.

Information from the Real Estate Industry and Religious Community

Current and Planned Practices. Information was collected from a small number of representatives of the real estate and religious community concerning child care in the District of Columbia. One major real estate firm in the District of Columbia reports that in Class C to B buildings -- relet space -- there has been little if any demand for child care facilities within the buildings over the last five years. In Class A buildings there seems to be greater expectations from tenants for child care facilities on site. In a few instances, landlords are responding by including such facilities. Information from others in the real estate industry revealed little demand for child care.

Information from the religious community was mixed. One respondent indicated that they had indeed expanded their child care facility (after a fire), while another respondent indicated that they had plans to expand their child care facilities for homeless families but did not after they were able to find child care space at programs already running in the city. A third religious group added a \$1 million wing to its existing building to be used for a multi-level child development center.

Barriers to Creating or Expanding Child Care. The real estate market respondents indicated that code problems were the biggest barriers preventing the establishment of on-site child care. They also indicated that the costs to

cure the code problems were usually prohibitive for landlords. The cost for insurance was another barrier cited which usually discourages landlords from considering on-site child care.

Information from the religious community indicated that they had experienced much difficulty in getting the various city agencies to approve the necessary work on the building which housed the child care facility. There were also indications that different city agencies did not necessarily communicate with other agencies about a particular site and would therefore require additional work on the site. In addition to these barriers, neighborhood resistance was also mentioned by respondents as an obstacle they had to overcome.

REFERENCES

- Baker, Linda. 1994. "Day-Care Disgrace," *Progressive*. 58(6):26-27.
- Brayfield, April, Sharon Gennis Deich, and Sandra L. Hofferth. 1993. "Caring for Children in Low-Income Families: A Substudy of the National Child Care Survey, 1990." Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute Press.
- Casper, Lynne M., Mary Hawkins, and Martin O'Connell. 1994. *Who's Minding the Kids? Child Care Arrangements Fall 1991*. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. P70-36. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Culkin, Mary, John R. Morris and Suzanne W. Helburn. 1991. "Quality and the True Cost of Child Care." *Journal of Social Sciences Issues*. 47(2):71-86.
- District of Columbia Government. 1987. "Public Welfare." Office of the Mayor. Washington, D.C.: D.C. Office of Documents.
- Ford Foundation. 1989. "Early Childhood Services: A National Challenge." Program Paper of the Ford Foundation. New York: Ford Foundation.
- Galinsky, Ellen, Carollee Howes, Susan Kontos, and Marybeth Shinn. 1994. "The Study of Children in Family Child Care and Relative Care: Highlights and Findings." New York: Families and Work Institute.
- Harris, Diane. 1993. "Big Business Takes On Child Care." *Working Woman*. (June):50-51, 56.
- Helburn, Suzanne. 1995. "Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers." Executive Summary. Denver: University of Colorado.
- Hofferth, Sandra. 1995. "Caring for Children at the Poverty Line." *Children and Youth Services Review*. 17(1/2):1-31.
- Hofferth, Sandra. 1994. "Who Enrolls in Head Start? A Demographic Analysis of Head Start-Eligible Children." *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*. 9:243-268.
- Kisker, E., R. Maynard, A. Gordon, and M. Strain. 1989. "The Child Care Challenge: What Parents Need and What is Available in Three Metropolitan Areas." Executive Summary. New Jersey: Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.

Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. 1993. "Making Child Care Count; A Supply and Demand Report on Child Care in the Washington Metropolitan Region." COG Special Report on the 1990 . Washington, D.C.: Metropolitan Council of Governments.

Parrott, Sharon. 1995. "Cash Assistance and Related Provisions in the Personal Responsibility Act (H.R.4)." Washington, D.C.: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Center for Education Statistics. 1993. "Profile of Preschool Children's Child Care and Early Education Program Participation: National Household Education Survey." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration on Children, Youth, and Families, Head Start Bureau. 1993a. "Head Start: A Child Development Program." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1993b. "Creating a 21st Century Head Start." Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Head Start Bureau. 1991. "Multicultural Principles for Head Start Programs." Information memorandum to Head Start grantees and delegate agencies. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, Head Start Bureau. 1990. "Project Head Start." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

APPENDIX I

Technical Notes and Tables

APPENDIX I: Technical Notes

The Study Population

The target population of this study is all licensed child care facilities (child care centers and family day care homes) functioning in the District of Columbia during November 1994. The data was collected from early November 1994 through mid-February 1995.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia (DCRA) produces a monthly list of all licensed child care providers operating in the District. Their list for October 1994 was used as the basis for identifying and contacting our target population. In addition, the Washington Child Development Council (WCDC) provided access to its database of child care providers. Providers in the WCDC data but not in the DCRA list were added to the DCRA list. A total of 704 providers were sent questionnaires. After reviewing the lists of providers (from DCRA and WCDC) and receiving the completed survey questionnaires, we were able to determine that the actual number of providers operating in the area was 656. The difference in the numbers (48 providers) was due to duplications, closure of centers, centers that moved out of the District of Columbia, and corrections in the DCRA list (an August list was initially used to contact the population).

The Data

The data used in this study are from the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey (CCNAS), conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research, and from the database of the Washington Child Development Council. The WCDC database was used to complement the survey since it contained pertinent information and was relatively up-to-date.

The WCDC data contained 590 providers or ninety percent of the total population. The CCNAS survey gathered information from 293 providers, resulting in a 44.7 percent response rate. The number of cases with data from both or one of these sources (609) represents 92.8 percent of the total population. The remaining 47 cases were excluded from the tabulations because data were unavailable.

Although the number of cases in the study is slightly smaller than that of the total population, the actual population used in this study does not vary substantially from the targeted (total) population. This can be confirmed by comparing Appendix I, Table 1 and Appendix I, Table 2 (Distribution of all Child Care Providers (target population) by Quadrant and Ward) with Table 5a, and Table 5b (see report text), and Appendix I, Table 3 and Appendix I, Table

4 (Distribution of Child Care Providers responding to the Child Care Needs Survey by Quadrant and Ward).

Survey Methodology

A mail-out mail-back survey was conducted to collect the data from the population. The survey process included questionnaire development, pre-test of the instrument, four mailings (letter of announcement, survey mail out, two follow-up reminders) and an additional (third) phone follow-up when necessary.

The questionnaire was based on instruments used in the University of Colorado's study, "Cost, Quality, and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers," and modified to meet the objectives of this study. The targeted respondent of the survey was the director of the child care center or the home provider.

The questionnaire was pretested in three steps. First, it was used in nine face-to-face interviews (with directors of centers and home providers). Second, it was reviewed by potential users of the completed study, and, finally, it was reviewed by an expert in the field.

After the primary mailing of the questionnaires and two follow-up reminders were made, the survey response rate was about twenty five percent. In order to increase the response rate and to assure that the centers surveyed were representative of the population, a third follow-up was conducted, with the assistance of eight volunteers. They were provided with general information about the study and detailed instructions about the questionnaire and how to conduct the interview.

**Appendix I, Table 1: Distribution of All Child Care Providers by Quadrant
District of Columbia, 1995
(Target Population)**

Quadrant	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
NW	257	39.6%	191	48.1%	66	26.2%
NE	171	26.4%	81	20.4%	90	35.7%
SW	28	4.3%	23	5.8%	5	2.0%
SE	193	29.7%	102	25.7%	91	36.1%
Total	649 ⁽¹⁾	100%	397	100%	252	100%

(1) Missing cases = 7

Source: Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia.

**Appendix I, Table 2: Distribution of All Child Care Providers by Ward:
District of Columbia, 1995
(Target Population)**

Ward Number	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	65	10.0%	44	11.1%	21	8.3%
2	101	15.6%	91	22.9%	10	4.0%
3	45	6.9%	39	9.8%	6	2.4%
4	67	10.3%	34	8.6%	33	13.1%
5	97	15.0%	48	12.1%	49	19.4%
6	103	15.9%	55	13.9%	48	19.0%
7	90	13.9%	39	9.8%	51	20.2%
8	81	12.5%	47	11.8%	34	13.5%
Total	649 ⁽¹⁾	100% ⁽²⁾	397	100% ⁽²⁾	252	100% ⁽²⁾

(1) Missing cases = 1

(2) Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX II
Survey Instruments



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
COMMISSION ON SOCIAL SERVICES
OFFICE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

717 14th Street, N.W., Suite 730
Washington, DC 20005
OFFICE (202) 727-1839 • FAX (202) 727-9514
TTY/TDD (202) 727-9514



October 5, 1994

Dear Child Care Provider:

The directors of the Head Start programs in the District of Columbia and the Office of Early Childhood Development are currently participating in an assessment of child care needs of families in the District of Columbia and how well their needs are met. The study is being conducted by Hamilton Outtz Consultants and the Institute for Women's Policy Research. Both firms have extensive research experience in the area.


In a few days, you will be receiving a short questionnaire asking about your center/home and the children you serve. The questionnaire should take no more than 10 to 15 minutes. Your answers are vitally important to our assessment of the number of children being served and the kinds of services they receive.


When you receive the questionnaire, we urge you to take a few minutes and answer the questions. We need your help in this collaborative venture. The District of Columbia has undergone a number of demographic changes in recent years: a steady increase in the number of working women, an increase in the number of poor children, and an increase in the number of single-parent families. How children are cared for and the number of children needing child care has also changed. This survey of child care providers will help all of us meet the needs of this changing population. The results of the survey will be written up in a summary report that will benefit all of us in the business of providing child care in the District of Columbia. Copies of the final report will be made available.


Your answers are confidential. Answers will be used in statistical summaries and will not be disclosed to anyone outside the research groups involved in collecting and analyzing the information. Individual centers will not be identified in any manner.


We thank you in advance for your cooperation in this important survey.

Sincerely,


Barbara Ferguson Kamara, Exec. Dir.
District of Columbia Office of Early
Childhood Development


William D. Hughey, Director
United Planning Organization
Office of Preschool and Day Care


Beverly Langford-Thomas, Director
District of Columbia Public
Schools Head Start Programs


Travis Hardmon, Exec. Director
National Child Day Care Assoc.



CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

October 28, 1994

Dear Director:

We need your help to provide up-to-date information about the number of children receiving child care and the characteristics of child care services in the District of Columbia. Your answers to this questionnaire are **IMPORTANT**.

The Institute for Women's Policy Research and Hamilton Outtz Consultants are conducting this survey in cooperation with the Directors of the Head Start programs and the Office of Early Childhood Development. Your answers are confidential. The results will be used only in statistical summaries. Individual programs will not be identified from these summaries.

Copies of the results of this survey will be available from the Head Start office as well as the Office of Early Childhood Development. Please take a few moments and complete the questionnaire as soon as possible. Completed questionnaires should be returned as soon as possible. We are enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope for your convenience. If you have any questions about the survey, please call Enrique Soto at (202) 785-1921 any weekday between 9 am and 5 pm.

We sincerely appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

Roberta Spalter-Roth
Survey Co-Director
Institute for Women's Policy Research

Janice Hamilton Outtz
Survey Co-Director
Hamilton Outtz Consultants

QUESTIONNAIRE -- CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INSTRUCTIONS: The following questions pertain to the child care center/home. Please indicate your response by checking [✓] the appropriate response or supplying the appropriate information. (Please ignore the numbers in the brackets. They are for coding purposes only.)

I. General data about the child care program:

1. Program Name _____ 2. Director's Name _____ [1-4]
3. Telephone _____
4. Address _____
5. What year did this center/home first open? _____ [5-4]
6. Is this program: (please [✓] one)
- non-profit _____ for profit _____ cooperative _____ other _____ please specify _____ [8-4]
[10-4]

II. Capacity and enrollment:

1. How many children are currently enrolled in your program? Total Number of children _____ [13-4]
- Under two years old _____ Two years old or older _____ [17-4] [21-4]
2. Over the last two years, has enrollment in this center/home been: (please check [✓] one answer)
- Constant _____ Increasing _____ Decreasing _____ [25-4]
3. What age group(s) do you experience the greatest demand for services? (please check [✓] all that apply)
- Infants _____ Preschool _____ Kindergarten _____ [27-4]
4. What is the average monthly cost of full time care per child to parents?
- Infants \$ _____ Preschool \$ _____ [29-4] [34-4]
5. Is there a sliding-scale depending on the parents' income? Yes _____ No _____ [39-4]

III. Services provided:

1. Please tell us about the services that are provided in your center/home. (Not all services may apply. Please circle the letter for all that do apply.)
- A. Health screening and referral (e.g. vision, hearing, speech, dental) [41-4]
- B. Developmental/Mental Health assessments [43-4]
- C. Parent conferences (general meetings to inform parents about children's conditions) [45-4]
- D. Counseling and referral services for parents and children (other than routine parent conferences) [47-4]
- E. Parental involvement, including educational activities for parents (e.g. workshops or lectures) [49-4]
- F. Meals and/or snacks [51-4]
- G. Other (please specify) _____ [53-4] [55-4]
2. Does the program serve children with disabilities? (Including hearing and sight problems, mental disabilities or emotional disabilities.)
- Yes _____ No _____ [58-4]

- continued -

IV. Staff information for centers and homes:

1. What is the **total number of paid staff members** working in the program? (Do not include volunteers.) _____ [61-4]

Total full time staff _____ Total part time staff _____ [64-4] [67-4]

2. How many members of the **paid staff** are in the following positions and what are their *average* annual salaries or hourly rate? (The number of positions should equal the total number of paid staff.)

<u>Position/Number of persons</u>	<u>Avg. Annual Salary</u>	<u>OR</u>	<u>Hourly Rate</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Directors _____ [1-5]	\$ _____		\$ _____	[17-5] [24-5]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teachers _____ [3-5]	\$ _____		\$ _____	[28-5] [34-5]
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asst. Teachers/Aides _____ [6-5]	\$ _____		\$ _____	[38-5] [45-5]
<input type="checkbox"/> Administrator _____ [9-5]	\$ _____		\$ _____	[49-5] [56-5]
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify, if any) _____ [12-5]	\$ _____		\$ _____	[60-5] [67-5]
<input type="checkbox"/> Child care provider(s) in home only _____ [15-5]	\$ _____		\$ _____	[1-6] [8-6]

3. Now tell us the number of **volunteer** staff members working in the program/home? _____ [12-6]

4. On average, what is the highest academic degree obtained by staff members? (Please check [✓] one)

	<u>High School Graduate Only</u>	<u>Some College</u>	<u>College Graduate Only</u>	<u>Some Graduate Level or Above</u>	<u>Other Degree</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Director _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	[15-6]
<input type="checkbox"/> Teacher _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	[18-6]
<input type="checkbox"/> Asst. Teacher/Aide _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	[21-6]
<input type="checkbox"/> Volunteer _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	[24-6]
<input type="checkbox"/> Other Staff (if any) _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	[27-6]
<input type="checkbox"/> Home Provider _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	[30-6]

5. Is there at least one adult in the program who speaks a language other than English and has knowledge about the children's cultural heritage?

Yes ___ If yes, what language(s)? _____ [34-6] [46-6] No ___ [32-6]

V. Funding sources:

Rank the **funding source** of your center/home. (A rank of "1" indicates the **largest amount** of funding; "2" is the **second largest** source of funding, and "6" is **smallest** amount. Use NA if funding source listed does not apply.)

- Government Funds (such as DHHS, Child Care Food Program, or city or federal contributions) _____
- Private Funds (such as United Way, churches, school sponsors, private donations, etc.) _____
- Service fees charged to parents _____
- Cash contributions from parent's employers _____
- Fundraising efforts _____
- Other (Please specify) _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP!!!



Department of Human Services • Commission on Social Services
Office of Early Childhood Development
 717 14th Street, N.W., Suite 730
 Washington, D.C. 20005



November 17, 1994


Dear Child Care Provider:


We would like to take this opportunity to *thank you* for your assistance in the child care needs assessment in the District of Columbia. By participating in this important survey, you are helping all of us meet the needs of children and their parents in the District of Columbia. The study is being conducted by Hamilton Outtz Consultants and the Institute for Women's Policy Research. Both firms have extensive experience in the area.

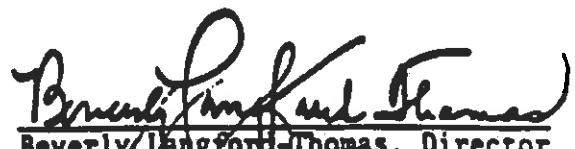
If you have not returned your questionnaire, please take a few moments now to complete it and return it to us. Your answers are extremely important and we need your help. If you have questions about the survey or if you need another questionnaire, please call 202 785-5100, Enrique Soto, between 9 am and 5 pm weekdays, and one will be sent to you immediately. Remember, your answers will be kept confidential. Individuals centers or homes will not be identified in any manner.


The results of the survey, which we believe will benefit all of us in the business of providing child care in the District of Columbia, will be published in a summary report and will be made available. We thank you again for your cooperation in this important survey.

Sincerely,


 Barbara Ferguson Kamara, Exec. Dir.
 District of Columbia Office of Early
 Childhood Development


 William D. Hughey, Director
 United Planning Organization
 Office of Preschool and Day Care


 Beverly Langford-Thomas, Director
 District of Columbia Public
 Schools Head Start Programs


 Travis Hardmon, Exec. Director
 National Child Day Care Assoc.



CHILD CARE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

November 30, 1994.

Dear Director:

A few weeks ago we sent you a questionnaire on child care in the District of Columbia. We have not received your response. If you have already completed and returned the questionnaire, please accept our thanks for your time and collaboration in this effort.


If you have not returned it, please take a few moments now to complete the questionnaire and drop it in the mail to us. For your convenience, we have enclosed another copy of the questionnaire and stamped, self-addressed envelope. **Your participation is still urgently needed. Please mail the survey to us no later than DECEMBER 6.**


We would like to remind you that **your answers are confidential**. The data you provide will be reported in statistical summaries and individual programs will not be identified in any manner. Copies of the results of this survey will be available from the Head Start office as well as the Office of Early Childhood Development.

We really need and appreciate your support. It is only through your participation that this survey can be successful. Please help us by providing the information requested. If you have any problems or doubts about the survey or answering any of the questions in the questionnaire, do not hesitate to call us. Contact Enrique Soto at (202) 785-5100 any weekday between 9 am and 5 pm.

Again, thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


Roberta Spalter Roth
Survey Co-Director
Institute for Women's Policy Research


Janice Hamilton Outtz
Survey Co-Director
Hamilton Outtz Consultants

SAMPLE POST CARD REMINDER

Dear Child Care Provider:

We still need your help. We have not received yet your completed child care questionnaire. Without your cooperation, we will not be able to make an accurate assessment of the child care services in the District of Columbia. Please return the questionnaire as soon as possible. This information will remain confidential and will be used in statistical summaries. The data will be used to determine if the needs of the District's changing population are being met.

In mid-January, our office will begin conducting phone interviews to the providers we have not heard from. If you have any questions, contact Enrique Soto at (202) 785-5100. Please help us to help the District's children. Thank you in advance for your time and cooperation.

Roberta Spalter-Roth
Project Co-Director
Institute for Women's Policy Research

Janice Hamilton-Outz
Project Co-Director
Hamilton Outz Consultants



INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH

1400 20th Street, NW, Suite 104
Washington, DC 20036

December 27, 1994

Dear

WE NEED YOUR HELP to complete the data collection for one of our projects. IWPR, in collaboration with Hamilton Outtz Consultants, is currently conducting a study called "Children and Families in the District of Columbia: Child Care Needs". Our goal is to assess how well child care needs are met in the District of Columbia. The District has undergone demographic changes affecting the number of children needing child care and how they are cared for. Our study is important because it will help identify and meet the needs of this changing population.

We had hoped to collect all of our data through a mail survey to the directors of child care centers and of child care homes. Our problem is that after sending out the questionnaire twice and a letter of reminder, only a quarter of the child care providers have returned the questionnaires to us. We need to increase our response rate.

We are asking you to help us to collect the necessary information by doing about twenty phone interviews with the child care providers that have not yet answered our survey. These interviews can either be conducted from IWPR or from your home. Doing the interviews from your home is fine if you have an answering machine; so that child care providers who miss your call can call back and leave a message. We are including a copy of the questionnaire so that you can become familiar with the material. The task does not require previous experience or special skills and is relatively simple.

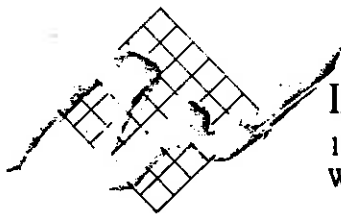
We will be calling you during the first week of January to see if you can help us. In the meantime, if you have any questions, suggestions or any other comments, please do not hesitate to contact us. You can reach me or Enrique Soto weekdays between 9 am and 5 pm at (202) 785-5100.

Thank you in advance for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Roberta Spalter-Roth
Survey Co-Director
Institute for Women's Policy Research





INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH

1400 20th Street, NW, Suite 104
Washington, DC 20036

January 6, 1995

Dear.....

Thank you for your support. We really appreciate your help with the phone interviews for the survey of the study "Children and Families in the District of Columbia: Child Care Needs."

You will find an information package with the materials and instructions necessary for conducting the phone interviews enclosed. The enclosures include some general guidelines for conducting the interview, our orientation to the questionnaire you will use, a list of potential questions child care provider might ask you with the corresponding answers, the list of the names and phone numbers of the child care centers or child care homes you will call and an envelope to return the questionnaires when you finish the interviews.

Please read the material carefully, especially the questionnaire. If you are attending any of our training sessions (January 17 or 19), we will go over the material in detail and we will "rehearse" conducting an interview. If you cannot attend either training session or, after reading the material, you feel confident and want to start the interviews, feel free to do so, but please notify us before starting, so that we know you have already begun.

Note that we are including five additional questionnaires (a total of 15). We added them just in case you feel that, after finishing the first ten interviews, you still would like to contribute with another five interviews. Extra names are included. We are asking you to return the completed questionnaires no later than January 27.

If you have any questions, doubts or any comments, please do not hesitate to call us. You can reach me or Enrique Soto weekdays between 9 am and 5 pm at (202) 785-1921 or at (202) 785-5100.

Again, thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Roberta Spalter-Roth
Survey Co-Director
Institute for Women's Policy Research



INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONDUCTING TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS

- The questionnaires were originally designed to be self-administered. A respondent would be expected fill out a questionnaire without the assistance of an interviewer, and s/he would read and see the questionnaire directly. Since now you are the interviewer, some minor modifications in the questionnaire for conducting the interview are required.
- Begin the interview by introducing yourself and providing a brief background of the study. An introduction has been prepared for your convenience. Use this until you are comfortable with the process.
- In the first section simply change all the statements into questions. In the second and third sections, read the question and tell the respondent the different alternative answers to each question, so that s/he selects the answer(s) that apply.
- In the fourth section, please try to make sure that you collect information for all the staff positions that apply and that the numbers reported by the respondent are consistent in the different questions of the section. For instance, if the total number of paid staff reported is seven, the total number of full-time paid staff and the total number of part-time paid staff should add up to seven. Likewise, the total number of staff for which salary and educational attainment is reported should add up to seven. You might have to call back to check for inconsistencies.
- Note that home care providers usually do not hire staff. Because of this, there is a special category for them ("Child Care Provider in Home Only", "Home Provider") in the questions about salary and education.
- The last section asks the respondents to rank the funding sources of the center or home according to their amount. The funding source that provides the facility with the largest amount of funds should be ranked 1, the second largest source of funds should be ranked 2, and so on. Again, after explaining to the person interviewed how the alternatives are to be ranked, read them all to the interviewee. Some funding sources may not apply.

GENERAL INFORMATION

I. INFORMATION ABOUT THE STUDY

IWPR, in collaboration with Hamilton Outtz Consultants, is conducting the study, "Children and Families in the District of Columbia: Child Care Needs." The purpose of the study is to assess the child care needs of families in the District of Columbia and how well these needs are met. The study is sponsored by the Office of Early Childhood Development and the Head Start Program of the District of Columbia.

In the past few years the District of Columbia has undergone a number of demographic changes, such as a steady increase in the number of working women, an increase in the number of poor children, and an increase in the number of single-parent families. Correspondingly, the number of children needing child care and how they are cared for has changed. This study is important because it will provide updated information useful for meeting the child care needs of this changing population.

The study has two components, a detailed demographic profile of the District's population and a survey of licensed child care facilities in the District. The goal of the survey is to find out how many children are being served in licensed child care facilities, what kind of services they are receiving and what are the qualification and remuneration of the staff that serves the children.

II. INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please read the questionnaire at least couple of times to become familiar with it.
2. Please interview the director of the child care center (or assistant director if the director is not available), and in the case of the child care homes interview the main provider.
3. Please use a pencil to fill out the questionnaire. Erase all incorrect or inaccurate responses. **Print** all the information clearly. Clarify responses throughout the interview. Make a note of any questions or discrepancies so that we may check them later.
4. We are providing additional names and phone numbers. If it is impossible to contact some programs, you can move to the next provider. If you wish, you can continue interviewing the remaining programs after you have completed the ten interviews.
5. Please read the appendix provided. It tells you possible questions the respondents may ask and how to answer them; and includes the letters that have already been sent to the providers.
6. Reassure the interviewee that the information provided is **ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL** and that the survey results will be provided in statistical summaries, making the identification of any particular program impossible.

Introduction To Telephone Interview

May I speak with the director of your child care program.

Hello, my name is _____. I am calling for the Institute of Women's Policy Research regarding the child care assessment survey.

You were sent a child care questionnaire a couple of weeks ago. Unfortunately, we have not yet received a completed survey from your program.

It is very important that we have an accurate assessment of the child care services in the District provided by programs like yours.

I was wondering if I could briefly go over the questionnaire with you over the phone. This phone interview will take approximately 20 minutes. I can call back at a mutually convenient time if your are unavailable now.

Let me assure you, that all the information you give is strictly confidential. The researchers will use the information in statistical summaries in order to accurately describe the District's child care services. The name of your program will not be used.

(Begin the interview now.)

Thank you for taking the time to participate in our interview.

Possible responses:

This is not a child care program: Ask the director to briefly describe the types of services they provide. Before and after school services are included in our survey because they, too, provide a much needed service to working parents. If indeed it is not a child care program, thank the director for his/her time and indicate that the facility does not provide child care services. (It is important that you indicate this so we can delete the name from our database.)

I have already sent it in: Ask when the survey was returned. If it was within the week, thank the director for his/her time. If it has been over a week, ask if you could go over the questionnaire anyway because we have not received it.

I do not know the cost of child care per month: Find out a contact name for the individual that would know that amount. They can also give your weekly or annual amounts. We can then figure out average cost.s
Directors may be reluctant to give salary information. Assure them that the amounts will simply be used in statistical surveys. Average salary rates and ranges are acceptable.

Throughout the interview continually assure the respondent that the information is confidential and the program's name will not be used in the summary

Common Questions Respondents Ask

○ WHO IS CONDUCTING THIS SURVEY?

The Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) is conducting this survey. The survey is part of a study contracted by the District of Columbia Head Start Program and Office of Early Childhood Development. IWPR is a non-profit organization that does research for the advancement of women in society.

○ WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY?

The characteristics of the population of the District of Columbia have changed during the past few years. These changes have had an impact on the need for child care. The purpose of this survey is to find out how many children are being served in child care facilities in the District, what services do they received, and what are the qualifications of the staff that provides care to them.

○ WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SURVEY? MAY I TALK TO HER?

The person responsible for the survey is Dr. Roberta Spalter-Roth, co-Director of the survey and Director of research for IWPR. I am sure she would be happy to talk to you. I can have her call you, or if you wish you can contact her at (202) 785-5100.

○ IS THIS CONFIDENTIAL?

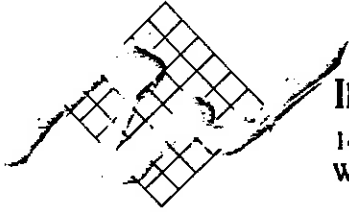
The information you provide is **ABSOLUTELY CONFIDENTIAL**. The results of the survey will be reported in statistical summaries, making impossible the identification of any provider. For example, we will say that *x percent* of centers/homes reported having constant enrollment in their program, while another *y percent* reported having increasing enrollment. No individual center will be identified in anyway.

○ CAN I GET A COPY OF THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY?

Yes. You can request a copy of the results from the Head Start Office or the Office of Early Childhood Development when they become available.

○ HOW DID YOU GET MY NAME AND PHONE NUMBER?

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia publishes a monthly list of all child care providers that includes the names, phones and addresses. Your name was taken from that public list.



INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH

1400 20th Street, NW, Suite 104
Washington, DC 20036

February 8, 1995

Dear

Thank you for your help with our study, "Children and Families in the District of Columbia: Child Care Needs". Without your assistance we would not have been able to successfully meet our targeted response rate.

In the following weeks we will continue working in the project by entering the data you helped us to gather into the computer, in order to be able to proceed with the data analysis. The data you collected will be used to assess how well the child care needs are being met in the District.

Our targeted date for finishing the study is mid-May. Its final report will be available in early June, through the Office of Early Childhood Development or the District's Head Start Office. If you are interested in receiving a copy let us know.

Again, thank you for your help and continued support for IWPR.

Sincerely,

Roberta Spalter-Roth
Director of Research

APPENDIX III

Additional Tables

NOTES REGARDING APPENDIX III TABLES

Appendix III, Table 1: The most frequent minimum age of enrollment reported by all child care providers is less than one year old (about fifty percent), followed by two and three years old minimum ages. However, by looking at the types of providers it is clear that family day care homes concentrate in the lower limit of the age of enrollment (86.2 percent). In contrast, for child care centers ages two and three years old represent about two thirds (62.9 percent) of their minimum age of enrollment.

Appendix III, Table 2: In general, the most common maximum age of enrollment is five years, followed by range of ages twelve to eighteen. If we lump together the ages four to six years old, they comprise between sixty percent (all providers) and seventy five percent (family day care homes) of all providers reporting maximum age of enrollment.

Appendix III, Table 3: Over six out of ten providers reported working as a non-profit organization. For child care center that proportion is even higher (77.7 percent); however this tendency is reversed in the case of family day care homes (only a third of them reported being non-profit).

Appendix III, Table 4: As expected, the average number of directors and home providers is one. The average number of teachers and assistant teachers (4.0 and 4.1 respectively) is higher than the averages for the remaining staff positions.

Appendix III, Table 5: The percentage of providers offering special fees to parents seems to be relatively low. This is particularly evident in the case of family day care homes.

Appendix III, Table 1: Child Care Providers by Minimum Age of Children Enrolled:
District of Columbia, 1995

Minimum Age of Children Enrolled	Type of Provider					
	All Providers ⁽¹⁾		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than one year old	279	47.4%	86	23.6%	193	86.2%
One year old, but less than two	11	1.9%	2	0.6%	9	4.0%
Two years old, but less than three	174	29.6%	157	43.1%	17	7.6%
Three years old, but less than four	76	12.9%	72	19.8%	4	1.8%
Four years old, but less than five	9	1.5%	9	2.5%	0	0.0%
Five years old, but less than six	35	6.0%	34	9.3%	1	0.5%
Six years old, but less than seven	4	0.7%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%
Total	588	100%	364	100%	224	100% ⁽²⁾

(1) Missing cases = 21

(2) Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

Appendix III, Table 2: Child Care Providers by Maximum Age of Childrend Enrolled:
District of Columbia, 1995

Maximum Age of Children Enrolled	Type of Provider					
	All Providers ⁽¹⁾		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than two years old	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%
Two years old, but less than three	9	1.8%	8	2.7%	1	0.5%
Three years old, but less than four	25	4.9%	8	2.7%	17	7.9%
Four years old, but less than five	63	12.4%	30	10.2%	33	15.4%
Five years old, but less than six	237	46.7%	122	41.6%	115	53.5%
Six years old, but less than seven	51	10.0%	39	13.3%	12	5.6%
Seven years old, but less than 12	3	0.6%	2	0.7%	1	0.5%
Twelve years old, but less than 18	119	23.4%	83	28.3%	36	16.7%
Total	508	100%	293	100% ⁽²⁾	215	100% ⁽²⁾

(1) Missing cases = 101

(2) Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research and from the Washington Child Development Council Database.

Appendix III, Table 3: Child Care Providers by Type of Ownership:
District of Columbia, 1995

Type of Ownership	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%	N	%	N	%
Non-Profit	169	61.5%	136	77.7%	33	33.0%
For Profit	93	33.8%	31	17.7%	62	62.0%
Cooperative	9	3.3%	4	2.3%	5	5.0%
Other ⁽²⁾	4	1.5%	4	2.3%	0	0.0%
Total	275	100% ⁽³⁾	175	100%	100	100%

(1) N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers. Missing cases = 334

(2) Other includes: Government funded and employee sponsored facilities.

(3) Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Sources: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

**Appendix III, Table 4: Average Number of Individuals in
Different Staff Positions, Child Care Providers:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Staff Position	Average Number of Individuals	
	N ⁽¹⁾	Average
Director	164	1.0
Teacher	171	4.0
Assistant Teacher/Aide	164	4.1
Administrator	171	0.4
Other Staff ⁽²⁾	287	0.6
Volunteer	287	1.8
Home Provider	121	1.0

⁽¹⁾ N represents the total number of child care providers reporting valid answers.

⁽²⁾ Other staff include: Assistant Director, Principal, Special Area Teacher, Housekeeper/Janitor, Substitute/Aide/Floater, Cook/Food Service Worker, Bus Driver, Social Worker, Family Advocate/Educator, Student Aide, Coordinator, Support Staff, Intern, Summer Help, Medical Doctor, 2-Day Professional, and Office Manager.

Source: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

**Appendix III, Table 5: Child Care Providers Reporting Provision of
Flexible and Multiple Fees to Parents:
District of Columbia, 1995**

Type of Fees to Parents	Type of Provider					
	All Providers		Child Care Centers		Family Day Care Homes	
	N ⁽¹⁾	%	N ⁽¹⁾	%	N ⁽¹⁾	%
Flexible Fee ⁽²⁾	88	15.0%	88	24.2%	0	0.0%
Multiple Fee ⁽³⁾	14	2.4%	11	3.0%	3	1.4%

⁽¹⁾ N represents the number of child care providers offering special fees to parents. Missing cases = 24

⁽²⁾ The cost to parents is based on family income and size. In IWPR's survey, respondents were asked if there was a sliding scale depending on the par income. About 40 percent of all providers responded that they did have sliding scale fees for parents.

⁽³⁾ Parents are charged less if they register more than one child in the same center or home.

Source: From the Child Care Needs Assessment Survey conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Part I: CHILD CARE NEEDS -- DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSES

Summary of findings:

- **There are fewer children living in the District.** Like the nation, the District has been losing population. Unlike the nation, however, the District has been losing children for decades. In 1970, children under the age of 18 made up 30 percent of the District's population. In 1990, they made up only 19 percent. The total number of children living in the District in 1990 was 116,600.
- **The number of births in D.C. has been increasing, but mostly to single women.** Sixty-seven percent of all births to D.C. residents in 1992 were to single women. Births to teen mothers (as a percentage of all births in D.C.) have been decreasing, but the actual number of births in 1992 is about the same as it was in 1985. There were 1,751 births to teen mothers in 1985 and 1,772 in 1992.
- **The number of preschool-age children has increased.** In 1985, there were 34,897 children under the age of five living in D.C. In 1990, there were 37,351.
- **One of four children in D.C. is poor.** That is about 28,000. African American children, who made up 80 percent of the total child population, made up 92 percent of the child poverty population. White children, who made up 15 percent of the child population, made up just three percent of the child poverty population. Hispanic children, who made up about six percent of the child population also made up about six percent of the child poverty population.
- **Single-parent families with children added substantially to the child poverty rate.** Of the more than 16,000 families living below the poverty level in 1990, 64 percent were mother-only families with children. The incidence of poverty for preschool-age children in mother-only families was extremely high. In 1990, of the 9,494 poor children under the age of five in D.C., 83 percent lived in families maintained by women only.
- **Mother-only families with children had an average income that was \$60,000 lower than married-couple families with children.** In 1990, the average income for mother-only families with children was \$20,900 compared to the \$76,641 average income of married-couple families with children.

- **More than 60 percent of all children under the age of six have all parents present in the labor force. Nearly 60 percent of all children under the age of six have a single parent in the labor force.**
- **Less than 10 percent of all households (22,253) received public assistance in 1990 with an average income of less than \$4,000 a year.**
- **In 1990, nearly half of all persons over the age of five lived in a different house in 1985.**
- **Major differences exist in the characteristics of the population between census tracts within wards and between years in the same census tract.**

These findings give a glimpse of the changes that have taken place recently in the District of Columbia concerning children and their families. But, these are not all of the changes. Other statistics included in the report reveal that there needs to be close attention paid to the make up of the population below the city level and even below the ward level. The differences are sometimes major. For example, the average income for mother-only families in one census tract was \$9,412 in 1990, while the average income for mother-only families in a nearby census tract in the same ward was nearly \$300,000. The child care needs of families in the two census tracts are likely to be very different.

The data also show differences in the same census tract between years. In 1991, for example, one census tract had just one birth recorded by the D.C. Commission on Public Health. In 1992, that same census tract had 105 births recorded. This type of data can have major impacts on planning programs from one year to the next.

Particular attention must be given to the data provided at the census tract level since that is where the greatest level of detail is available and the greatest amount of information is revealed. These data can be used as a tool for good decision making in response to a variety of community needs. These data can also highlight areas where working together in a collaborative effort will have the greatest benefit overall.

Source: *Children and Families in the District of Columbia: CHILD CARE NEEDS. Part I: Demographic Analyses.* Janice Hamilton Outtz, Hamilton Outtz Consultants, May 1995.

OTHER IWPR PUBLICATIONS

Welfare That Works: The Working Lives of AFDC Recipients, by Roberta Spalter-Roth, Beverly Burr, Heidi Hartmann, and Lois Shaw. Continuing our investigation into the survival strategies of single mothers on AFDC and the prevailing consensus that welfare creates dependency. This second phase of research bolsters our findings from *Combining Work and Welfare* and leads to serious reservations about the feasibility of time-limited welfare and other policy proposals as strategies for raising women out of poverty. (March 1995)
88 pages. \$19 Item #CD422

Micro-Enterprise and Women: The Viability of Self-Employment as a Strategy for Alleviating Poverty, by Roberta Spalter-Roth, Enrique Soto, and Lily Zandniapour. IWPR's investigation into the potential for micro-enterprise to bring about long-term income security for poor families. Quantitative and qualitative findings suggest that self-employment is not, by itself, a likely means for bringing about the self-sufficiency of poor women, but could be part of an income package for a motivated group of AFDC recipients if certain public policies are changed. (November 1994).
76 pages. \$15 Item #D417

Women and Welfare Reform: Women's Poverty, Women's Opportunities, and Women's Welfare ■ Conference Proceedings, ed. by Gwendolyn Mink. Presentations from a Washington, DC, conference sponsored by IWPR and chaired by Rep. Patsy Mink, October 1993. Conference co-chairs Rep. Lynn Woolsey, Rep. Maxine Waters, and Rep. Ed Pastor. Topics include: welfare history and myths, workfare, education and employment, and child support. (April 1994)
146 pages. \$15 Item #D412

Income Insecurity: The Failure of Unemployment Insurance to Reach Working AFDC Mothers, by Roberta Spalter-Roth, Heidi Hartmann, and Beverly Burr. A look at the policy implications of AFDC time-limits and the shortfalls of current employment law and unemployment compensation programs. (March 1994)
12 pages. \$5 Item #D414

Unemployment Insurance: Barriers to Access for Women and Part-Time Workers, by Young-Hee Yoon, Roberta Spalter-Roth, and Marc Baldwin. A look at how the eligibility process excludes women and part-time workers through analysis of 6 eligibility screens and reciprocity rates. Includes policy recommendations for reducing inequalities between women and men and full-time and part-time workers. (May 1995)
Available free of charge from the National Commission for Employment Policy; contact Niki Mitchell, (202) 724-1545.

Women's Access to Health Insurance, by Young-Hee Yoon, Stephanie Aaronson, Heidi Hartmann, Roberta Spalter-Roth, and Lois Shaw. An examination of the extent and sources of health insurance coverage for women, finding that women are much less likely to have health insurance through their employers than men are. (May 1994)
68 pages. \$15 Item #A114

Unnecessary Losses: Costs to Americans of the Lack of Family and Medical Leave, by Roberta M. Spalter-Roth and Heidi I. Hartmann. An analysis of workplace impacts of the lack of family and medical leave. Report cited as expert testimony in legislative hearings on the Family and Medical Leave Act. (April 1990)
74 pages. \$15 Item #A101
Individual state reports are also available for \$5.

Exploring the Characteristics of Self-Employment and Part-Time Work Among Women, by Roberta M. Spalter-Roth, Heidi I. Hartmann, and Lois B. Shaw. A look at the trade-offs of part-time work and self-employment for women. Part-time work and self-employment provide more opportunities to balance work and family obligations, but shorter work schedules increase the need for other income sources, including income from relatives and means-tested welfare benefits. (May 1993)
73 pages. \$15 Item #C323

What Do Unions Do For Women?, by Roberta Spalter-Roth, Heidi Hartmann, and Nancy Collins. An analysis of the impact of collective bargaining on the wages and job tenure of women. Trends in unionization are also explored. (January 1994)
55 pages. \$15 Item #C327

Increasing Working Mothers' Earnings, by Roberta M. Spalter-Roth and Heidi I. Hartmann. Departs from earlier research to view working mothers as primary (or at least co-equal) earners needing wages sufficient to support a family. The study estimates the impact of a series of policy strategies that can increase working mothers' earnings. (November 1991)
136 pages. \$20 Item #C320

Contingent Work: A Chart Book on Part-Time and Temporary Employment, by Polly Callaghan and Heidi I. Hartmann. An introduction to U.S. labor market trends and policy implications. Published with the Economic Policy Institute. (October 1991)
41 pages. \$10 Item #C321

ORDER FORM

YES, I would like to enroll in the IWPR Information Network in the following category).

- Individual Sustaining Member (Introductory Rate: \$125)**
Receive **Research News Reporter** twelve times yearly; quarterly mailings including all current IWPR briefing papers, fact sheets, and working papers; a 20 percent discount on major reports and all previously issued publications; and one conference registration at a 50 percent discount. (Continuing annual rate, \$150)
 I would like to receive the 1995 Research News Reporter
- Individual Supporting Member (Introductory Rate: \$35)**
Receive quarterly mailings including all current IWPR briefing papers, fact sheets, and working papers; a 20 percent discount on major reports and all previously issued publications; and a 20 percent discount on one conference registration. (Does not include **Research News Reporter**.) (Continuing annual rate, \$50)
 I would like to receive Quarterly Products Mailings
- Organizational Affiliate (Introductory Rate: \$195)***
Receive **Research News Reporter** twelve times yearly; quarterly mailings including all current IWPR briefing papers, fact sheets, working papers, and major reports; a 20 percent discount on all previously issued publications; one conference registration at a 50 percent discount; and a 20 percent discount on conference registration fees for additional organizational attendees. (Continuing annual rate, \$245)
 I would like to receive the 1995 Research News Reporter
- Organizational Member (Introductory Rate: \$100)***
Receive quarterly mailings including all current IWPR briefing papers, fact sheets, and working papers; a 20 percent discount on major reports and all previously issued publications; one conference registration at a 20 percent discount; and a 20 percent discount on conference registration fees for additional organizational attendees. (Does not include **Research News Reporter**.) (Continuing annual rate, \$125)
 I would like to receive Quarterly Products Mailings

Please send me the following publications (see reverse for partial publications list):

Item Name and No.

Amount

Subtotal: _____
20% Member Discount: _____
D.C. Shipments, 5.75% Tax: _____
Publications Total: _____

Method of Payment:

My check/money order is enclosed for \$ _____ (Membership and Publications).

Please bill my credit card for \$ _____ (Membership and Publications).

VISA MasterCard Card No.: _____
Expiration Date: _____ Signature: _____

I have submitted IWPR's invoice to my organization for payment.
Purchase Order No.: _____

Your Name and Address:

Name and Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone: _____ Fax: _____

INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN'S POLICY RESEARCH, 1400 20TH STREET, NW, SUITE 104, WASHINGTON, DC 20036
PHONE (202) 785-5100 FAX (202) 833-4362