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ABSTRACT

This report examines Mississippi's current and future childcare needs, drawing from two statewide telephone surveys conducted in 1988. Part I of the report provides an overview of four key topics: (1) childcare as a business issue; (2) childcare as an ongoing family life issue; (3) patterns of childcare arrangements in the United States; and (4) projections of the supply and demand for childcare nationwide. Part II offers estimates of the current usage of childcare in Mississippi, indicating that 35% of parents of children less than 5 years of age said they used a daycare service for those children, with the rate dropping to 4% for school-age children. Part III considers the potential demand for daycare and after-school care, focusing on the interest in childcare services among parents who are not currently using these services. In part IV, childcare needs are projected from 1988 to 2000. Tables show statewide projections and provisional estimates for counties. A comparison drawn between current childcare slots and needs reveals a significant gap between probable needs for the near future and the apparent certifiable capacity to deliver childcare services. Finally, part V uses survey data to assesses the public's support for funding childcare services in Mississippi, revealing that in both surveys, over 60% of the respondents indicated that the state should provide additional funding for childcare. (AC)

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The Need for Childcare Services in Mississippi:

Estimates, Projections, and Public Support for Funding

Frank M. Howell
and
Cynthia K. Wade

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Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, MS 39762

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THE NEED FOR CHILDCARE SERVICES IN MISSISSIPPI:

Estimates, Projections, and Public Support for Funding

Frank M. Howell & Cynthia K. Wade¹

I. THE NATIONAL CHILDCARE CRISIS AND NEEDS IN MISSISSIPPI

One of the fundamental changes in the American family over the past few decades has been the dilemma of balancing work-roles and childcare. Although women traditionally have assumed primary responsibility for childcare, several factors have moved this responsibility from the play-rooms of the family to the boardrooms of corporate America. One such factor is the increasing labor force participation among women. The fastest-growing segment of the labor force is women with young children (Wojahn, 1988: 65). Another is the shift toward egalitarianism between wives and husbands in the assumption of childraising responsibilities among working couples. All in all, the issue of how best to care for children while balancing work and family roles is truly a national concern.

However, even if the United States were to develop a national childcare policy—which it does not have at present—the everyday needs of parents and children occur at a *local* level. Conditions vary across regions and local areas. Childcare arrangements are practiced in local communities. Planning requires some understanding of local needs regarding childcare. For

these reasons, it is important to have an understanding of the needs of states, counties, cities, and rural areas for childcare services.

In this report, the childcare needs for Mississippi are examined, now and for the near future. Estimates of the current usage and projections for future needs are provided for the state, and provisional estimates and projections are given for counties. Using information on the number of licensed childcare "slots" available in Mississippi, a comparison of estimates and projections is used to assess the potential for growth in the childcare industry in the state. Given the significant gap found between what appears to be the likely needs in the near future and the apparent certifiable capacity to deliver childcare service, the public's support for funding childcare services in Mississippi is examined through the use of public opinion survey data. First, however, an overview of four key issues is presented: childcare is now a business issue; childcare continues to grow as a family life issue; patterns of childcare arrangements in the U.S.; and projections of the supply-and-demand for childcare in the U.S.

Childcare is Now a Business Issue. One event that has sharpened the focus of the national childcare dilemma is the movement of concern

1 Frank M. Howell is Associate Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, and Associate Sociologist, Social Science Research Center/Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station; Cynthia K. Wade is a Graduate Research Assistant, Social Science Research Center/Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. The authors wish to express their appreciation to three reviewers for their invaluable comments on an earlier draft of the report: Dr. Lynn Reinschmidt, Dr. Phyllis Gray-Ray, and Dr. Kathleen Corpus. The advice and suggestions of Dr. J. Gipson Wells and Dr. Arthur G. Cosby are also much appreciated. Dr. David Mason assisted with the construction of the childcare survey questions and made many useful suggestions during the study. This report was produced under the aegis of MAFES Project MIS-4318.

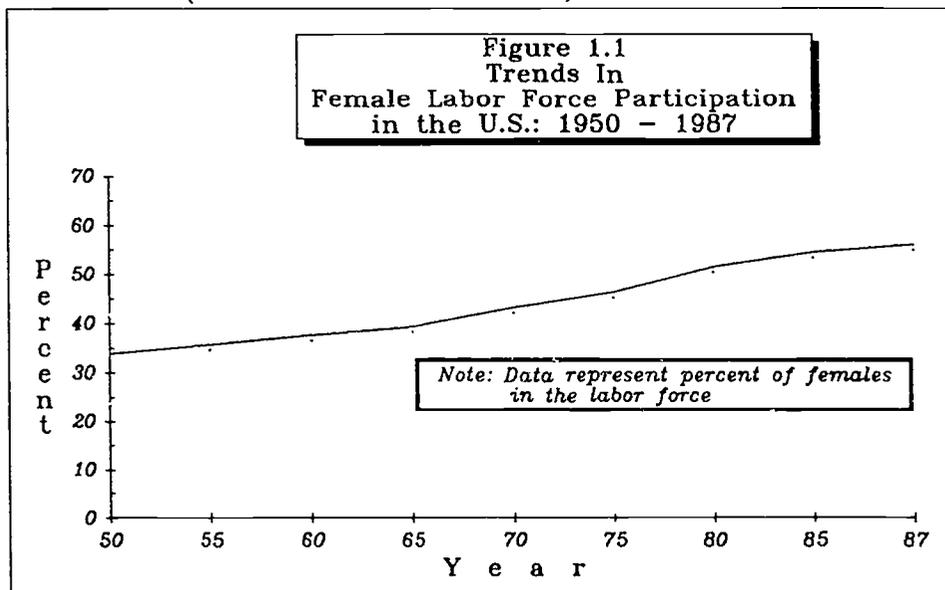
from the play-rooms of the family to the boardrooms of corporations across the U.S. One way of understanding this new concern by employers is by taking *their* perspective on childcare. A recent article, published in *Inc.* magazine, exemplifies this new corporate attitude:

For most employed parents, peace of mind comes with high-quality, dependable child care that they can afford ... Many families, in fact, aren't sure from one week to the next who will be taking care of the kids. All these concerns affect the way a person works ... Lack of child care is a major culprit in perennial management problems such as retention, recruiting, and absenteeism ... In reality, adding child-care assistance is a strategic decision, and companies make it for the same reason they might choose to offer stock options, profit-sharing plans, or other incentives: a significant payoff exists for the company. They are convinced that child-care assistance makes for more loyal, more reliable, and more productive employees. (Wojahn, 1988: 64-5)

The problem of quality childcare as an impediment to worker productivity is often even more severe. Substantial numbers of women say that lack of adequate childcare arrangements is a barrier to their even entering the labor force. A Congressional Committee report summarized several striking facts regarding the barriers that inadequate childcare services create for women (Select Committee on Children,

Youth, and Families, 1988). Almost one-half (45%) of single mothers and over one-third (36%) of mothers with annual family incomes of less than \$15,000 who are not in the labor force said that they would seek employment if affordable childcare were available. Various local-area studies confirm this impediment to paid employment among women. In California, one-quarter of all unemployed parents and one-third of all unemployed single parents indicated that inadequate childcare arrangements kept them from either working or participating in job-training programs. In Utah, over one-quarter of the AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) families surveyed said that they needed childcare in order to become successfully employed. Detroit area mothers with preschool children either felt hindered from working more hours or were prevented from working altogether. Twenty-five percent of those surveyed in 1986 felt that the lack of adequate or less costly childcare affected them in this way. Finally, this Congressional Committee estimates that during 1985, slightly under one-half million (approximately 455,000) parents reported lost time from work *each month* as a result of failed childcare arrangements.

It is increasingly becoming the burden of



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1980, 1988

state and local government to provide public support to childcare because of federal cuts in subsidy programs. However, as shown below, this does not mean that states are necessarily responding positively to this burden. This also furthers the impetus for private sector employers to

"pick-up the tab" in childcare assistance efforts. While the private sector has indeed expanded its role in the childcare service arena, there continues to be a growing incentive for government to continue an important role in balancing work and family arrangements. For instance, last year there were more than 100 bills in Congress on child care alone (see Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies, 1989: 14). The Congressional Committee report noted above shows two important trends in federal reductions for childcare programs. Between 1981 and 1987, the Title XX Social Services Block Grant appropriation suffered a 32 percent cut, after adjusting for inflation. A total of 28 states allocated fewer Title XX funds for childcare in 1987 than in 1981, after adjustments for inflation. A total of 23 states were serving fewer children under this program at the end of this period than they were at the beginning. In 1981, a number of eligibility restrictions were imposed upon low-income working families in the AFDC program. These restrictions reduced the federal outlays in the AFDC childcare awards by almost 70 percent during this decade, from \$120 million in FY 1980 to an estimated \$40 million in FY 1988. These two actions by the federal government alone have resulted in significant reductions in federal support for childcare services in the U.S. In sum, there is a critical set of trends presently at work concerning child care efforts but there are no clear signs that either the public or private sector will dominate the child care arena in the near future.

With a shifting corporate outlook on the role of childcare in economic and business productivity and a declining federal and state subsidy for such services, there is a clear signal that quality childcare is now almost as much a *business* issue as it is a family life issue. It is also

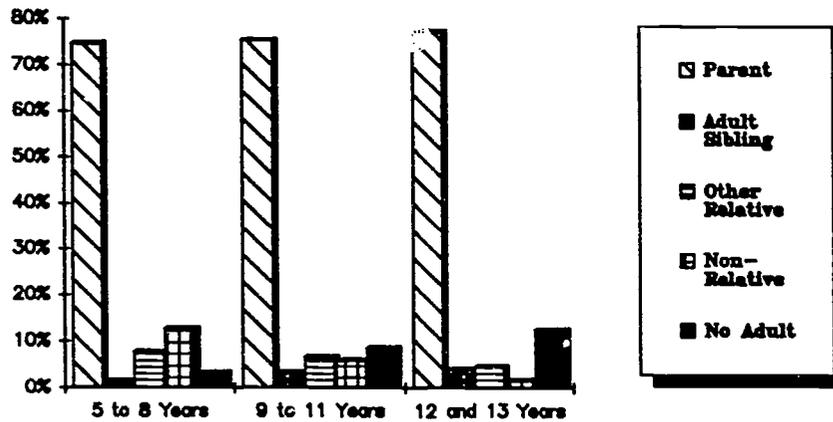
clear that childcare policy is and will be prominent in an era where issues of economic development dominate many states' political agendas.

Childcare Continues to Grow as a Family Life Issue. One of the keys to understanding the increased pressure on the family for adequate childcare arrangements is to observe the growth in the female labor force participation rate during the last two or three decades. Shown in Figure 1.1 is a trend-line of the percent of females in the labor force during the 1950 to 1987 period. In 1950, there was a 34 percent labor force participation rate among all U.S. women. Now, this rate has climbed to about 56 percent. In Mississippi, the statewide female labor force participation rate in 1987 was 36 percent (computed from Mississippi Employment Security Commission, 1988), about where the U.S. rate was in 1950.¹ Having more direct bearing on the need for childcare is the fact that the rate of growth in employment among mothers with preschool children is significant: from 29% in 1970 to 49% in 1985 (Hofferth and Phillips, 1987: 560). Wojahn (1988) noted that mothers *and* fathers are placing a higher priority than before on "family time" relative to career success. Thus, the increase in employment among mothers continues to be a factor in the growth of childcare services as a family life issue.

In a study of the childcare needs among employees at Yale University in 1986, several important factors were discovered (Cheski-Gold, 1988). One was that employee (i.e., family) needs were wide-ranging in scope. The types of care, ages of children, costs of care, hours during which care is needed varied greatly. What the Yale study identified that pertains to the family life issue is how parents view childcare service. Most parents felt that

1 This bears significantly on childcare needs in Mississippi because the rate of labor force participation of women in the state will likely increase toward the U. S. average. That demand for childcare services is correlated with female labor force participation gives some basis for judgement as to future childcare demands in Mississippi.

Figure 1.2
After-School Caretaker Of Children
Five To Thirteen Years Of Age and Enrolled In School
In The United States



Sources:
 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987a.

the care-giver's "style and reliability" were extremely important. Only those who paid the least (under \$1.50 per hour) based their choice on cost. "Most parents say they try to find the best child care available, regardless of cost" (Cheskis-Gold, 1988: 47). The subjective quality of childcare service—which is an extension of the family in many respects—is also an important dimension of the overall quality of family life.

A recent Louis Harris poll of 4,050 adults, including 2,009 of which had a child under the age of six, found confirming evidence for the Yale survey (*USA Today*, 1989). When parents were asked which factors they consider important when looking for childcare, the quality of services far exceeded cost. (Respondents could name more than one factor.) "Staff quality" (97%) and "staff reliability" (97%) received highest mentions while "hours center is open" (72%) and "cost" (61%) were rated substantially lower. "Convenience to home" (50%) and ". . . work" (41%) were mentioned still fewer times. Parents clearly are more concerned about the "quality" of childcare over the "quantity" in terms of cost, hours of availability, and propinquity to home or work.

Childcare is also related to employment patterns among both parents. The type of childcare arrangement is linked to the marital status of mothers and the timing (or "shift") of working patterns of fathers and mothers. Presser's study (1986), using the 1982 Current Population Survey of U.S. mothers aged 18 to 44 with a preschool-aged child, revealed important variations in childcare arrangements on the basis of these factors.

She found that a substantial minority of U.S. women with preschool-age children work other than a day-shift whether they are full- or part-time employed. Although there was no way to determine a causal connection between childcare and shift-work among mothers, it was clear that there is a relationship. This relationship depended upon marital status, however, as fathers play a "considerable role as care givers when mothers are employed non-days" (Presser, 1986: 561). Unmarried mothers who worked non-days tend to utilize relatives, largely grandparents, as care givers. Father care, however, depended substantially upon the mother's employment status as full-time or part-time workers: fathers were more likely to give care when mothers are employed only part-time and when the child(ren) is(are) between 1 and 3 years of age. The most telling conclusion reached by Presser is that working women with preschool-age children are undoubtedly under considerable economic and personal stress. The interaction of mother's employment status, father's employment status (where present), children's ages, and family income are clearly important factors shaping the needs of parents regarding childcare. These

needs are becoming an increasingly important nexus in the relationship between family and work.

Patterns of Childcare Arrangements in the U.S. What is known about actual childcare arrangements in the U.S. largely comes from two large-scale studies by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. There are distinctively different patterns of care for preschool and school-age children (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987a,b). During the 1984-85 period, almost one-quarter (23%) of the preschool children (0-4 years) of employed mothers were involved with daycare services while their mother worked (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987a: 3). About one-third (31%) was primarily in supervised care in their own home while another third or so (37%) was cared for in someone else's home. A small fraction was supervised by the mother herself in her place of work (8%). These arrangements involved about 8.2 million preschool children nationwide. These figures appear to represent a general increase during the first half of this decade in preschool childcare arrangements. The use of daycare or preschools among employed women 18 to 44 years old, for preschool children, increased from 16 percent in 1982 to 25 percent in 1984-85.

School-age children face different circumstances and, correspondingly, present different demands upon their parents for childcare. Overall, parental care is the modal source of care for school-age children (Figure 1.2). Two other trends are evident. One is the increase as children grow into their teen years of no adult supervision; from only a few percent during the ages of 5 to 8 to over ten percent by ages 12 and 13. Another is the decline in the use of childcare services ("non-relative") by age. This trend goes from about 13 percent among the 5 to 8 year-olds to one or two percent among the 12 to 13 year-old group. According to another U.S. Bureau of the Census study covering 1984-85 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987b), about

three-fourths of the 18.3 million school-age children (5-14 years) were in school for most of the time while their mothers worked. This leaves a significant group of children not in school care during this period. About one million children of employed mothers during this period took care of themselves ("latchkey" children).

The costs of childcare vary by many factors. However, this Census study estimates that the 1984-85 median weekly childcare expenditure for the 5.3 million women who reported paying for such services was \$38 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987a: 10). A more recent national survey in November of 1988 reported a figure of \$56 per week, or \$1.50 per hour (*USA Today*, reported in Hofferth, 1989: 9). Thus, the costs of childcare appear to be rising along with the growth of a "seller's market": supply not keeping up with demand.

The market for childcare services is certainly growing, but current childcare services are not adequate to meet the demand. A recent report by Congress summarizes the results of several studies which point to this trend (Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, 1988: 17). Some examples from this Congressional report include the following. A survey of childcare centers in public housing projects discovered that, even though one-half of all households with children would use the center if space were available, there was an aggregate "waiting list" of about 96,000 children. Profiles of various statewide studies compiled by this Congressional Committee tender some understanding of this circumstance. In licensed California centers, there were 136,254 families waiting for a childcare opening. In New York, estimates during 1987 ranged from 830,000 to 1.2 million preschool and school-age children competing for the fewer than 135,000 licensed childcare placements available statewide. In January of 1988, the state of Missouri subsidized 6,885 childcare slots but there were 1,246 children on waiting lists for additional place-

ments. A similar situation exists in Florida as of April in 1988. There were over 27,000 children on waiting lists for subsidized childcare, including 8,500 infants and 3,000 school-age children. These profiles seem to depict a consistent shortage in the "supply" of childcare services.

Projections of Childcare Supply and Demand in the U.S. Most projections regarding the *demand* for childcare are based upon maternal employment. The two most prominent sets of projections are those by Hofferth (Hofferth and Phillips, 1987; Hofferth, 1989). By linking the growth in labor force participation by mothers to the demographics of the "baby boom", these projections yield some statistical profiles of the demand for childcare based upon the fraction of children falling into a "pool" of eligible children. The Hofferth projections are provided separately for preschool and school-age children.

In the initial set of projections, Hofferth and Phillips (1987) made use of a "straight-line" (or linear) increase in the proportion of children with mothers in the labor force by year from 1970 to 1985. Taking a regression equation with year as the independent variable and proportion of children with employed mothers as the dependent variable, they projected the proportion of children with employed mothers in 1990 and 1995 for three groups of children: under 18, under 6, and 6-17 years. Armed with these projected proportions for each of the three age groups of children, Hofferth and Phillips multiplied the relevant proportion by the projected number of children in each age group during 1990 and 1995 using the U.S. Bureau of the Census "middle series" of population projections. (The Census Bureau's "middle series" of population projections reflect a set of moderate assumptions about key demographic trends in the future, such as migration, birth rates, and so forth. See Hofferth and Phillips, '987.)

In testimony before the House Committee on Education and Labor, Hofferth (1989) up-

dated these figures and rendered advice on the likely scenario between demand and supply of childcare services. She projected that by 1995 almost 15 million (14.6 million) preschool children will have mothers in the labor force. As Hofferth pointed out, the immediate notion that strikes a reader of these figures is that *all* of these preschool children will need out-of-home, non-relative care. Based on Census data concerning types of childcare arrangements, she figures that in 1987 no more than about 5.3 million of the 11.3 million children under age 6 with working mothers actually used out-of-home, non-relative care. This 46.9 percent figure only involves preschool children whose mothers are in the labor force as being eligible to "need" childcare services. Does this mean that only 46.9 percent of the 14.6 million preschool children in 1995 will need childcare services? This is difficult to address, because the trends in type of childcare arrangements reported by U.S. parents suggest that they are not stable (e.g., the use of a "sitter in home" is declining) and so a judgement for 1995 is uncertain (see Hofferth, 1989; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1987a,b).

One potential liability with projections based upon trends in maternal employment is the assumption that an employed mother is the sole motivation for the use of childcare services. This procedure omits any consideration for families with mothers not in the labor force needing childcare services. While this is perhaps the only mechanism to generate current national estimates, this pragmatic importance should not overshadow its limitations. For instance, our survey in Mississippi, described further below, found a significant fraction of parents who used childcare although the mother was not employed. Thus, we wish to point out that what is currently known about the "demand" and use of childcare arrangements is modest, at best. It is vitally important to develop estimates and projections of the public need for such services that reflect a more accurate status of this demand.

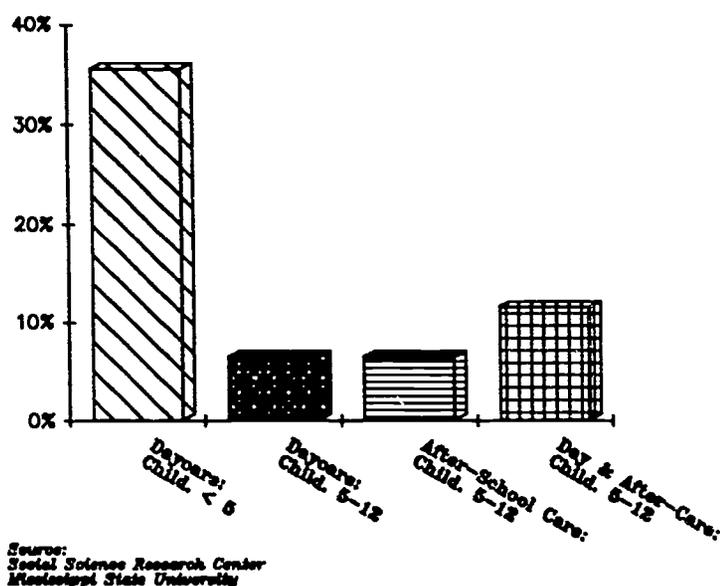
The supply of childcare is equally difficult to estimate and project. Hofferth estimates that in the U.S. during 1986 there were some 40,000 daycare centers with an approximate capacity of 2.1 million children. This figure represents about a 100 percent growth from 1976 estimates. There were also about 105,000 licensed day care homes in 1986, serving about 500,000 children. These two types of licensed care centers provide around 2.6 million childcare slots nationwide. This figure—2.6 million—appears to be about one-half of the total estimated children in out-of-home, non-relative care (5.3 million). Thus, there were about 2.7 million children being served in unlicensed facilities during 1986.

As Hofferth notes, several issues are related to the apparent unmet need suggested by these calculations. First, there is a deficiency in *licensed* childcare slots. It is not known how many actual childcare slots there are in existence because of irregular licensure statutes in each state. Second, there is significant potential for a mismatch between the availability of licensed childcare and the age of a child. This is particularly the case for infants. Third, there may be a geographic mismatch in supply and demand, regardless of age. Fourth, the cost of local daycare may preclude its use by many parents. Fifth, there may be a discrepancy between what parents want in the way of childcare services and what is available locally.

II. ESTIMATES OF CURRENT DAYCARE USAGE

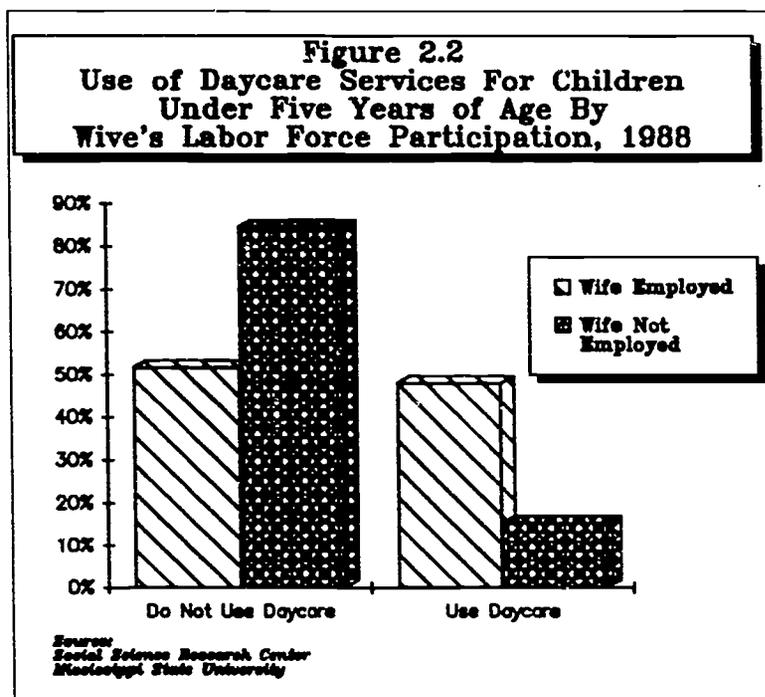
One of the crucial issues in the childcare debate is an accurate estimate of how many people *now* use some type of service. Using the results of a statewide survey, we present such an estimate in this section. The percent of parents who have

Figure 2.1
Percentage of Mississippi Parents Using
Daycare and After-School Care Facilities
By Age of Child, 1988

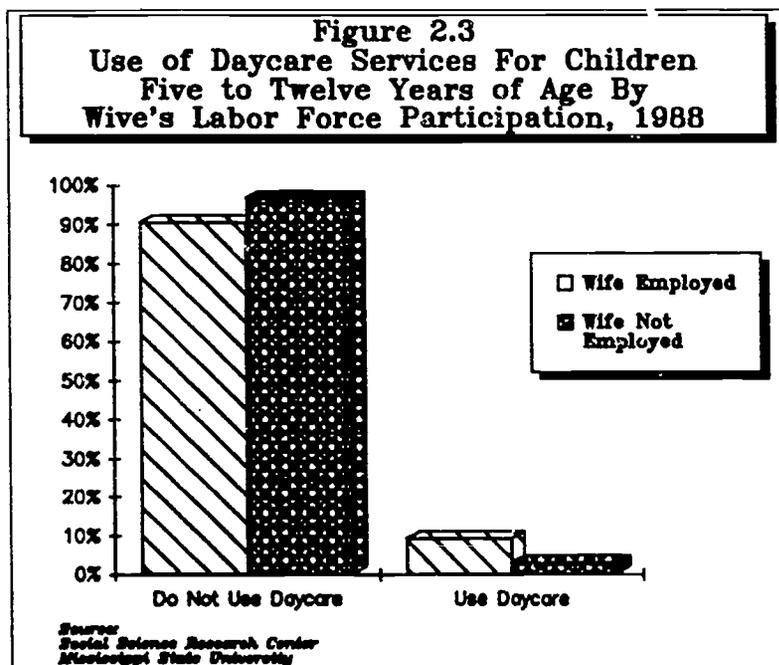


children in some type of childcare service is also estimated separately for pre-school children and children ages 5-12 years old. Since it is commonly thought that mother's employment greatly increases the need for childcare services, we produce current usage percentages separately for those mothers in our survey who are employed and those who are not employed. Additional factors that seem to be related to current childcare usage patterns are also shown. These figures will give some type of picture as to the current usage of childcare arrangements across Mississippi. In a final section, we make use of data from another statewide survey to assess attitudes regarding public support towards the public financing of childcare services in Mississippi.

The survey data containing childcare usage and some public opinion information concerning financing childcare services were collected via telephone interviews during May and June of 1988 by the Survey Research Unit of the Social Science Research Center at Mississippi State University. Conventional random-digit-dialing (RDD) sampling techniques were used



to construct a cross-sectional sample of 744 adults (aged eighteen and over) in Mississippi. Appendix A contains a detailed discussion of the methods used in this survey (see also Howell, 1988). Another statewide telephone survey provided additional data on how the public views financing childcare services vis-a-vis other public services in Mississippi. This survey was also conducted by the MSU Survey Re-



search Unit in the Social Science Research Center during 1988 and followed a similar design. It is described fully in Howell and Cosby (1988) and had a sample size of 429 adults. Demographic characteristics of these two sample surveys can be found in their respective sources as cited above.

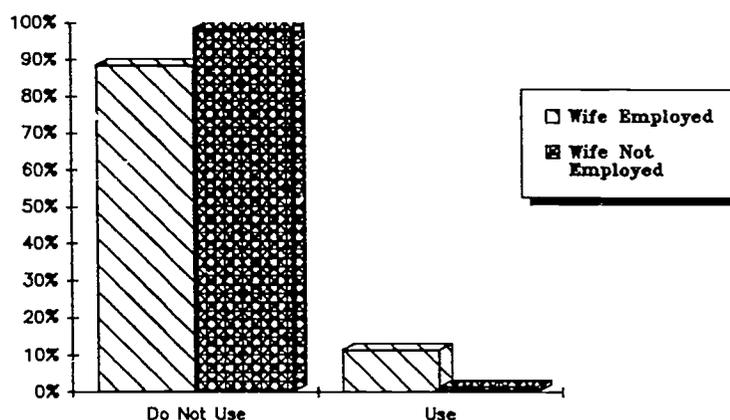
The instrumentation used in the childcare usage survey is shown in Appendix A. As these items show, the childcare usage was determined by, first, screening for the presence of children under eighteen in the household and, second, then ascertaining usage of "daycare" (i.e., childcare during school hours) or "after-school care" services. Three age ranges for children were used, following the patterns of pre-school (less than 5 years), elementary school (5-12 years) and secondary school (13-18 years). From these questions, it was possible to classify adults with children less than eighteen years of age in the household according to their status of using childcare services. Thirdly, as can be seen in Appendix A, this instrumentation followed-up respondents who had children in the household but who were not using a childcare service at the present time with a couple of questions to determine whether they would use such services if they were available in the local area. These follow-up items facilitate the determination of a potential demand for services that is direct, rather than being indirectly based upon a proxy such as maternal employment. Finally, all respondents were asked two questions concerning beliefs about public financing of childcare services in the state.

The other survey data are taken from Howell and Cosby (1988) who studied the public's support for financing education reform in Mississippi. The relevant portion of these data pertain to the conventional polling of citizens about whether public funding for a specified set of public services (e.g., education, fire protection, etc.) should receive more, less, or about the same level of funding. Childcare services was included in that 1988 survey and we present how childcare fared relative to other public services in Mississippi.

Overall Usage. Based upon the survey responses, Figure 2.1 presents estimates of current usage of childcare and after-school care by the age of the child. Over one-third (35%) of the parents of children less than five years of age say that they use a daycare service for those children. This rate drops considerably for school-age children. Only about eight percent of the children between the ages of 5 and 12 are reportedly in "daycare" while a similar percentage are in after-school care. When we combine these data for 5-12 year-old children into a daycare or after-school care category, the estimate of current usage is only about 12 percent. These estimates indicate that while a significant fraction of pre-school children in Mississippi are in some type of daycare service, far fewer school-age children are involved with either a daycare or after-school care program.

The female labor force participation rate in Mississippi is

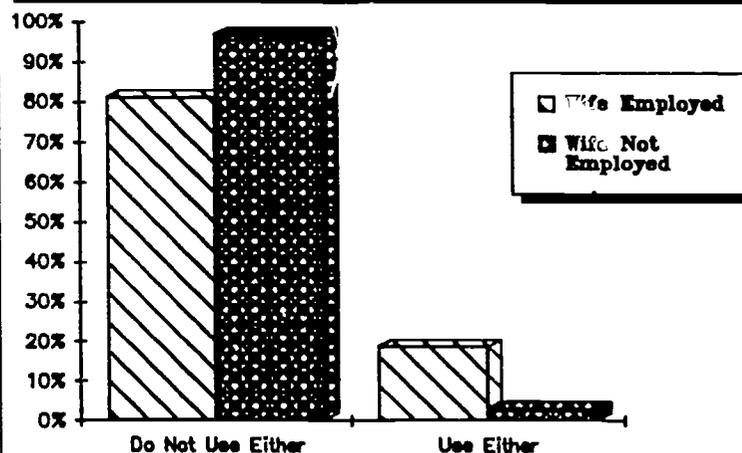
Figure 2.4
Use of After-School Care Services For Children Five to Twelve Years of Age By Wive's Labor Force Participation, 1988



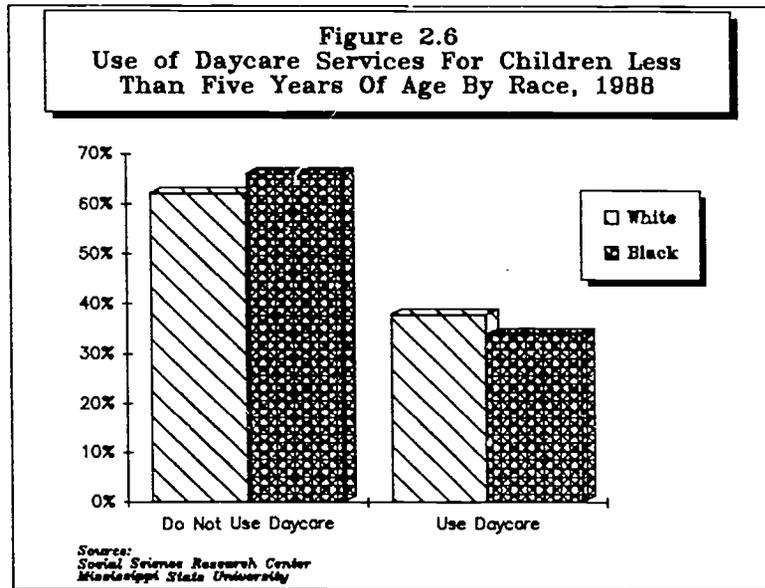
Source:
Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

about 20 percent lower than the U.S. average. Even at this lower rate of labor force participation, however, it is clear that mother's employment is a significant factor in the usage patterns. Figure 2.2 contains this comparison for pre-school children. For mothers who are employed outside the home, about one-half say that their pre-school child (or children) is(are) in daycare. Employed mothers are about *five*

Figure 2.5
Use of Either Daycare Or After-School Care Services for Children Five to Twelve Years Of Age By Wive's Labor Force Participation, 1988



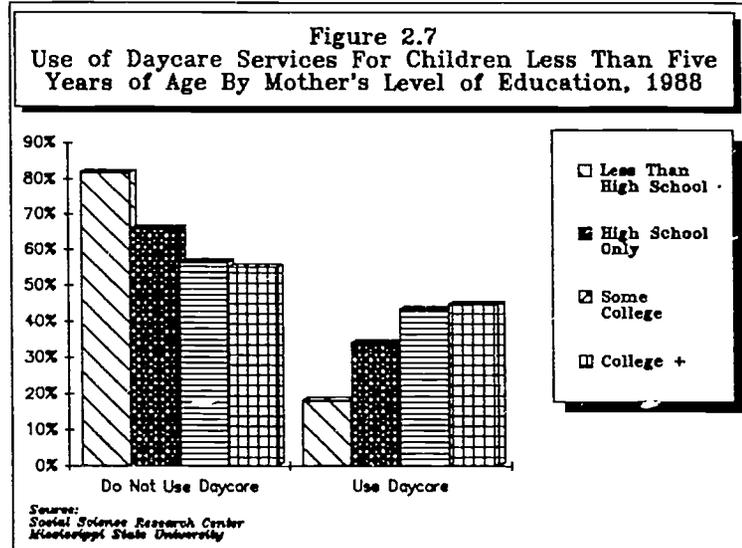
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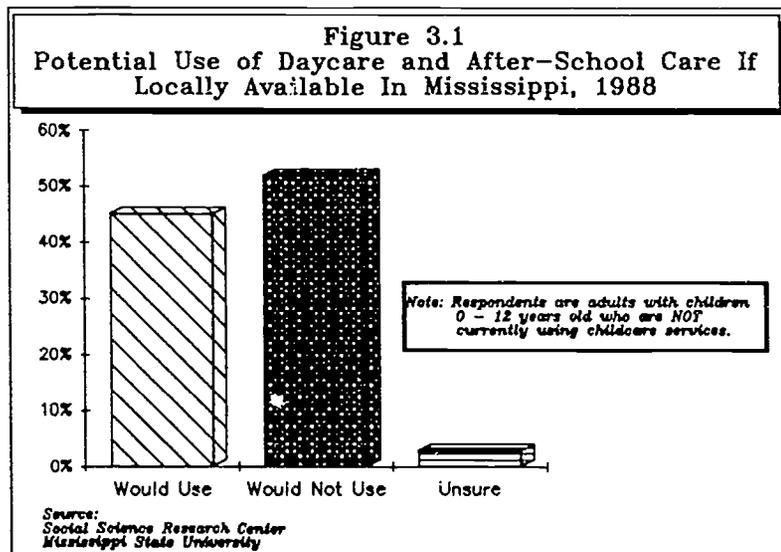
employed mothers is present involving after-school care (Figure 2.4) and the combination category of either daycare or after-school care (Figure 2.5). Employed mothers are five-to-ten times more likely than non-employed mothers of school-age children to utilize daycare or after-school care services in the state.

Other Factors in Childcare Usage. There are virtually no differences between white and black parents in their current usage levels of childcare for pre-school children.

times as likely as non-employed mothers to utilize daycare for pre-school children. While only about half of the employed mothers in this survey report using daycare services for their pre-school children, employed mothers are five-fold more likely to use them in comparison to similar mothers who are not in the labor force. Thus, mothers' employment does not pre-determine the usage of childcare services for pre-school children, but such employment does play a significant role in it.



While mother's employment is an important factor in daycare usage for pre-school children, it is much less prominent for children in school. In Figures 2.3 - 2.5, similar comparisons are made for daycare and after-school care usage. Not much difference occurs in the usage rates for "daycare" services, ostensibly because school attendance tends to render this a moot point (see Figure 2.3). While absolute rates of usage are low, the gap between employed and non-em-



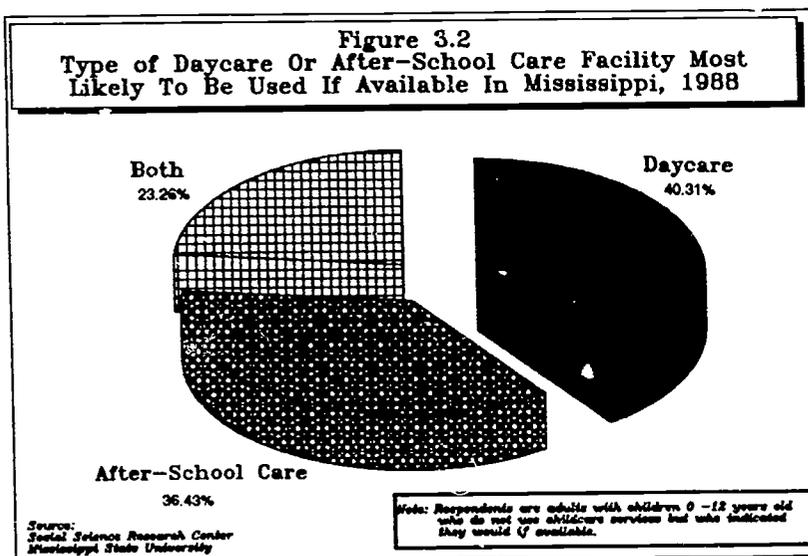


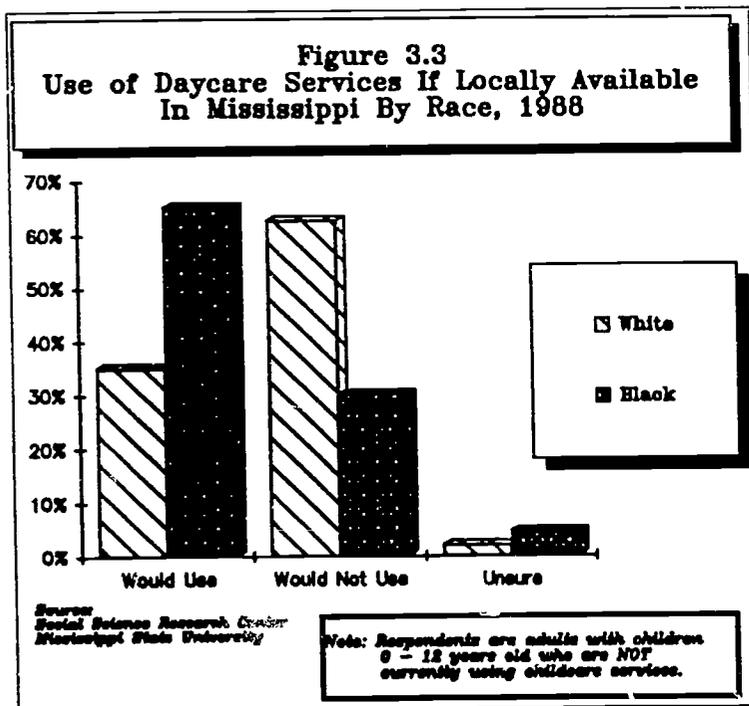
Figure 2.6 and Table B1 (see Appendix B) show that less than four percentage points separate whites (62.1%) and blacks (66.0%). There are few differences in usage rates by race for school-age childcare. Based upon these results, the racial composition of a given area would have little to do with the present usage of pre-school childcare.

Education does play a significant role in current usage patterns, at least among pre-school children. The education level of the

parent is positively related to whether or not pre-school children are involved in a daycare program. Figure 2.7 shows that the current usage rates range from 18 percent for parents who did not complete high school to 45 percent for those with post-graduate schooling (see also Table B2). This may be due to the greater likelihood of parents with more education (or their spouses) being employed but, nonetheless, education-level amounts to a significantly distinguishing variable with regard to whether or not parents will utilize childcare services for their pre-school children.

III. POTENTIAL DEMAND FOR DAYCARE AND AFTER-SCHOOL CARE

Any estimates of the current usage of childcare services in Mississippi do not measure the total demand for these services. It is important to consider, in addition, the potential demand among those who have children of a certain age but who do not presently utilize childcare services. The current usage plus the potential demand yields the total demand for childcare services. In this statewide survey, parents with children either 0-4 years or 5-12 years of age, who responded that they did *not* use daycare (or after-school care) were asked if they would use childcare services if they were available locally (see Appendix A for question wording). The results give some idea about the *potential* demand for additional childcare services in the state. The results are presented in several ways: the overall potential demand level, the poten-

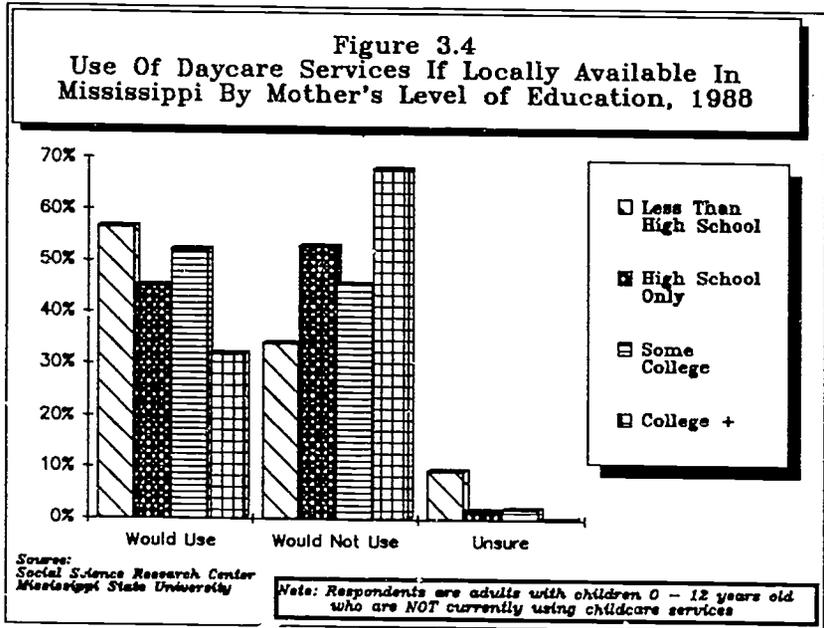


tial demand specifically for daycare and after-school care services, and the social factors that are related to differences in these potential demand estimates.

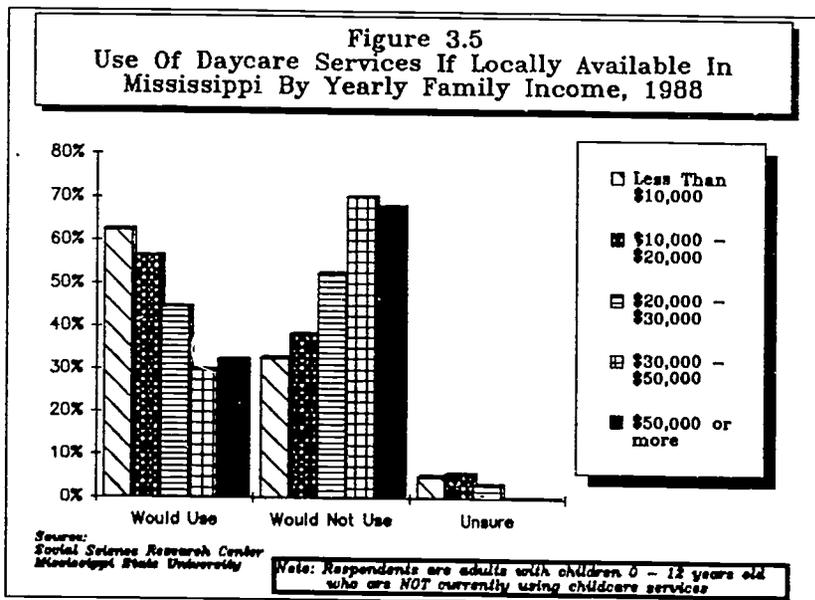
Overall Potential Demand

In Mississippi, there is a potential demand for about a 45 percent increase in childcare services. As shown in Figure 3.1, about 45 percent of the parents with children ages 0-12 years who are *not* currently using childcare services (either daycare or after-school care) say that they would use such services if they were available locally. Slightly over half indicate that they would not make use of such services, presumably being able to make alternate childcare arrangements such as with relatives, neighbors, and so forth. There appears to be little indecision here, as less than 5 percent indicate that they were unsure as to whether they would use local childcare services if they were available.

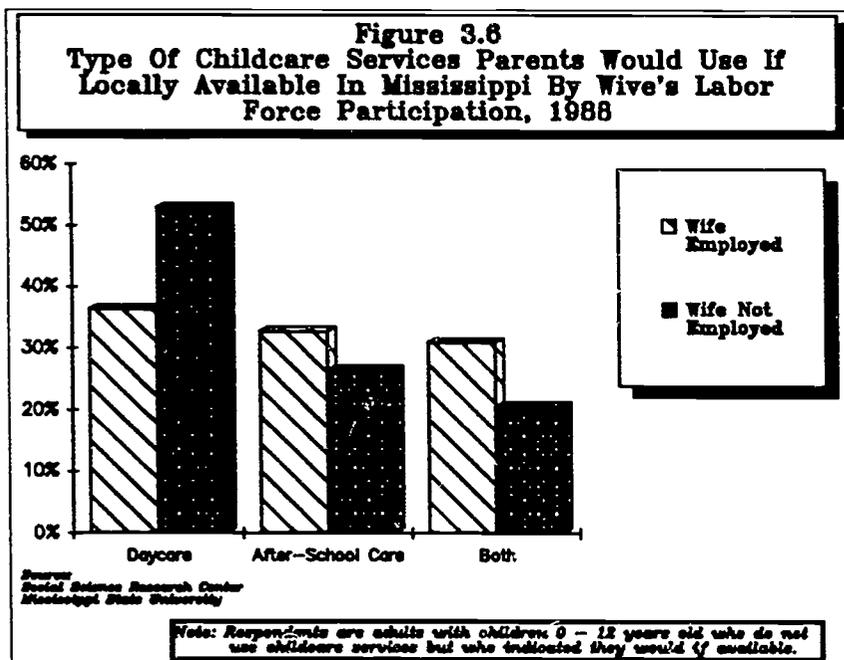
Potential Demand for Daycare and After-School Care. The potential demand for additional childcare services does not appear to be



directed largely to either daycare or after-school care services. If respondents indicated that they would utilize childcare services if available locally, they were asked to specify if this would be "daycare", "after-school care", or both. There is about an equal split toward each type of service (Figure 3.2). Approximately 40 percent would make use of daycare services while another 36 percent would take advantage of after-school services. Almost one-fourth (23 percent) would make use of both types of services. Thus, these data show that the *potential* demand for additional childcare services is distributed across-the-board.



Factors Related to Potential Demand. Based upon comparisons of these *potential* demand figures for a wide array of social and demographic factors, it is clear that potential demand for childcare varies substantially by ethnicity and socioeconomic status of the parents. This is a slightly different result than was found for *current* usage patterns.



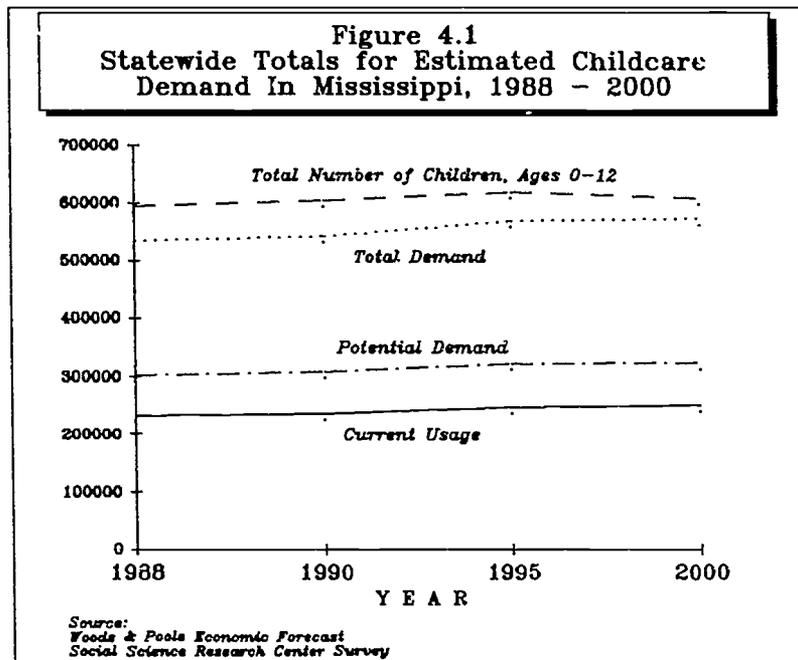
Whereas whites and blacks did not differ much in their current rates of using daycare services for pre-school children, Figure 3.3 shows a dramatic difference in the potential demand for childcare. Almost two-thirds of the black parents of children less than 12 years old stated that they would use daycare facilities if they were available locally. Only about one-third of the white parents of children in this age-group responded similarly.

Education level of parents, as shown in Figure 3.4, is linked to potential demand. As completed education of the parent increases, the percentage of parents indicating that they would use childcare services if available locally diminishes. This decline ranges from about 57 percent among those with less than a high school diploma to about 32 percent among those parents with a post-baccalaureate degree (see Table B4 in Appendix B). The pattern of this relationship with education is the inverse of what occurred for current usage. This reciprocal finding suggests that there is greater demand among the least educated sector of parents with young children in Mississippi because they are less likely to be currently using childcare services at present (see above).

Total family income has a similar relationship to potential demand. Those parents with higher income levels have less potential demand for these services than do parents of lesser financial means. Figure 3.5 and Table B5 contain the relevant comparisons among income groups. The potential demand among parents with family incomes of \$30,000 or more is around 30 percent, but climbs to over 60 percent among the poorest group, those families making less than \$10,000 annually.

Survey respondents who indicated an interest in childcare services were asked what type of childcare facility they would be interested in using. The result of this analysis shows that the need for services varies by mother's employment status. However, the direction of this variation is somewhat surprising. Figure 3.6 shows a greater potential demand among *non-employed* mothers for daycare services than among employed mothers. Married women with children less than twelve who are not in the labor force exhibit approximately a 54 percent potential demand level while their employed counterparts only have a 37 percent demand figure. There is a slightly higher potential demand level for either after-school care and both types of childcare among respondents in families where the wife is in the labor force.

What these results may suggest is that mother's employment is not the only factor driving the need for childcare services. When one considers that these statewide survey respondents are both men and women, these results suggest that childcare services are viewed as a means of generating "role flexibility" for



non-parental activities which may or may not include paid employment outside the home.

IV. PROJECTIONS OF CHILDCARE NEEDS FROM 1988 TO 2000

What scenario for childcare needs can be expected for the future in Mississippi? While no one can foretell the future with absolute certainty, it is possible to take a "snapshot" of current (or past) events and, using reasonable assumptions, to make projections about the future. Making projections is more than just an interesting exercise. Without adequate, informed planning from past experience, the present becomes chaotic with policies and programs following a "make do at the time" process. Thus, it becomes important to plan now for the future, and such planning requires at least a rudimentary notion about what the future holds.

Projections were developed for the childcare needs of Mississippi parents statewide, covering the period from 1988 to the year 2000. However, because childcare services are delivered at the local level in real cities, neighborhoods, and rural areas, additional estimates and projections were made for each county in Mississippi. How

close current childcare services are to meeting the needs for childcare throughout the state were also assessed. Because of a paucity of data on childcare services, these assessments relied upon information provided by the Mississippi Department of Health regarding *only* the number of *licensed* childcare facilities across the state and in each of the 82 counties (taken from Jackson, Mississippi *Clarion-Ledger*, 1988).

Projection Techniques. The *current usage* and *potential demand* for childcare services were estimated using percentages de-

rived from the statewide survey combined with population estimates. For example, to derive the 1988 estimate of the number of children ages 0 to 12 participating in childcare programs, the percentage of parents with children in this age range, who indicated that they had one or more children in either a daycare or an after-school care program, was multiplied by the population estimate of all children aged 0 - 12 in the state. The result is the estimate of *current usage* for 1988. The *potential demand* in 1988 was estimated by taking the percentage of parents with children in the 0 - 12 age interval who indicated that they did not use either type of service, but *would* do so if it were locally available. This percent was then multiplied by the population estimate of children in the 0 - 12 age interval. The *total demand* for childcare services was derived by combining the estimates of *current usage* and *potential demand*.

Statistical projections into the future require that assumptions be made regarding the direction and magnitude of changes in present circumstances. In the present case, this requires that assumptions should be made about usage and potential demand parameters for the years 1990, 1995, and 2000. How stable are the

factors that affect usage and potential demand for childcare, such as women's labor force participation, or overall population growth? Mississippi's labor force participation rate for women is a full 20 percent lower than the national average (see above). A safe assumption is that the state labor force participation rate for women will increase, not decline, in the near future. On this basis alone, the state's need for childcare services should increase, even if all other factors were to remain the same as they are today. However, as shown above, mother's employment—which is not the same as employment figures for all women—is not the only factor impinging upon either childcare usage or additional demand for childcare. Thus, while the usage and potential demand parameters may increase, decline, or change inversely to one another, the problem is that we have no clear understanding of how much or in which direction they might change.

In consideration of these issues, the safest assumption is that both usage and potential demand will remain constant in Mississippi until the year 2000. With regard to population growth, estimates and projections for children in the 0 - 12 year old interval were taken from data obtained from Woods and Poole, Inc., an

economic and demographic information provider (see also Appendix A). These population estimates and projections are viewed as reliable projections of the Mississippi pre-adolescent population (see Wells, 1989). To derive the future usage and potential demand projections, the age-specific population projections were multiplied by the same usage and potential demand percentages as utilized in the estimates for 1988. This assumption will almost certainly under-estimate the actual amount of childcare used and potential needed. One reason is that while daycare is not merely a function of mother's labor force participation (see Figure 2.2), the employment rate for women in general—and presumably the subgroup of mothers—is likely to increase in the next decade or so. As it does, the absolute level of childcare needed will increase as well. Another is that the percentage of employed mothers who use or feel a need for childcare services will in all likelihood increase. That is, as Mississippi becomes more like the rest of the nation, the fraction of mother's who want or use these services is likely to increase toward that national norm. Thus, relying upon such conservative assumptions is unlikely to lead to an over-supply of services in this arena.

Table 4.1 Statewide Totals For Childcare Estimates and Projections in Mississippi, 1988 - 2000

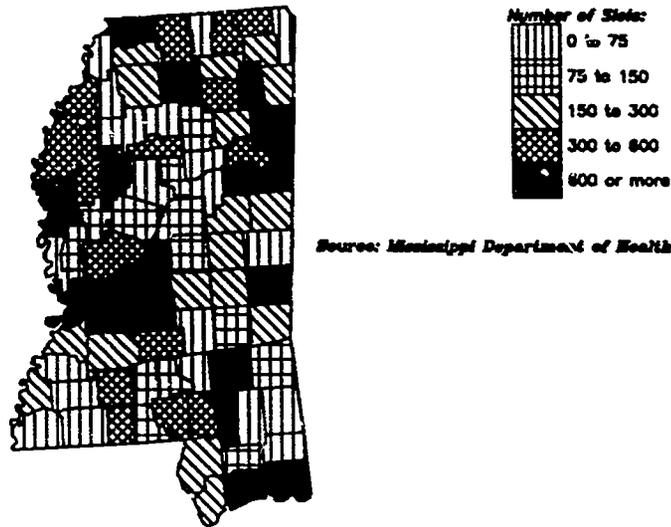
	1988	1990	1995	2000
Children less than five years				
Total No. Of Children	254300	254426	243887	232061
Estimated Usage	90531	90576	86824	82614
Potential Demand	98414	98463	94384	89808
Total Demand	188945	189039	181208	172422
Children five to twelve years				
Total No. Of Children	340201	349963	374235	375633
Estimated Usage	141509	144442	159287	167275
Potential Demand	203544	208609	227149	232328
Total Demand	345052	353052	386436	399603
Total children zero to twelve years				
Total No. Of Children	594501	604389	618122	607694
Current Usage	232039	235018	246111	249889
Potential Usage	301958	307072	321534	322135
Total Demand	533997	542090	567644	572024

Statewide Projections.

Population projections indicate that Mississippi's youth between the ages of 0 and 12 will grow from a 1988 population of 594,501 to over 607,000 by the turn of the century (see Table 4.1). The growth in the number of children using childcare services will rise from an estimated 232,039 in 1988 to 249,889 in the year 2000 (Figure 4.1). Note that the potential demand level exceeds

the usage levels at every period in the projection. Part of this result is a function of the projection assumptions, but it is critical to realize how the absolute numbers compare to one another. Finally, the *total demand* for childcare services will shift from about 534,000 in 1988 to 572,000 in the year 2000, for a

Figure 4.2
Licensed Daycare Slots in Mississippi Counties, 1988

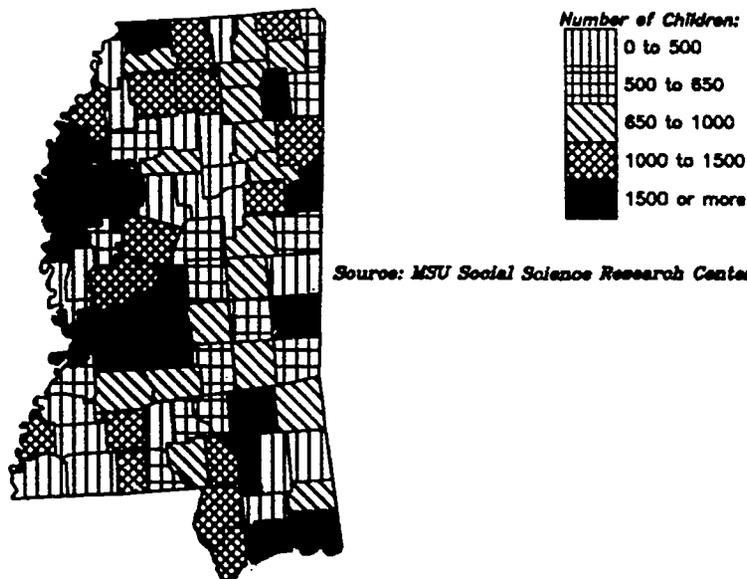


growth of about 38,000 children needing childcare services throughout Mississippi.

The breakdown of these projections into pre-school and school-age children shows a surprising result (see Table 4.1). Because of projected changes in the demographics of youth in the state, childcare *usage* among children less than five years of age will peak around

1990 (at 90,576) and decline until the turn of the century (at 82,614). A similar trend can be observed for pre-school children regarding the *potential demand* for childcare. On the other hand, a steady increase in the needs for childcare among school-age children can be readily observed. *Usage* will climb from its 1988 level of 141,509 to 167,275 in the year 2000. This represents an increase of almost 26,000 children be-

Figure 4.3
Potential Childcare Demand For Children 0-4 Years, 1988



tween the ages of 5 and 12 years. The *potential demand* among this age group is projected to rise by another three-thousand during this period. In brief, the increase in *total demand* for childcare services in Mississippi until the next century will be around 38,000 children, most of whom are between the ages of 5 and 12 years of age as opposed to pre-school children. This 38,000 figure is a net result of a growth of about 54,500 between 5 - 12 years of age and a decline of approximately 16,500 children under five years old. By inference, these figures suggest a dramatic increase is needed in after-school care rather than in daycare services for the state as a whole.

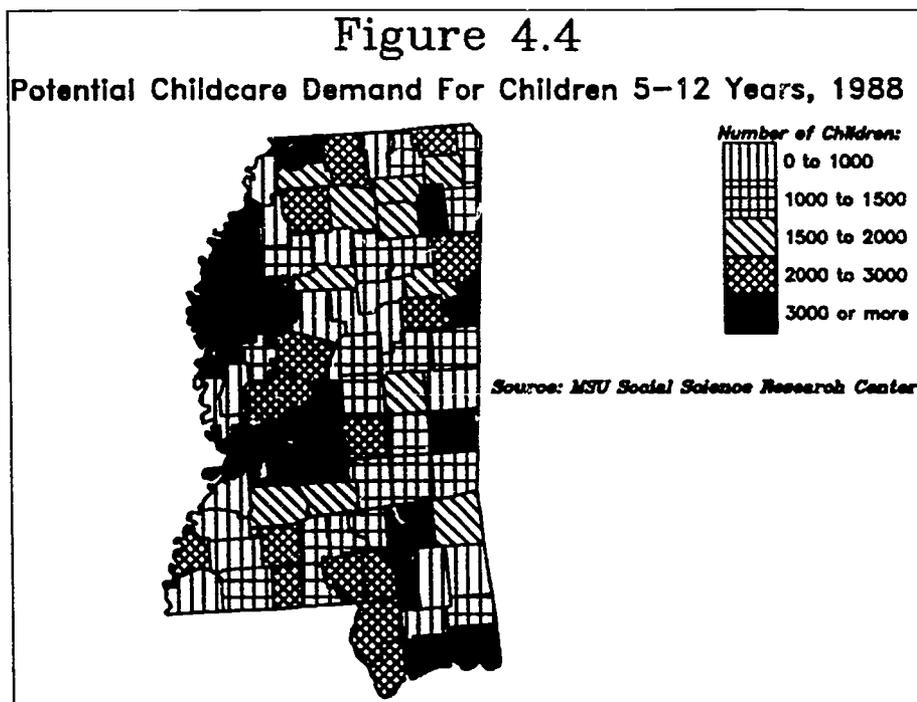
Projections for Counties. Since childcare services are provided at a local level, we utilized the same techniques to create projections for each of the counties in Mississippi. These projections assume that the statewide survey percentages are reasonable approximations of *usage* and *potential demand* factors in each county. Since the same percentages are used in each county's projection, county differences essentially reflect differences in the age-specific population projections. The projections contained in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 (located at the end of this

section) give the best available indications of the need for childcare services in Mississippi's counties. Rather than viewing them as precise estimates, they are better seen as general indicators of the need for childcare services.

Current Childcare Slots Versus Needs. To what extent are current childcare services meeting the needs of parents for childcare? As recent Congressional testimony has indicated (Hofferth, 1989), that which is known about the supply of childcare is dependent upon data generated by licensure procedures in each state in the U.S. Hofferth (1989: 7) estimates that some 50 to 90 percent of the day care homes in operation nationwide do not show up in many statistics because they are unlicensed (e.g., many church or school-based centers are not required to be licensed in some states). Thus, licensure data will under-estimate the true number of daycare slots available. However, they are practically the only source of information available at the county level. Using data procured from the Mississippi Department of Health, published by the Jackson *Clarion-Ledger* (1988), Figure 4.2 show that the highest concentrations of childcare slots occur in urban areas, such as around Jackson-Vicksburg, Gulf-

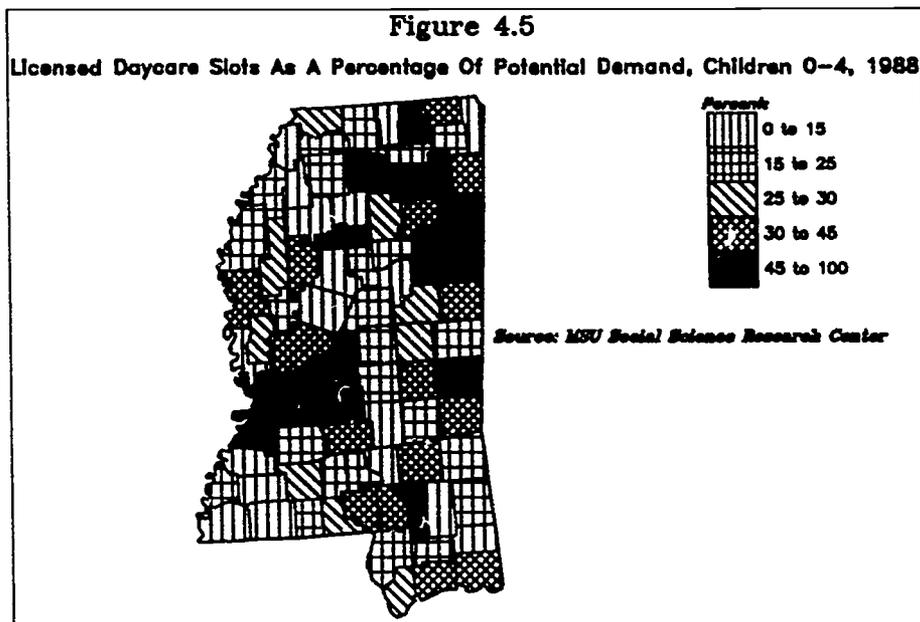
port-Biloxi, Memphis (DeSoto), Hattiesburg, and Tupelo-Columbus. These concentrations of childcare slots largely reflect the higher concentrations of children.

To what extent do licensed childcare slots appear to meet the needs of a local area? Given the lack of complete data on actual childcare services available, this question cannot be fully

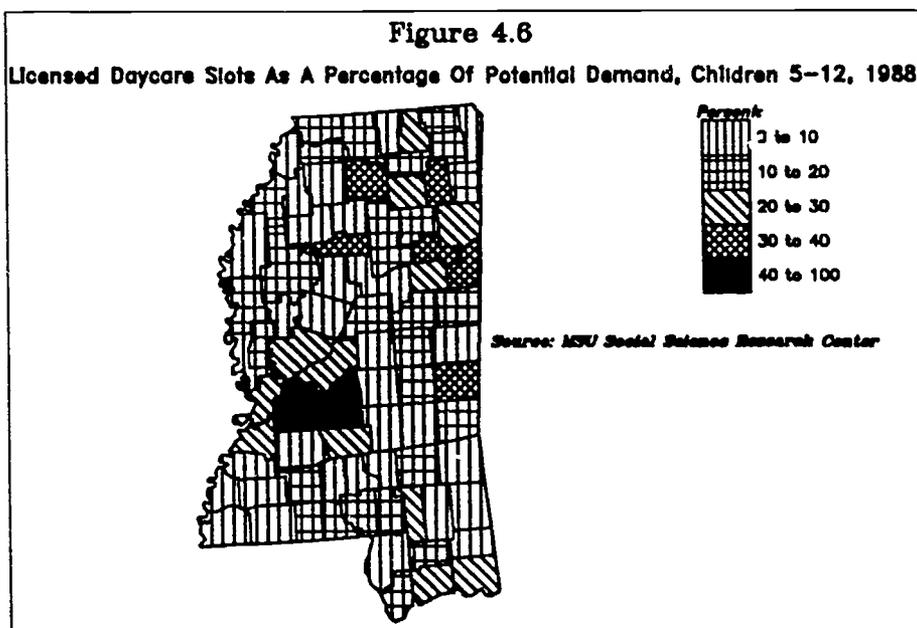


answered. To begin to address this question, we profiled our estimates of the *potential demand* by age group for each county. Figure 4.3 shows the concentrations for pre-school children. This map corresponds largely to that for licensed slots (Figure 4.2) with one very significant exception. The Delta region of Mississippi has a very high potential demand level for daycare services. In many of the Delta counties, there are at least 1,500 *additional* pre-school children that need daycare service but who are not currently in such a facility. A similar pattern regarding the Delta occurs for school-age children (Figure 4.4). While the urban centers mentioned above have the highest potential demand concentrations, the Delta region also has significant additional demand as well. At least 3,000 children between the ages of 5 and 12 in each of the Delta counties so denoted need after-school care but do not now attend such a facility.

Lacking more complete information, licensure data were used as a baseline to assess how well the needs for childcare services are currently being met. As indicated earlier, licensure status is not a very good indicator, and it most surely underestimates actual usage, perhaps by as much as



70 percent (see Hofferth, 1989). Nevertheless, it is the only such data available with respect to individual counties. The number of licensed childcare slots was compared to the *potential demand* estimated for 1988 for each county. This ratio (expressed as a percent) provides a crude measure of the additional childcare that might be needed in a county (see Table 4.4, column 6). Thus, a ratio of 1 to 5 (20.0) would indicate that licensed slots are only 20 percent of the potential demand. Thus, a county would need to increase its daycare slots five-fold to



meet the potential demand. Some qualification to these estimates are, however, necessary. Because the licensure data were not broken into age-specific groupings, the total number of licensed childcare slots was used as the numerator in the computations for both the pre-school and school-age ratios. Add to this limitation the likely underestimation that licensure is of actual usage and one is left with a very rough measure indeed. However, it is the best data available given the paucity of information on current usage.

Areas coming closer to meeting the potential demand for daycare occur in two major clusters (Figure 4.5). The Jackson-Vicksburg area lies in the 45 to 96 percent range. So does the Oxford-Tupelo-Columbus crescent in Northeast Mississippi. As shown by the sparser hatching patterns of the less than 45 percent categories (0-14, 14-21, 21-28 and 28-45 percent), there are many counties where it would take a manifold increase in childcare slots to meet the estimated needs. In fact, this is the typical picture. In order to see this gap in more detail, Table 4.4 contains data that give further insight for the pre-school population. The first few columns present the number of licensed childcare slots, the estimate of current usage, the potential demand, and the total demand (usage plus potential demand) for each county. The last three columns present the percent that licensed slots are of current usage, potential demand, and the total demand in each county. These final three columns represent an elabo-

ration of the percentages displayed in Figure 4.5. There is considerable variation in how each county meets childcare needs. For example, the percentages that licensed slots are of current usage range from very low (3.9% in Covington County) to very high (104.4% in Hinds County). A couple of counties have "zero-percent" usage because of not having any licensed slots (Issaquena and Jefferson).

Patterns of variation for the school-age group (5 - 12 years of age) are similar to those observed for the pre-school group (Table 4.5 columns 5, 6, and 7). The percentages that licensed slots are of current usage range a great deal (from very low to very high), although percentages are highest for pre-school children. The percentage that licensed slots are of the *total demand* (column 7) gives a rough indication of how well current needs are being met in each county. In Adams County, for example, the Mississippi Department of Health shows a total of 213 licensed childcare slots for 1988. The estimates of current usage for children 5-12 years, however, total 2,073. Another 2,958 children in this age group are estimated to need care, ostensibly after-school care. The resulting total demand is 5,031 school-age children (5-12 years) in Adams County. Simply using licensed slots as a benchmark indicates that current availability is only 4.2 percent of what would be required to fully meet the estimated needs for Adams County. The data for the remaining counties can be interpreted similarly.

Table 4.2 Estimated Childcare Demand In Mississippi By County For Children Less Than Five Years of Age

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Adams				
Total Children	3504	3477	3271	3036
Estimated Usage	1247	1238	1164	1081
Potential Demand	1356	1346	1266	1175
Total Needs	2603	2583	2430	2256
Alcorn				
Total Children	2735	2755	2653	2537
Estimated Usage	974	981	944	903
Potential Demand	1050	1066	1027	982
Total Needs	2032	2047	1971	1885
Amite				
Total Children	1223	1126	942	817
Estimated Usage	435	401	335	291
Potential Demand	473	436	365	316
Total Needs	909	837	700	607
Attala				
Total Children	1577	1554	1404	1252
Estimated Usage	561	553	500	446
Potential Demand	610	601	543	485
Total Needs	1172	1155	1043	930
Benton				
Total Children	759	755	706	651
Estimated Usage	270	269	251	232
Potential Demand	294	292	273	252
Total Needs	564	561	525	484
Bolivar				
Total Children	5072	4737	4091	3606
Estimated Usage	1806	1686	1456	1284
Potential Demand	1963	1833	1583	1396
Total Needs	3768	3520	3040	2679
Calhoun				
Total Children	1285	1287	1224	1149
Estimated Usage	457	458	436	409
Potential Demand	497	498	474	445
Total Needs	955	956	909	854
Carroll				
Total Children	808	743	637	579
Estimated Usage	288	265	227	206
Potential Demand	313	288	247	224
Total Needs	600	552	473	430
Chickasaw				
Total Children	1819	1887	1923	1904
Estimated Usage	648	672	685	678
Potential Demand	704	730	744	737
Total Needs	1352	1402	1429	1415
Choctaw				
Total Children	805	824	794	753
Estimated Usage	287	293	283	268
Potential Demand	312	319	307	291
Total Needs	598	612	590	559

Table 4.2, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
<i>Claiborne</i>				
Total Children	1315	1371	1467	1537
Estimated Usage	468	488	522	547
Potential Demand	509	531	568	595
Total Needs	977	1019	1090	1142
<i>Clarke</i>				
Total Children	1563	1573	1502	1411
Estimated Usage	556	560	535	502
Potential Demand	605	609	581	546
Total Needs	1161	1169	1116	1048
<i>Clay</i>				
Total Children	2366	2325	2166	2024
Estimated Usage	842	828	771	721
Potential Demand	916	900	838	783
Total Needs	1758	1727	1609	1504
<i>Coahoma</i>				
Total Children	3861	3574	2999	2579
Estimated Usage	1375	1272	1068	918
Potential Demand	1494	1383	1161	998
Total Needs	2869	2655	2228	1916
<i>Copiah</i>				
Total Children	2413	2409	2253	2087
Estimated Usage	859	858	802	743
Potential Demand	934	932	872	808
Total Needs	1793	1790	1674	1551
<i>Covington</i>				
Total Children	1589	1588	1518	1434
Estimated Usage	566	565	540	511
Potential Demand	615	615	587	555
Total Needs	1181	1180	1128	1065
<i>De Soto</i>				
Total Children	5955	6241	6701	6962
Estimated Usage	2120	2222	2386	2478
Potential Demand	2305	2415	2593	2694
Total Needs	4425	4637	4979	5173
<i>Forrest</i>				
Total Children	6075	6004	5696	5389
Estimated Usage	2163	2137	2028	1918
Potential Demand	2351	2324	2204	2086
Total Needs	4514	4461	4232	4004
<i>Franklin</i>				
Total Children	797	864	925	948
Estimated Usage	284	308	329	337
Potential Demand	308	334	358	367
Total Needs	592	642	687	704
<i>George</i>				
Total Children	1703	1685	1629	1612
Estimated Usage	606	600	580	574
Potential Demand	659	652	630	624
Total Needs	1265	1252	1210	1198
<i>Greene</i>				
Total Children	1014	1017	954	888
Estimated Usage	361	362	340	316
Potential Demand	392	394	369	344
Total Needs	753	756	709	660

Table 4.2, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Grenada				
Total Children	2089	2085	2008	1903
Estimated Usage	744	742	715	677
Potential Demand	808	807	777	736
Total Needs	1552	1549	1492	1414
Hancock				
Total Children	2792	2872	2972	3034
Estimated Usage	994	1022	1058	1080
Potential Demand	1081	1111	1150	1174
Total Needs	2074	2134	2208	2254
Harrison				
Total Children	16128	15871	14495	13228
Estimated Usage	5742	5650	5160	4709
Potential Demand	6242	6142	5610	5119
Total Needs	11983	11792	10770	9828
Hinds				
Total Children	24801	24841	23553	22173
Estimated Usage	8829	8843	8385	7894
Potential Demand	9598	9613	9115	8581
Total Needs	18427	18457	17500	16475
Holmes				
Total Children	2594	2564	2384	2184
Estimated Usage	923	913	849	778
Potential Demand	1004	992	923	845
Total Needs	1927	1905	1771	1623
Humphreys				
Total Children	1588	1557	1425	1280
Estimated Usage	565	554	507	45
Potential Demand	615	603	551	495
Total Needs	1180	1157	1059	951
Issaquena				
Total Children	218	208	185	161
Estimated Usage	78	74	66	57
Potential Demand	84	80	72	62
Total Needs	162	155	137	120
Itawamba				
Total Children	1680	1707	1690	1643
Estimated Usage	598	608	602	585
Potential Demand	650	661	654	636
Total Needs	1248	1268	1256	1221
Jackson				
Total Children	13223	12891	12222	11874
Estimated Usage	4707	4593	4351	4227
Potential Demand	5117	4989	4730	4595
Total Needs	9825	9578	9081	8822
Jasper				
Total Children	1753	1763	1663	1561
Estimated Usage	624	628	592	556
Potential Demand	678	682	644	604
Total Needs	1302	1310	1236	1160
Jefferson				
Total Children	1008	1006	931	857
Estimated Usage	359	358	331	305
Potential Demand	390	389	360	332
Total Needs	749	747	692	637

Table 4.2, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Jefferson Davis				
Total Children	1467	1479	1454	1442
Estimated Usage	522	527	518	513
Potential Demand	568	572	563	558
Total Needs	1090	1099	1080	1071
Jones				
Total Children	5425	5459	5176	4802
Estimated Usage	1931	1943	1843	1710
Potential Demand	2099	2113	2003	1858
Total Needs	4031	4056	3846	3568
Kemper				
Total Children	994	986	908	826
Estimated Usage	354	351	323	294
Potential Demand	385	382	351	320
Total Needs	739	733	675	614
Lafayette				
Total Children	2621	2670	2720	2710
Estimated Usage	933	951	968	965
Potential Demand	1014	1033	1053	1049
Total Needs	1947	1984	2021	2014
Lamar				
Total Children	2771	2316	2807	2767
Estimated Usage	986	1002	999	985
Potential Demand	1072	1090	1086	1071
Total Needs	2059	2092	2086	2056
Lauderdale				
Total Children	7344	7500	7183	6711
Estimated Usage	2614	2670	2557	2389
Potential Demand	2842	2903	2780	2597
Total Needs	5457	5573	5337	4986
Lawrence				
Total Children	1280	1292	1230	1158
Estimated Usage	456	460	438	412
Potential Demand	495	500	476	448
Total Needs	951	960	914	860
Leake				
Total Children	1656	1736	1765	1733
Estimated Usage	590	618	628	617
Potential Demand	641	672	683	671
Total Needs	1230	1290	1311	1288
Lee				
Total Children	5658	5733	5643	5494
Estimated Usage	2014	2041	2009	1956
Potential Demand	2190	2219	2184	2126
Total Needs	4204	4260	4193	4082
Leflore				
Total Children	4518	4288	3806	3418
Estimated Usage	1608	1527	1355	1217
Potential Demand	1748	1659	1473	1323
Total Needs	3357	3186	2828	2540
Lincoln				
Total Children	3014	3025	2866	2698
Estimated Usage	1073	1077	1020	960
Potential Demand	1166	1171	1109	1044
Total Needs	2239	2248	2129	2005

Table 4.2, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Lowndes				
Total Children	6123	6309	6208	5898
Estimated Usage	2180	2246	2210	2100
Potential Demand	2370	2442	2402	2283
Total Needs	4549	4688	4613	4382
Madison				
Total Children	5210	5340	5399	5304
Estimated Usage	1855	1901	1922	1888
Potential Demand	2016	2067	2089	2053
Total Needs	3871	3968	4011	3941
Marion				
Total Children	2580	2537	2329	2144
Estimated Usage	918	903	829	763
Potential Demand	998	982	901	830
Total Needs	1917	1885	1730	1593
Marshall				
Total Children	3264	3274	3170	3021
Estimated Usage	1162	1166	1129	1075
Potential Demand	1263	1267	1227	1169
Total Needs	2425	2433	2355	2245
Monroe				
Total Children	3486	3471	3331	3159
Estimated Usage	1241	1236	1186	1125
Potential Demand	1349	1343	1289	1223
Total Needs	2590	2579	2475	2347
Montgomery				
Total Children	1067	999	850	751
Estimated Usage	380	356	303	267
Potential Demand	413	387	329	291
Total Needs	793	742	632	558
Neshoba				
Total Children	2280	2334	2308	2240
Estimated Usage	812	831	822	797
Potential Demand	882	903	893	867
Total Needs	1694	1734	1715	1664
Newton				
Total Children	1669	1676	1575	1463
Estimated Usage	594	597	561	521
Potential Demand	646	649	610	566
Total Needs	1240	1245	1170	1087
Noxubee				
Total Children	1324	1282	1157	1038
Estimated Usage	471	456	412	370
Potential Demand	512	496	448	402
Total Needs	984	953	860	771
Oktibbeha				
Total Children	3485	3687	3990	4106
Estimated Usage	1241	1313	1420	1462
Potential Demand	1349	1427	1544	1589
Total Needs	2589	2739	2965	3051
Panola				
Total Children	2994	2965	2776	2574
Estimated Usage	1066	1056	988	916
Potential Demand	1159	1147	1074	996
Total Needs	2225	2203	2063	1912

Table 4.2, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Pearl River				
Total Children	3435	3400	3198	3020
Estimated Usage	1223	1210	1138	1075
Potential Demand	1329	1316	1238	1169
Total Needs	2552	2526	2376	2244
Perry				
Total Children	1136	1205	1257	1281
Estimated Usage	404	429	447	456
Potential Demand	440	466	486	496
Total Needs	844	895	934	952
Pike				
Total Children	3544	3500	3207	2970
Estimated Usage	1262	1246	1142	1057
Potential Demand	1372	1355	1241	1149
Total Needs	2633	2601	2383	2207
Pontotoc				
Total Children	1965	2023	2067	2065
Estimated Usage	700	720	736	735
Potential Demand	760	783	800	799
Total Needs	1460	1503	1536	1534
Prentiss				
Total Children	2164	2187	2138	2082
Estimated Usage	770	779	761	741
Potential Demand	837	846	827	806
Total Needs	1608	1625	1589	1547
Quitman				
Total Children	1188	1130	990	875
Estimated Usage	423	402	352	312
Potential Demand	460	437	383	339
Total Needs	883	840	736	650
Rankin				
Total Children	8437	9129	10174	10250
Estimated Usage	3004	3250	3622	3863
Potential Demand	3265	3533	3937	4199
Total Needs	6269	6783	7559	8062
Scott				
Total Children	2454	2500	2471	2388
Estimated Usage	874	890	880	850
Potential Demand	950	968	956	924
Total Needs	1823	1858	1836	1774
Sharkey				
Total Children	942	922	828	742
Estimated Usage	335	328	295	264
Potential Demand	365	357	320	287
Total Needs	700	685	615	551
Simpson				
Total Children	2397	2396	2304	2205
Estimated Usage	853	853	820	785
Potential Demand	928	927	892	853
Total Needs	1781	1780	1712	1638
Smith				
Total Children	1362	1436	1470	1445
Estimated Usage	485	511	523	514
Potential Demand	527	556	569	559
Total Needs	1012	1067	1092	1074

Table 4.2, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Stone				
Total Children	900	890	831	777
Estimated Usage	320	317	296	277
Potential Demand	348	344	322	301
Total Needs	669	661	617	577
Sunflower				
Total Children	3917	3818	3487	3152
Estimated Usage	1394	1359	1241	1122
Potential Demand	1516	1478	1349	1220
Total Needs	2910	2837	2591	2342
Tallahatchie				
Total Children	1654	1524	1273	1093
Estimated Usage	589	543	453	389
Potential Demand	640	590	493	423
Total Needs	1229	1132	946	812
Tate				
Total Children	2002	1942	1840	1707
Estimated Usage	713	691	655	608
Potential Demand	775	752	712	661
Total Needs	1487	1443	1367	1268
Tippah				
Total Children	1717	1803	1888	1893
Estimated Usage	611	642	672	674
Potential Demand	664	698	731	733
Total Needs	1276	1340	1403	1406
Tishomingo				
Total Children	1440	1325	1190	1149
Estimated Usage	513	472	424	409
Potential Demand	557	513	461	445
Total Needs	1070	984	884	854
Tunica				
Total Children	1089	1008	859	749
Estimated Usage	388	359	306	267
Potential Demand	421	390	332	290
Total Needs	809	749	638	557
Union				
Total Children	1927	2005	2044	2033
Estimated Usage	686	714	728	724
Potential Demand	746	776	791	787
Total Needs	1432	1490	1519	1511
Walthall				
Total Children	1309	1288	1143	1036
Estimated Usage	466	459	407	369
Potential Demand	507	498	442	401
Total Needs	973	957	849	770
Warren				
Total Children	5137	5234	5056	4760
Estimated Usage	1829	1863	1800	1695
Potential Demand	1988	2026	1957	1842
Total Needs	3817	3889	3757	3537
Washington				
Total Children	8481	8399	7777	7156
Estimated Usage	3019	2990	2769	2548
Potential Demand	3282	3250	3010	2769
Total Needs	6301	6240	5778	5317

Table 4.2, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Wayne				
Total Children	2052	2068	1973	1867
Estimated Usage	731	736	702	665
Potential Demand	794	800	764	723
Total Needs	1525	1537	1466	1387
Webster				
Total Children	795	803	775	737
Estimated Usage	283	286	276	262
Potential Demand	308	311	300	285
Total Needs	591	597	576	548
Wilkinson				
Total Children	883	862	796	723
Estimated Usage	314	307	283	257
Potential Demand	342	334	308	280
Total Needs	656	640	591	537
Winston				
Total Children	1706	1736	1635	1515
Estimated Usage	607	618	582	539
Potential Demand	660	672	633	586
Total Needs	1268	1290	1215	1126
Yalobusha				
Total Children	1262	1266	1216	1165
Estimated Usage	449	451	433	415
Potential Demand	488	490	471	451
Total Needs	938	941	903	866
Yazoo				
Total Children	2663	2608	2366	2116
Estimated Usage	948	928	842	753
Potential Demand	1031	1009	916	819
Total Needs	1979	1938	1758	1572

Table 4.3 Estimated Childcare Demand In Mississippi By County For Children Five To Twelve Years

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Adams				
Total Children	4907	4986	5256	5116
Estimated Usage	2073	2087	2287	2316
Potential Demand	2958	2992	3219	3190
Total Needs	5031	5079	5506	5506
Alcorn				
Total Children	3892	4021	4276	4314
Estimated Usage	1634	1683	1820	1925
Potential Demand	2339	2413	2596	2671
Total Needs	3973	4096	4416	4596
Amite				
Total Children	1691	1589	1494	1364
Estimated Usage	739	689	682	636
Potential Demand	1037	970	929	863
Total Needs	1776	1658	1611	1499
Attala				
Total Children	2249	2260	2290	2148
Estimated Usage	972	963	1017	987
Potential Demand	1371	1368	1413	1349
Total Needs	2343	2332	2430	2336
Benton				
Total Children	1093	1088	1137	1106
Estimated Usage	468	463	498	503
Potential Demand	664	658	698	691
Total Needs	1132	1121	1196	1194
Bollivar				
Total Children	6679	6560	6347	5858
Estimated Usage	2718	2650	2742	2595
Potential Demand	3955	3871	3843	3614
Total Needs	6673	6521	6585	6209
Calhoun				
Total Children	1852	1880	1997	1975
Estimated Usage	788	794	864	894
Potential Demand	1120	1133	1221	1231
Total Needs	1908	1927	2085	2125
Carroll				
Total Children	1110	1056	1011	967
Estimated Usage	460	436	439	431
Potential Demand	663	629	614	599
Total Needs	1123	1065	1052	1030
Chickasaw				
Total Children	2426	2603	2956	3083
Estimated Usage	1006	1069	1242	1370
Potential Demand	1450	1548	1792	1905
Total Needs	2456	2617	3034	3275
Choctaw				
Total Children	1090	1136	1230	1240
Estimated Usage	471	486	538	569
Potential Demand	664	689	758	778
Total Needs	1135	1175	1296	1347

Table 4.3, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Claborne				
Total Children	1661	1748	2112	2341
Estimated Usage	686	710	882	1040
Potential Demand	990	1034	1281	1446
Total Needs	1676	1745	2163	2487
Clarke				
Total Children	2157	2208	2357	2338
Estimated Usage	896	908	999	1039
Potential Demand	1290	1314	1428	1445
Total Needs	2186	2222	2427	2484
Clay				
Total Children	2943	2958	3108	3078
Estimated Usage	1211	1203	1318	1361
Potential Demand	1752	1751	1880	1897
Total Needs	2962	2955	3198	3258
Coahoma				
Total Children	5014	4779	4527	4105
Estimated Usage	2099	1982	2001	1853
Potential Demand	3009	2855	2768	2556
Total Needs	5107	4837	4769	4409
Copiah				
Total Children	3318	3368	3544	3461
Estimated Usage	1378	1383	1515	1545
Potential Demand	1984	2003	2152	2143
Total Needs	3362	3386	3667	3688
Covington				
Total Children	2118	2169	2317	2309
Estimated Usage	897	912	1004	1045
Potential Demand	1278	1305	1418	1440
Total Needs	2174	2217	2422	2484
De Soto				
Total Children	8845	9560	11285	12320
Estimated Usage	3803	4115	4842	5609
Potential Demand	5377	5815	6934	7704
Total Needs	9180	9930	11776	13313
Forrest				
Total Children	7927	8153	8543	8526
Estimated Usage	3248	3329	3605	3755
Potential Demand	4709	4835	5156	5245
Total Needs	7958	8164	8760	9000
Franklin				
Total Children	1140	1215	1464	1582
Estimated Usage	467	489	597	692
Potential Demand	677	715	879	970
Total Needs	1144	1204	1477	1662
George				
Total Children	2397	2434	2608	2736
Estimated Usage	982	997	1084	1198
Potential Demand	1424	1446	1567	1678
Total Needs	2406	2443	2650	2877
Greene				
Total Children	1331	1362	1430	1419
Estimated Usage	550	559	602	626
Potential Demand	794	810	863	874
Total Needs	1344	1368	1465	1500

Table 4.3, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Grenada				
Total Children	2875	2964	3177	3159
Estimated Usage	1175	1205	1337	1392
Potential Demand	1706	1754	1918	1944
Total Needs	2881	2959	3254	3336
Hancock				
Total Children	4077	4271	4877	5252
Estimated Usage	1785	1865	2130	2425
Potential Demand	2500	2616	3015	3307
Total Needs	4285	4482	5145	5732
Harrison				
Total Children	20737	21109	21269	20467
Estimated Usage	8637	8752	9126	9084
Potential Demand	12415	12610	12900	12638
Total Needs	21052	21363	22027	21722
Hinds				
Total Children	32033	33173	35121	34668
Estimated Usage	13132	13422	14832	15253
Potential Demand	19033	19588	21209	21314
Total Needs	32165	33010	36041	36567
Holmes				
Total Children	3441	3487	3669	3546
Estimated Usage	1459	1458	1613	1619
Potential Demand	2078	2092	2257	2221
Total Needs	3538	3550	3870	3840
Humphreys				
Total Children	2080	2100	2168	2056
Estimated Usage	884	882	958	940
Potential Demand	1257	1263	1335	1289
Total Needs	2141	2145	2294	2229
Issaquena				
Total Children	324	314	313	286
Estimated Usage	129	126	131	124
Potential Demand	190	185	187	175
Total Needs	319	311	318	299
Itawamba				
Total Children	2409	2522	2753	2831
Estimated Usage	1022	1070	1178	1277
Potential Demand	1455	1523	1679	1762
Total Needs	2478	2593	2858	3039
Jackson				
Total Children	17470	17518	18392	18834
Estimated Usage	7219	7212	7763	8299
Potential Demand	10419	10430	11107	11588
Total Needs	17638	17641	18870	19887
Jasper				
Total Children	2322	2374	2519	2485
Estimated Usage	967	972	1076	1107
Potential Demand	1390	1410	1529	1537
Total Needs	2357	2382	2605	2644
Jefferson				
Total Children	1317	1329	1396	1349
Estimated Usage	555	548	610	611
Potential Demand	793	792	856	842
Total Needs	1349	1340	1466	1453

Table 4.3, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Jefferson Davis				
Total Children	2044	2124	2349	2439
Estimated Usage	863	883	1012	1103
Potential Demand	1232	1270	1437	1520
Total Needs	2095	2153	2450	2623
Jones				
Total Children	7525	7711	8150	8005
Estimated Usage	3157	3213	3481	3578
Potential Demand	4521	4617	4952	4960
Total Needs	7678	7830	8433	8539
Kemper				
Total Children	1371	1387	1436	1376
Estimated Usage	562	560	610	608
Potential Demand	815	818	868	848
Total Needs	1377	1378	1478	1456
Lafayette				
Total Children	3280	3497	3953	4175
Estimated Usage	1359	1439	1660	1853
Potential Demand	1959	2082	2395	2578
Total Needs	3317	3521	4055	4431
Lamar				
Total Children	3723	3872	4286	4479
Estimated Usage	1576	1634	1828	2015
Potential Demand	2247	2332	2613	2784
Total Needs	3823	3966	4441	4799
Lauderdale				
Total Children	9573	10040	10766	10621
Estimated Usage	3922	4052	4500	4655
Potential Demand	5686	5922	6478	6518
Total Needs	9608	9974	10978	11173
Lawrence				
Total Children	1778	1819	1942	1934
Estimated Usage	735	745	820	857
Potential Demand	1061	1080	1174	1193
Total Needs	1796	1824	1993	2050
Leake				
Total Children	2388	2511	2846	2941
Estimated Usage	1006	1044	1212	1320
Potential Demand	1437	1502	1736	1826
Total Needs	2443	2547	2947	3146
Lee				
Total Children	7693	7976	8727	8955
Estimated Usage	3173	3269	3645	3940
Potential Demand	4584	4739	5262	5506
Total Needs	7757	8008	8907	9445
Leflore				
Total Children	5757	5653	5634	5331
Estimated Usage	2336	2280	2405	2348
Potential Demand	3404	3333	3402	3279
Total Needs	5741	5613	5807	5627
Lincoln				
Total Children	3999	4122	4379	4358
Estimated Usage	1646	1682	1840	1922
Potential Demand	2381	2444	2641	2682
Total Needs	4027	4125	4481	4604

Table 4.3, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Lowndes				
Total Children	7876	8351	9209	9259
Estimated Usage	3259	3426	3893	4118
Potential Demand	4701	4964	5584	5723
Total Needs	7960	8390	9478	9841
Madison				
Total Children	6630	7043	7951	8212
Estimated Usage	2676	2826	3288	3583
Potential Demand	3911	4143	4779	5028
Total Needs	6587	6969	8067	8611
Marion				
Total Children	3449	3442	3533	3444
Estimated Usage	1456	1436	1525	1545
Potential Demand	2078	2062	2152	2138
Total Needs	3534	3498	3676	3683
Marshall				
Total Children	4383	4516	4881	4898
Estimated Usage	1867	1909	2131	2232
Potential Demand	2652	2723	3001	3064
Total Needs	4519	4632	5131	5297
Monroe				
Total Children	4818	4953	5281	5270
Estimated Usage	1997	2040	2237	2339
Potential Demand	2877	2949	3198	3254
Total Needs	4874	4989	5434	5593
Montgomery				
Total Children	1464	1390	1329	1245
Estimated Usage	634	596	597	573
Potential Demand	893	844	821	783
Total Needs	1528	1439	1418	1356
Neshoba				
Total Children	3251	3355	3640	3731
Estimated Usage	1352	1390	1542	1651
Potential Demand	1945	2004	2208	2300
Total Needs	3297	3394	3749	3951
Newton				
Total Children	2357	2400	2521	2477
Estimated Usage	988	999	1084	1113
Potential Demand	1415	1436	1535	1538
Total Needs	2403	2435	2619	2651
Noxubee				
Total Children	1838	1810	1835	1733
Estimated Usage	765	747	799	780
Potential Demand	1100	1079	1120	1078
Total Needs	1865	1826	1919	1858
Oktibbeha				
Total Children	4494	4923	5915	6432
Estimated Usage	1839	2016	2458	2846
Potential Demand	2668	2924	3581	3966
Total Needs	4508	4940	6038	6812
Panola				
Total Children	4107	4193	4397	4293
Estimated Usage	1737	1756	1916	1947
Potential Demand	2477	2517	2694	2680
Total Needs	4214	4272	4610	4627

Table 4.3, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Pearl River				
Total Children	4897	4951	5151	5142
Estimated Usage	2065	2084	2213	2310
Potential Demand	2949	2979	3136	3194
Total Needs	5014	5063	5348	5504
Perry				
Total Children	1522	1644	1916	2076
Estimated Usage	643	692	811	935
Potential Demand	917	989	1169	1291
Total Needs	1560	1681	1980	2227
Pike				
Total Children	4675	4703	4838	4720
Estimated Usage	1938	1921	2066	2096
Potential Demand	2793	2789	2931	2915
Total Needs	4731	4710	4997	5012
Pontotoc				
Total Children	2708	2857	3246	3430
Estimated Usage	1127	1183	1356	1521
Potential Demand	1621	1706	1964	2117
Total Needs	2748	2889	3320	3638
Prentiss				
Total Children	3007	3119	3383	3493
Estimated Usage	1241	1285	1412	1539
Potential Demand	1792	1857	2038	2149
Total Needs	3033	3142	3450	3688
Quitman				
Total Children	1623	1584	1561	1448
Estimated Usage	661	639	668	640
Potential Demand	961	934	942	892
Total Needs	1622	1573	1610	1532
Rankin				
Total Children	11258	12516	15504	17549
Estimated Usage	4711	5216	6416	7798
Potential Demand	6755	7495	9396	10843
Total Needs	11466	12710	15811	18641
Scott				
Total Children	3426	3585	3951	4010
Estimated Usage	1449	1501	1697	1809
Potential Demand	2066	2152	2414	2496
Total Needs	3515	3653	4112	4305
Sharkey				
Total Children	1279	1279	1298	1219
Estimated Usage	528	520	558	542
Potential Demand	762	757	788	753
Total Needs	1290	1276	1346	1296
Simpson				
Total Children	3239	3331	3578	3615
Estimated Usage	1343	1368	1513	1604
Potential Demand	1935	1981	2166	2232
Total Needs	3277	3348	3679	3835
Smith				
Total Children	1902	2059	2352	2448
Estimated Usage	799	860	998	1101
Potential Demand	1143	1234	1434	1522
Total Needs	1943	2094	2432	2623

Table 4.3, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Stone				
Total Children	1227	1248	1299	1287
Estimated Usage	516	523	558	578
Potential Demand	738	749	790	799
Total Needs	1254	1272	1348	1377
Sunflower				
Total Children	5073	5143	5274	5019
Estimated Usage	2093	2103	2269	2237
Potential Demand	3023	3052	3205	3105
Total Needs	5116	5156	5474	5342
Tallahatchie				
Total Children	2283	2167	2036	1842
Estimated Usage	954	900	899	831
Potential Demand	1369	1295	1243	1146
Total Needs	2323	2195	2142	1977
Tate				
Total Children	2692	2756	2868	2823
Estimated Usage	1104	1135	1224	1256
Potential Demand	1600	1641	1739	1745
Total Needs	2703	2777	2963	3001
Tippah				
Total Children	2416	2597	3015	3203
Estimated Usage	1031	1104	1289	1452
Potential Demand	1463	1570	1846	1999
Total Needs	2494	2674	3135	3451
Tishomingo				
Total Children	2089	1960	1933	1977
Estimated Usage	893	834	843	892
Potential Demand	1266	1186	1181	1231
Total Needs	2159	2020	2024	2123
Tunica				
Total Children	1488	1429	1368	1246
Estimated Usage	607	577	594	553
Potential Demand	882	843	829	769
Total Needs	1489	1420	1423	1322
Union				
Total Children	2608	2790	3159	3331
Estimated Usage	1092	1162	1327	1483
Potential Demand	1566	1670	1915	2060
Total Needs	2658	2832	3242	3543
Walthall				
Total Children	1732	1725	1726	1652
Estimated Usage	724	712	747	740
Potential Demand	1038	1028	1050	1025
Total Needs	1762	1741	1796	1765
Warren				
Total Children	6058	7180	7768	7726
Estimated Usage	2831	2937	3275	3419
Potential Demand	4088	4262	4698	4763
Total Needs	6920	7199	7973	8182
Washington				
Total Children	10709	10968	11434	11079
Estimated Usage	4358	4404	4823	4864
Potential Demand	6341	6453	6891	6805
Total Needs	10699	10857	11714	11669

Table 4.3, Continued

	1988	1990	1995	2000
Wayne				
Total Children	2747	2825	3022	3027
Estimated Usage	1141	1163	1284	1348
Potential Demand	1642	1682	1833	1872
Total Needs	2784	2845	3117	3220
Webster				
Total Children	1107	1125	1213	1231
Estimated Usage	491	495	542	575
Potential Demand	684	692	755	780
Total Needs	1175	1187	1296	1355
Wilkinson				
Total Children	1305	1303	1351	1278
Estimated Usage	562	556	603	590
Potential Demand	794	790	836	805
Total Needs	1357	1346	1439	1394
Winston				
Total Children	2358	2451	2588	2517
Estimated Usage	971	993	1092	1109
Potential Demand	1404	1448	1563	1549
Total Needs	2375	2441	2655	26580
Yalobusha				
Total Children	1640	1683	1821	1843
Estimated Usage	691	700	782	830
Potential Demand	988	1007	1111	1146
Total Needs	1679	1707	1894	1975
Yazoo				
Total Children	3610	3607	3683	3477
Estimated Usage	1526	1514	1616	1579
Potential Demand	2177	2167	2259	2172
Total Needs	3703	3681	3875	3751

Table 4.4 County Childcare Needs and Availability For Children Less Than Five Years, 1988

County	Number Licensed	Current Slots	Pot. Demand	Total Demand	Pct. Lic/Use	Pct. Lic/Dem	Pct. Lic/Tot
Adams	213	1247	1356	2603	17.1	15.7	8.2
Alcorn	450	974	1058	2032	46.2	42.5	22.1
Amite	62	435	473	909	14.2	13.1	6.8
Attala	143	561	610	1172	25.5	23.4	12.2
Benton	15	270	294	564	5.6	5.1	2.7
Bolivar	318	1806	1963	3768	17.6	16.2	8.4
Calhoun	149	457	497	955	32.6	30.0	15.6
Carroll	17	288	313	600	5.9	5.4	2.8
Chickasaw	269	648	704	1352	41.5	38.2	19.9
Choctaw	45	287	312	598	15.7	14.4	7.5
Claiborne	274	468	509	977	58.5	53.8	28.0
Clarke	208	556	605	1161	37.4	34.4	17.9
Clay	536	842	916	1758	63.6	58.5	30.5
Coahoma	338	1375	1494	2869	24.6	22.6	11.8
Copiah	184	859	934	1793	21.4	19.7	10.3
Covington	22	566	615	1181	3.9	3.6	1.9
De Soto	654	2120	2305	4425	30.8	28.4	14.8
Forrest	1381	2163	2351	4514	63.9	58.7	30.6
Franklin	45	284	308	592	15.9	14.6	7.6
George	74	606	659	1265	12.2	11.2	5.8
Greene	60	361	392	753	16.6	15.3	8.0
Grenada	533	744	808	1552	71.7	65.9	34.3
Hancock	283	994	1081	2074	28.5	26.2	13.6
Harrison	2561	5742	6242	11983	44.6	41.0	21.4
Hinds	9220	8829	9598	18427	104.4	96.1	50.0
Holmes	135	923	1004	1927	14.6	13.4	7.0
Humphreys	109	565	615	1180	19.3	17.7	9.2
Issaquena	0	78	84	162	.0	.0	.0
Itawamba	281	598	650	1248	47.0	43.2	22.5
Jackson	2236	4707	5117	9825	47.5	43.7	22.8
Jasper	120	624	678	1302	19.2	17.7	9.2
Jefferson	0	359	390	749	.0	.0	.0
Jefferson Davis	107	522	568	1090	20.5	18.8	9.8
Jones	778	1931	2099	4031	40.3	37.1	19.3
Kemper	68	354	385	739	19.2	17.7	9.2
Lafayette	675	933	1014	1947	72.3	66.5	34.7
Lamar	356	986	1072	2059	36.1	33.2	17.3
Lauderdale	1822	2614	2842	5457	69.7	64.1	33.4
Lawrence	102	456	495	951	22.4	20.6	10.7
Leake	136	590	641	1230	23.1	21.2	11.1
Lee	1396	2014	2190	4204	69.3	63.8	33.2
Leflore	607	1608	1748	3357	37.7	34.7	18.1
Lincoln	330	1073	1166	2239	30.8	28.3	14.7
Lowndes	1622	2180	2370	4549	74.4	68.5	35.7
Madison	1057	1855	2016	3871	57.0	52.4	27.3
Marion	324	918	998	1917	35.3	32.4	16.9
Marshall	301	1162	1263	2425	25.9	23.8	12.4
Monroe	647	1241	1349	2590	52.1	48.0	25.0
Montgomery	78	380	413	793	20.5	18.9	9.8
Neshoba	232	812	882	1694	28.6	26.3	13.7

Table 4.4, Continued

County	Number Licensed	Current Slots	Pot. Demand	Total Demand	Pct. Lic/Use	Pct. Lic/Dem	Pct. Lic/Tot
Newton	248	594	646	1240	41.7	38.4	20.0
Noxubee	184	471	512	984	39.0	35.9	18.7
Oktibbeha	651	1241	1349	2589	52.5	48.3	25.1
Panola	224	1066	1159	2225	21.0	19.3	10.1
Pearl River	258	1223	1329	2552	21.1	19.4	10.1
Ferry	15	404	440	844	3.7	3.4	1.8
Pike	324	1262	1372	2633	25.7	23.6	12.3
Pontotoc	347	700	760	1460	49.6	45.6	23.8
Prentiss	200	770	837	1608	26.0	23.9	12.4
Quitman	15	423	460	883	3.5	3.3	1.7
Rankin	3072	3004	3265	6269	102.3	94.1	49.0
Scott	178	874	950	1823	20.4	18.7	9.8
Sharkey	107	335	365	700	31.9	29.4	15.3
Simpson	406	853	928	1781	47.6	43.8	22.8
Smith	60	485	527	1012	12.4	11.4	5.9
Stone	78	320	348	669	24.3	22.4	11.7
Sunflower	397	1394	1516	2910	28.5	26.2	13.6
Taliahatchie	72	589	640	1229	12.2	11.2	5.9
Tate	170	713	775	1487	23.9	21.9	11.4
Tippah	404	611	664	1276	66.1	60.8	31.7
Tishomingo	60	513	557	1070	11.7	10.8	5.6
Tunica	16	388	421	809	4.1	3.8	2.0
Union	175	686	746	1432	25.5	23.5	12.2
Walthall	137	466	507	973	29.4	27.0	14.1
Warren	908	1829	1988	3817	49.7	45.7	23.8
Washington	1187	3019	3282	6301	39.3	36.2	18.8
Wayne	135	731	794	1525	18.5	17.0	8.9
Webster	75	283	308	591	26.5	24.4	12.7
Wilkinson	50	314	342	656	15.9	14.6	7.6
Winston	186	607	660	1268	30.6	28.2	14.7
Yalobusha	69	449	488	938	15.4	14.1	7.4
Yazoo	461	948	1031	1979	48.6	44.7	23.3

Legend:

Number Licensed	Number of licensed daycare slots in county (from Mississippi Dept. of Health in Jackson <i>Clarion-Ledger</i> , 1988)
Current Slots	Current usage of childcare services in county
Pot. Demand	Potential demand for childcare services in county
Total Demand	Total demand for childcare services in county
Pct. Lic/Use	Percent licensed daycare slots is of the current usage in county
Pct. Lic/Dem	Percent licensed daycare slots is of the potential demand in county
Pct. Lic/Tot	Percent licensed daycare slots is of the total demand in county

Table 4.5 County Childcare Needs and Availability For Children Five to Twelve Years, 1988

County	Number Licensed	Current Slots	Pot. Demand	Total Demand	Pct. Lic/Use	Pct. Lic/Dem	Pct. Lic/Tot
Adams	213	2073	2958	5031	10.3	7.2	4.2
Alcorn	450	1634	2339	3973	27.5	19.2	11.3
Amite	62	739	1037	1776	8.4	6.0	3.5
Attala	143	972	1371	2343	14.7	10.4	6.1
Benton	15	468	664	1132	3.2	2.3	1.3
Bolivar	318	2718	3955	6673	11.7	8.0	4.8
Calhoun	149	788	1120	1908	18.9	13.3	7.8
Carroll	17	460	663	1123	3.7	2.6	1.5
Chickasaw	269	1006	1450	2456	26.7	18.6	11.0
Choctaw	45	471	664	1135	9.6	6.8	4.0
Claiborne	274	686	990	1676	39.9	27.7	16.3
Clarke	208	896	1290	2186	23.2	16.1	9.5
Clay	536	1211	1752	2962	44.3	30.6	18.1
Coahoma	338	2099	3009	5107	16.1	11.2	6.6
Copiah	184	1378	1984	3362	13.3	9.3	5.5
Covington	22	897	1278	2174	2.5	1.7	1.0
De Soto	654	3803	5377	9180	17.2	12.2	7.1
Forrest	1381	3248	4709	7958	42.5	29.3	17.4
Franklin	45	467	677	1144	9.6	6.6	3.9
George	74	982	1424	2406	7.5	5.2	3.1
Greene	60	550	794	1344	10.9	7.6	4.5
Grenada	533	1175	1706	2881	45.4	31.2	18.5
Hancock	283	1785	2500	4285	15.9	11.3	6.6
Harrison	2561	8637	12415	21052	29.7	20.6	12.2
Hinds	9220	13132	19033	32165	70.2	48.4	28.7
Holmes	135	1459	2078	3538	9.2	6.5	3.8
Humphreys	109	884	1257	2141	12.3	8.7	5.1
Issaquena	0	129	190	319	.0	.0	.0
Itawamba	281	1022	1455	2478	27.5	19.3	11.3
Jackson	2236	7219	10419	17638	31.0	21.5	12.7
Jasper	120	967	1390	2357	12.4	8.6	5.1
Jefferson	0	555	793	1349	.0	.0	.0
Jefferson Davis	107	863	1232	2095	12.4	8.7	5.1
Jones	778	3157	4521	7678	24.6	17.2	10.1
Kemper	68	562	815	1377	12.1	8.3	4.9
Lafayette	675	1359	1959	3317	49.7	34.5	20.3
Lamar	356	1576	2247	3823	22.6	15.8	9.3
Lauderdale	1822	3922	5686	9608	46.5	32.0	19.0
Lawrence	102	735	1061	1796	13.9	9.6	5.7
Leake	136	1006	1437	2443	13.5	9.5	5.6
Lee	1396	3173	4584	7757	44.0	30.5	18.0
Leflore	607	2336	3404	5741	26.0	17.8	10.6
Lincoln	330	1646	2381	4027	20.0	13.9	8.2
Lowndes	1622	3259	4701	7960	49.8	34.5	20.4
Madison	1057	2676	3911	6587	39.5	27.0	16.0
Marion	324	1456	2078	3534	22.3	15.6	9.2
Marshall	301	1867	2652	4519	16.1	11.3	6.7
Monroe	647	1997	2877	4874	32.4	22.5	13.3
Montgomery	78	634	893	1528	12.3	8.7	5.1
Neshoba	232	1352	1945	3297	17.2	11.9	7.0

Table 4.5, Continued

County	Number Licensed	Current Slots	Pot. Demand	Total Demand	Pct. Lic/use	Pct. Lic/dem	Pct. Lic/Tot
Newton	248	988	1415	2403	25.1	17.5	10.3
Noxubee	184	765	1100	1865	24.1	16.7	9.9
Oktibbeha	651	1839	2668	4508	35.4	24.4	14.4
Panola	224	1737	2477	4214	12.9	9.0	5.3
Pearl River	258	2065	2949	5014	12.5	8.7	5.1
Perry	15	643	917	1560	2.3	1.6	1.0
Pike	324	1938	2793	4731	16.7	11.6	6.8
Pontotoc	347	1127	1621	2748	30.8	21.4	12.6
Prentiss	200	1241	1792	3033	16.1	11.2	6.6
Quitman	15	661	961	1622	2.3	1.6	.9
Rankin	3072	4711	6755	11466	65.2	45.5	26.8
Scott	178	1449	2066	3515	12.3	8.6	5.1
Sharkey	107	528	762	1290	20.3	14.0	8.3
Simpson	406	1343	1935	3277	30.2	21.0	12.4
Smith	60	799	1143	1943	7.5	5.2	3.1
Stone	78	516	738	1254	15.1	10.6	6.2
Sunflower	397	2093	3023	5116	19.0	13.1	7.8
Tallahatchie	72	954	1369	2323	7.5	5.3	3.1
Tate	170	1104	1600	2703	15.4	10.6	6.3
Tippah	404	1031	1463	2494	39.2	27.6	16.2
Tishomingo	60	893	1266	2159	6.7	4.7	2.8
Tunica	16	607	882	1489	2.6	1.8	1.1
Union	175	1092	1566	2658	16.0	11.2	6.6
Walthall	137	724	1038	1762	18.9	13.2	7.8
Warren	908	2831	4088	6920	32.1	22.2	13.1
Washington	1187	4358	6341	10699	27.2	18.7	11.1
Wayne	135	1141	1642	2784	11.8	8.2	4.8
Webster	75	491	684	1175	15.3	11.0	6.4
Wilkinson	50	562	794	1357	8.9	6.3	3.7
Winston	186	971	1404	2375	19.2	13.2	7.8
Yalobusha	69	691	988	1679	10.0	7.0	4.1
Yazoo	461	1526	2177	3703	30.2	21.2	12.4

Legend:

Number Licensed	Number of licensed daycare slots in county (from Mississippi Dept. of Health in Jackson <i>Clarion-Ledger</i> , 1988)
Current Slots	Current usage of childcare services in county
Pot. Demand	Potential demand for childcare services in county
Total Demand	Total demand for childcare services in county
Pct. Lic/Use	Percent licensed daycare slots is of the current usage in county
Pct. Lic/Dem	Percent licensed daycare slots is of the potential demand in county
Pct. Lic/Tot	Percent licensed daycare slots is of the total demand in county

V. PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR FUNDING CHILDCARE SERVICES

While the evidence presented shows a dramatic potential but undisclosed demand for childcare in Mississippi, a crucial question is how does childcare rate as a public spending priority in the midst of other needs and services? This is an often-heard lament in discussions and debates concerning the balancing of work and family obligations (see Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies, 1989). Public support for funding childcare services is examined using data obtained in the two separate statewide surveys (see above and Appendix A).

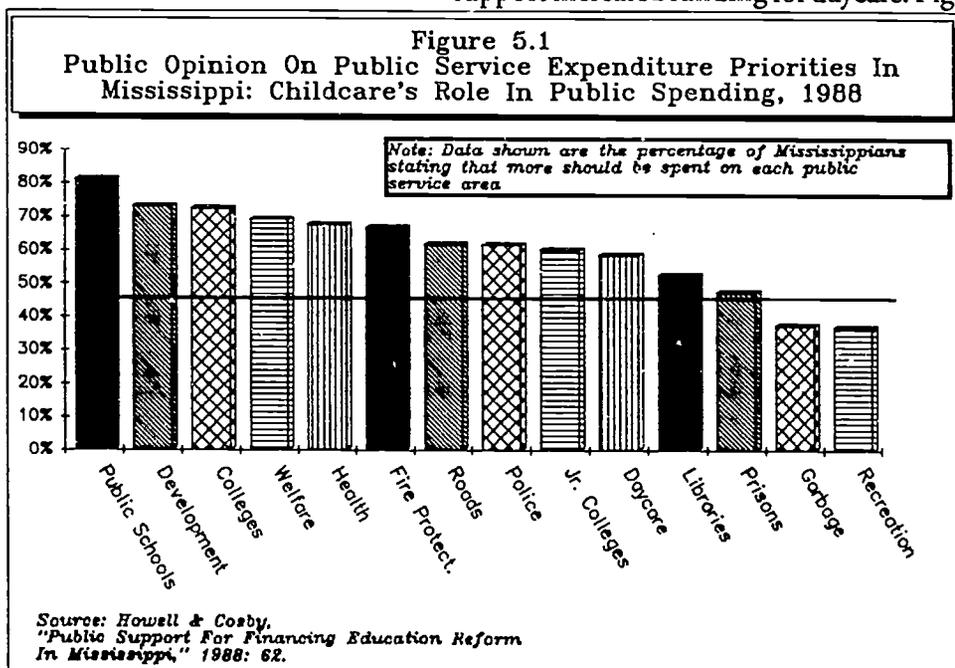
In one survey (Howell and Cosby, 1988), respondents were asked to indicate whether or not the state should "spend more," "spend less," or "spend about the same" with respect to each item on a list of fourteen areas of possible need. The level of support for each area was then gauged by ranking the areas according to the percent who indicated the state should "spend more." Daycare services rank tenth on this list of public services, behind such others as public schools, economic development, health, and police but ahead of services like prisons, libraries and recreation (Figure 5.1). However, almost two-thirds—over 60 percent—of the adults say that childcare should receive a higher funding level than it now does. If 50 percent is used as a baseline of support for a given public service, then it is clear that daycare, along with a host of others, is well supported by the

public. Moreover, daycare services are supported by almost two-thirds of those surveyed. While daycare does not draw as much support as do public schools or economic development, it is apparent that this type of childcare service is viewed as needing enhanced funding support.

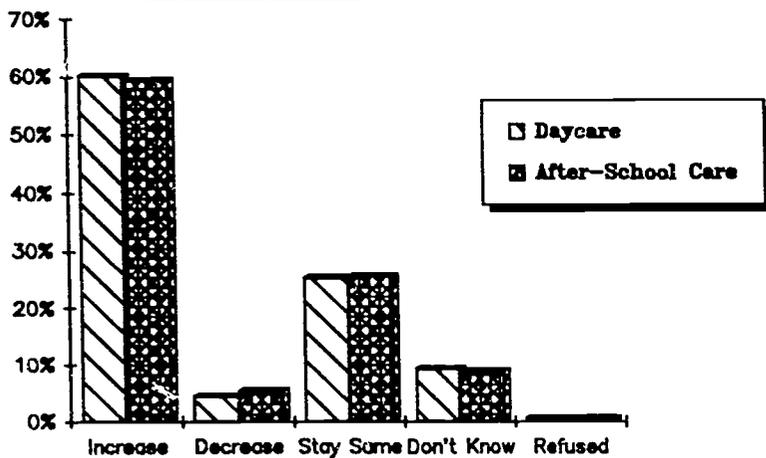
In the second survey (see Appendix A), respondents were asked if the funding status of daycare and after-school care in Mississippi should "increase," "decrease," or "stay the same." As found in the previous survey, over 60 percent of Mississippi adults indicate that the funding level for daycare and after-school care should be increased (Figure 5.2). About one-fourth say that it should stay at its present level. Almost no one—less than 5 percent—feels that it should be reduced from its present funding level.

Variations in Public Support. The patterns of support for public funding of both childcare and after-school services were analyzed, using a number of social and demographic factors. Several important variations in support emerged. With respect to support for childcare:

- Blacks are much more likely than whites to support increased funding for daycare. Fig-



**Figure 5.2
Public Support For Funding Of Child Daycare
And After-School Care Services
In Mississippi, 1988**



Source:
Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

ure 5.3 and Table B7 show about a 25 percent gap between these two groups (78% vs. 54%). Whites are more likely to support a stable funding level than blacks, but neither group favors budgetary cuts for daycare.

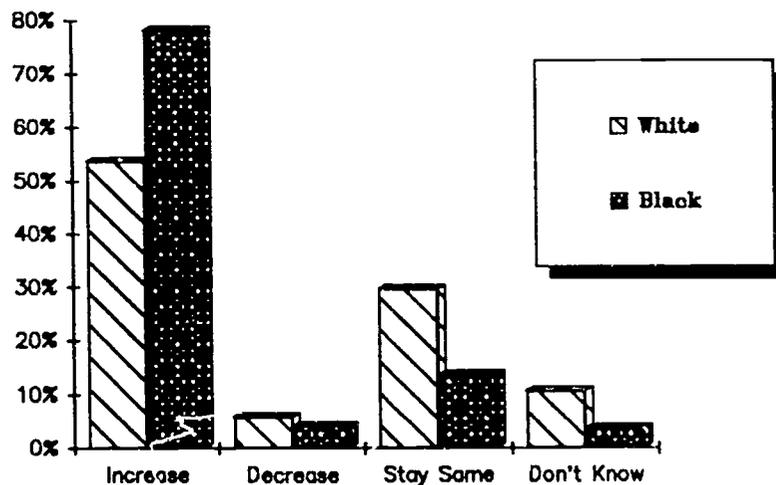
- Level of education is related to support for daycare funding, but in a negative direction. That is, adults with more education are less likely to favor increased funding for daycare. As shown in Figure 5.4 (and Table B8), Mississippians with more completed schooling are *less* in favor of increases in childcare funding than adults with fewer years of schooling. About two-thirds (66.9%) of those with less than a high school

diploma are in favor of increased childcare funding as compared to 57 percent of those with more than a college diploma.

- Annual family income is also inversely related to support for increased funding of daycare services (Figure 5.5 and Table B9). Only about one-half of the adults in families with more than \$20,000 annual income favor increased funding. However, support increases to 70 percent among the poorest families in Mississippi (less than \$10,000).

- Contrary to expectations, labor force participation of the wife was not found to be a strong indicator of support for childcare among Mississippians (Figure 5.6 and Table B10). Employed wives are only

**Figure 5.3
Public Support for Increased Funding Of
Daycare Services By Race, 1988**

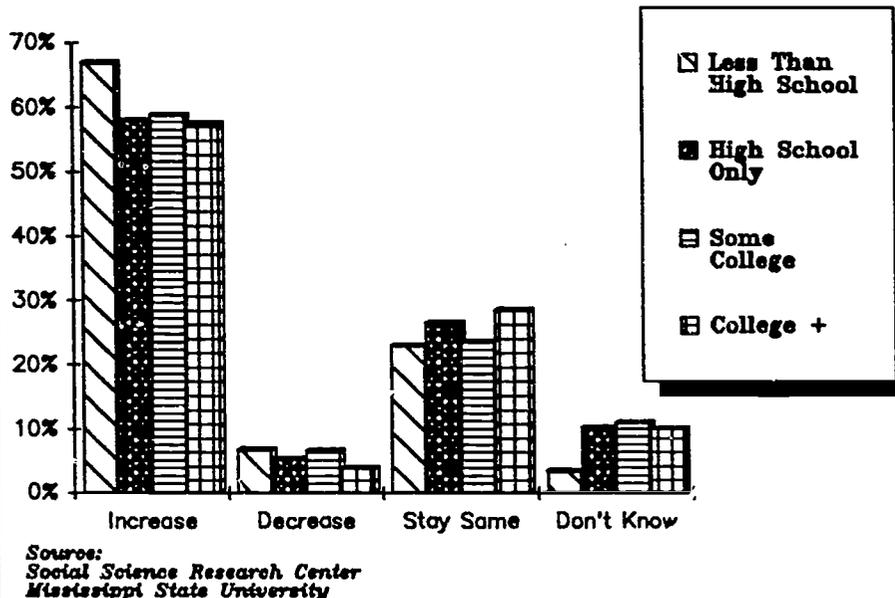


Source:
Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

slightly more in favor of funding increases for daycare services than wives not in the labor force (57% vs. 54%).

- The patterns of support for after-school programs were found to be almost identical to those for daycare as outlined above. (See Figures 5.7 and 5.8, and Tables B11, B12, and B13.)

Figure 5.4
Public Support for Increased Funding Of Daycare Services By Level of Education, 1988



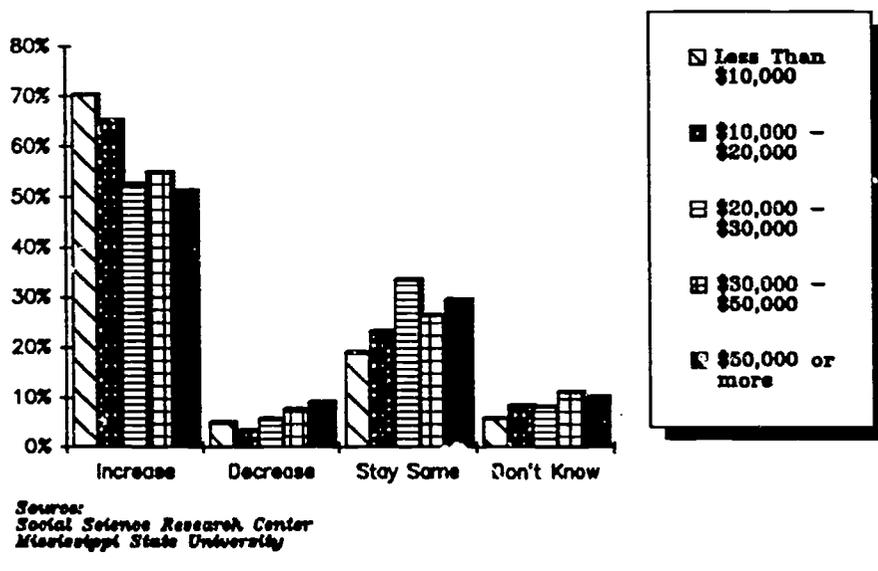
shown by the data and projections presented in this study.

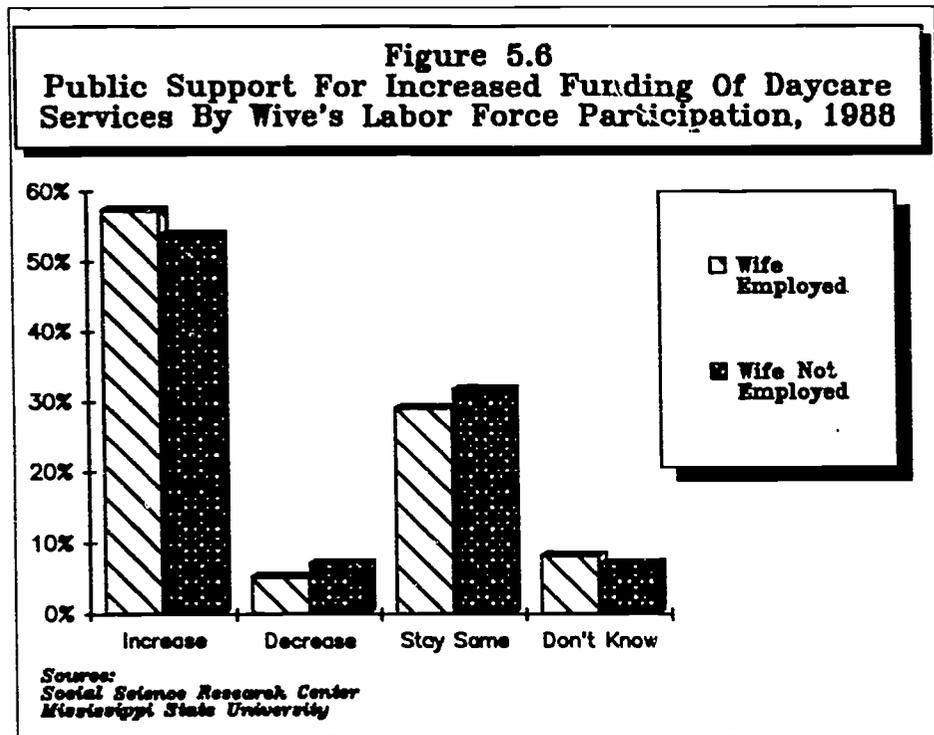
Discussion

In this study evidence has been presented that there is a need for significantly more childcare services than is certifiably present in Mississippi. In fact, based upon our estimates for 1988, there is a need for as many childcare slots to be added as there are presently licensed and available across the state. If the current usage and potential demand patterns remain constant, this situation is likely to continue until the year 2000. There is also a noteworthy potential demand for after-school care

A significant demand for childcare in families where the mother is not in the paid labor force was found. Unlike other studies which

Figure 5.5
Public Support For Increased Funding Of Daycare Services By Yearly Family Income, 1988





contrasting ways. Education and family income are positively related to *current usage*: more educated and higher-income parents are more likely to use childcare services. However, education and family income are negatively related to *potential demand*.

Our assumptions of constancy in the patterns of usage and potential demand in the future are almost certainly conserva-

indirectly project childcare demand on the basis of maternal employment, we utilize a direct social survey approach coupled with population data to make the estimates and future projections contained herein. Because of this approach, this study was able to ascertain how usage and demand varies by maternal employment status. Not surprisingly, the need for childcare services—especially daycare—is indeed positively correlated with mother's employment. However, mothers who are not part of the paid labor force also make use of and express a need for childcare services. Other factors linked to usage and demand are socioeconomic characteristics of the family—but in

tive in nature. That is, it is likely that the percentage of parents who make use of childcare services, as well as those who would if they were available in their local area, will *increase* in the future. Given this likelihood, we

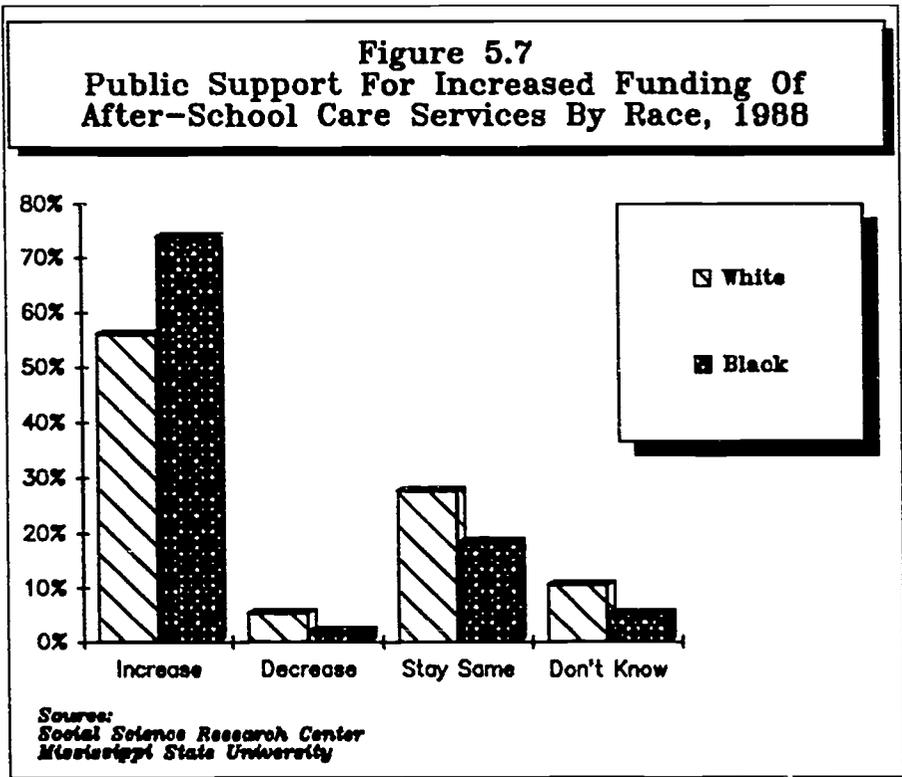
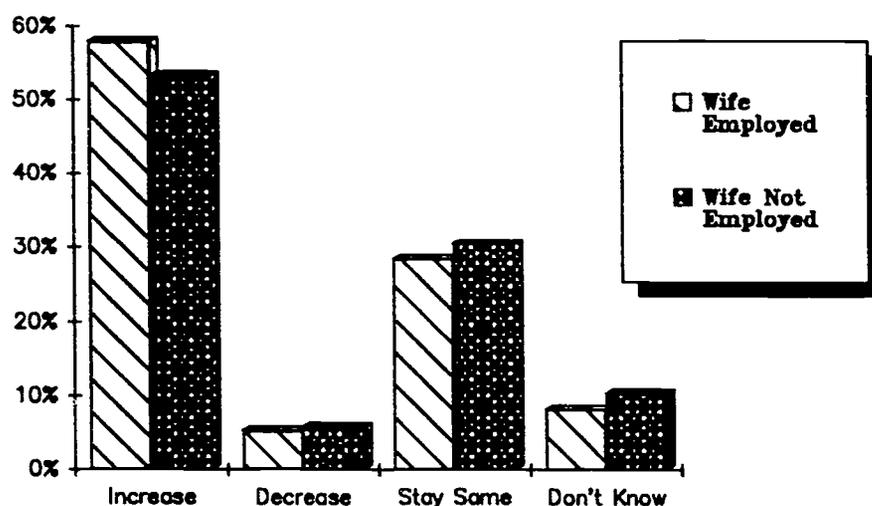


Figure 5.8
Public Support For Increased Funding Of
After-School Care Services By Wife's
Labor Force Participation, 1988



Source:
 Social Science Research Center
 Mississippi State University

believe that our assumption of constant usage and demand percentages has, if anything, *under-estimated* the true situation for Mississippi.

To the extent that these results call for a significant enhancement of the childcare service delivery in the state, it is important to ascertain where childcare services fall in the priorities of the citizens in Mississippi. Using two separate statewide surveys, it was found that there is considerable support for increased funding for childcare services. In each poll, over 60 percent of the adults surveyed during 1988 said that funding for childcare should be increased over its present level. Almost no one (less than five percent) supported cutting childcare funds. While childcare did not rank above services like public education and economic development, it was in the "middle of the pack" in the public's funding priorities. Clearly, these results suggest that serious consideration should be given to the funding levels and mechanisms supporting childcare services across the state.

We must urge, however, a note of caution about the limits of the projections presented in this study. Generally, no projections should be viewed as "sure-fire" forecasts of the future. Those contained in this report are no exception. If anything, they need to be joined by additional studies specifically designed to gauge the usage and preferences for childcare services, along with cost

factors involved in such services.

There are two additional areas that also deserve mention. One is that the survey used to provide the "usage" and "potential demand" percentages is a representative cross-sectional sample of slightly over 700 Mississippi adults. It is of generally high quality in almost every respect. However, it was not designed as an in-depth survey of childcare needs and, as such, did not over-sample adults with the appropriately-aged children. If the results of this preliminary survey suggest a dramatic unmet need for childcare services, we hasten to add that it should be replicated by a large-scale survey that does provide the in-depth focus on families with children.

The second limitation involves the estimates and projections for counties in Mississippi. In some ways, this portion of the results may only serve as an illustrative exercise in what "might be" the case in each county. By having to use statewide parameters regarding *usage* and *potential demand* for each county, we face what many

other social scientists face when doing small-area projections: a lack of data at the smallest-level of analysis. This is similar to a demographer using the fertility rate for the state as holding within each county when performing population projections. We do not know how much the *usage* and *potential demand* factors vary from the state figures estimated in our survey. Because of this, we urge caution in making use of the county-level estimates and projection data presented in this study.

Even with the aforementioned limitations, however, we believe that this study presents some new insight into the need for childcare services in Mississippi. It seems clear that while specifics and details can be in error, the general conclusion emerging from this study, that of a significant need for enhanced childcare service delivery in Mississippi, is almost certain.

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APPENDIX A

Data Sources and Methodology

The survey used in this study were collected via telephone interviews during May and June of 1988 by the Survey Research Unit (a division of the Social Science Research Center) at Mississippi State University (this description borrows heavily from Freese in Howell 1988). Conventional random-digit-dialing (RDD) sampling techniques were used to construct a cross-sectional sample of adults, aged eighteen and over, in Mississippi.

A two-stage RDD cluster design (see Waksberg, 1978) was used to select the telephone numbers to be called. That is, if a randomly generated phone number yielded a household an interview was attempted with an adult (18 years or older) member of the household. Which adult to interview was determined by using a modified version of the Kish (1965) format developed by Hagen and Collier (1982). If a phone was busy or no one answered, up to four call-backs were attempted before replacing the number. Once an active bank of phone numbers was found, a maximum of five interviews were completed in that bank of 100 numbers before going on the

another bank. Given a 95% confidence level, the sample size, and the estimated design effect of a two-stage random digit dialing procedure (Waksberg 1978), the standard error for this study is estimated to not exceed 4.5 percent.

Of the 1265 interviews attempted, 758 were completed and 275 resulted in refusals (27%). This refusal rate is about average (25-30%, see Frey 1983: 39) for telephone surveys and would have been somewhat lower if the time frame for the completion of the study had not been so short. Seven of the respondents do not meet the minimum 18 year age requirement and have been omitted, leaving an effective sample size of 751. For purposes of analysis, seven additional respondents were deleted from this report because they were reported as neither white or black. To include them would result in a large number of "zero-cells" in the crosstabulations, rendering the statistical tests suspect. Including them would not add any meaningful information because of the very small number of non-whites who were not black. Thus, the sample size used in this report is 744 adults, aged eighteen or over.

The population data used for this study were from Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., *Complete Economic and Demographic Database for Mississippi on Magnetic Tape, Technical Documentation*, Woods and Poole Economics, Inc., Washington, DC. Data were available for the age groups 5 - 9 and 10 - 14. For this study, data were needed for the age group 5 - 12. This age group was derived by summing the figures for the 5-9 year-olds with an estimate based upon the 10-12 year subgroup of the 10-14 year-olds. This estimate was computed using proration under an assumption of rectangularity in the single-year distribution of 10-14 year olds (see Shyrock and Siegel, 1975: 695). This is a simple method and one of the most commonly used for subdividing age groups into single years of age.

Childcare / Daycare Questions on 1988 Survey

Q# 57

Do you have any children?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know
4. Refused

Q# 58

Are any of your children in elementary or high school at this time?

1. Yes, elementary school
2. Yes, high school
3. Yes, both
4. No
5. No children
6. Don't know
7. Refused

Q# 59

Is your child (are your children) in a public or private school?

1. Public
2. Private
3. Both (multiple children in school)
4. Don't know
5. Refused

Q# 60

How many children in this household are less than 5 years old?

1. 0

2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. 5
7. 6 or more
8. Don't know
9. Refused

Q# 61

How many of them are currently in a daycare facility?

NOTE: If more than 18 enter 18. If Don't know enter 19 for Refused enter 20.

Q# 62

How many children in this household are between the ages of 5 and 12?

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. 5
7. 6 or more
8. Don't know
9. Refused

Q# 63

How many of them are currently in a daycare facility?

NOTE: If more than 18 enter 18. If Don't know enter 19 for Refused enter 20.

Q# 64

How many are currently in after-school care?

NOTE: If more than 18 enter 18. If Don't know enter 19 for Refused enter 20.

Q# 65

How many children in this household are between the ages of 13 and 18?

1. 0
2. 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. 4
6. 5
7. 6 or more
8. Don't know
9. Refused

Q# 66

How many of them are currently in a daycare facility?

NOTE: If more than 18 enter 18. If Don't know enter 19 for Refused enter 20.

Q# 67

How many are currently in after-school care?

NOTE: If more than 18 enter 18. If Don't know enter 19 for Refused enter 20.

Q# 68

Would you use either "daycare" or "after-school care" facilities if they were available in your area?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Both
4. Unsure
5. Refused

Q# 69

Would this be "daycare" or "after-school care"?

1. Daycare
2. After-school care
3. Both
4. Refused

Q# 70

In the state of Mississippi, would you like to see daycare services for children increased, decreased, or stay about the same?

1. Increase
2. Decrease
3. Stay same
4. Don't Know
5. Refused

Q# 71

Would you like to see after school care services increased, decreased, or stay about the same?

1. Increase
2. Decrease
3. Stay same
4. Don't Know
5. Refused

Q# 72

Including unrelated adults, babies, children, and yourself; how many people currently live in your household?

NOTE: If more than 28 enter 28; if Don't know enter 29 and if Refused 30.

APPENDIX B.

Supplemental Statistical Tables

Table B1. Usage Of Daycare Services For Children Less Than Five Years Of Age (CARELT5) By Respondent's Race (RACE)

CARELT5	RACE		
	White	Black	
Yes	62.1%	66.0%	
No	37.9%	34.0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%
Column (n)	(66)	(50)	(116)
Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	
.05542	1	.8139	
Gamma=	-.08410		

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B2. Usage of Daycare Services for Children Less Than Five Years (**CARELT5**) By Respondent's Education (**EDUC**)

CARELT5	EDUC				
	< H.S.	H.S. Only	Some College	College +	
Yes	18.2%	34.1%	43.5%	44.8%	
No	<u>81.8%</u>	<u>65.9%</u>	<u>56.5%</u>	<u>55.2%</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Column (n)	(22)	(44)	(23)	(29)	(118)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance		
	4.65516	3	.1989		
	Gamma= .29527				

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B3. Potential Usage Of Childcare Services (**USEFACIL**) By Respondent's Race (**RACE**)

USEFACIL	RACE		
	White	Black	
Yes	35.1%	65.1%	
No	62.7%	30.2%	
Unsure	<u>2.2%</u>	<u>4.7%</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%
Column (n)	(185)	(86)	(271)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance
	24.86380	2	.0000
	Gamma= -.47738		

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B4. Potential Usage Of Childcare Services (USEFACIL) By Respondent's Education (EDUC)

USEFACIL	EDUC				Total Column (n)	
	< H.S.	H.S. Only	Some College	College +		
Yes	56.6%	45.2%	52.2%	31.9%		
No	34.0%	52.9%	45.7%	68.1%		
Unsure	9.4%	1.9%	2.2%	0.0%		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	(53)	(104)	(46)	(72)	(275)	
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance			
	22.37126	6	.0010			
	Gamma= .15735					

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B5. Potential Usage Of Childcare Service (USEFACIL) By Family Income (INCOME)

USEFACIL	INCOME					Total Column (n)	
	< \$10K	\$10K-20K	\$20K-30K	\$30K-50K	\$50K+		
Yes	62.5%	56.3%	44.6%	29.8%	32.1%		
No	32.5%	38.0%	52.3%	70.2%	67.9%		
Unsure	5.0%	5.6%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	(40)	(71)	(65)	(57)	(28)	(261)	
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance				
	23.80863	8	.0025				
	Gamma= .27747						

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B6. Potential Usage Of Daycare or After-School Care Services (**TYPEFAC**) By Wive's Labor Force Participation (**FEMLABOR**)

TYPEFAC	FEMLABOR			
	Yes	No		
Daycare	36.4%	52.9%		
After-School Care	32.7%	26.5%		
Both	<u>30.9%</u>	<u>20.6%</u>		
Total	100%	100%	100%	
Column (n)	(55)	(34)	(89)	
Chi-Square	2.45347	D.F. 2	Significance .2932	
Gamma=	-.27421			

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B7. Public Support for Increased Funding of Daycare Services (**DAYCARE**) By Respondent's Race (**RACE**)

DAYCARE	RACE			
	White	Black		
Increase	53.7%	78.3%		
Decrease	6.0%	4.2%		
Stay Same	29.6%	13.8%		
Don't Know	<u>10.7%</u>	<u>3.7%</u>		
Total	100%	100%	100%	
Column (n)	(551)	(189)	(740)	
Chi-Square	36.50262	D.F. 3	Significance .0000	
Gamma=	-.48152			

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B8. Public Support For Increased Funding of Daycare Services (**DAYCARE**) By Respondent's Education (**EDUC**)

DAYCARE	EDUC				
	<u>< H.S.</u>	<u>H.S. Only</u>	<u>Some College</u>	<u>College +</u>	
Increase	66.9%	58.0%	58.8%	57.5%	
Decrease	6.8%	5.3%	6.6%	3.9%	
Stay Same	23.0%	26.5%	23.5%	28.5%	
Don't Know	<u>3.4%</u>	<u>10.2%</u>	<u>11.0%</u>	<u>10.1%</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Column (n)	(148)	(283)	(136)	(179)	(746)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance		
	10.99142	9	.2763		
	Gamma= .09284				

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B9. Public Support For Increased Funding For Daycare Services (**DAYCARE**) By Family Income (**INCOME**)

DAYCARE	INCOME					
	<u>< \$10K</u>	<u>\$10K-20K</u>	<u>\$20K-30K</u>	<u>\$30K-50K</u>	<u>\$50K+</u>	
Increase	70.2%	65.2%	52.5%	54.9%	51.3%	
Decrease	5.0%	3.3%	5.7%	7.6%	9.0%	
Stay Same	19.0%	23.2%	33.5%	26.4%	29.5%	
Don't Know	<u>5.8%</u>	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>11.1%</u>	<u>10.3%</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Column (n)	(121)	(181)	(158)	(144)	(78)	(682)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance			
	19.38829	12	.0796			
	Gamma= .16081					

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B10. Public Support for Increased Funding of Daycare Services (DAYCARE) By Wive's Labor Force Participation (FEMLABOR)

=====			
<u>FEMLABOR</u>			
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
DAYCARE			
Increase	57.4%	53.9%	
Decrease	5.3%	7.1%	
Stay Same	29.1%	31.8%	
Don't Know	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>7.1%</u>	
	Total	100%	100%
	Column (n)	(340)	(154)
		100%	100%
		(340)	(494)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance
	1.26040	3	.7386
	Gamma= .03926		

=====

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B11. Public Support for Increased Funding of After-School Care Services (AFTRCARE) By Respondent's Race (RACE)

=====			
<u>RACE</u>			
	<u>White</u>	<u>Black</u>	
AFTRCARE			
Increase	56.1%	74.1%	
Decrease	5.4%	2.1%	
Stay Same	27.8%	18.5%	
Don't Know	<u>10.7%</u>	<u>5.3%</u>	
	Total	100%	100%
	Column (n)	(551)	(189)
		100%	100%
		(551)	(740)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance
	20.06989	3	.0002
	Gamma= -.34247		

=====

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B12. Public Support For Increased Funding For After-School Care Services (AFTRCARE) By Family Income (INCOME)

AFTRCARE	INCOME					Total Column (n)
	< \$10K	\$10K-20K	\$20K-30K	\$30K-50K	\$50K+	
Increase	66.1%	65.2%	62.0%	54.9%	51.3%	
Decrease	2.5%	3.9%	3.2%	6.3%	10.3%	
Stay Same	23.1%	23.2%	25.9%	28.5%	29.5%	
Don't Know	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>7.7%</u>	<u>8.9%</u>	<u>10.4%</u>	<u>9.0%</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Column (n)	(121)	(181)	(158)	(144)	(78)	(682)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance			
	13.69612	12	.3205			
	Gamma= .11534					

Source: Social Science Research Center
Mississippi State University

Table B13. Public Support for Increased Funding of After-School Care Services (AFTRCARE) By Wive's Labor Force Participation (FEMLABOR)

AFTRCARE	FEMLABOR		Total Column (n)
	Yes	No	
Increase	57.9%	53.2%	
Decrease	5.3%	5.8%	
Stay Same	28.5%	30.5%	
Don't Know	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>10.4%</u>	
Total	100%	100%	100%
Column (n)	(340)	(154)	(494)
	Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance
	1.16854	3	.7606
	Gamma= .08709		

Source: Social Science Research Center
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