

Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey Results

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Final Report
Submitted October 18, 2007
For The Children's Trust of Miami-Dade

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Executive Summary

In January through April 2007, the Children's Trust sponsored a population-based survey of parents of children ages birth through 17 in Miami-Dade County to provide a baseline of data on child health and well-being, and to discern unmet needs for services in the Trust's primary impact areas and strategic investments. The survey was conducted by Child Trends and Florida International University's Institute for Public Opinion Research. The survey is representative of all children living in households in Miami-Dade, and within five geographic regions of the county: Beaches, Northeast, Northwest, Kendall/Near South, and Far South. The sample also supports estimates for children in three age groups: birth to 5, 6 to 11, and 12 to 17, and for three mutually exclusive racial/ethnic groups: Hispanic, white, non-Hispanic; and black, non-Hispanic. The scientifically drawn sample yielded a high response rate and high levels of precision for the population estimates. Selected findings and implications from the survey are highlighted in this summary; all comparisons from the survey discussed below are statistically significant.

Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics

Approximately 586,000 children under age 18 live in Miami-Dade County in 2007, or 14 percent of all of Florida's children. Within Miami-Dade County, children are much more likely to live in the Northwest (33 percent), Northeast (31 percent), and Kendall/Near South (25 percent) regions, than in the Beach (3 percent) or Far South (7 percent) regions.

Miami-Dade children are diverse both in terms of their race and Hispanic origin. More than one half are Hispanic (54 percent), and about one in four are black, non-Hispanic (24 percent), and 1 in 5 are white, non-Hispanic (19 percent). Fifteen percent of children were born out of the United States and the majority (71 percent) have a parent born outside the United States. Sixteen percent of children in Miami-Dade speak English less than very well.

Roughly a quarter (24 percent) of Miami-Dade children live with one parent and just over two-thirds (69 percent) live with a parent who is married. Seventeen percent of children live in families that have incomes below the poverty threshold. Approximately a third of children (34 percent) have parents with no more than a high school diploma, another third have parents with some college (32 percent), and the remaining third have a parent with at least a bachelor's degree (33 percent).

Opportunities to make a difference: Increase access to English language instruction for children and their parents, and to community college for parents, particularly those with no more than a high school education.

Health and Disability Status

The vast majority (81 percent) of children in Miami-Dade County are reported by their parent to be in excellent or very good health, and roughly 61 percent have a parent in excellent or very good health. However, roughly one in six children (17 percent) have either a disability, have been diagnosed with asthma, or are overweight.

These figures compare unfavorably to similar data for the state of Florida and the nation as a whole from the 2003 National Survey of Child Health (NSCH) and the 2003-2004 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). The NSCH found that 86 percent of children and 66 percent of parents were in excellent or very good health, while smaller percentages of children were reported to have a disability (13 percent), or to have asthma (14.5 percent) than in the Trust's 2007 survey. In addition, the NHANES found that 11 percent of children and youth ages 2 to 19 were overweight in the nation.

Some groups of children in Miami-Dade have higher rates of disability, asthma, and being overweight than others. Children who speak English less than very well have higher rates of disability than those who speak English very well. School-aged children ages 6 to 11, boys, and black non-Hispanic children have higher rates of asthma than their younger, female, and white or Hispanic counterparts. School-aged children and boys are also more likely to be overweight than younger children and girls.

Opportunities to make a difference: Focus services for disabled children and children with asthma on populations and regions with higher rates of disability and asthma, such as limited English proficient and black, non-Hispanic children, and in the Far South region, and increase nutrition education and physical activities among school-aged children.

Medical Care and Health Insurance

Children in Miami-Dade are receiving medical care, from doctors and dentists, at levels comparable to those reported for children in all of Florida (89 percent compared with 86 percent for Florida) in the 2003 NSCH. However, older children and foreign-born children receive care at lower rates than young children and U.S. born children, respectively. Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children as well as foreign-born children and children living in poverty are more likely to receive care from a community health center or clinic, a hospital emergency or outpatient department, or urgent care center, than their white, non-Hispanic, U.S. born or non-poor counterparts.

Five percent of children in the county did not receive medical care each time it was needed, according to their parents. When asked why needed care was not received, the most frequent response cited by parents was the lack of health insurance. One out of four children in Miami-Dade are not fully insured; that is, they either currently lack insurance or did so sometime during the past 12 months. In comparison, one out of five children were uninsured in Florida in 2003 (NSCH).

Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children are fully insured at lower rates than white, non-Hispanic children; school-aged children have lower rates than young children; and foreign-born and limited English proficient children, as well as those living in families with lower incomes or with parents who are unemployed, have lower rates of coverage than their counterparts who are U.S. born, English proficient, and living with parents with higher incomes or employment.

Opportunities to make a difference: Increase access to medical care for foreign-born children, and access to health insurance for children in Miami-Dade, particularly among those groups of children will lower rates of health insurance coverage. Inform more parents about school health clinics.

Healthy Habits and Safety

The proportion of children and adolescents in Miami-Dade that are following healthy nutrition and exercise habits compares favorably to recent estimates for Florida and the U.S. for some habits, and unfavorably for others. For example, on the favorable side, only 3 percent of children in Miami-Dade *never* eat dairy, compared with 10 to 14 percent of the nation's children, depending on the age group, according to the 2005 National Promises Study sponsored by America's Promise: the Alliance for Youth. In addition, children are more active in Miami-Dade: 7 percent of children in Miami-Dade did not exercise at all in the past week, compared with 12 percent for Florida, according to the NSCH in 2003.

However, larger shares of Miami-Dade children *never* eat fruit or vegetables each day (10 percent and 15 percent, respectively) than children nationally. The 2005 National Promises Study found, depending on the age group, that 3 to 5 percent of children never eat fruit, and 3 to 7 percent never eat vegetables. In addition, this survey found that 62 percent of all children in Miami-Dade watched more than an hour a day of television, and the Miami Dade *Report Card* reported that 51 of *high school students* watched television 3 or more hours per day, compared with 41 percent of Florida's high school students, according to the NSCH. This survey finds that 31 percent of children ages 1 through 17 have been breastfed 6 months or more. However, the percentage *ever* breastfed in Miami-Dade's is 74 percent, similar to the 73 percent for Florida and 72 percent for the nation reported by the 2003 NSCH.

Certain groups of children in Miami-Dade are less likely to have healthy habits than others. Regular exercise is less common among girls than among boys and among teenagers than among younger school-aged children. Recommended levels of fruits, vegetables and dairy consumption are less common among both older groups of children than among young children from birth through 5. Black, non-Hispanics are less likely to have been breastfed than Hispanic or white, non-Hispanic children, and Hispanic children eat fruits and vegetables less frequently than whites or black non-Hispanic children.

The survey asked parents about many safety measures, including teaching children how to get help in an emergency and water safety. Parents report that a majority of children

have been taught how to get help in an emergency (89 percent) and water safety (72 percent). However, children with limited English proficiency as well as those living in lower income families or with unemployed parents are among those less likely to have been taught both of these safety measures.

Opportunity to Make a Difference: Educate children and parents about the importance of eating fresh fruit and vegetables, targeting school-aged children and Hispanics. Provide materials on safety measures in Spanish and Creole.

Early Childhood Care and Education

While parents and family members are a child's first teacher, over one quarter of children ages birth through 5 in Miami-Dade do not have a family member who reads to them, tells them a story, or teaches them letters, words or numbers at least three times a week. One out of three children ages birth to 5 with a parent who has a high school education or less do not experience being read to this often.

The majority (72 percent) of young children ages birth through age 5 in Miami-Dade are placed in some type of nonparental child care. This rate is somewhat higher than that reported in national studies such as the National Household Education Survey (60 percent in 2005) or the NSCH (68 percent for Florida and 65 percent for the nation in 2003). For their primary arrangement, 34 percent have home-based relative care, 11 percent have home-based non-relative care, and 55 percent have center care. Five percent of children have changed their primary arrangement two or more times in the past twelve months, and 23 percent have a parent who would change the child's primary arrangement if another became available, an indicator of dissatisfaction.

Children living in single-parent families and with employed parents are more likely than those living with two parents or with parent who is not employed to participate in nonparental care and to spend more than 40 hours per week in nonparental care. Hispanic children are less likely to spend time in nonparental care than white, non-Hispanic children.

Opportunities to make a difference: Educate parents about the importance of reading to their children, or providing opportunities for their child to engage in language activities with others. Provide high quality child care to all groups of children.

School

While overall rates of school enrollment in Miami-Dade are high (95 percent), among those with limited English proficiency, it is 87 percent. Likewise, while 92 percent of school-aged children have parents who definitely or somewhat agree that their school is safe, among those living in poverty, that number is 86 percent. Schools in the Far South and Northeast regions of the county are less likely to be considered safe by parents than those in Beach, Kendall/Near South and the Northwest regions. Among adolescents ages 12-17, about 30 percent have a parent reporting that drug or alcohol use is a problem at

the child's school, and that violence is a problem at their child's school as well. Children living in poverty, who have limited English proficiency, or who are foreign born are more likely to attend a school where violence is a problem than their counterparts.

Opportunities to make a difference: Increase school enrollment among children with limited English proficiency, and among improve school safety particularly in the Far South and Northeast regions. Consider school-based and after-school programs to reduce substance use and violence in schools.

Before- and After-school Activities and Behaviors

Since the school day is shorter than the typical workday, parents often turn to before- and after-school programs to care for their children while they are at work. Fifty-seven percent of children ages 6 through 13 in Miami-Dade attend before- and after-school nonparental care or programs. A recent national survey, the National Household Education Survey (NHES), found that 40 percent of children in Kindergarten through 8th grade were in any nonparental before- or after-school care in 2005.

Of children ages 6 to 13 attending nonparental before- and after-school care, 38 percent use home-based relative care, 9 percent use home-based non-relative care as their primary arrangement, and the majority (54 percent) attend a center or school-based program. Twenty-five percent of teens ages 14 to 17 attend a center or school-based program. The quality of the center or school-based programs available is less than ideal, however. Seventy-six percent of children have a parent who rates the after-school programs available to that child as *less* than excellent.

Participation in extracurricular activities can promote positive development. Eighty-eight percent of school-aged children ages 6 through 17 spend some time in an average week participating in these activities, with 80 percent participating more than 3 hours per week. Children in Miami-Dade are more likely to participate in art, music, or drama (55 percent); activities at a place of worship (52 percent); or sports (51 percent) than in clubs or organizations (29 percent); or volunteering or community service (22 percent). Hispanic children participate in extracurricular activities at lower rates than black, non-Hispanic or white, non-Hispanic children.

The survey also asked parents about the social competence of their school-aged children. Children in Miami-Dade were more likely to have parents report that they were highly competent, for example, to usually or always show respect for teachers and neighbors, get along well with other children, understand other people's feelings, and try to resolve conflicts than children in Florida as a whole, as reported by the NSCH in 2003.

Opportunities to make a difference: Improve the availability and quality of center and school-based after-school programs. Programs with arts and sports activities are liable to be popular.

Parenting and Family Stress

Parenting strategies to get information about child-rearing as well as those used in addressing their child's misbehavior can suggest areas of need for parent education. Twenty-two percent of children in Miami-Dade County have a parent who has never used books or magazines about children or parenting, and 36 percent have never used the Internet to get health information. Larger shares of children living in low-income families or with parents who do not have a Bachelor's degree have never used books or magazines about children or parenting or the Internet for health information. While black, non-Hispanic children are less likely to have parents who use print media, both black and Hispanic children are less likely to have parents who use the Internet, compared with white, non-Hispanic children.

When asked how they respond if their child ages 3 to 12 seriously misbehaviors, the strategies reported by parents, in order of their frequency, is to take away a privilege (52 percent), talk to the child about what the child did wrong (48 percent), give the child a timeout (36 percent), spank the child (9 percent), or give the child a warning (6 percent). Although spanking does not vary according to children's family income, the use of timeouts is less common among children ages 3 to 12 living in poverty than among their non-poor peers.

Family stress, whether related to economic insecurity or family relationship problems, can make good parenting challenging. Economic stress factors for families in Miami-Dade include difficulty paying the rent (reported by parents of 17 percent of children) and losing a job (7 percent), while problems with family relationships and controlling anger were reported by parents of 11 percent of children. Children living with single parent families and in poverty were more likely to have families experiencing both types of problems than their counterparts in two-parent and non-poor families, and children who were themselves or whose parents were foreign-born were more likely to experience economic problems, but *less* likely to experience relationship problems, than their U.S. born counterparts.

Opportunities to make a difference: Increase access to the internet for parents, particular in low-income areas, and develop and widely disseminate free, simple publications on parenting and child development in those areas and in Spanish and Creole. Increase availability of low rent and rent control housing for families with children.

Neighborhood Safety and Support

The neighborhoods, parks, and playgrounds where children play in Miami-Dade are usually or always safe, according to the vast majority of their parents (83 percent for neighborhoods, and 73 percent for parks or playgrounds). These levels are comparable to those found for Florida and nationally in the 2003 NSCH. However, when asking parents whether neighbors watch out for each other's children or whether there are people they can count on in the neighborhood, the levels of agreement are somewhat lower than

those for Florida (75 and 79 percent, respectively, compared with 84 percent for both for Florida in 2003).

Children living in poverty and those living in the Far South and Northeast regions are less likely than those living in higher income families and in some or all other regions to report multiple indicators of safe and supportive neighborhoods.

Opportunities to make a difference: Improve neighborhood safety and cohesion in low-income neighborhoods and in the Far South and Northeast regions in particular. Provide safe parks and playgrounds throughout the county.

Receipt of Needed Services

The survey asked parents whether their family needed any services, and if so, why they were not received. Seventeen percent of children have a parent who reports that the family did not receive all the services needed in the past year. Of those in families that did not receive all needed services, 75 percent have a parent reporting that the reason is cost, 15 percent that services are not available, 9 percent that they did not know where to go for services, 5 percent that services are not available in their area or that they have transportation problems, 4 percent that they are dissatisfied with services, and 35 percent that there was some other reason.

Children in the Far South, Northeast, and Northwest regions are more likely than children in the other two regions to have a parent report that the family did not receive all needed services in the past year. Low-income children and foreign-born or limited English proficient children were particularly likely to have parents report a lack of services than their counterparts.

Opportunities to make a difference: Provide low-cost services and increase educational efforts about existing services to families particularly in the Far South, Northeast and Northwest regions, and to low-income and immigrant families.

I. Introduction

The Children's Trust of Miami-Dade County sponsored a population-based survey of child health and well-being and unmet needs in early 2007 to inform service planning, as well as to track the status of outcomes related to The Trust's primary impact areas and strategic investments. The Trust contracted with Child Trends and the Institute for Public Opinion Research at Florida International University to develop and conduct the survey. The survey is a population-based household telephone survey (using random digit dialing) that is representative of all children living in households in Miami-Dade County. This report describes the findings of that survey.

Survey content: Child Trends collaborated with The Children's Trust Health Committee, staff and other key community stakeholders to establish the content of the survey. The survey is intended to provide baseline information about demographic characteristics of children and their parents in the county, as well as their health and disability status. The survey ascertained medical care receipt, access to a medical home, and health insurance coverage. The presence of healthy habits and child safety at home, in school, and the community was addressed. For young children (ages birth to 5), parents answered questions about learning activities with their child, early childhood care, and children's socioemotional behaviors. For school-age children, parents were asked about school enrollment, before- and after-school care, extracurricular activities, and social competence. In addition, parents reported on the written and internet resources they use to help them with parenting and health information, as well as their parenting style, family stress, and neighborhood support. Finally, the parents were asked whether they received all needed services, and if not, why not, and, whether they had heard of The Children's Trust.

Instrument development: The items on the survey questionnaire were drawn from nationally validated instruments to the extent possible. The National Survey of Children's Health, which is conducted by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, was used as a starting point for item development whenever possible. In addition, items were used or adapted from the National Survey of Children with Special Healthcare Needs, the National Health Interview Survey, the Current Population Survey, the National Household Education Survey, the National Promises Study, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, the Early Childhood Longitudinal Studies, Community Partnerships for Children Survey, and the National Survey of Families and Households. In a few instances, in order to address areas of interest to The Trust, Child Trends staff developed items when no items existed in nationally validated surveys.

The survey instrument averaged 27 minutes in length, with different components administered depending on the age of the sampled child.

II. Survey Administration

Fielding of the survey: A random digit dial (RDD) telephone survey of households with children under the age of 18 in Miami-Dade County was conducted by the Institute of Public Opinion Research. A total of 1,915 interviews were completed between January 25th, 2007 and May 20th, 2007, in three languages—English, Spanish, and Haitian-Creole. The resulting survey sample is representative of children under the age of 18 living in households in Miami-Dade County. Using RDD procedures, one child was selected per household. In households with multiple children, one child was randomly selected as the focal child of the survey. The study was designed to capture the geographic variability, age differences, and racial/ethnic diversity of children in Miami-Dade County. In addition, the study was designed to produce estimates with a level of precision of plus or minus five percentage points.

Specifically, the study sample is representative of children living in five geographic regions within Miami-Dade County—Beaches, Northeast, Northwest, Kendall/Near South, and Far South (the same geographic areas used by the Miami-Dade County Health Department’s CATCH report (CATCH, 2004) and the Florida Health Insurance Survey (Duncan, Porter, Garvan, & Hall, 2005) – see Map 1-County Regions Map). The survey results have an overall margin of error of plus or minus two points, and across the geographic areas, a margin of error of six percentage points or less. The study also yielded a sample size sufficient to support detailed analyses and produce estimates with a high level of precision for children in three age groups (birth to 5; 6 to 11; and 12 to 17) and in three racial/ethnic groups (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic). Approximately 96 percent of children were identified as one of these three racial/ethnic groups. Estimates for the three age groups have a margin of error of plus or minus four percentage points or less; the three racial/ethnic groups yield estimates with margins of error of six percentage points or less. A cooperation rate of 76 percent and a response rate of 52 percent was obtained at the child household level. A detailed report on the fielding of the survey is located in Appendix B.

Interpretation of results: The respondent of the survey in each household contacted was the parent or guardian who knew the most about the health and well-being of the sampled child. The respondent answered to the best of their ability the questions asked; there was no objective verification of their responses. Research on parent responses indicates that parents tend to have an upward bias when reporting on some areas of their child’s life, such as positive behaviors. Nonetheless, parent responses are widely used and are considered to be a valid way to ascertain the health and well-being of children in national household surveys, including those used in developing the survey instrument. When asked about parental characteristics, the parent or guardian respondent only responded regarding themselves and not for another parent or guardian in the household, if one was present. Therefore, the estimates in this report that refer to parents only refer to the parent or guardian who responded, which was the parent or guardian who was most knowledgeable about the child. The one exception to this is that the respondent reported whether the child’s other parent was foreign born.

Estimates from this survey were tabulated and reported for the total child population of Miami-Dade County and for the following categories: geographic region and child's age, sex, race and Hispanic origin, country of birth, and English proficiency. In addition, estimates were reported by family structure, poverty status, family income, parental country of birth (of both parents), parental educational attainment, and parental employment status. All estimates in this report refer to children; they are the unit of analysis. When an estimate exceeded a margin of error of plus or minus five percentage points it is noted in the table and text, and when the unweighted number of children in any cell was less than three, the data were suppressed to ensure the confidentiality of data for each respondent. All comparisons made between groups that are highlighted in the text are statistically significant at the .05 level of significance. Comparisons are not reported if they are not statistically significant at the .05 level of significance.ⁱ Standard errors and statistical tests are available upon request.

ⁱ We first calculated chi-square statistics to test whether each indicator and each demographic/socio-economic characteristic were associated. If a chi-square statistic was significant at the .05 level, we calculated t-statistics to identify statistically significant differences between pairs of population subgroups. If a chi-square statistic was not statistically significant, we assumed no statistically significant differences between pairs of population subgroups for a given demographic/socio-economic characteristic.

County Regions Map

III. Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics of Children in Miami-Dade

Table 1 shows the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of children from birth to 17 in Miami-Dade County, by geographic region. According to the 2005 American Community Survey, approximately 586,000 children live in Miami-Dade County. Three percent live in the Beach region, 31 percent live in the Northeast, 33 percent in the Northwest, 25 percent in Kendall/Near South, seven percent in the Far South, and three percent in the Beach. These children are diverse in terms of child and family characteristics. More than 1 out of 2 children are Hispanic (54 percent), 1 in 4 are black, non-Hispanic (24 percent), and 1 in 5 are white, non-Hispanic (19 percent). Fifteen percent were born out of the United States, and 16 percent do not speak English very well. The rates for having a disability or having asthma are both 17 percent.

Twenty-four percent of children live with one parent. Sixty-nine percent live with a parent who is married, 15 percent with a divorced, separated, or widowed parent, eight percent with a cohabiting parent, and eight percent with a parent who has never been married. Seventeen percent of children live in families that have incomes below the poverty threshold. Seventy-one percent have a parent born outside the United States. Approximately a third of children (34 percent) have parents with no more than a high school diploma, another third have parents with some college (32 percent), and the last third have a parent with at least a bachelor's degree (33 percent). Twenty-five percent have a parent not in the labor force, whereas seven percent have an unemployed parent.

Beach: With 20,000 children, the Beach is the region with the fewest children of the five geographic regions. Fifty-six¹ percent are white, non-Hispanic, 38ⁱ percent are Hispanic, and the number of black, non-Hispanic children did not meet reporting standards. In this region, 18 percent of children are foreign-born, and 11 percent do not speak English very well. One in 10 children has asthma. One in 10 children in the Beach region lives in a poor family, and just over two in 10 (21 percent) have a parent with no more than a high-school diploma.

Northeast: With 24 percent of the 182,000 Northeast region children Hispanic and 55ⁱ percent black, non-Hispanic, this region has the smallest share of Hispanic children and the largest share of black, non-Hispanic children. Thirteen percent of children in this region are foreign-born and 15 percent do not speak English very well. Twenty-oneⁱ percent live with poor families, and 10 percent have an unemployed parent.

Northwest: Of the five regions, the Northwest has the largest child population, at 194,000. Eighty-nine percent of children in this region are Hispanic, nine percent are white, non-Hispanic, and the percentage of black, non-Hispanics does not meet reporting standards. Twenty percent are foreign-born and 21 percent do not speak English very well. Fifteen percent of children have a disability, and thirteen percent have asthma. Eighteen percent of children live with a single parent, and 17 percent are in families with incomes below poverty. Thirty-six percent have a parent with no more than a high school diploma, and five percent have an unemployed parent.

Kendall/Near South: Forty-eightⁱ percent of the 148,000 children living in the Kendall/Near South region are Hispanic, 31ⁱ percent are white, non-Hispanic, and 17 percent are black, non-Hispanic. Thirteen percent were born outside the United States, and 12 percent do not speak English very well. Nineteen percent live with one parent, 11 percent live in poor families, 21 percent have a parent with no more than a high school diploma, and four percent have an unemployed parent.

Far South: Of the 42,000 children living in the Far South geographic region, 43ⁱ percent are Hispanic, 37ⁱ percent black, non-Hispanic, and 17 percent white, non-Hispanic. Nine percent were born outside the United States, and 14 percent do not speak English very well. At 27 percent, the rate of asthma is the highest of the five regions.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 1. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of children birth to 17, by geographic region (percentage)¹: 2007

	All regions		Beach		Northeast		Northwest		Kendall/Near South		Far South	
	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution
Total	586	100%	20	100%	182	100%	194	100%	148	100%	42	100%
Geographic region												
Beach	20	3%	20	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northeast	182	31%	—	—	182	100%	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest	194	33%	—	—	—	—	194	100%	—	—	—	—
Kendall/Near South	148	25%	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	100%	—	—
Far South	42	7%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	100%
Child age												
Birth to 5	176	30%	6	32% +	56	31% +	60	31%	40	27%	15	34% +
6 to 11	199	34%	7	34% +	59	32% +	65	34% +	55	37% +	14	33% +
12 to 17	211	36%	7	34% +	68	37%	70	36%	53	36% +	14	33%
Child sex												
Male	297	51%	10	51% +	99	54% +	96	49% +	70	47% +	23	54% +
Female	289	49%	10	49% +	83	46% +	99	51% +	78	53% +	20	46% +
Child race and Hispanic origin ²												
Hispanic	314	54%	7	38% +	44	24%	174	89%	71	48% +	18	43% +
White, non-Hispanic	109	19%	11	56% +	28	16%	17	9%	46	31% +	7	17%
Black, non-Hispanic	142	24%	‡	‡	101	55% +	‡	‡	25	17%	16	37% +
Other	21	4%	1	6%	9	5%	3	1%	6	4%	2	4%
Child's country of birth												
U.S. born	498	85%	16	83%	159	87%	156	80%	129	87%	38	91%
Born in other country	88	15%	3	18%	23	13%	38	20%	19	13%	4	9%
Disability status												
No disability	488	83%	16	81% +	151	83%	165	85%	123	84%	34	81%
At least one disability	98	17%	4	19% +	32	17%	30	15%	24	16%	8	19%
Asthma												
Child does not have asthma	488	83%	18	90%	148	81%	170	87%	122	82%	31	73%
Child has asthma	98	17%	2	10%	34	19%	25	13%	26	18%	11	27%
Child's English proficiency												
Speaks very well	493	84%	17	89%	156	85%	154	79%	130	88%	36	86%
Speaks less than very well	93	16%	2	11%	26	15%	40	21%	18	12%	6	14%
Family structure												
Two parents	386	66%	14	72% +	98	54% +	140	72%	108	73%	27	63% +
Single parent	139	24%	5	24% +	59	32%	35	18%	28	19%	12	29%
Other	61	10%	1	4%	25	14%	20	10%	13	8%	3	8%
Marital Status												
Married	403	69%	14	73%	105	58%	140	72%	115	78%	26	62%
Cohabiting	48	8%	1	6%	18	10%	19	10%	6	4%	4	10%
Divorced, separated, or widowed	86	15%	3	17%	29	16%	28	14%	19	13%	7	18%
Never married	49	8%	1	4%	29	16%	8	4%	8	6%	4	10%

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Table 1 (cont.) Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of children ages 0-17, by geographic region (percentage)¹: 2007

	All regions		Beach		Northeast		Northwest		Kendall/Near South		Far South	
	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (thousands)	Percent distribution
Poverty status												
Below 100% of the poverty threshold	102	17%	2	10%	39	21% +	33	17%	17	11%	12	29% +
At or above 100% of the poverty threshold	484	83%	18	90%	143	79% +	162	83%	131	89%	30	71%
Family income ²												
\$25,000 or less	147	25%	3	18%	50	27% +	59	30%	22	15% +	14	33% +
\$25,001-\$47,500	167	28%	4	21% +	63	35% +	58	30%	30	20% +	12	29% +
\$47,501-\$87,500	168	29%	4	20% +	51	28% +	49	25%	51	34% +	14	32% +
More than \$87,500	103	18%	8	42% +	18	10%	29	15%	45	31%	3	7%
Parents' country of birth												
U.S. born	172	29%	7	36% +	64	35% +	25	13% +	55	37% +	20	47% +
Either parent foreign-born	414	71%	13	64% +	118	65% +	169	87% +	93	63% +	23	53% +
Parent education ³												
High school or less	201	34%	4	21%	76	42% +	69	36%	32	21%	20	48% +
Some college	189	32%	4	22% +	59	33% +	62	32%	51	34% +	13	30% +
Bachelor's degree or higher	196	33%	11	57% +	47	26%	63	32%	66	44% +	9	22%
Parent employment ³												
Employed	400	68%	13	67% +	121	67% +	132	68%	105	71%	28	66% +
Unemployed	40	7%	1	6%	18	10%	11	5%	6	4%	4	9%
Not in labor force	147	25%	5	27% +	43	24%	51	26%	36	25%	11	26%

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

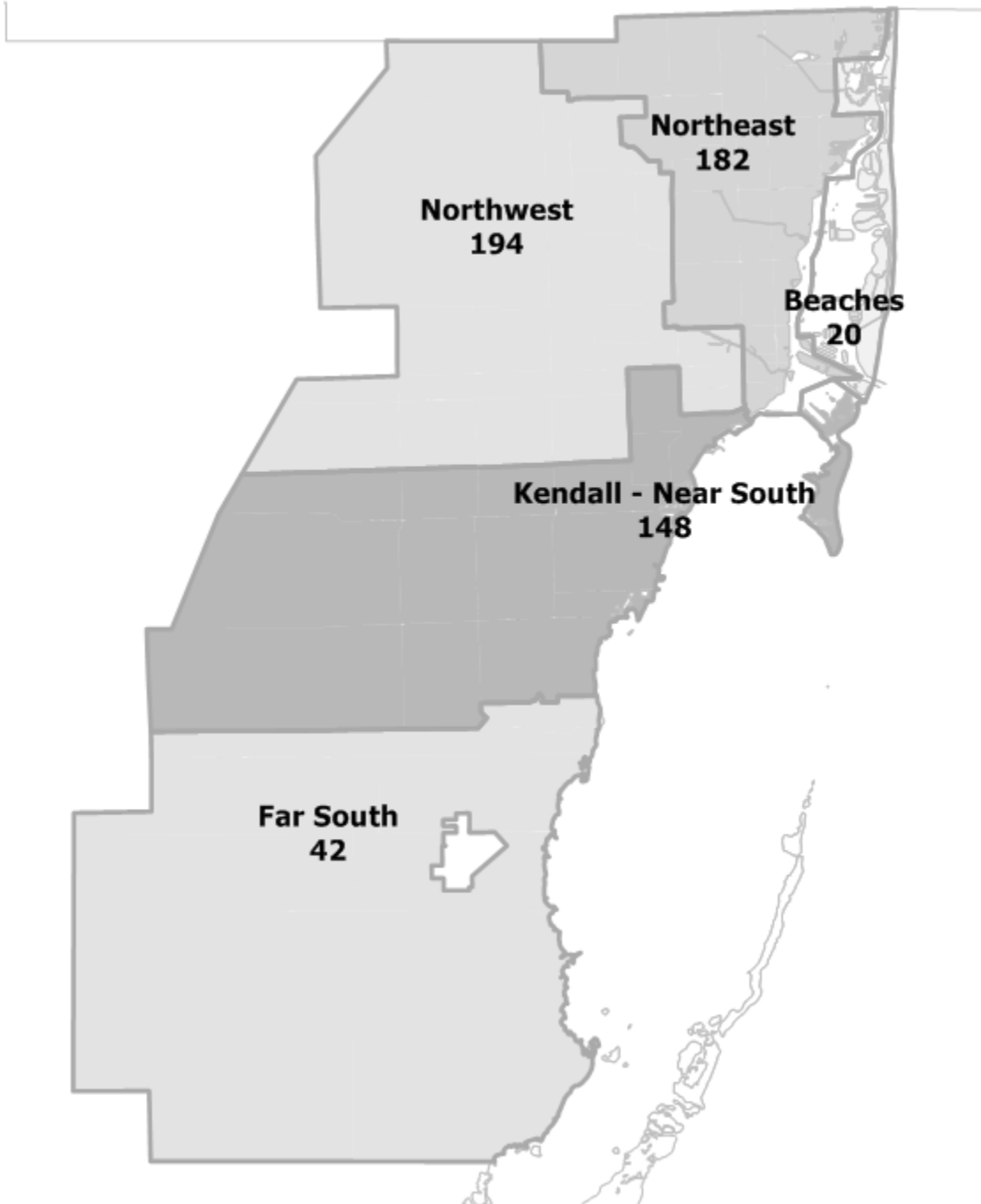
+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

MAP 1. Number of children (in thousands) in each geographic region



IV. Health and Disability Status

Good health is fundamental to child and adolescent well-being. Parents were asked about their child's general health status, which is associated with other indicators of health. They also answered questions about their child's weight (being overweight is linked to heart disease in children and is predictive of being overweight in adulthood, a risk factor for many poor health outcomes). They were also asked whether the child had a disability or suffered from asthma. In addition, parents reported on their own health and whether they had symptoms of poor mental health, since children whose parents are in poor physical or mental health are at higher risk for poorer outcomes themselves. See Table 2 for health and disability status by child and family characteristics.

Children's health status: Most children (81 percent) in Miami-Dade are reported by their parents to be in excellent or very good health. The Northeast, Northwest, and Far South regions have smaller percentages of children in excellent or very good health (76, 80, and 80 percent respectively) compared with children in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions (89 and 87 percent, respectively). Black, non-Hispanic children, children who are foreign-born, or children who do not speak English well are less likely to be in excellent or very good health than white, non-Hispanic children, children who were born in the United States, or children who speak English very well.

Eighty-four percent of children in two-parent households are in excellent or very good health compared with 74 percent in single-parent households. Children who live in households below the poverty threshold are less likely (70ⁱ percent) to be in excellent or very good health compared with their counterparts who are not living in poverty (84 percent). Similarly, children living in households with a family income of \$25,000 or less are much less likely to be in excellent or very good health compared with children living in households with higher family incomes. Children whose parent has a high school diploma or less are less likely (75 percent) to be in excellent or very good health compared with children whose parents have attended some college (82 percent) or who have earned a bachelor's degree (87 percent). Children with an unemployed parent are less likely to be in excellent or very good health than children with a parent who is employed or not in the labor force.

Weight: Seventeen percent of children are overweight, while five percent of children are underweight, according to parental reports of a health-care professional's evaluation. Children living in the Northwest region are more likely than those in the Beach, Kendall/Near South, and Far South regions to be overweight (20 percent versus 10, 14, and 13 percent respectively). Older children are more likely than younger children to be overweight: 24 percent of adolescents ages 12 to 17, 18 percent of children ages 6 to 11, and 7 percent of children from birth to age 5. Boys are more likely (20 percent) to be overweight than girls (14 percent). Finally, children who do not speak English well are less likely (12 percent) to be overweight than those who speak English very well (20 percent).

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Asthma: Seventeen percent of children from birth to 17 have asthma, according to parental reports of a health-care professional's evaluation. Children in the Far South region are more likely (27 percent) to have asthma than children in the other regions (10 to 19 percent). Children ages 6 to 11 years are more likely (20 percent) to have asthma than children from birth to 5 years (13 percent). Boys are more likely (20 percent) to have asthma than girls (14 percent). Black, non-Hispanic children are more likely (23 percent) to have asthma than white, non-Hispanic children (14 percentⁱ) and Hispanic children (15 percent).

Children who live in single-parent families are more likely (23 percent) to have asthma than children who live in two-parent families (15 percent). Children living in households with family incomes above \$47,500 are less likely to have asthma than children living in households with family incomes of \$47,500 or less. Likewise, children whose parent has obtained a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely to have asthma than children whose parents have not attained a bachelor's degree.

Disability: Seventeen percent of children have some kind of disability, according to parental reports. Children who do not speak English well are more likely (24 percent) to have a disability than those who speak English very well (17ⁱ percent).

Parent Health Status: Sixty-one percent of children from birth to 17 have a parent who reported that they are in excellent or very good health. Children living in the Beach region are more likely (77 percent) to have parents who are in excellent or very good health than children living in the other regions (ranging from 54ⁱ to 68 percent). Black, non-Hispanic children are less likely (52ⁱ percent) to have parents in excellent or very good health than white, non-Hispanic (62 percent) and Hispanic children (69ⁱ percent). Children with a parent who has received a bachelor's degree are more likely to have that parent report that he or she is in very good or excellent health than if the parent has not received a bachelor's degree. Finally, children with an employed parent are more likely to have that parent report being in very good or excellent health than if the parent is unemployed or not in the labor force.

Parent Mental Health Statusⁱⁱ: Four percent of children have parents reporting symptoms of poor mental health. However, 13ⁱ percent of children who are living in poverty have parents who report symptoms of poor mental health compared with three percent of children in non-poor families. Additionally, children with parents who have not obtained a bachelor's degree are more likely to be experiencing symptoms of poor mental health compared with parents who had a bachelor's degree or higher.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

ⁱⁱ The 6 items in this measure were scored according to guidelines used in the National Comorbidity Survey which were based on previous literature and calibration studies using the Kessler 6 scale (K6). Additional information can be found at: http://www.hcp.med.harvard.edu/ncs/k6_scales.php

Table 2. Health and disability status of children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Excellent or very good health	Overweight	Underweight	Any disability	Asthma	Child's parent in excellent or very good health	Child's parent reports symptoms of poor mental health
Total	81	17	5	17	17	61	4
Geographic region							
Beach	89	10	7	19 +	10	77 +	4
Northeast	76	17	5	17	19	54 +	4
Northwest	80	20	4	15	13	60 +	4
Kendall/Near South	87	14	5	16	18	68	4
Far South	80	13	6	19	27	65 +	5
Child age							
Birth to 5	80	7	6	13	13	68	4
6 to 11	82	18	5	18	20	62	4
12 to 17	81	24	3	18	17	55	5
Child sex							
Male	80	20	5	19	20	62	4
Female	83	14	5	15	14	61	4
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹							
Hispanic	81	18	5	15	15	62	4
White, non-Hispanic	86 +	13 +	4	19 +	14 +	69 +	3
Black, non-Hispanic	76 +	17	5	20	23	52 +	5
Country of birth							
U.S. born	82	17	5	17	17	62	3
Foreign born	73 +	14	5	12	13	56 +	8
English proficiency							
Child speaks very well	82	20	4	17	18	60	4
Child speaks less than very well	70 +	12	6	24 +	17 +	52 +	7
Family structure							
Two parents	84	16	5	16	15	66	4
Single parent	74	19	5	21	23	53 +	6
Poverty status							
Below the poverty threshold	70 +	19 +	6	17 +	22 +	43 +	13 +
At or above the poverty threshold	84	17	5	18	17	66	3
Family income ²							
\$25,000 or less	69 +	21	4	18 +	23 +	43 +	10
\$25,001-\$47,500	80	15	6	17	20	61 +	3
\$47,501-\$87,500	89	18	7	16	14	69 +	2
More than \$87,500	93	14 +	4	20 +	13 +	78 +	‡
Parents' country of birth							
U.S. born	84	19	6	23	22	65 +	2
Either parent foreign-born	80	16	4	15	15	62	5
Parent education ³							
High school or less	75	20	4	18	19	53	6
Some college	82	17	6	17	18	59	4
Bachelor's degree or higher	87	14	5	15	13	73	2
Parent employment ³							
Employed	84	17	5	17	17	65	3
Unemployed	65 +	14 +	2	16 +	22 +	44 +	7 +
Not in labor force	78	17	5	16	14	54 +	6

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

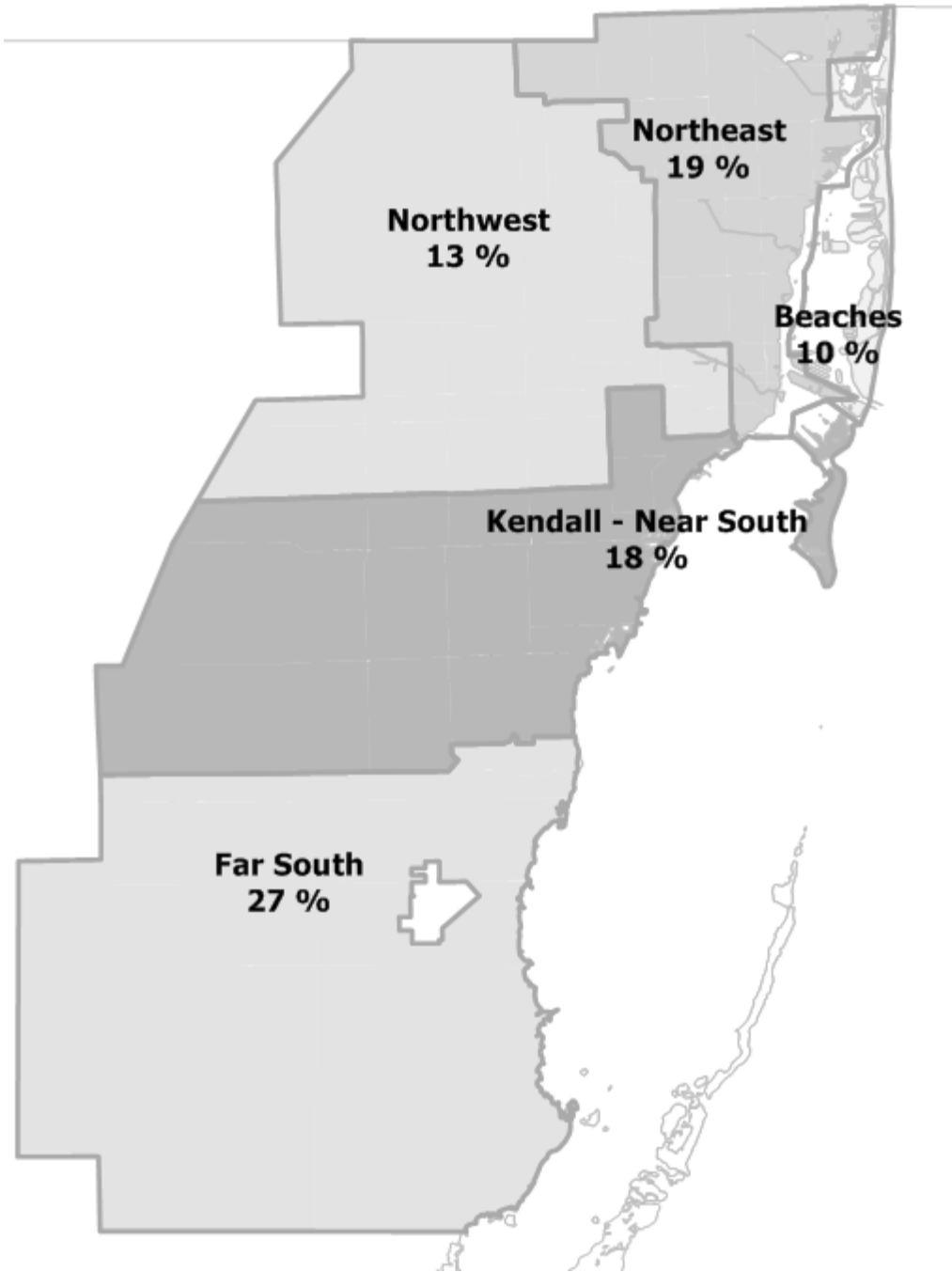
³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

MAP 2. Percent of children in each geographic region who have asthma



V. Medical Care

Medical care received

Children who receive annual preventive health care visits are monitored for normal growth and development, receive appropriate immunizations, and their parents receive preventive health information. Regular dental and eye care visits are also important, and are recommended for young children as well. The presence of health and mental health clinics or nurse's offices in school provides another opportunity for children to receive care and to be screened for health or mental health conditions and to receive referrals to appropriate medical care. See Table 3 for medical care received by child and family characteristics.

Health care in the past year: Most children (89 percent) have seen a health professional in the last 12 months (see Map 2 for breakdown by zip code). However, older children are less likely than younger children to have had such health care visits (89 and 83 percent of children ages 6 to 11 and 12 to 17, respectively, compared with 95 percent of children from birth to age 5). Health care visits are also less common for foreign-born children. Eighty-seven percent of children whose parents do not have a bachelor's degree have received medical care in the last year, compared with 92 percent of those whose parents have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Dental care in the past year: Among children ages 2 to 17, 2 out of 3 have seen a dentist for routine care in the last 12 months. In contrast with receipt of health care and eye care, which do not vary by geographic region, receipt of dental care is less common among children in the Northeast, Northwest, and Far South regions than among those in the Beach or Kendall/Near South regions (see Map 3 for breakdown by zip code). Children who are ages 2 to 5, Hispanic or black, non-Hispanic, or who do not speak English very well are less likely to have seen a dentist for routine care in the last 12 months than their counterparts who are ages 6 or over, white, non-Hispanic, or speak English very well. Routine dental care varies by a few family characteristics as well: dental care is less common when families have lower income levels and when parents do not have a bachelor's degree or are unemployed.

Eye care in the past year: Thirty-eight percent of children have visited an eye doctor in the past 12 months (see Map 4 for breakdown by zip code). Children from birth to age 5 are less likely to have received eye care than children age 6 and older, and eye care is also less common among children who do not speak English very well than among those who speak English very well. Eye care is less likely if a child's parent is not in the labor force.

Schools with a health clinic/nurse's office: Seventy-one percent of children have parents who report that their 4 to 17 year old child attends a school with a health clinic or nurse's office (see Map 5 for breakdown by zone). However, according to the Miami-Dade County Public Schools, as of the 2005-06 school year, only 27 schools had any health services, while in 2006-07, The Children's Trust HealthConnect in Our Schools

initiative increased this number to 100 of the total 330 public schools in Miami-Dade County (30 percent).

Children ages 4 or 5 are less likely to have parents who are aware of health services in schools, compared with children age 6 and older. Lower percentages of Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic children had parents who report schools with health services than parents of black, non-Hispanic children, and the percentage of parents of foreign-born children reporting such services is lower than the percentage for parents of U.S.-born children. Children in two-parent families or in families in which a parent has a bachelor's degree are less likely to have parents report school-based health services than are children in single-parent families or in families in which parents have lower levels of educational attainment.

Schools with mental health services: Overall, 68 percent of children ages 4 to 17 have parents who report their child attends a school with mental health clinics or services. It is less common for children in three of the geographic regions—Beach, Kendall/Near South, and Far South—to have parents who report these services than for children in the Northwest region (see Map 6 for breakdown by zip code). White, non-Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children, along with U.S.-born children, are less likely to have parents report schools with mental health services than Hispanic or foreign-born children. Compared with children in families with higher incomes and whose parent has a higher educational attainment, larger percentages of children in families with incomes below \$47,500 or with a parent who has no more than a high school diploma have parents report schools offering mental health services. Parent perceptions of availability of mental health services at schools may not accurately reflect actual availability of services there. Approximately 110 Miami-Dade County public schools had clinical mental health services provided during the 2005-06 school year. These services were offered by seven mental health agencies, and only upon administrators' specific request, to address the needs of selected individuals or small groups of children. That is, though mental health services were provided on-site at these schools, they were available only to a select group of children, not to all children attending the schools.

Table 3. Medical care received by children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Child saw a health professional in past 12 months	Child (age 2-17) saw a dentist for routine care in past 12 months	Child saw an eye doctor in past 12 months	Child (age 4-17) attends school that has a health clinic/nurse's office	Child (age 4-17) attends school that has a mental health clinic or services
Total	89	66	38	71	68
Geographic region					
Beach	92	72 +	39 +	54 +	56 +
Northeast	88	64 +	36 +	76 +	67 +
Northwest	89	62 +	42 +	70 +	76 +
Kendall/Near South	90	75	35 +	69 +	60 +
Far South	87	61 +	37 +	73 +	66 +
Child age					
Birth to 5 ¹	95	42 +	16	47 +	56 +
6 to 11	89	74	44 +	70 +	70 +
12 to 17	83	72	50	78	69 +
Child sex					
Male	89	67	37	75	71 +
Female	88	66	39	68	65 +
Child race and Hispanic origin ²					
Hispanic	88	64	38	69	75
White, non-Hispanic	91	75 +	36 +	69 +	56 +
Black, non-Hispanic	88	66 +	39 +	81 +	63 +
Country of birth					
U.S. born	91	67	37	73	65
Foreign born	76 +	60 +	42 +	64 +	77 +
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	87	73	44	72	68
Child speaks less than very well	89	53 +	32 +	63 +	67 +
Family structure					
Two parents	89	68	38	67	68
Single parent	86	65 +	37 +	76 +	65 +
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	87	59 +	38 +	72 +	74 +
At or above the poverty threshold	90	70	39	70	64
Family income ³					
\$25,000 or less	86	55 +	40 +	73 +	78 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	88	65 +	39 +	70 +	73 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	92	73 +	39 +	70 +	58 +
More than \$87,500	92	84 +	38 +	68 +	47 +
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	92	75 +	37 +	71 +	58 +
Either parent foreign-born	87	64	38	69	70
Parent education ⁴					
High school or less	87	60	37	77	82
Some college	87	67 +	40	72 +	63 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	92	73	37	64 +	57 +
Parent employment ⁴					
Employed	89	69	41	72	65
Unemployed	90 +	44 +	34 +	72 +	74 +
Not in labor force	89	63 +	31 +	69 +	74 +

¹ Limited age ranges apply for the following indicators: dental care (ages 2 to 5), health clinic or nurse at school (ages 4 to 5), and mental health services at school (ages 4 to 5).

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

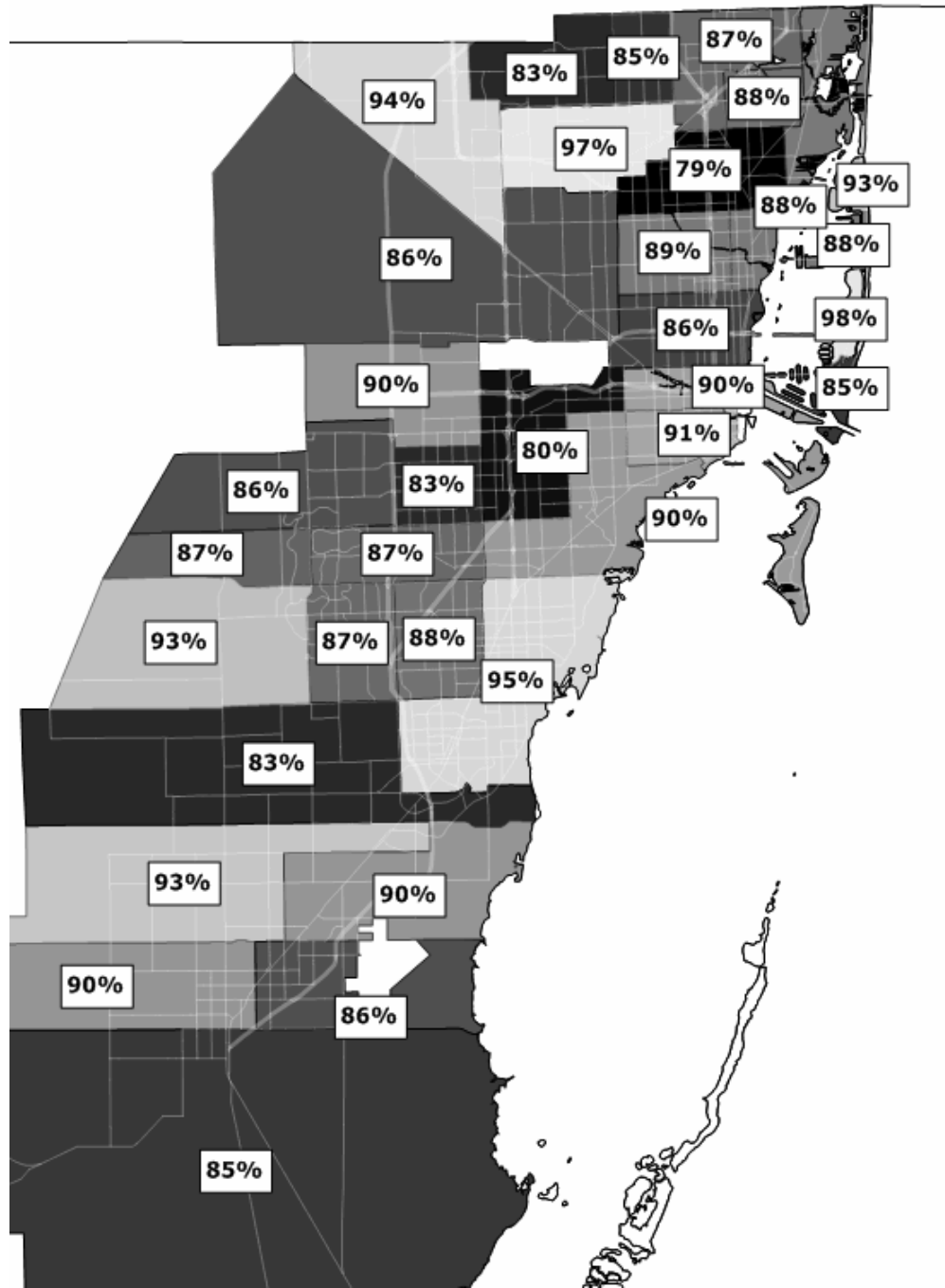
+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

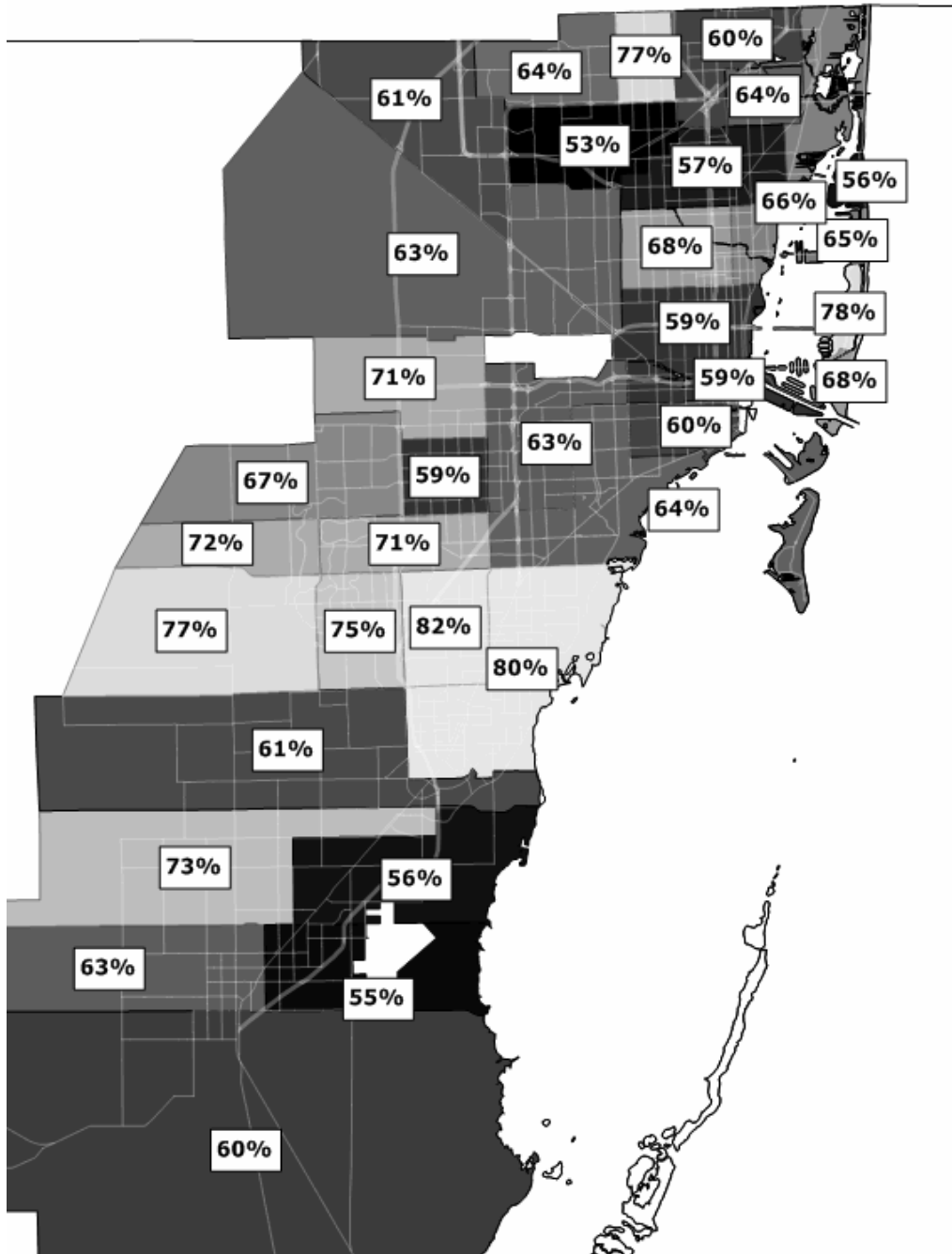
SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Map 3. Percent of children in zip code zone who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months



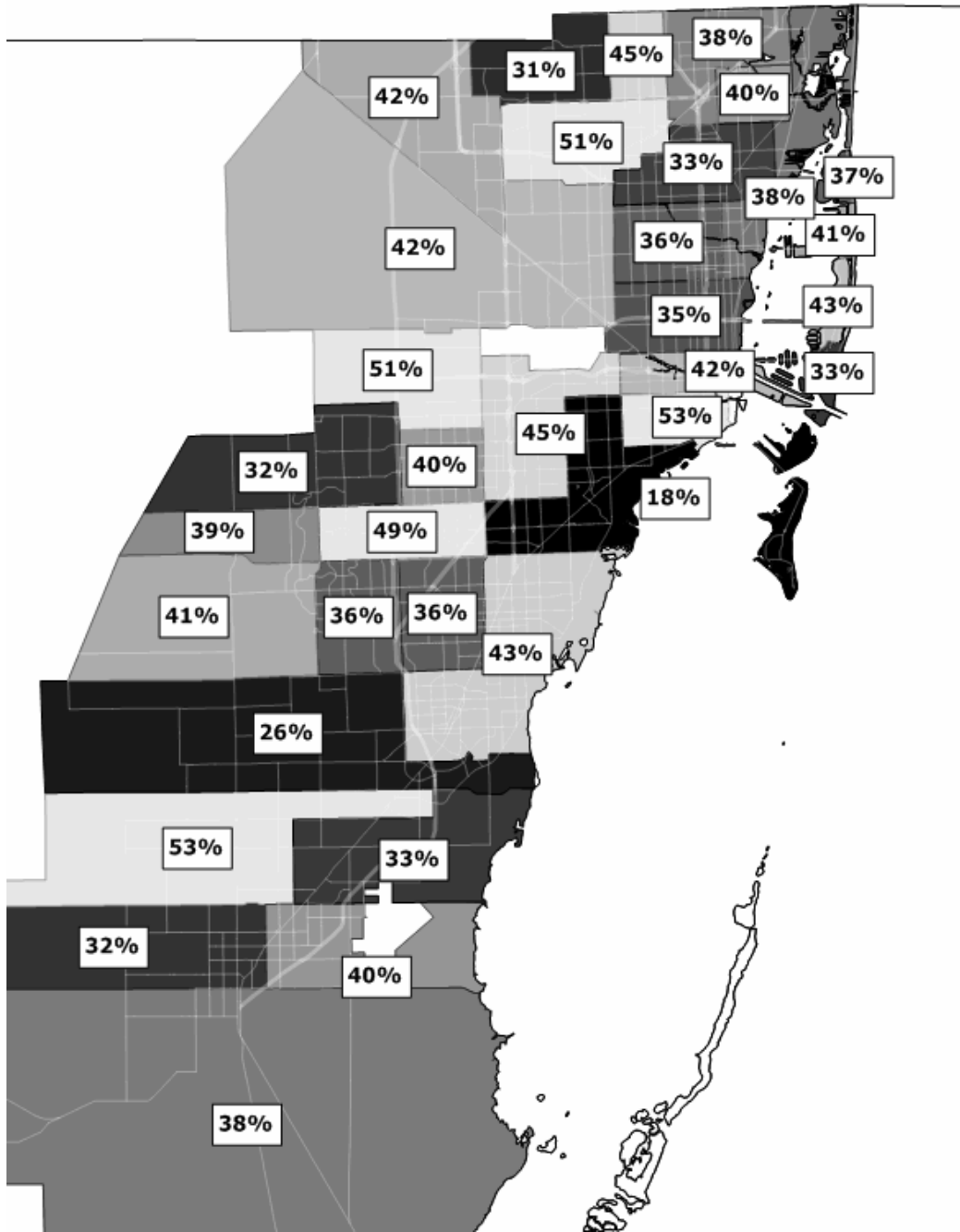
Now, I have a few questions about the medical care [CHILD] may have received. Did [CHILD] see a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional for any kind of medical care, including sick-child care, well-child checkups, physical exams, and hospitalizations?

Map 4. Percent of children in zip code zone who have received dental care in the last 12 months



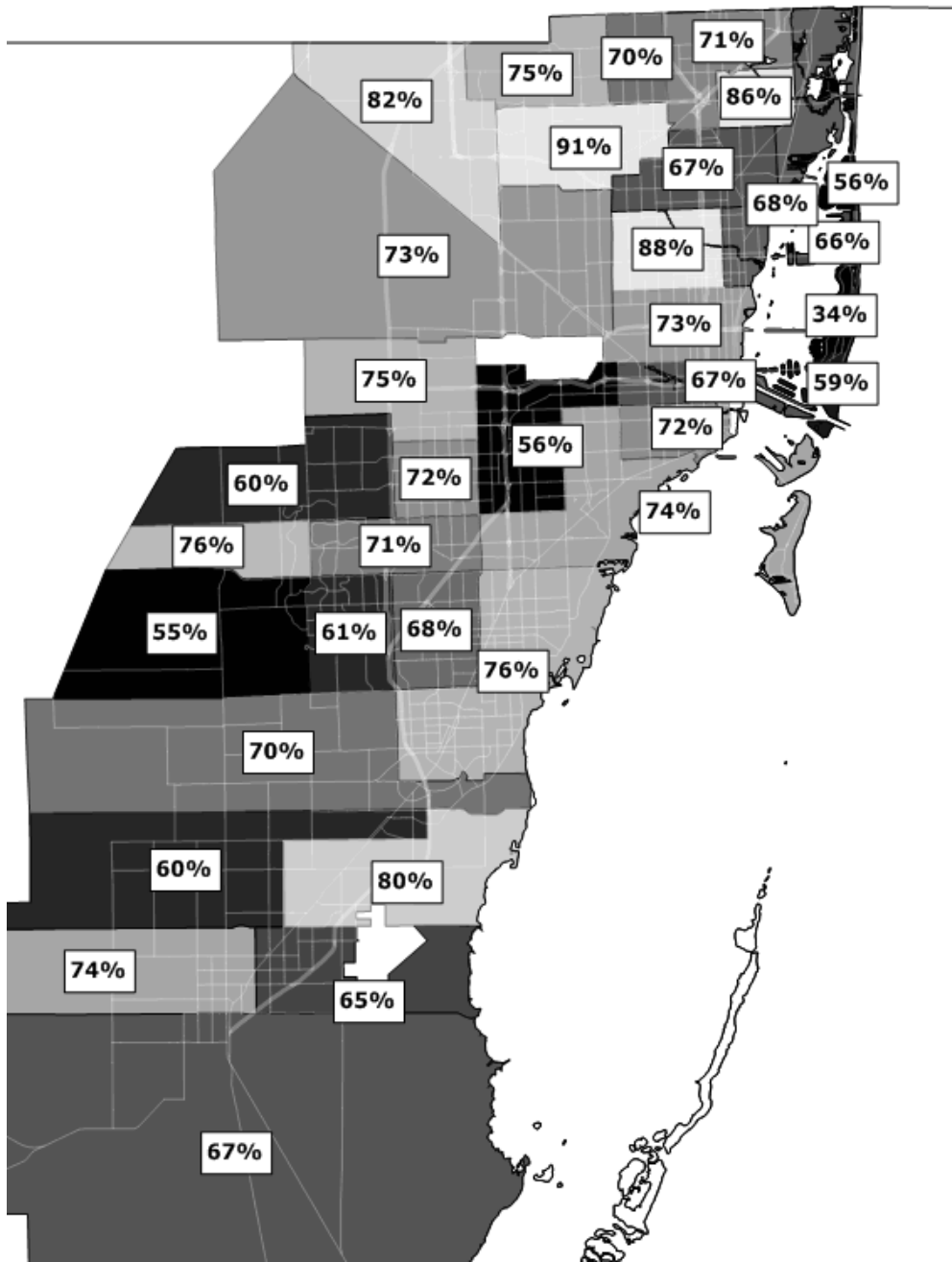
During the past 12 months, did [CHILD] see a dentist for any routine preventive dental care, including check-ups, screenings, and sealants? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists.

Map 5. Percent of children in zip code zone who have had an eye exam in the last 12 months



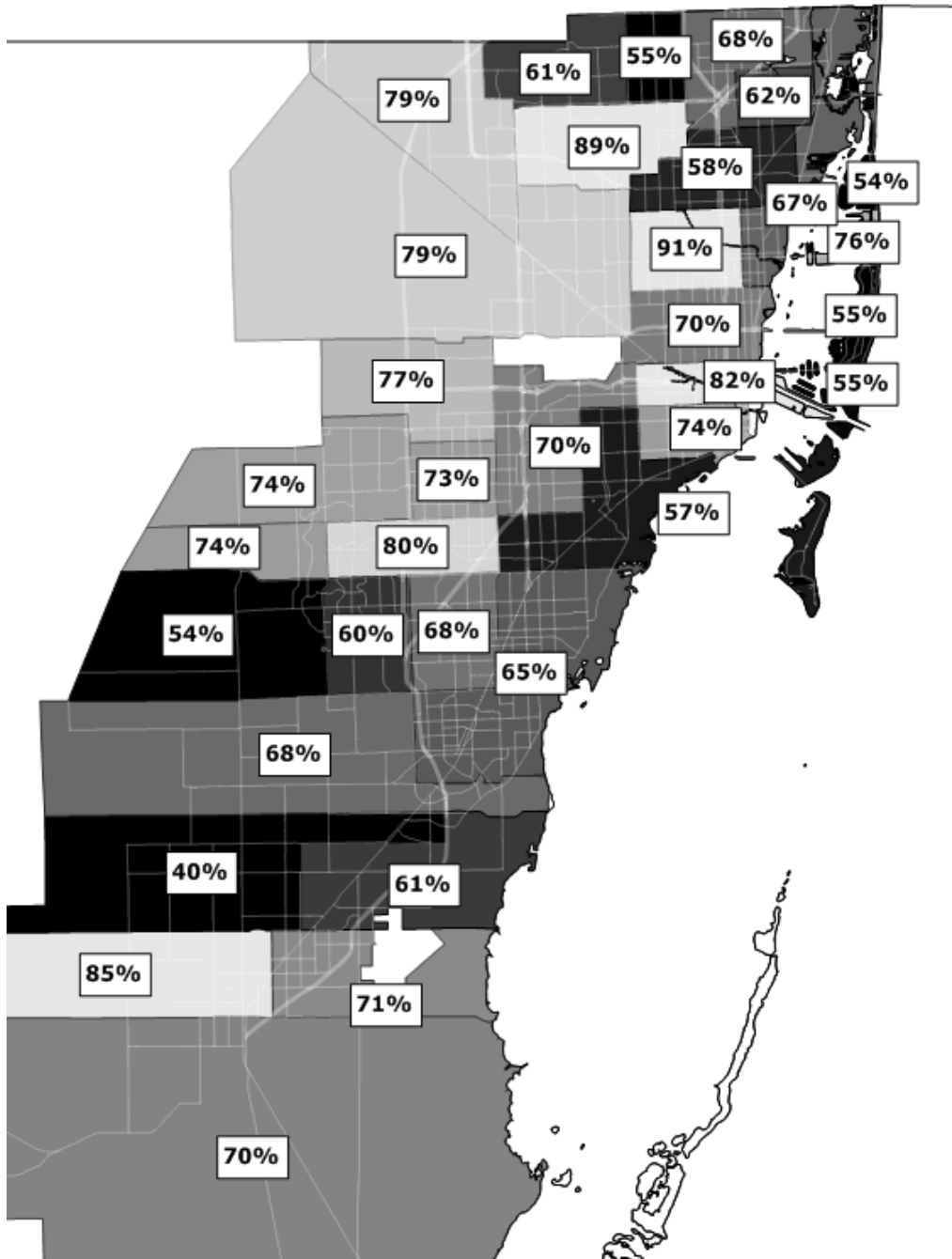
Did [CHILD] see an eye doctor, optometrist, or ophthalmologist for a vision screening or eye exam?

Map 6. Percent of children in zip code zone who go to a school that has a health clinic or nurses office



The next questions are about services that may be available in your child's school. Does [CHILD]'s school have a health clinic or nurses' office?

Map 7. Percent of children in zip code zone who go to a school that has mental health services



Does [CHILD]'s school have a mental health clinic or mental health services, such as a social worker?

Receipt of needed medical services

The extent to which needed medical care was received and the reasons why it was not received indicate gaps in access to medical services. Furthermore, these indicators suggest areas and population groups to target to improve the delivery of needed medical services to all children in Miami-Dade County. See Table 4 for reasons why needed medical care was not received, by child and family characteristics.

All medical care needed was received: Ninety-five percent of children have a parent who reported that the child received all the medical care they needed each time that they needed it. However, children in the Northeast, Northwest, and Far South regions are less likely to have received all the medical care they needed than those in the Beach or Kendall/Near South regions (see Map 7 for breakdown by zip code). Likewise children who are foreign-born, who speak English less than very well, who live with a single parent, who are living in poverty or in families earning \$25,000 or less, or who live with a parent who has not earned a bachelor's degree are less likely to have received all the medical care they needed than their counterparts who are U.S.-born, who speak English very well, who live with two parents, who are not living in poverty, who have incomes over \$25,000, or whose parent has earned a bachelor's degree, respectively.

Reasons why needed care was not received: Parents were asked why needed medical care was not received. Of the children who did not receive all the care they needed (only five percent overall in Miami-Dade County), 30ⁱ percent have parents who cited cost alone, 21ⁱ percent cited lack of insurance alone, and 26ⁱ percent cited lack of insurance as well as cost. Twenty-threeⁱ percent of children have parents who reported some other reason that children did not receive care. Examples of such reasons include other health plan problems, not being able to find a doctor who accepts the child's insurance, dissatisfaction with the doctor, or not knowing where to go for treatment.

Hispanic children are more likely than black, non-Hispanic children to have parents who report insurance along with cost as the reasons why care was not received. On the other hand, black, non-Hispanic children are more likely than Hispanic children to have parents who report some other reason.

Children living in the Northeast region are more likely than those living in the Northwest, Kendall/Near South, and Far South regions to have parents who cite a problem other than cost and insurance for not receiving care, and adolescents ages 12 to 17 are much *less* likely than younger children to have a parent who reports other reasons than cost or insurance.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 4. Reasons why medical care was not received, for children birth to 17 who did not receive all needed care, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Of all children, those who received all the medical care needed	Of children who did not receive all needed care, reasons why ²			
		Cost (excluding those who reported insurance as a problem)	Insurance (excluding those who reported cost as a problem)	Insurance AND cost	Other reason aside from cost or insurance
Total	95	30 +	21 +	26	23 +
Geographic region					
Beach	97	18 +	‡	55	18 +
Northeast	95	28 +	13 +	14	45 +
Northwest	94	31 +	33 +	28	‡
Kendall/Near South	98	‡	‡	49	‡
Far South	94	44 +	‡	33	17 +
Child age					
Birth to 5	97	20 +	‡	‡	56 +
6 to 11	95	34 +	13 +	24	28 +
12 to 17	94	31 +	31 +	33	5 +
Child sex					
Male	95	31 +	9 +	27	33 +
Female	96	29 +	34 +	25	12 +
Child race and Hispanic origin ³					
Hispanic	94	36 +	16 +	37	11 +
White, non-Hispanic	98	‡	‡	‡	‡
Black, non-Hispanic	95	17 +	‡	10	66 +
Country of birth					
U.S. born	97	27 +	27 +	18	28 +
Foreign born	86	36 +	15 +	37	12 +
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	96	31 +	23 +	24	21 +
Child speaks less than very well	90	31 +	16 +	34	18 +
Family structure					
Two parents	97	37 +	14 +	28	22 +
Single parent	93	29 +	22 +	25	24 +
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	90	31 +	‡	27	29 +
At or above the poverty threshold	96	28 +	23 +	24	25 +
Family income ⁴					
\$25,000 or less	91	36 +	11 +	25	27 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	96	42 +	‡	42	‡
\$47,501-\$87,500	97	‡	‡	‡	63 +
More than \$87,500	99	‡	‡	‡	‡
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	97	21 +	47 +	‡	‡
Either parent foreign-born	95	38 +	10 +	33	19 +
Parent education ⁵					
High school or less	94	41 +	20 +	28	11 +
Some college	95	8 +	22 +	29	41 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	98	46 +	24 +	24	‡
Parent employment ⁵					
Employed	96	29 +	18 +	27	26 +
Unemployed	94	19 +	‡	37	‡
Not in labor force	95	35 +	33 +	23	9 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² These categories are mutually exclusive.

³ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

⁴ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁵ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

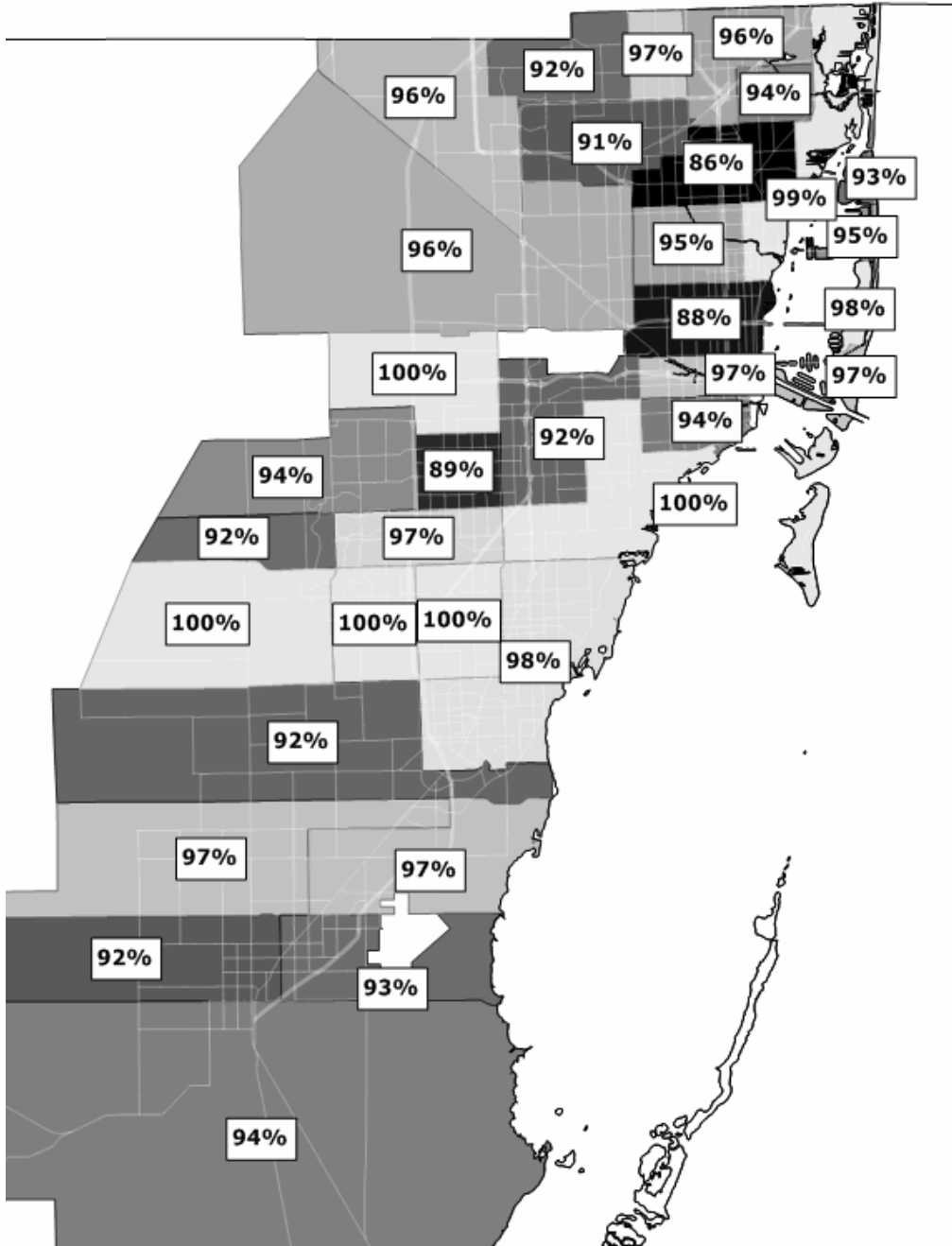
+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Map 8. Percent of children in zip code zone who are receiving all needed medical care



Sometimes families have a hard time getting the medical care they need because of costs, they are not sure where to go, or for some other reason. During the past 12 months, did [CHILD] receive medical care each time that (he/she) needed it?

Medical home

Having a usual source of medical care, such as personal doctor or nurse or a particular place of care, contributes to a child's chances of receiving an appropriate level of medical care in a timely fashion from a provider who knows the child's medical history. When children do not have such a usual source of medical care, their care givers may bring them to an emergency room or department, hospital outpatient department, or urgent care center for non-emergencies, which is costly and is focused only on one presenting condition. Such care does not provide children with regular physical examinations, preventive care, health education, screening, immunizations, or care for non-urgent illnesses. See Table 5 for where children go for medical care by child and family characteristics.

Personal doctor or nurse: Overall, most Miami-Dade County children—85 percent—do have a personal doctor or nurse. However, the likelihood of having such a personal care provider differs among most of the population groups compared. Smaller shares of children in the Northeast and Northwest regions (82 and 84 percent, respectively) have a personal doctor or nurse than in the Kendall/Near South region (89 percent). Nine out of 10 children from birth to age 5 have a personal doctor or nurse, compared with 8 out of 10 children ages 12 to 17. Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children are less likely to have a personal doctor or nurse than are white, non-Hispanic children (84 and 80 percent, compared with 92 percent).

Whether children have a personal provider also varies by children's family characteristics. Eighty-one percent of children in single-parent families have a personal doctor or nurse, compared with 87 percent of those in two-parent families. Children whose parents do not have a college degree are also less likely than other children to have a personal doctor or nurse. Specifically, 80 percent of children whose parents have a high school diploma or less and 84 percent of those whose parents have some college have a personal doctor or nurse, compared with 92 percent of those whose parents have a college degree or more.

Usual place for medical care: Of children who have a regular place of medical care, 81 percent use a doctor's office or HMO, whereas 12 percent use a community or health center or clinic, six percent use the emergency room (ER), an outpatient department, or urgent care center, and one percent obtain care at a school, in-store clinic, or somewhere else. Children in Kendall/Near South are less likely to use a community health center or clinic, and more likely to use a doctor's office or HMO, than children in each of the other four regions, and they, along with children in the Far South, are less likely to use an emergency room, outpatient department, or urgent care center than children in the Northeast. The usual place of care also varies by race/ethnicity, with Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children more likely than white, non-Hispanic children to use a community health center or clinic, or to use the ER, an outpatient department, or urgent care center. The share of foreign-born children relying on the ER, an outpatient department, or urgent care center is more than twice as large as the share of U.S.-born children (12 percent compared with five percent).

The usual place of care also differs by children's family characteristics. For instance, a smaller percentage of children in single-parent families obtain care at a doctor's office or HMO, compared with those in two-parent families (76 and 84 percent, respectively). Reliance on a community health center or clinic, or on the ER, outpatient department, or some other place, is more common among children in families with lower incomes, with a foreign-born parent, and with lower levels of parental educational attainment.

Table 5. Medical home for children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage ¹): 2007					
Selected child and family characteristics	Percent of all children with a personal doctor or nurse	Usual place of care for sick children or parental advice (percent of children with any place to go) ²			
		Community health center or clinic	Doctor's offices or HMO	ER, outpatient dept, urgent care center	School, in-store clinic, other place
Total	85	12	81	6	1
Geographic region					
Beach	88	12	82	6	‡
Northeast	82	12	77	9	1
Northwest	84	16	77	6	2
Kendall/Near South	89	7	90	3	‡
Far South	86	12	83	5	‡
Child age					
Birth to 5	90	11	82	6	1
6 to 11	85	13	79	6	1
12 to 17	80	12	82	5	1
Child sex					
Male	85	12	81	7	1
Female	85	12	81	6	1
Child race and Hispanic origin ³					
Hispanic	84	16	77	5	1
White, non-Hispanic	92	4	94	2	‡
Black, non-Hispanic	80	11	80 +	8	1
Country of birth					
U.S. born	88	10	84	5	1
Foreign born	66 +	25 +	62 +	12	2
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	85	11	82	6	1
Child speaks less than very well	77 +	24 +	70 +	5	2
Family structure					
Two parents	87	10	84	5	1
Single parent	81	14	76	8	1
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	79 +	32 +	60 +	9	0
At or above the poverty threshold	87	7	88	4	1
Family income ⁴					
\$25,000 or less	77 +	29 +	63 +	9	0
\$25,001-\$47,500	85	12	79	8	1
\$47,501-\$87,500	90	2	97	1	0
More than \$87,500	93 +	3	95	2	‡
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	87	3	92	5	‡
Either parent foreign-born	86	14	78	6	1
Parent education ⁵					
High school or less	80	23	67	8	2
Some college	84	9	84	6	1
Bachelor's degree or higher	92	4	92	4	0
Parent employment ⁵					
Employed	86	10	84	5	1
Unemployed	73 +	16 +	76 +	6	2
Not in labor force	86	17	74	8	1

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² These categories are mutually exclusive.

³ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

⁴ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁵ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Health insurance status

Children with health insurance coverage are more likely than children without coverage to have regular access to preventive health care and to receive care when sick or injured. This indicator presents information on how health insurance coverage over the past 12 months varies by child and family characteristics. See Table 6 for health insurance status of children by child and family characteristics.

Not fully insured: One out of four children in Miami-Dade are not fully insured, that is, not currently insured and/or not insured over the last 12 months. Within that 25 percent of children not fully insured, 12 percent are currently insured but lacked insurance for part or all of the past year, four percent are not currently insured but were insured for part or all of the past year, and 10 percent have no current insurance and had no insurance coverage in the past 12 months. Insurance coverage varies by geographic region and the age and race of the child. Twenty-two percent of children in the Beach region and 17 percent of children in the Kendall/Near South region are not fully insured while children living in the Northeast, Northwest, and Far South are more likely to lack full coverage (29, 28, and 30 percent, respectively) (see Map 8 for breakdown of health insurance coverage by zip code). Children ages 6 to 17 are more likely to lack full insurance coverage than children from birth to age 5 (28 percent compared with 20 percent), and Hispanic or black, non-Hispanic children are more likely to lack full insurance coverage than white, non-Hispanic children (29ⁱ percent for both racial/ethnic minorities compared with 11ⁱ percent for white, non-Hispanics). Children who are foreign born, have a foreign-born parent, or speak English less than very well are more likely to lack full coverage than children who are U.S.-born, whose parents are U.S.-born, or who speak English very well. Children who have a parent with less than a bachelor's degree, whose family income is \$47,500 or less, or who live in poverty are more likely to lack full insurance coverage than children who have a parent with a bachelor's degree, whose family income is over \$47,500 or who live at or above the poverty line. Children with a parent who is unemployed are more likely to lack full insurance coverage than children with a parent who is either employed or not in the labor force.

No insurance coverage over the past 12 months: One in 10 children in Miami-Dade County had no insurance coverage over the past 12 months whatsoever. Children from the Far South lacked coverage at higher rates compared with children in the Kendall/Near South region (13 percent compared with 8 percent). Twelve percent of children ages 6 to 11 and 12 to 17 have no insurance coverage, compared with five percent of children from birth to age 5. Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children are more likely to lack insurance coverage than white, non-Hispanic children (12 and 11 percent compared with three percent, respectively). Foreign-born children and children of foreign-born parents are more likely to lack insurance coverage than U.S.-born children and children of U.S.-born parents. Children living with a single parent, living in a family living in poverty, with an income below \$47,500 are more likely to lack insurance coverage than children living with two parents, children in families at or above the poverty line, or children

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

living in a family with an income of \$47,500 or above, respectively. Children of unemployed parents and parents who had attained a high school diploma or less are also more likely to have been uninsured than children of parents who were employed or not in the labor force, or with at least some college, respectively.

Insured by Medicaid or KidCare: Forty-two percent of children in Miami-Dade County are insured by Medicaid or KidCare, Florida’s State Child Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). A larger percentage of children living in the Far South, Northeast, and Northwest regions receive public health insurance than children living in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions. Fifty-eightⁱ percent of black, non-Hispanic children receive Medicaid or KidCare, compared with 44 percent of Hispanic children and 20ⁱ percent of white, non-Hispanic children. Children living below the poverty line are more likely to receive public health insurance than children living at or above the poverty line (86ⁱ percent and 31 percent, respectively). Similarly, 85 percent of children with a family income of less than \$25,000 receive public health insurance.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 6. Health insurance status of children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Lacking full coverage (Not currently insured and/or not insured over the past 12 months)	Currently insured, but lacked insurance for part or all of past year	Not currently insured, but was insured for part or all of past year	Not currently insured, and no insurance coverage in the past 12 months	Insured by Medicaid or KidCare
Total	25	12	4	10	42
Geographic region					
Beach	22	6	3	12	22 +
Northeast	29	13	5	12	53 +
Northwest	28	14	4	10	45 +
Kendall/Near South	17	7	2	8	25
Far South	30	12	4	13	50 +
Child age					
Birth to 5	20	12	3	5	46 +
6 to 11	28	11	4	12	42 +
12 to 17	28	11	4	12	37
Child sex					
Male	27	12	4	11	44
Female	24	11	4	9	39
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹					
Hispanic	29	13	4	12	44
White, non-Hispanic	11 +	7	1	3	20 +
Black, non-Hispanic	29 +	13	5	11	58 +
Country of birth					
U.S. born	22	12	3	7	41
Foreign born	44 +	9	5	29 +	51 +
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	25	11	4	10	38
Child speaks less than very well	34 +	17 +	2	15 +	56 +
Family structure					
Two parents	23	12	3	8	34
Single parent	29 +	11	5	13	55 +
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	42 +	22 +	6	14	86 +
At or above the poverty threshold	21	10	4	7	31
Family income ²					
\$25,000 or less	41 +	21 +	6	14	85
\$25,001-\$47,500	28 +	11	5	11	50 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	16	9	2	4	19 +
More than \$87,500	11 +	6	2	3	4
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	17	8	4	5	31 +
Either parent foreign-born	28	13	4	11	44
Parent education ³					
High school or less	36	16	5	15	64 +
Some college	25	11	4	9	40 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	14	8	2	5	24
Parent employment ³					
Employed	23	10	3	9	35
Unemployed	51 +	24 +	11 +	16 +	79 +
Not in labor force	26	12	3	11	53 +

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

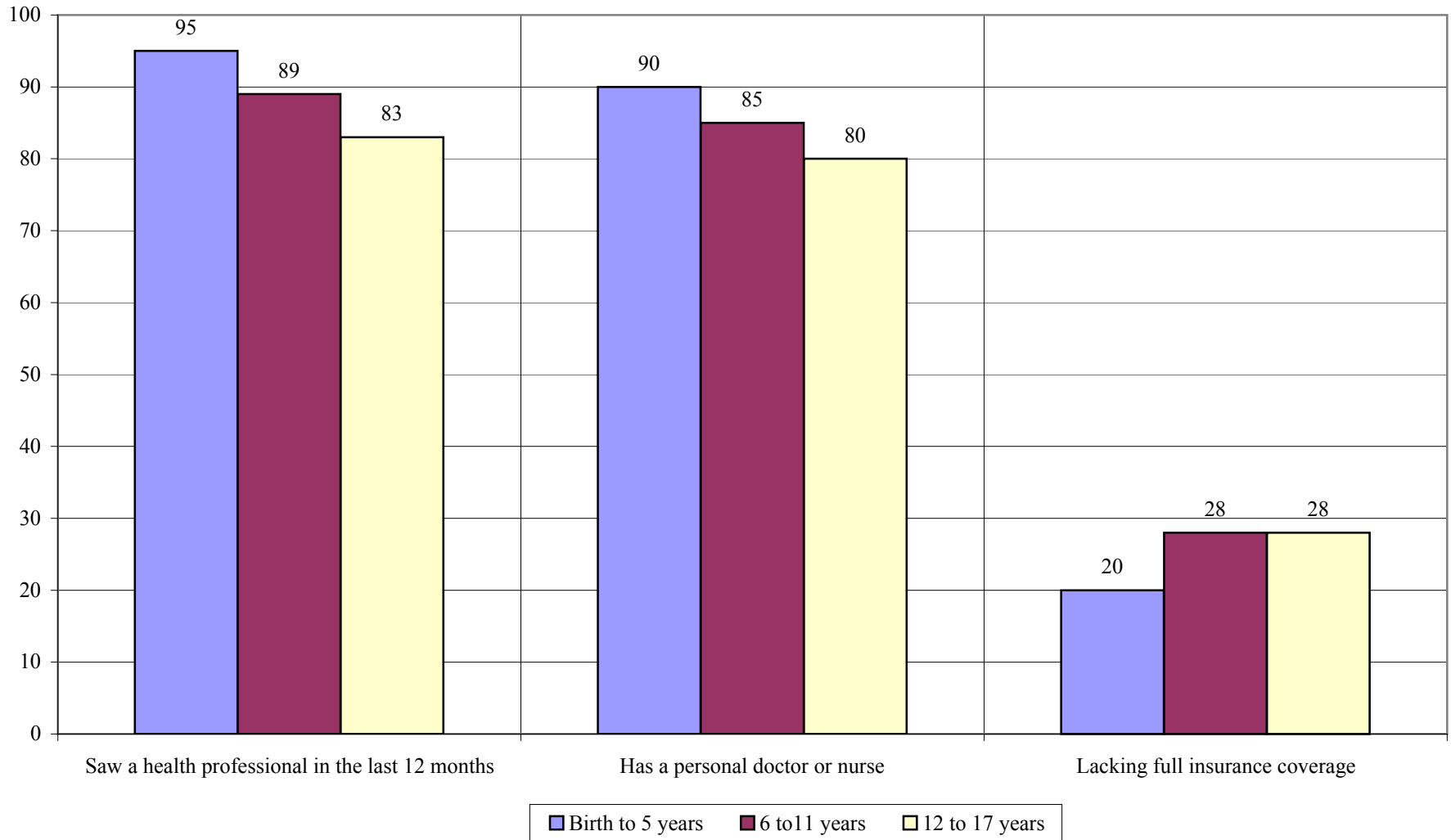
² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

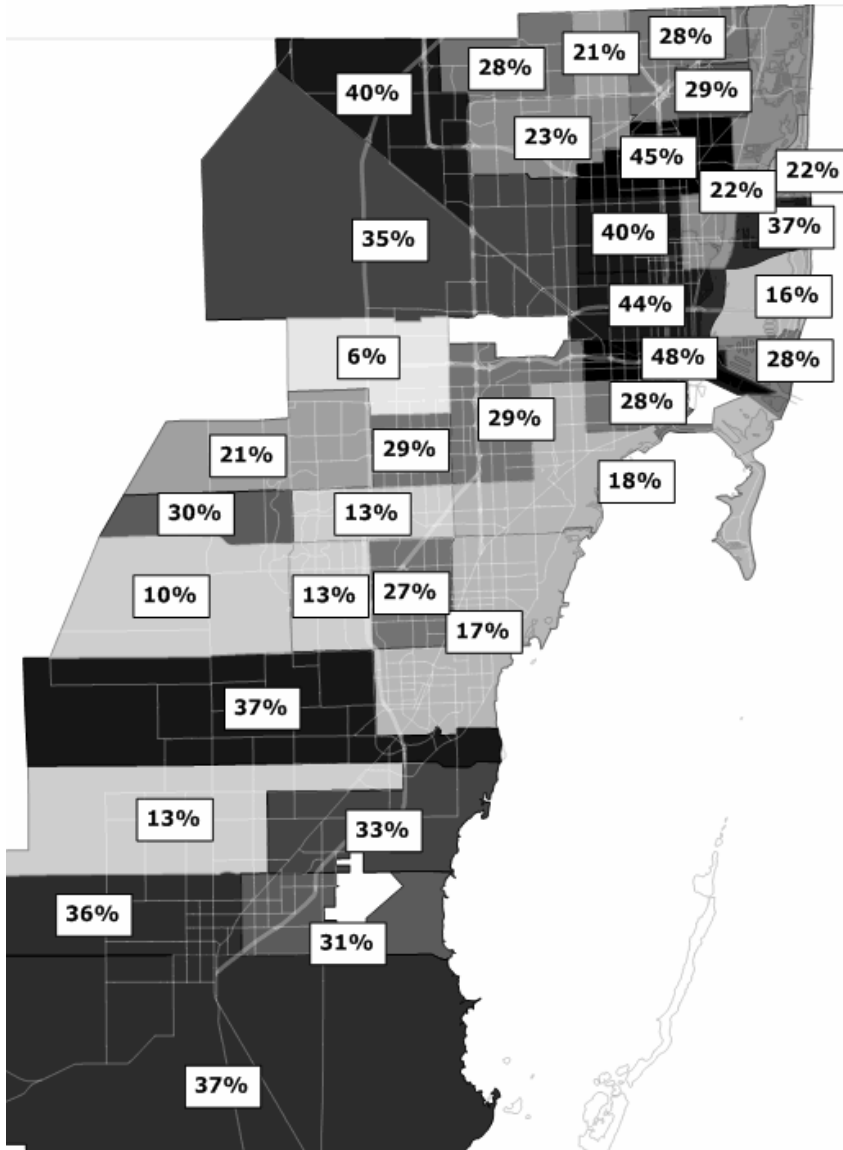
+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

Chart 1. Medical Care: Percent of children who saw a health professional in the last 12 months, who have a personal doctor or nurse, and who lack full insurance coverage, by age, 2007



Map 9. Percent of children in zip code area who are currently not insured and/or lacking insurance in the past 12 months



Percent of children in zip code area who are currently not insured and/or lacking insurance in the past 12 months

VI. Healthy Habits and Safety

Healthy habits

Developing good health habits at an early age is a key contributor to good health. Good nutrition, which includes being breastfed as an infant, eating plenty of fruits and vegetables as well as getting enough calcium in the diet, gives children the nutrients they need to grow and repair their bodies. Furthermore, the development of good eating habits in childhood is linked to better nutritional habits in adulthood. The International Consensus Conference on Physical Activity Guidelines for Adolescents recommended that adolescents be physically active daily and participate in vigorous physical activity three or more times a week for at least twenty minutes (Sellis, Patrick, & Long 1994). This recommendation has been adopted as part of the Healthy People 2010ⁱ goals. See Table 7 for healthy habits by child and family characteristics.

Children ever breastfed: Seventy-four percent of children in Miami-Dade were ever breastfed. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Blueprint for Action on Breastfeeding recommends at least six-months of breastfeeding but also stresses that breastfeeding should continue, along with foods, at least for the first year of life. Three out of 10 children in Miami-Dade County were breastfed for 6 or more months. Children living in the Beach region are more likely (43 percent) to have been breastfed for this length of time compared with children in the Northeast, Northwest, and Far South regions (27ⁱⁱ to 29ⁱⁱ percent). Twenty-fourⁱⁱ percent of black, non-Hispanic children were breastfed for six months or more compared with 31ⁱⁱ percent of Hispanic children and 37 percent of white, non-Hispanic children. Foreign-born children are more likely (45ⁱⁱ percent) to have been breastfed for 6 months or more than U.S.-born children (28 percent).

Number of times child eats fruit per day: During a single day, one out of 10 children never eat fruit. Two-thirds of children eat fruit once or twice a day and about one-fourth eat fruit three or more times per day. Young children ages birth to 5 are more likely (29 percent) to have three or more servings of fruit daily than children ages 6 to 11 (22 percent) or 12 to 17 (21 percent). Twelve percent of Hispanic children never eat fruit, compared with seven percent of both white, non-Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children.

Number of times child eats vegetables per day: One-quarter of children in Miami-Dade County do not eat vegetables once or twice a day, while 11 percent eat vegetables three or more times per day. However, children in the Northwest region are significantly less likely to eat vegetables than children in other regions: 25 percent of children in the Northwest region never eat vegetables compared with eight to 14 percent in other regions. Young children from birth to age 5 are more likely (16 percent) to eat vegetables

ⁱ Healthy People 2010 is a set of health objectives for the Nation (U.S.) to achieve over the first decade of the new century. It can be used by many different people, States, communities, professional organizations, and others to help them develop programs to improve health. Information obtained from “Healthy People” at: www.healthypeople.gov

ⁱⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

three or more times per day than older children ages 6 to 11 (6 percent) or 12 to 17 (11 percent). Twenty-one percent of Hispanic children never eat vegetables, compared with eight percent of both white, non-Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children.

Dairy consumption: A small percentage of children (three percent) never consume dairy products, important to ensure proper calcium intake. Young children from birth to age 5 are more likely (71 percent) to consume dairy products three or more times a day compared with older children ages 6 to 11 (45¹ percent) or 12 to 17 (33 percent). Fifty-five percent of Hispanic children consume dairy products daily, and they are more likely than white, non-Hispanic children (42 percent) and black, non-Hispanic children (41 percent) to do so.

Participating in physical activity: Eighty percent of children ages 6 to 17 in Miami-Dade exercise three or more days a week. Boys are more likely (85 percent) to get this level of exercise than girls (75 percent), and children ages 6 to 11 are more likely (87 percent) to get this level of exercise than adolescents ages 12 to 17 (74 percent). Eleven percent of adolescents ages 12 to 17 and of children who have a parent who had attained a high school diploma or less did not exercise in the past week.

Child's weekday television, videos or video game screen time: Fifty-two percent of children in Miami-Dade County are watching television, videos or playing video games for one to six hours per weekday while another 10 percent spend six or more hours doing the same. Children living in the Northwest region are more likely to watch the most hours of television per weekday, 6 or more hours, compared with children in the Northeast, Kendall/Near South, and Far South regions. Children living in families with incomes of \$47,500 or less (14 to 16 percent) are more likely to watch television or videos or play video games for 6 or more hours per weekday compared with children in families with incomes above \$47,500 (four to seven percent).

Selected child and family characteristics	Child (1-17 years) was breastfed for 6 or more months	Number of times child eats fruit per day			Number of times child eats vegetables per day			Number of times child drinks milk or eats dairy		
		Never	Once or twice	Three or more times	Never	Once or twice	Three or more times	Never	Once or twice	Three or more times
Total	31	10	67	24	15	74	11	3	48	48
Geographic region										
Beach	43 +	7	64 +	29 +	9	76 +	15	5	55 +	40 +
Northeast	29 +	6	64 +	29	8	77	15	4	51 +	45 +
Northwest	27	13	70	17	25	70	5	3	43 +	54 +
Kendall/Near South	36 +	9	66 +	25	14	73	13	2	51 +	47 +
Far South	29 +	8	63 +	28	11	79	10	3	48 +	49 +
Child age										
Birth to 5	29	9	63	29	16	68	16	2	27	71
6 to 11	35	8	69	22	17	77	6	3	52 +	45 +
12 to 17	28	12	67	21	14	76	11	4	63	33
Child sex										
Male	31	10	68	22	16	74	10	2	47	51
Female	31	9	66	26	15	73	11	5	50	46
Child race and Hispanic origin²										
Hispanic	31	12	69	20	21	72	7	3	43	55
White, non-Hispanic	37 +	7	66 +	27 +	8	76 +	16 +	4	53 +	42 +
Black, non-Hispanic	24 +	7	64 +	30 +	8	77 +	15	3	56 +	41 +
Country of birth										
U.S. born	28	10	66	25	15	73	12	3	48	50
Foreign born	45 +	9	73 +	19 +	17 +	76 +	7	4	53 +	43 +
English proficiency										
Child speaks very well	30	9	68	23	14	76	10	3	55	42
Child speaks less than very well	36 +	8	68 +	24 +	21 +	70 +	9	4	47 +	49 +
Family structure										
Two parents	33	10	66	24	16	73	10	3	47	50
Single parent	30 +	9	65 +	26 +	11	76	13	4	53 +	43 +
Poverty status										
Below the poverty threshold	27 +	9	65 +	26 +	14	74 +	12 +	6	52 +	43 +
At or above the poverty threshold	30	11	68	21	17	74	10	3	50	47
Family income³										
\$25,000 or less	27 +	10	67 +	23 +	15	77 +	8	5	51 +	44 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	30 +	10	66 +	24 +	16	73 +	12	2	47 +	50 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	29 +	12	69 +	19	16	75 +	9	2	51 +	47 +
More than \$87,500	32 +	9	68 +	23 +	19 +	67 +	13 +	4	53 +	42 +
Parents' country of birth										
U.S. born	28 +	10	60 +	30 +	10	73 +	17	1	52 +	47 +
Either parent foreign-born	33	9	68	23	17	75	9	3	48	49
Parent education⁴										
High school or less	29	11	65	24	16	75	8	4	45	51
Some college	28	9	67	24	15	73	12	2	50 +	48 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	34	8	68	24	15	73	12	3	50	47
Parent employment⁴										
Employed	31	9	68	23	15	74	11	3	51	46
Unemployed	28 +	7	59 +	34 +	11 +	75 +	14 +	1	48 +	50 +
Not in labor force	32 +	11	66 +	23	17	74	9	3	42 +	54 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margin of error for this estimate exceeds +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Table 7 (cont.) Healthy habits of children ages 0-17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage ¹): 2007						
Selected child and family characteristics	Child participates in physical activity (ages 6-17)			Child watches TV/videos/plays video games ²		
	Zero days in past week	Less than 3 days in past week	3 days or more in past week	One or fewer hours	More than one, less than six hours	6 or more hours
Total	7	13	80	38	52	10
Geographic region						
Beach	10	17 +	73 +	49 +	41 +	10
Northeast	5	11	84	34 +	57 +	9
Northwest	9	15	76 +	38 +	48 +	14
Kendall/Near South	5	14	81	41 +	52 +	7
Far South	6	12	82 +	39 +	53 +	9
Child age						
0 to 5	—	—	—	47 +	44 +	9
6 to 11	2	11	87	35	55 +	10
12 to 17	11	16	74	33	56	11
Child sex						
Male	5	10	85	35	53	12
Female	8	17	75	41	51	8
Child race and Hispanic/Latino origin ³						
Hispanic/Latino	8	14	77	37	50	12
White	4	10	86 +	51 +	40 +	10 +
Black	5	12	82 +	29 +	65 +	6
Country of birth						
U.S. born	7	12	81	39	52	9
Foreign born	6	19 +	75 +	32 +	50 +	18 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	6	14	80	34	56	10
Child speaks less than very well	9 +	10 +	81 +	28 +	58 +	14 +
Family structure						
Two parents	7	12	81	40	50	10
Single parent	7	17	76 +	33 +	55 +	11
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	9	14 +	76 +	28 +	60 +	13
At or above the poverty threshold	7	13	81	40	50	11
Family income ⁴						
\$25,000 or less	11	14 +	75 +	29 +	57 +	14
\$25,001-\$47,500	7	9	84	34 +	50 +	16
\$47,501-\$87,500	4	16 +	80 +	43 +	50 +	7
More than \$87,500	6	13 +	81 +	48 +	48 +	4
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	6	12	82 +	39 +	54 +	7
Either parent foreign-born	7	15	79	38	51	12
Parent education ⁵						
High school or less	11	12	77	32	55	14
Some college	4	14	83	35	55 +	10
Bachelor's degree or higher	5	15	80	47	47	6
Parent employment ⁵						
Employed	6	15	79	38	52	11
Unemployed	2	11 +	87 +	38 +	50 +	13 +
Not in labor force	9	9	82 +	38 +	54 +	8

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Children in households who do not own a television were included in the "one or fewer hours" category.

³ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

⁴ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁵ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Safety

The extent and location of childhood injuries or poisonings and the extent of childhood exposure to tobacco smoke can highlight high risk groups of children as well as locations where educational and prevention efforts can be focused. Parents have a large role in preventing injuries by providing age-appropriate car seats and restraints, as well as teaching their children about water safety and what to do in an emergency. See Table 8 for safety information by child and family characteristics.

Injuries or poisonings in the past year: Among children from birth to 17, four percent have had injuries or poisonings in the last 12 months. Children who were born in the United States are more likely to have parents who report that they had injuries or poisonings in the last 12 months than those born in foreign countries (four percent versus one percent).

Location of injuries or poisonings:

At home: Of children who have had injuries or poisonings in the last 12 months, 43ⁱ percent have had such incidents at home. Children with an employed parent are far less likely to have been injured or poisoned at home than those with parents who are unemployed or not in the labor force (33ⁱ percent compared with 100ⁱ percent and 73ⁱ percent respectively).

At school: Of children who have had injuries or poisonings in the last 12 months, 15ⁱ percent have had such incidents at school. There are no significant differences across subgroups.

Outside of home and school: Of children who have had injuries or poisonings in the last 12 months, 42ⁱ percent have had such incidents at places in the community outside of home and school. Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic children are more likely to have had injuries or poisonings in such places than white, non-Hispanic children. The percentages also differ substantially by parent employment status. Fifty-oneⁱ percent of children with an employed parent have had injuries or poisonings outside of home and school compared with eightⁱ percent of children with a parent who is not in labor force.

Safety practices:

Use of car seat or booster seat among children birth to 8: Among children birth to 8 years of age whose parents have a car, 83 percent use a car seat or booster seat. The usage of such a safety seat differs by age of children and family structure. Among children ages birth to 5, 97ⁱ percent use a car seat or booster seat. The percentage is much lower for those ages 6 to 8 (55ⁱ percent). Additionally, children with two parents are more likely to use a car seat or booster seat than those with single parents (85 percent versus 76ⁱ percent).

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Use of back seat with a seatbelt among children ages 9 to 17: Overall, 71 percent of children ages 9 to 17 whose parents have a car sit in a back seat of a car with a seatbelt. The usage of the back seat is more common among a younger age group: 83ⁱ percent of children ages 9 to 11 sit in the back seat with a seatbelt compared with 64 percent of children ages 12 to 17. The use of the back seat differs by parents' country of birth and parent employment status. Children with one or two foreign-born parents are more likely to use the back seat with a seatbelt than those with U.S.-born parents. Children with a parent who has received a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely to use the back seat with a seatbelt than those with a parent with less education.

Tobacco use in a household: One out of five children from birth to 17 lives in a household where someone uses tobacco (cigarettes, cigar or pipe). Children with a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely (14 percent) to live in a household where someone uses tobacco than those with less education (22 to 23 percent depending on parental educational attainment).

Safety lessons taught to child:

How to get help in an emergency: Most children (89 percent) ages 3 to 17 have been taught how to get help in an emergency. The percentage differs by English proficiency. Ninety-two percent of children who speak English very well have been taught how to get help compared with 71ⁱ percent of those who speak English less than very well. Children with one or two foreign-born parents are less likely (87 percent) to have been taught how to get help than those with U.S.-born parents (92 percent). The percentage also differs by family income and parental employment status. Children living with parents earning \$25,000 or less are less likely (85 percent) to have been taught how to get help in an emergency than those with parents earning \$47,500 or more (92 to 93 percent depending on family income level). Children with an unemployed parent are less likely to have been taught how to get help than those with an employed parent.

Water safety: Overall, 72 percent of children from birth to 17 have been taught water safety. Children living in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions are most likely to have been taught water safety (81 percent), and those living in the Northeast are least likely to have been taught water safety (62ⁱ percent). Older children are more likely to have been taught water safety: 41 percent of children from ages birth to 5, 82 percent of youth ages 6 to 11, and 89 percent of adolescents ages 12 to 17. Black, non-Hispanic children are least likely to have received water safety lessons (63 percent) compared with 74 percent for Hispanic children and 80ⁱ percent for white, non-Hispanic children. Children who do not speak English very well are less likely to have been taught water safety than those who speak English very well. Additionally, children living in poverty or those with a parent with a high school education or less are less likely to have been taught water safety than children not living in poverty or children with a parent who has at least some college, respectively. Children with employed parents are more likely to have been taught water safety than those with parents who are unemployed or not in the labor force.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 8. Safety of children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Children with injuries or poisonings in past year	For children with injuries or poisonings, location of injury ²			Child uses a car seat / booster seat in the car (0-8 years) ³	Child sits in back seat of car with a seatbelt (9-17 years) ³
		Home	School	Somewhere other than school / home		
Total	4	43 +	15 +	42 +	83	71
Geographic region						
Beach	4	‡	58 +	42 +	87 +	67 +
Northeast	4	43 +	‡	41 +	81 +	73 +
Northwest	4	36 +	18 +	46 +	86 +	71 +
Kendall/Near South	3	63 +	‡	37 +	80 +	67 +
Far South	4	36 +	21 +	43 +	81 +	76 +
Child age						
Birth to 5	3	61 +	‡	39 +	97	—
6 to 11	4	43 +	20 +	36 +	55 +	83 +
12 to 17	3	27 +	21 +	52 +	—	64
Child sex						
Male	4	36 +	17 +	48 +	84	70 +
Female	3	53 +	13 +	34 +	81 +	72
Child race and Hispanic origin ⁴						
Hispanic	3	44 +	16 +	40 +	86	74
White, non-Hispanic	3	75 +	19 +	‡	82 +	63 +
Black, non-Hispanic	3	27 +	‡	73 +	74 +	68 +
Country of birth						
U.S. born	4	43 +	15 +	42 +	83	70
Foreign born	1	‡	‡	76 +	76 +	72 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	4	36 +	16 +	49 +	72 +	70
Child speaks less than very well	3	65 +	‡	‡	80 +	76 +
Family structure						
Two parents	3	52 +	18 +	30 +	85	73
Single parent	5	29 +	12 +	59 +	76 +	69 +
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	2	‡	‡	‡	85 +	78 +
At or above the poverty threshold	5	40 +	11 +	49 +	85	70
Family income ⁵						
\$25,000 or less	3	36 +	‡	62 +	82 +	71 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	5	48 +	12 +	40 +	90 +	77 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	3	67 +	‡	27 +	84 +	71 +
More than \$87,500	6	‡	19 +	66 +	82 +	64 +
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	5	28 +	27 +	45 +	81 +	62 +
Either parent foreign-born	3	52 +	9 +	40 +	84	76
Parent education ⁶						
High school or less	3	56 +	‡	31 +	83 +	78 +
Some college	5	40 +	11 +	49 +	81 +	72 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	3	32 +	24 +	45 +	84 +	61 +
Parent employment ⁶						
Employed	4	33 +	15 +	51 +	82	71
Unemployed	3	100 +	‡	‡	79 +	71 +
Not in labor force	2	73 +	‡	8 +	85 +	70 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.² Categories are mutually exclusive.³ Children whose parents indicated that this question was not applicable to them or who reported that they do not have a car are excluded from the analysis.⁴ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.⁵ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).⁶ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Table 8 (cont.) Safety of children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Child lives in a house where someone uses tobacco	Child has been taught how to get help in an emergency (3-17 years)	Child has been taught water safety
Total	20	89	72
Geographic region			
Beach	16	88	81
Northeast	18	90	62 +
Northwest	22	88	74
Kendall/Near South	18	89	81
Far South	24	87	72
Child age			
Birth to 5	19	61 +	41
6 to 11	18	93	82
12 to 17	22	96	89
Child sex			
Male	20	89	72
Female	19	89	72
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹			
Hispanic	22	88	74
White, non-Hispanic	15 +	92	80 +
Black, non-Hispanic	19	87	63 +
Country of birth			
U.S. born	20	89	72
Foreign born	20 +	86	76 +
English proficiency			
Child speaks very well	20	92	84
Child speaks less than very well	19 +	71 +	64 +
Family structure			
Two parents	20	88	72
Single parent	15	91	72 +
Poverty status			
Below the poverty threshold	22 +	85 +	63 +
At or above the poverty threshold	19	91	74
Family income ²			
\$25,000 or less	20	85	67 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	24 +	89	66 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	17	93	74 +
More than \$87,500	17 +	92	84 +
Parents' country of birth			
U.S. born	18	92	75 +
Either parent foreign-born	19	87	71
Parent education ³			
High school or less	23	87	64
Some college	22	90	74
Bachelor's degree or higher	14	89	79
Parent employment ³			
Employed	20	90	76
Unemployed	21 +	79 +	57 +
Not in labor force	18	87	67 +

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

VII. Early Childhood Care and School Readiness (ages birth to 5)

Language activities with children (ages birth to 5)

Reading to young children, telling them stories, and teaching them letters, words, or numbers promotes the acquisition of language and literacy, as well as numeracy. Exposure of young children to these activities is also related to reading comprehension and later success in school. The extent to which these activities are taking place is an indicator of how well children are being prepared for school. See Table 9 for language activities with young children by child and family characteristics.

Parent or household member reads to child: Among all children under age 6 in Miami-Dade County, one in ten (10 percent) are never read to on a weekly basis and 17 percent have a household member who read to them one to two times per week, and 73 percent are read to three or more times per week. A higher percentage of children whose parent has no more than a high school diploma (15ⁱ percent) or whose parent is not in the labor force (18ⁱ percent) are never read to on a weekly basis, compared with children whose parent has a bachelor's degree (five percent) or whose parent is employed (four percent).

Parent or household member tells child stories: Fifteen percent of children are never told stories by a household member on a weekly basis. Seventeen percent have a household member who tells them stories one to two times per week and 68 percent are told stories three or more times per week. There are no significant differences across population groups in the frequency of storytelling.

Literacy activities: Fifteen percent of children are never taught letters, words, or numbers by someone in their household, and 11 percent of children receive such teaching one or two times per week, while 74 percent receive such teaching three or more times per week. Children who do not speak English very well are less likely to experience such literacy activities with a household member at least three or more times per week. .

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 9. Language Activities with children birth to 5, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Number of times per week a household member has read to the child			Number of times per week a household member has told the child a story			Number of times per week a household member has taught the child letters, words, or numbers		
	0	1-2 times	3 or more times	0	1-2 times	3 or more times	0	1-2 times	3 or more times
Total	10	17	73	15	17	68	15	11	74
Geographic region									
Beach	10 +	5	85 +	17 +	18 +	65 +	14 +	8 +	79 +
Northeast	9 +	16 +	76 +	17 +	15 +	68 +	18 +	7 +	74 +
Northwest	11 +	23 +	66 +	15 +	20 +	65 +	12 +	16 +	72 +
Kendall/Near South	9 +	13 +	78 +	9	15 +	76 +	15 +	8 +	78 +
Far South	10 +	13 +	76 +	20 +	16 +	64 +	16 +	11 +	73 +
Child sex									
Male	12	18 +	70 +	16 +	16 +	67 +	17 +	9	74 +
Female	7	16 +	77 +	14	17 +	69 +	12	13 +	75 +
Child race and Hispanic origin ²									
Hispanic	12	18	70 +	17	16	67 +	13	12	75 +
White, non-Hispanic	5 +	17 +	78 +	7 +	22 +	71 +	17 +	4 +	79 +
Black, non-Hispanic	9 +	15 +	76 +	17 +	13 +	70 +	16 +	11 +	73 +
Country of birth									
U.S. born	10	17	73	15	17	68	15	10	74
Foreign born	‡	19 +	81 +	13 +	19 +	68 +	‡	20 +	76 +
English proficiency									
Child speaks very well	5	13 +	82 +	13 +	13 +	74 +	5	6	89 +
Child speaks less than very well	9 +	20 +	71 +	12 +	16 +	72 +	6 +	20 +	74 +
Family structure									
Two parents	10	18	71 +	16	19	66 +	16	11	73 +
Single parent	9 +	15 +	76 +	14 +	16 +	70 +	11 +	14 +	75 +
Poverty status									
Below the poverty threshold	12 +	15 +	73 +	14 +	15 +	71 +	17 +	11 +	72 +
At or above the poverty threshold	9	17 +	74 +	15	16 +	69 +	16 +	9	75 +
Family income ³									
\$25,000 or less	14 +	18 +	68 +	19 +	14 +	67 +	19 +	12 +	68 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	10 +	21 +	69 +	13 +	18 +	69 +	24 +	9 +	67 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	9 +	17 +	74 +	16 +	16 +	68 +	9 +	10 +	82 +
More than \$87,500	‡	7 +	90 +	13 +	15 +	72 +	14 +	5 +	80 +
Parents' country of birth									
U.S. born	6	18 +	76 +	13 +	15 +	72 +	15 +	5	80 +
Either parent foreign-born	12	18	70 +	17	19 +	64 +	15	14	71 +
Parent education ⁴									
High school or less	15 +	19 +	66 +	19 +	16 +	65 +	19 +	12 +	69 +
Some college	9 +	21 +	70 +	11 +	24 +	65 +	11 +	11 +	78 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	5	13 +	82 +	14 +	12 +	74 +	14 +	9 +	76 +
Parent employment ⁴									
Employed	4	18 +	77 +	13	16 +	71 +	13	10	77 +
Unemployed	15 +	16 +	70 +	24 +	12 +	64 +	9 +	10 +	80 +
Not in labor force	18 +	15 +	67 +	17 +	20 +	63 +	21 +	12 +	67 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Early childhood nonparental care

Early childhood nonparental care provides care for children whose parents are working, looking for work, in school or training, or otherwise unable to care for them. Participation in a high quality early childhood care setting can provide enrichment that can stimulate children's cognitive skills, encourage motor skill development, and develop social and emotional skills, all of which help to prepare children for school. The primary type of nonparental care arrangement provides information on the current utilization of child care services, as well as group preferences for different types of care. Parental satisfaction with their current arrangement was assessed with a question on whether parents would change their child care setting if another became available. See Table 10 for early childhood care by child and family characteristics.

Regular participation in nonparental care: Seventy-two percent of children ages birth to 5 in Miami-Dade County regularly participate in nonparental care. There are few significant differences across groups in participation rates. Children living in single-parent families and those with an employed parent are more likely to participate in nonparental care than children living with two parents or with a parent who is either unemployed or not in the labor force, respectively.

Primary type of nonparental care arrangement: Among children participating in any nonparental care, the primary type of care arrangement is a child care center for 55ⁱ percent, with a relative in home-based care for 34ⁱ percent, and with a non-relative in a home for 11 percent. Children in the Northwest region are more likely to be cared for by a relative than in the Beach, Kendall/Near South, or the Far South regions. Children in the Far South are more likely to have center-based care as their primary arrangement than those in the Northeast region. Children with U.S.-born parents are far more likely to use non-relative care in a home as their primary care than those with one or two foreign-born parents.

Consistency/stability of care arrangement: Most children (95 percent) have stayed in the same primary care in the past 12 months or changed it only once. There are no significant group differences on these questions.

Child has been asked to leave the care arrangement: Three percent of children have been asked to leave their care arrangement. There are no significant group differences.

Parent satisfaction with primary care arrangement: Twenty-threeⁱ percent of children have a parent who said that he or she would change the child's primary care arrangement if another became available. There are no significant group differences.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 10. Early childhood care for children birth to 5, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage)¹: 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Child regularly attends any nonparental care arrangement	Primary type of nonparental care arrangement (of children receiving any nonparental care) ⁵			Number of times primary care arrangement has changed		Child has been asked to leave the care arrangement because of behavior problems	Parent would change child's primary care arrangement if another became available
		Home-based relative care	Home-based non-relative care	Center care	Never or once	Two or more times		
Total	72	34 +	11	55 +	95	5	3	23 +
Geographic region								
Beach	62 +	23 +	24 +	53 +	94 +	‡	‡	7 +
Northeast	79 +	38 +	16 +	46 +	90 +	10 +	3	26 +
Northwest	67 +	41 +	‡	58 +	97	‡	4	22 +
Kendall/Near South	75 +	25 +	15 +	60 +	96	4	‡	21 +
Far South	63 +	21 +	15 +	64 +	96	4	5 +	31 +
Child sex								
Male	74 +	36 +	10 +	54 +	93	7	4	24 +
Female	70 +	32 +	12 +	56 +	96	4	‡	22 +
Child race and Hispanic origin ²								
Hispanic	68 +	35 +	7	59 +	96	4	2	23 +
White, non-Hispanic	82 +	32 +	19 +	49 +	96 +	4 +	‡	14 +
Black, non-Hispanic	79 +	31 +	16 +	53 +	89 +	11 +	5 +	30 +
Country of birth								
U.S. born	73	33 +	11	55 +	95	5	3	23 +
Foreign born	56 +	56 +	‡	38 +	96 +	‡	‡	‡
English proficiency								
Child speaks very well	85 +	19 +	10 +	71 +	92 +	8 +	6	21 +
Child speaks less than very well	80 +	27 +	6 +	67 +	96 +	4 +	‡	27 +
Family structure								
Two parents	65 +	26 +	12 +	62 +	96	4	2	20 +
Single parent	91 +	42 +	13 +	45 +	89 +	11 +	‡	26 +
Poverty status								
Below the poverty threshold	81 +	34 +	9 +	57 +	97 +	‡	‡	20 +
At or above the poverty threshold	74 +	30 +	13 +	57 +	93	7	3	24 +
Family income ³								
\$25,000 or less	78 +	30 +	13 +	58 +	95 +	‡	‡	25 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	81 +	39 +	7 +	55 +	87 +	13 +	5 +	22 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	67 +	26 +	14 +	60 +	98	2	‡	29 +
More than \$87,500	78 +	26 +	19 +	54 +	96 +	‡	‡	14 +
Parents' country of birth								
U.S. born	71 +	27 +	22 +	51 +	90 +	10 +	‡	24 +
Either parent foreign-born	70 +	31 +	9	60 +	96	4	2	21 +
Parent education ⁴								
High school or less	65 +	36 +	13 +	51 +	89 +	11 +	4	28 +
Some college	77 +	35 +	8 +	58 +	97	3	2	26 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	74 +	32 +	13 +	55 +	97	3	‡	15 +
Parent employment ⁴								
Employed	86	32 +	12 +	55 +	94	6	4	23 +
Unemployed	63 +	45 +	11 +	44 +	92 +	‡	‡	41 +
Not in labor force	49 +	36 +	7 +	57 +	98	‡	‡	17 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

⁵ Primary type of nonparental care arrangement was determined based on where the child spends the greatest number of hours. If the child spends an equal number of hours in different types of care arrangements, they were randomly assigned to one one of their care arrangement categories.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Early childhood care: Time and cost

The amount of time young children (ages birth to 5) spend in each type of nonparental care arrangement per week provides information on how families in Miami-Dade use the child care services available to them. This is important information for planning services to fit their needs. The overall time spent in child care may be related to the amount of time parents or primary caregivers spend at work or training and are unable to care for their child, or a desire to expose the child to a learning and social environment. Preferences for types of nonparental care—relative or non-relative care in a home or center-based care—may relate to the age of the child, cost, convenience, or familial or cultural considerations. The cost of care is an indicator of affordability and may be closely related to the choice of type of care for particular groups of families. See Table 11 for the time and cost of early childhood care by child and family characteristics.

Time spent in nonparental care: Among children ages birth to 5, 24 percent spend one to 20 hours per week in some type of nonparental care, 28 percent spend 21 to 40 hours in care, and 20 percent spend more than 40 hours a week in care. Twenty-nine percent of young children do not spend any time in nonparental care. Children with an employed parent are more likely to spend 21 to 40 hours or more than 40 hours in nonparental care than those not in the labor force, and children with single parents are more likely to be in care more than 40 hours per week than those living with two parents. Hispanic children are more likely than white, non-Hispanic children to spend between one and 20 hours per week in care, or to have parental care only.

Time spent in home-based relative care: Twenty percent of children ages birth to 5 spend one to 20 hours in home-based relative care, and 10 percent spend 21 to 40 hours, while 5 percent spend more than 40 hours. Children with a single parent are more likely than those with two parents to spend 21 to 40 hours per week with a relative, (27 percent compared with 6 percent, respectively). Likewise, larger shares of children with an employed parent spend between 21 and 40 in relative care, compared with those with a parent not in the labor force.

Time spent in home-based non-relative care: Fourteen percent of young children spend any time in home-based care with a non-relative. Six percent of children ages birth to 5 spend one to 20 hours in home-based non-relative care per week, five percent spend 21 to 40 hours in care, and 3 percent spend more than 40 hours per week in this type of care. Children who speak English very well are more likely to be in this type of care for 1 to 20 hours per week than those with limited English proficiency, and children with employed parents are more likely to be in this type of care for 21 to 40 hours than those with parent who are not in the labor force.

Time spent in center care: Fourteen percent of children ages birth to 5 spend one to 20 hours in center care, while 25 percent spend 21 to 40 hours and 5 percent spend more than 40 hours in this type of care. Children with an employed parent are more likely to spend between 21 and 40 hours in this type of care compared to children with parents who are not working.

Average weekly cost for child care by hours used: Parents of children ages birth to 5 spend between \$90 and \$128, on average, for child care for one child per week, depending on the amount of time their child spends in care. The average cost per week for the care of one child among those in care from one to 20 hours per week is \$90, whereas the average cost among those in care from 21 to 40 hours per week as well as more than 40 hours per week is \$128 per week.

Among children in care for one to 20 hours per week, the average weekly cost is less for single parents (57 dollars) than for two parent families (100 dollars). Among children in care for 21 to 40 hours per week, the average cost of care in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions is more than twice that in the Northeast, Northwest, and Far South regions (over 200 dollars compared with about 95 dollars per week). At this same level of care, households earning more than \$87,500 spend almost twice as much, on average, on care arrangements than those earning between \$25,001 and \$87,500.

For children in care more than 40 hours per week, households earning more than \$87,500 spend \$311 on care arrangements, on average, compared with \$64 to \$96 in households earning less than \$87,500. The average cost of this level of care in the Beach region is higher, on average, than in any of the other four regions (385 dollars compared to 173 dollars or less) and it is also higher among those not living in poverty compared with those who are living in poverty (147 dollars compared with 58 dollars).

Table 11. Time spent in and cost of early childhood care for children birth to 5, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Amount of time spent in any nonparental care arrangement per week				Amount of time spent in home-based relative care per week ⁵			
	None	1 to 20 hours	21 to 40 hours	More than 40 hours	None	1 to 20 hours	21 to 40 hours	More than 40 hours
Total	29	24	28	20	65	20	10	5
Geographic region								
Beach	40 +	19 +	23 +	18 +	81 +	16 +	1	1
Northeast	22 +	29 +	25 +	24 +	58 +	26 +	10 +	5
Northwest	33 +	18 +	31 +	18 +	65 +	16 +	12 +	8
Kendall/Near South	26 +	27 +	29 +	18 +	68 +	17 +	10 +	5
Far South	39 +	21 +	24 +	16 +	74 +	17 +	9 +	1
Child sex								
Male	27 +	27 +	28 +	18 +	61 +	23 +	11	5
Female	31 +	20 +	28 +	22 +	68 +	16 +	9	6
Child race and Hispanic origin ²								
Hispanic	33 +	18	30 +	19	66 +	16	11	7
White, non-Hispanic	19 +	41 +	26 +	14 +	61 +	31 +	5 +	3 +
Black, non-Hispanic	22 +	27 +	26 +	25 +	64 +	23 +	10 +	3
Country of birth								
U.S. born	28	24	28	20	64 +	20	11	6
Foreign born	44 +	27 +	24 +	6 +	69 +	22 +	5 +	4 +
English proficiency								
Child speaks very well	16 +	31 +	34 +	19 +	68 +	23 +	6	2
Child speaks less than very well	20 +	19 +	29 +	31 +	61 +	22 +	5	11 +
Family structure								
Two parents	36 +	22 +	28 +	15	74 +	18	6	3
Single parent	10 +	30 +	32 +	28 +	45 +	23 +	27 +	5 +
Poverty status								
Below the poverty threshold	20 +	26 +	24 +	30 +	64 +	12 +	12 +	13 +
At or above the poverty threshold	27 +	25 +	30 +	18 +	67 +	20 +	9	4
Family income ³								
\$25,000 or less	22 +	23 +	30 +	24 +	68 +	11 +	12 +	9 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	21 +	23 +	34 +	21 +	58 +	21 +	17 +	4
\$47,501-\$87,500	35 +	22 +	25 +	18 +	69 +	22 +	5	3
More than \$87,500	22 +	34 +	26 +	18 +	69 +	19 +	5 +	6 +
Parents' country of birth								
U.S. born	31 +	26 +	24 +	19 +	64 +	27 +	5	5
Either parent foreign-born	31 +	22 +	30 +	17	71 +	16	11	3
Parent education ⁴								
High school or less	36 +	23 +	20 +	21 +	62 +	25 +	6	7
Some college	25 +	25 +	34 +	16 +	67 +	15 +	12 +	5
Bachelor's degree or higher	26 +	23 +	31 +	20 +	65 +	18 +	12 +	4
Parent employment ⁴								
Employed	15	24 +	36 +	25 +	59 +	21 +	14	5
Unemployed	39 +	31 +	10 +	20 +	61 +	26 +	6 +	6 +
Not in labor force	53 +	20 +	18 +	10 +	77 +	14 +	4	5

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

⁵ This is the hourly breakdown for any child who attends this type of care arrangement.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Table 11 (cont.) Time spent in and cost of early childhood care for children birth to 5, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Amount of time spent in home-based non-relative care per week ⁵				Amount of time spent in center-based care per week ²			
	None	1 to 20 hours	21 to 40 hours	More than 40 hours	None	1 to 20 hours	21 to 40 hours	More than 40 hours
Total	87	6	5	3	56 +	14	25	5
Geographic region								
Beach	77 +	10 +	9 +	3	59 +	14 +	22 +	5
Northeast	82 +	8 +	6 +	4	56 +	12 +	27 +	5
Northwest	97	‡	‡	‡	60 +	10 +	25 +	4
Kendall/Near South	79 +	12 +	7 +	‡	50 +	23 +	22 +	5
Far South	90 +	2	6	2	56 +	17 +	20 +	6
Child sex								
Male	87	7	4	2	55 +	18 +	24 +	3
Female	87 +	5	5	3	57 +	11	25 +	7
Child race and Hispanic origin ²								
Hispanic	92	4	3	2	58 +	12	26 +	4
White, non-Hispanic	75 +	12 +	10 +	‡	53 +	24 +	20 +	‡
Black, non-Hispanic	82 +	8 +	4	5 +	49 +	14 +	27 +	10 +
Country of birth								
U.S. born	86	6	5	3	55 +	15	25	5
Foreign born	97	‡	‡	‡	76 +	7 +	17 +	‡
English proficiency								
Child speaks very well	84 +	11 +	5	1	35 +	25 +	32 +	7
Child speaks less than very well	92 +	1	‡	4	37 +	13 +	44 +	6 +
Family structure								
Two parents	87	6	6	2	57 +	14	25 +	4
Single parent	83 +	6 +	3	7 +	50 +	15 +	26 +	9 +
Poverty status								
Below the poverty threshold	89 +	‡	‡	7 +	50 +	18 +	24 +	8 +
At or above the poverty threshold	84 +	8	6	2	53 +	16	26 +	5
Family income ³								
\$25,000 or less	87 +	4	‡	6 +	50 +	16 +	31 +	3
\$25,001-\$47,500	86 +	7 +	6 +	‡	50 +	12 +	31 +	7 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	87 +	5 +	6 +	2	57 +	17 +	20 +	6
More than \$87,500	75 +	15 +	5	5 +	51 +	25 +	20 +	‡
Parents' country of birth								
U.S. born	79 +	9 +	8 +	4	59 +	16 +	20 +	5
Either parent foreign-born	89	5	4	2	54 +	14	27 +	5
Parents' education ⁴								
High school or less	90 +	4	4	3	61 +	10 +	25 +	4
Some college	87 +	7 +	3	3	53 +	18 +	24 +	5
Bachelor's degree or higher	85 +	7	7	2	55 +	15 +	25 +	5
Parent employment ⁴								
Employed	82 +	7	7	3	48 +	15	30 +	7
Unemployed	92 +	3	‡	‡	61 +	18 +	14 +	6 +
Not in labor force	94	4	1	‡	71 +	11 +	17 +	‡

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

⁵ This is the hourly breakdown for any child who attends this type of care arrangement.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Table 11 (cont.) Early childhood care: Cost of care per week by hours used per week for children birth to 5, by selected child and family characteristics (in dollars): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Average weekly cost of all care arrangements by numbers of hours in care, for children in care		
	One to 20 hours	21 to 40 hours	More than 40 hours
Total	\$90	\$128	\$128
Geographic region			
Beach	\$143 +	\$202 +	\$385 +
Northeast	\$94 +	\$97 +	\$108 +
Northwest	\$87 +	\$96 +	\$95 +
Kendall/Near South	\$91 +	\$210 +	\$173 +
Far South	\$65 +	\$94 +	\$81 +
Child sex			
Male	\$80 +	\$142 +	\$136 +
Female	\$105 +	\$117 +	\$122 +
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹			
Hispanic	\$91	\$102 +	\$106
White, non-Hispanic	\$97 +	\$193 +	\$243 +
Black, non-Hispanic	\$66 +	\$174 +	\$94 +
Country of birth			
U.S. born	\$88	\$128	\$128
Foreign born	‡	‡	‡
English proficiency			
Child speaks very well	\$76 +	\$117 +	\$91 +
Child speaks less than very well	\$76 +	\$114 +	\$112 +
Family structure			
Two parents	\$100 +	\$121 +	\$137
Single parent	\$57 +	\$167 +	\$105 +
Poverty status			
Below the poverty threshold	\$74 +	\$219 +	\$58 +
At or above the poverty threshold	\$99 +	\$113 +	\$147 +
Family income ²			
\$25,000 or less	\$88 +	\$152 +	\$64 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	\$82 +	\$89 +	\$121 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	\$80 +	\$98 +	\$96 +
More than \$87,500	\$121 +	\$186 +	\$311 +
Parents' country of birth			
U.S. born	\$72 +	\$149 +	\$165 +
Either parent foreign-born	\$101 +	\$122 +	\$112
Parent education ³			
High school or less	\$88 +	\$114 +	\$100 +
Some college	\$76 +	\$109 +	\$97 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	\$100 +	\$152 +	\$177 +
Parent employment ³			
Employed	\$87 +	\$119 +	\$137 +
Unemployed	\$103 +	\$318 +	\$114 +
Not in labor force	\$100 +	\$129 +	\$61 +

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Socioemotional behaviors among young children ages 2 to 5

Learning and adaptation in child care, preschool, and school settings depend upon learning behaviors (for example, eagerness to learn and the ability to pay attention), as well as social behaviors (for example, aggressiveness, comforting, and shyness). Parents in Miami-Dade County reported on these behaviors for their children ages 2 to 5. See Table 12 for socioemotional behaviors by child and family characteristics.

Eagerness to learn: Ninety-one percent of children ages 2 to 5 in Miami-Dade County are reported by their parents to show eagerness to learn new things. There were no differences in this behavior by population group with the exception of family structure. Children living with two parents are more likely to show eagerness than children living with a single parent (94 percent compared with 79ⁱ percent).

Aggressiveness: Twelve percent of children ages 2 to 5 in Miami-Dade County are physically aggressive (hits, kicks, pushes) often or very often. There were no differences in this behavior by population group.

Comforting: More than half of children ages 2 to 5 (52ⁱ percent) would comfort other children if they were upset either often or very often. Again, no group differences were found.

Paying attention: Eighty-three percent of children ages 2 to 5 are reported by their parents to be able to pay attention well either often or very often. There were no group differences in this behavior.

Shyness and withdrawal: Ten percent of children ages 2 to 5 in Miami-Dade County are reported to be shy or withdrawn often or very often. This is reported more often for boys than for girls, with 14ⁱ percent of boys and five percent of girls reported to be shy or withdrawn often or very often.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 12. Socioemotional behaviors of children ages 2-5, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Child shows eagerness to learn new things (often, very often)	Child hits, kicks, pushes, is physically aggressive (often, very often)	Child comforts others who are upset (often, very often)	Child pays attention well (often, very often)	Child is shy or withdrawn (often, very often)
Total	91	12	52 +	83	10
Geographic region					
Beach	93 +	11 +	53 +	82 +	11 +
Northeast	88 +	16 +	54 +	82 +	13 +
Northwest	90 +	9 +	45 +	84 +	7 +
Kendall/Near South	96	13 +	58 +	86 +	11 +
Far South	88 +	13 +	55 +	76 +	5 +
Child sex					
Male	88 +	16 +	50 +	83 +	14 +
Female	94	9	55 +	84 +	5
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹					
Hispanic	91	11	52 +	84 +	7
White, non-Hispanic	95 +	10 +	62 +	89 +	15 +
Black, non-Hispanic	89 +	19 +	49 +	83 +	16 +
Country of birth					
U.S. born	90	13	52 +	84	10
Foreign born	95 +	‡	66 +	86 +	‡
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	94	15 +	53 +	83 +	12 +
Child speaks less than very well	89 +	8 +	50 +	85 +	12 +
Family structure					
Two parents	94	9	53 +	84 +	8
Single parent	79 +	17 +	53 +	77 +	19 +
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	85 +	12 +	38 +	81 +	17 +
At or above the poverty threshold	91	14 +	52 +	85 +	10
Family income ²					
\$25,000 or less	84 +	10 +	44 +	81 +	16 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	90 +	15 +	50 +	86 +	10 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	91 +	11 +	48 +	84 +	9 +
More than \$87,500	97	18 +	60 +	84 +	7 +
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	95	14 +	59 +	85 +	16 +
Either parent foreign-born	89	10	51 +	83 +	9
Parent education ³					
High school or less	90 +	10 +	49 +	86 +	13 +
Some college	88 +	17 +	57 +	82 +	6 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	93 +	9 +	50 +	82 +	10 +
Parent employment ³					
Employed	92	14 +	48 +	83 +	10 +
Unemployed	76 +	11 +	49 +	76 +	18 +
Not in labor force	93 +	9 +	61 +	87 +	6 +

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

VIII. School Enrollment and Safety

Enrollment in school is not only a necessary step toward attaining an education, it is also required by Florida law until a child's 16th birthday. Changing schools during the school year can place a child at risk of poor achievement. The safety of the school environment and the presence of drug, alcohol and violence in a school can affect students' safety and feelings of security, engagement, and connection with the school, and, thus, interfere with learning. See Table 13 for school enrollment status by child and family characteristics.

School enrollment: Ninety-five percent of children ages 4 to 17 in Miami-Dade County are currently enrolled in school. Children ages 6 to 17 are more likely than children ages 4 to 5 to be enrolled in school. However, enrollment among five-year-olds is as high as among 6-17 year olds—94 percent—compared with 66 percent among four-year-olds. Ninety-eight percent of children ages 6 to 11 and 97 percent of adolescents ages 12 to 17 are enrolled in school, compared with 76ⁱ percent of children ages 4 to 5. Children who do not speak English very well are less likely than those who do speak English very well to be enrolled in school (87ⁱ percent compared with 97 percent).

School stability: Ninety-six percent of children have been enrolled in the same school since the beginning of the current school year. Children living in families with incomes less than \$25,000 are less likely (92 percent) to have been enrolled in the same school all year than those living in families with incomes of \$25,001 to \$87,500 (97 to 98 percent, depending on the income level).

Safe schools: Ninety-two percent of children ages 4 to 17 have a parent who reports that their schools are safe. The safety of schools varies across the five regions of Miami-Dade County. Schools in Northwest and Kendall/Near South are more likely (93 and 96 percent, respectively) to be considered safe by a parent than schools in the Northeast and Far South (88 and 86 percent, respectively). Similarly, schools in the Beach region are more likely (92 percent) to be considered safe than schools in the Far South region (86 percent). Children living in poverty are less likely (86ⁱ percent) to have a parent who reports their child's school is a safe place compared with children in non-poor families (94 percent).

Drug and alcohol use at schools: Thirty-one percent of adolescents ages 12 to 17 have a parent who report that their children are attending a school at which there is a drug or alcohol problem. Foreign-born adolescents have parents who are more likely (42ⁱ percent) to report their child attending such schools than those born in the United States (29 percent).

School violence: One out of five children has a parent who reports that violence is a problem at their child's school. This varies across the five areas of the county, with children in the Northeast and Far South more likely (25 and 28 percent, respectively) to have a problem with violence in their schools than children in Northwest and

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Kendall/Near South (17 and 16 percent, respectively). Adolescents ages 12 to 17 are more than twice as likely as children ages 6 to 11 and five times as likely as children ages 4 to 5 to be attending a school where violence is perceived as a problem by parents (30 percent compared with 11 and sixⁱ percent, respectively). Children who are foreign-born and those with limited English proficiency are more likely to be attending schools where violence is perceived as a problem than children who are U.S.-born and who speak English very well.

Children who live in poverty are more likely (29ⁱ percent) to be attending schools where violence is a problem than children who are not in poverty (19 percent). Children with a parent who has a bachelor's degree or higher are less likely (13 percent) to be attending schools which have a problem with violence than children whose parent has a high school diploma or less (24 percent) or who have attended some college (22 percent).

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 13. School enrollment status and school safety of children ages 4-17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Child is enrolled in school	Child has been in the same school all year	Child's school is a safe place	Drug or alcohol use is a problem at school (12-17 years)	Violence is a problem at school
Total	95	96	92	31	20
Geographic region					
Beach	94	100	92	43 +	21 +
Northeast	95	95	88	35 +	25 +
Northwest	96	96	93	27 +	17
Kendall/Near South	95	97	96	32 +	16
Far South	94	93	86	29 +	28 +
Child age					
4 to 5	76 +	93 +	93 +	--	6 +
6 to 11	98	96	94	--	11
12 to 17	97	96	89	31	30
Child sex					
Male	94	95	91	31 +	20
Female	95	96	92	31 +	20
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹					
Hispanic	95	95	92	34 +	20
White, non-Hispanic	94	98	94	35 +	19 +
Black, non-Hispanic	96	95	89	27 +	22 +
Country of birth					
U.S. born	95	96	92	29	18
Foreign born	96	95	91	42 +	26 +
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	97	96	92	31	19
Child speaks less than very well	87 +	96	87 +	44 +	29 +
Family structure					
Two parents	95	96	92	33 +	19
Single parent	93	94	90	26 +	20
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	92	93	86 +	34 +	29 +
At or above the poverty threshold	96	96	94	31 +	19
Family income ²					
\$25,000 or less	94	92	87	32 +	27 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	95	98	93	35 +	25 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	95	97	95	26 +	13
More than \$87,500	99	96	96	31 +	18 +
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	94	95	94	28 +	16
Either parent foreign-born	95	96	91	33 +	21
Parent education ³					
High school or less	95	94	89	34 +	24
Some college	94	97	91	28 +	22
Bachelor's degree or higher	96	96	94	32 +	13
Parent employment ³					
Employed	95	96	92	31 +	20
Unemployed	94 +	93 +	87 +	24 +	26 +
Not in labor force	94	95	91	33 +	20 +

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

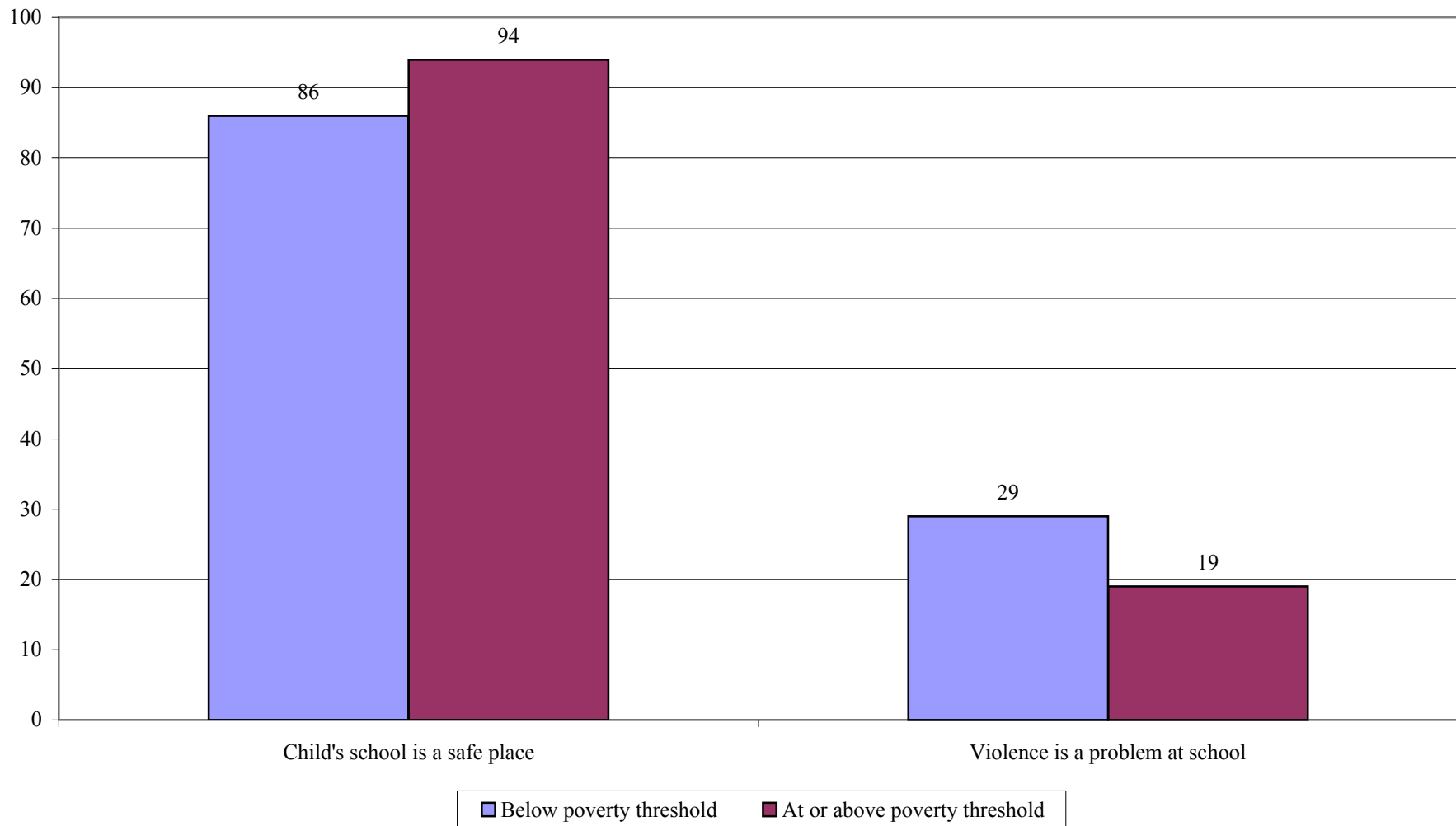
³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Chart 2. School Safety: Percentage of children (4 to 17) who have a parent who reports that the child's school is a safe place and whether violence is a problem at school, by poverty threshold, 2007



IX. Before- and After-school Activities and Behaviors (ages 6 to 17)

Before- and after-school care

Before- and after-school care can provide supervision, structure, and safety for school-aged children when their parents work, go to school, or are otherwise unable to care for them. It can also provide learning enrichment and a positive social environment. Utilization rates for before- and after-school care, as well as information on the primary type of care arrangement used and the number of care arrangements used, can provide important information for assessing child care service needs. The cost of care is an important indicator of affordability of the service, while a parental rating of the quality of care as less than excellent indicates some concerns about quality of the services available to them. See Table 14 for before- and after-school care by child and family characteristics.

Use of any nonparental before- and after-school care: Among children ages 6 to 13, 57 percent participate in some type of nonparental before- or after-school care. Such care is more common among children ages 6 to 11 than among those ages 12 to 13. A larger percentage of girls than boys, and a larger percentage of U.S.-born than foreign-born children, participate in nonparental care. Children living with a single parent or those with an employed parent are more likely to participate in such care than those living with two parents or with a parent who is not in the labor force.

Primary type of nonparental care before- and after-school care: The primary arrangement is the type of care in which children spend the most time. Among those children ages 6 to 13 participating in any non-parental care before- or after-school, 54ⁱ percent attend a center- or school-based program, 38ⁱ percent are cared for by relatives, and nine percent are cared for by non-relatives in a home. Children living with a single parent are less likely to be in center-based care than children in two-parent families.

Twenty-five percent of teens ages 14 to 17 attend a center- or school-based program.

Number of center- or school-based programs attended: Among children and adolescents ages 6 to 17 combined, who attend a center- or school-based program (before- or after-school), 30ⁱ percent currently attend two or more programs while 70ⁱ percent attend one program.

Cost of nonparental before- and after-school care: For children ages 6 to 17 who participate in any nonparental before- or after-school care, about 3 out of 4 children ages 6 to 17 (76ⁱ percent) live in households paying less than \$50 per week for all nonparental before- or after-school care, while 15ⁱ percent live in households paying \$50 to \$100 per week, and nine percent live in households paying more than \$100 per week. These costs pertain to both nonparental care before and after school, as well as center or school-based programs.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Parental ratings of quality: Twenty-six percent of children ages 6 to 17 have a parent who rated the before- or after-school programs available to their child as fair or poor. Half of children ages 6 to 17 in Miami-Dade have a parent who rated the before- or after-school programs available to their child as very good and 26 percent have a parent who rated them as excellent. The latter percentage is higher for girls than for boys.

Table 14. Before- and after-school care, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Child attends any nonparental before- or after-school care (6-13)	Primary type of nonparental before- or after-school care (of children (6-13) receiving any nonparental before- or after-school care) ⁵			Teen attends center- or school- based program (14-17)	Of children (6-17) participating in a center or school-based before- or after-school program, number of programs currently attending	
		Home-based relative care	Home-based non-relative care	Center- or school-based program		1	2 or more
Total	57	38 +	9	54 +	25	70 +	30 +
Geographic region							
Beach	48 +	25 +	17 +	58 +	22 +	52 +	48 +
Northeast	55 +	46 +	10 +	45 +	30 +	73 +	27 +
Northwest	61 +	39 +	7 +	54 +	20 +	74 +	26 +
Kendall/Near South	53 +	30 +	9 +	61 +	24 +	62 +	38 +
Far South	60 +	33 +	10 +	58 +	28 +	77 +	23 +
Child age							
Birth to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 11	62	36 +	10	54 +	—	73 +	27 +
12 to 17	41 +	46 +	3	51 +	25	66 +	34 +
Child sex							
Male	49 +	36 +	8	57 +	20 +	71 +	29 +
Female	65 +	39 +	10 +	51 +	28 +	69 +	31 +
Child race and Hispanic origin ²							
Hispanic	58 +	39 +	7	54 +	21 +	68 +	32 +
White, non-Hispanic	48 +	21 +	12 +	67 +	20 +	77 +	23 +
Black, non-Hispanic	59 +	48 +	8 +	43 +	32 +	67 +	33 +
Country of birth							
U.S. born	59	37 +	9	54 +	24 +	70 +	30 +
Foreign born	48 +	39 +	7 +	54 +	29 +	71 +	29 +
English proficiency							
Child speaks very well	57	39 +	7	54 +	25	69 +	31 +
Child speaks less than very well	56 +	31 +	18 +	51 +	18 +	75 +	25 +
Family structure							
Two parents	51 +	30 +	6	63 +	23 +	72 +	28 +
Single parent	70 +	41 +	13 +	46 +	25 +	68 +	32 +
Poverty status							
Below the poverty threshold	60 +	50 +	9 +	41 +	28 +	76 +	24 +
At or above the poverty threshold	59 +	31 +	11 +	58 +	23 +	69 +	31 +
Family income ³							
\$25,000 or less	59 +	38 +	14 +	48 +	26 +	69 +	31 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	65 +	41 +	7 +	52 +	22 +	73 +	27 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	55 +	26 +	9 +	65 +	23 +	69 +	31 +
More than \$87,500	55 +	30 +	13 +	57 +	23 +	72 +	28 +
Parents' country of birth							
U.S. born	61 +	31 +	12 +	57 +	25 +	70 +	30 +
Either parent foreign-born	55 +	35 +	7	58 +	23 +	71 +	29 +
Parent education ⁴							
High school or less	57 +	46 +	9 +	45 +	21 +	78 +	22 +
Some college	59 +	38 +	10 +	53 +	23 +	60 +	40 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	54 +	27 +	8 +	65 +	‡	71 +	29 +
Parent employment ⁴							
Employed	60	39 +	8	54 +	26 +	68 +	32 +
Unemployed	53 +	45 +	‡	30 +	28 +	80 +	‡
Not in labor force	46 +	31 +	8 +	61 +	19 +	75 +	25 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

⁵ Primary type of nonparental care arrangement was determined based on where the child spends the greatest number of hours. If the child spends an equal number of hours in different types of care arrangements, they were randomly assigned to one of their care arrangement categories.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Table 14 (cont.) Before- and after-school care, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage) ¹ : 2007						
Selected child and family characteristics	Of all children (6-17) who participate in any nonparental before- or after-school care, the amount the household pays for all care arrangements per week			Parental rating of the quality of after-school programs		
	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$100	More than \$100	Excellent	Very good	Fair or poor
Total	76 +	15 +	9	24	50	26
Geographic region						
Beach	53 +	22 +	25 +	31 +	49 +	19 +
Northeast	78 +	13 +	9 +	21 +	52 +	27 +
Northwest	72 +	15 +	13 +	26 +	49 +	25 +
Kendall/Near South	77 +	19 +	‡	27 +	49 +	24 +
Far South	92 +	‡	‡	22 +	46 +	33 +
Child age						
Birth to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 11	73 +	16 +	11 +	26 +	46 +	27 +
12 to 17	86 +	13 +	2	22	54 +	24
Child sex						
Male	84 +	15 +	1	20	52 +	29 +
Female	70 +	15 +	15 +	29 +	48 +	23
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	77 +	15 +	8 +	22	53	25
White, non-Hispanic	73 +	10 +	17 +	31 +	44 +	25 +
Black, non-Hispanic	79 +	17 +	‡	22 +	50 +	28 +
Country of birth						
U.S. born	75 +	18 +	7	25	49	26
Foreign born	79 +	7 +	14 +	21 +	52 +	27 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	76 +	14 +	10 +	25	50	25
Child speaks less than very well	78 +	22 +	‡	20 +	45 +	35 +
Family structure						
Two parents	80 +	12 +	8 +	23	50 +	27
Single parent	71 +	19 +	10 +	28 +	50 +	22 +
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	79 +	21 +	‡	23 +	57 +	20 +
At or above the poverty threshold	79 +	13 +	8 +	26	48 +	26
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	82 +	18 +	‡	24 +	55 +	21 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	78 +	18 +	4 +	29 +	44 +	27 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	85 +	10 +	5 +	25 +	51 +	24 +
More than \$87,500	69 +	10 +	20 +	21 +	49 +	30 +
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	85 +	11 +	5 +	24 +	49 +	27 +
Either parent foreign-born	73 +	17 +	10 +	24	51	25
Parent education ⁴						
High school or less	71 +	17 +	11 +	26 +	53 +	21 +
Some college	82 +	14 +	4 +	23 +	49 +	28 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	75 +	14 +	11 +	24 +	47 +	29 +
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	79 +	14 +	6	24	50	26
Unemployed	36 +	‡	‡	18 +	41 +	41 +
Not in labor force	68 +	20 +	‡	27 +	52 +	20 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Time in before- and after-school care

Before- and after-school care can provide supervision, structure, and safety for school-aged children when their parents work, go to school, or are otherwise unable to care for them. It can also provide learning enrichment and a positive social environment. The number of hours children spend in each type of before- and after-school arrangement can provide important information on service utilization and potential unmet needs. See Table 15 for time spent in before- and after-school care by child and family characteristics.

Hours in any before- and after-school care: Among children ages 6 to 13, 31 percent spend up to 10 hours per week in care and 24 percent spend more than 10 hours in care, while 45 percent spend no time in care. A larger share of children ages 6 to 11 spend one to 10 hours as well as more than 10 hours in care per week than children ages 12 to 13. A larger percentage of Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children spend more than 10 hours in care per week compared with white, non-Hispanic children. Children who live with a single parent or whose parent has a high school diploma or less are more likely to spend more than 10 hours in care than children who live with two parents or who have a parent with at least some college, respectively.

Hours in home-based relative care: Thirteen percent of children ages 6 to 13 spend up to 10 hours of care per week in relative care, and another 11 percent spend more than 10 hours per week in relative care, while 76 percent of children spend no time in this type of care. Children in single parent families or with an employed parent are more likely to spend time in relative care from 1 to 10 hours than those living with two parents or with parents who are not in the labor force, respectively. Children living in poverty or with a parent with a high school diploma or less are more likely to spend more than 10 hours in relative care than are children in non-poor families or those whose parent has attained a bachelor's degree or higher, respectively.

Hours in home-based non-relative care: Most children ages 6 to 13 (94 percent) do not spend time in non-relative care in a home, but four percent spend up to 10 hours and three percent spend more than 10 hours per week in such care. Children ages 6 to 11 are more likely than those ages 12 and 13 to spend time in home-based non-relative care.

Hours in school- or center-based programs (ages 6 to 13): Twenty-six percent of children ages 6 to 13 spend up to 10 hours and nine percent spend more than 10 hours per week in school or center-based programs. Children ages 6 to 11 attend these programs at higher rates than adolescents ages 12 and 13. Girls are more likely to spend up to 10 hours in school- or center-based programs than boys.

Hours in school- or center-based programs (ages 14 to 17): Nineteen percent of adolescents ages 14 to 17 spend up to 10 hours and five percent spend more than 10 hours per week in school or center-based programs. There are no significant differences across the population groups.

Table 15. Time spent in before- and after-school care by children by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Hours spent in any nonparental care per week (ages 6-13)			Hours spent in home-based relative care per week (ages 6-13) ⁵		
	0 hours	1 to 10 hours	More than 10 hours	0 hours	1 to 10 hours	More than 10 hours
Total	45	31	24	76	13	11
Geographic region						
Beach	53 +	28 +	19 +	86 +	7	7 +
Northeast	46 +	29 +	24 +	73 +	16 +	11 +
Northwest	40 +	31 +	28 +	71 +	15 +	15 +
Kendall/Near South	48 +	35 +	18 +	83 +	10	7
Far South	42 +	29 +	30 +	74 +	12 +	14 +
Child age						
Birth to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 11	39	34	27	74	14	12
12 to 13	61 +	24 +	15 +	81 +	11	8
Child sex						
Male	52 +	27 +	21	79	13	8
Female	36 +	37 +	27 +	72 +	14	14
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	43 +	29	28	74	13	13
White, non-Hispanic	53 +	37 +	10 +	86 +	9 +	5 +
Black, non-Hispanic	41 +	31 +	27 +	69 +	18 +	13 +
Country of birth						
U.S. born	43	33	24	75	15	11
Foreign born	52 +	24 +	24 +	79 +	8	13 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	45	32	23	75	13	11
Child speaks less than very well	44 +	28 +	28 +	76 +	14 +	10 +
Family structure						
Two parents	50 +	30 +	20	81	11	8
Single parent	31 +	37 +	32 +	68 +	21 +	11 +
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	40 +	32 +	28 +	68 +	14 +	18 +
At or above the poverty threshold	42 +	34 +	24	78	14	8
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	41 +	32 +	28 +	75 +	11 +	14 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	36 +	35 +	29 +	70 +	16 +	13 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	46 +	35 +	19 +	81 +	13 +	6
More than \$87,500	46 +	32 +	22 +	81 +	15 +	4
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	41 +	33 +	26 +	76 +	15 +	8
Either parent foreign-born	46 +	32	23	77	13	9
Parent education ⁴						
High school or less	45 +	24 +	31 +	70 +	13	17 +
Some college	42 +	38 +	20 +	78 +	12	10
Bachelor's degree or higher	47 +	32 +	21 +	80 +	14 +	6
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	41 +	33	26	73	16	11
Unemployed	47 +	26 +	26 +	73 +	15 +	12 +
Not in labor force	55 +	28 +	17 +	84 +	4	12 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.⁵ This is the hourly breakdown for any child who attends this type of care arrangement.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Table 15 (cont.) Time spent in before- and after-school care by children by selected child and family characteristics (percentage ¹): 2007						
Selected child and family characteristics	Hours spent in home-based non-relative per week (ages 6-13) ⁵			Hours spent in school- or center-based programs per week (ages 6-13) ⁵		
	0 hours	1 to 10 hours	More than 10 hours	0 hours	1 to 10 hours	More than 10 hours
Total	94	4	3	65	26	9
Geographic region						
Beach	86 +	8 +	6	66 +	28 +	6
Northeast	94	4	2	70 +	22 +	8
Northwest	95	5	‡	62 +	27 +	11
Kendall/Near South	94	2	4	64 +	30 +	7
Far South	92	2	7	61 +	26 +	13 +
Child age						
Birth to 5	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 to 11	92	4	3	61	28	10
12 to 13	98	1	1	77 +	19 +	4
Child sex						
Male	95	3	3	69 +	22	9
Female	93	4	3	61 +	31 +	8
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	95	3	2	63	26	11
White, non-Hispanic	94 +	4 +	2	68 +	29 +	2
Black, non-Hispanic	93	3	4	68 +	23 +	9 +
Country of birth						
U.S. born	93	4	3	64	27	9
Foreign born	95	3	2	68 +	23 +	9 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	94	3	3	65	26	9
Child speaks less than very well	90 +	9 +	2	63 +	28 +	9 +
Family structure						
Two parents	96	2	2	65 +	27	8
Single parent	89 +	6	5	59 +	27 +	15 +
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	92 +	4 +	4	67 +	26 +	7 +
At or above the poverty threshold	92	5	3	62 +	28 +	11
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	90 +	7 +	4	65 +	24 +	11 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	95	4	1	61 +	26 +	13 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	93	5	3	59 +	35 +	6
More than \$87,500	91 +	3	5 +	67 +	23 +	10 +
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	90 +	5	4	61 +	27 +	12 +
Either parent foreign-born	95	3	2	63 +	28	9
Parent education ⁴						
High school or less	94	4	2	67 +	24 +	8
Some college	93	5	2	66 +	25 +	10
Bachelor's degree or higher	95	2	3	62 +	30 +	8
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	94	3	3	62	28	10
Unemployed	86 +	‡	‡	80 +	13 +	7 +
Not in labor force	96	3	1	71 +	24 +	6

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

⁵ This is the hourly breakdown for any child who attends this type of care arrangement.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Table 15 (cont.) Time spent in before- and after-school care by children by selected child and family characteristics (percentage)¹: 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Hours spent in school- or center-based programs per week (ages 14-17) ⁵		
	0 hours	1 to 10 hours	More than 10 hours
Total	76	19	5
Geographic region			
Beach	79 +	18 +	3
Northeast	70 +	23 +	7
Northwest	80 +	16 +	4
Kendall/Near South	77 +	18 +	5
Far South	73 +	21 +	6 +
Child age			
Birth to 5	—	—	—
6 to 11	—	—	—
14 to 17	76	19	5
Child sex			
Male	80 +	17 +	4
Female	72 +	21 +	7
Child race and Hispanic origin ²			
Hispanic	79 +	16	5
White, non-Hispanic	80 +	18 +	‡
Black, non-Hispanic	68 +	22 +	9 +
Country of birth			
U.S. born	77 +	19	5
Foreign born	71 +	20 +	8 +
English proficiency			
Child speaks very well	75	20	5
Child speaks less than very well	82 +	14 +	‡
Family structure			
Two parents	78 +	18 +	4
Single parent	75 +	20 +	5
Poverty status			
Below the poverty threshold	72 +	19 +	8 +
At or above the poverty threshold	78 +	18 +	4
Family income ³			
\$25,000 or less	74 +	19 +	7 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	78 +	22 +	1
\$47,501-\$87,500	77 +	17 +	6 +
More than \$87,500	78 +	16 +	6 +
Parents' country of birth			
U.S. born	75 +	19 +	6
Either parent foreign-born	77 +	19	4
Parent education ⁴			
High school or less	79 +	19 +	2
Some college	77 +	16 +	7
Bachelor's degree or higher	71 +	23 +	6
Parent employment ⁴			
Employed	74 +	20	6
Unemployed	72 +	28 +	‡
Not in labor force	82 +	15 +	3

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

⁵ This is the hourly breakdown for any child who attends this type of care arrangement.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Extracurricular activities

Participation in extracurricular activities either in the school or community is linked to positive development both for children and adolescents. Children and adolescents who participate in such activities are likely to do better in school, to have higher aspirations, to have better self-esteem, to be more resilient in the face of adversity, to develop leadership qualities, and to have higher levels of civic engagement. The amount of time spent in different types of activities gives important information on the demand for such activities and the diversity of interests among children and youth. See Table 16 for extracurricular activity participation by child and family characteristics.

Hours in any extracurricular activities: Among children ages 6 to 17, 12 percent spend no time per week in any kind of extracurricular activity, eight percent spend up to 3 hours per week, and 80 percent spend more than 3 hours per week. A higher percentage of Hispanic children participate in no extracurricular activities at all and a smaller percentage spend more than three hours engaged in such activities than white, non-Hispanic or black, non-Hispanic children.

Hours on sports or teams: Forty-nine percent of children do not participate in sports or teams, nine percent spend up to 3 hours per week, and 42 percent spend more than three hours. Larger percentages of children in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions of Miami-Dade County spend more than 3 hours per week, and smaller percentages of children in those two regions spend no time per week participating in sports or teams, compared with children in the Northwest and Far South regions. Children who do not speak English very well were more likely (66ⁱ percent) than children who speak English very well not to spend any time on sports or teams (46 percent). Children who have at least one foreign-born parent are less likely (40 percent) than those with native-born parents to spend more than 3 hours per week in sports or on teams (48ⁱ percent).

Hours in art, music, or drama: Forty-five percent of children do not participate (spend zero hours per week) in art, music, or drama, 21 percent spend up to 3 hours per week on this activity, and 34 percent spend more than 3 hours. Boys are more likely (49 percent) to spend zero hours on art, music, or drama than girls (41 percent).

Hours in clubs or organizations: Seventy-one percent of children do not participate in clubs or organizations, 14 percent spend up to 3 hours per week, and 15 percent spend more than 3 hours per week. This distribution does not differ across population subgroups.

Hours volunteering: Seventy-seven percent of children do not volunteer, 13 percent of children spend up to 3 hours per week volunteering, and nine percent of children spend more than 3 hours. Children in the Far South region are less likely to volunteer at all than children in the Beach region. Children living in households below the poverty threshold or in families with incomes \$25,000 or less are less likely than children in non-poor

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

households or in families with incomes over \$25,000, to spend any time per week volunteering. Additionally, a larger percentage of children with an employed parent (10 percent) spend more than 3 hours volunteering per week, compared with children whose parent is unemployed (four percent).

Hours in religious-related activities: Across Miami-Dade County, 48 percent of children spend no time in church or religious-related activities, 29 percent spend up to 3 hours per week, and 23 percent spend more than 3 hours. Children living in families with incomes of \$25,000 or less are less likely than those in families with incomes over \$47,500 to spend any time per week in religious-related activities.

Hours reading for pleasure: Eighteen percent of children do not spend any time reading for pleasure, whereas 22 percent spend up to 3 hours per week and 60 percent spend more than 3 hours. Hispanic children are more likely (20 percent) to spend zero hours reading for pleasure compared with black, non-Hispanic children (14 percent). Children living in families with incomes of \$25,000 or less are less likely than those in families with income between \$25,001 and \$87,500 to spend any time reading for pleasure.

Hours in tutoring: Seventy-five percent of children do not receive any tutoring services, 10 percent spend up to 3 hours per week in tutoring, and 15 percent spend more than 3 hours. A larger percentage (19 percent) of children whose parent has a high school diploma or less spend more than 3 hours per week in tutoring services, compared with children whose parent has a bachelor's degree or higher (11 percent).

Table 16. Extracurricular activity participation by children ages 6-17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Hours per week child spends in any type of extracurricular activity			Hours per week child spends in sports or teams			Hours per week child spends in art, music, or drama		
	0	0-3	More than 3	0	0-3	More than 3	0	0-3	More than 3
Total	12	8	80	49	9	42	45	21	34
Geographic region									
Beach	12	7	81 +	39 +	13 +	48 +	42 +	21 +	37 +
Northeast	12	7	81 +	48 +	10	42 +	49 +	21 +	30 +
Northwest	16	8	75 +	53 +	9	38 +	46 +	18 +	35 +
Kendall/Near South	7	8	86	43 +	9	48 +	40 +	24 +	35 +
Far South	9	9	82	55 +	9	36 +	46 +	19 +	35 +
Child age									
6 to 11	12	8	80	50 +	12	37	40	25	34
12 to 17	12	7	81	47	7	46	50	17	34
Child sex									
Male	12	6	83	41	8	52	49	19	32
Female	12	10	78	56	11	32	41	23	36
Child race and Hispanic origin ²									
Hispanic	15	9	76	51	9	39	49	19	33
White, non-Hispanic	7 +	8 +	85 +	44 +	8	48 +	33 +	25 +	42 +
Black, non-Hispanic	9	5	86 +	47 +	11	43 +	48 +	23 +	29 +
Country of birth									
U.S. born	10	7	82	47	10	43	43	21	36
Foreign born	18 +	9	73 +	54 +	9	37 +	53 +	22 +	25 +
English proficiency									
Child speaks very well	10	8	82	46	10	44	44	21	35
Child speaks less than very well	26 +	8 +	66 +	66 +	5	28 +	57 +	21 +	22 +
Family structure									
Two parents	11	8	81	50	9	41	45	21	34
Single parent	11	6	83	45 +	10	46 +	42 +	22 +	36 +
Poverty status									
Below the poverty threshold	17 +	9	74 +	58 +	6	36 +	52 +	14 +	34 +
At or above the poverty threshold	9	7	84	44	10	45	40	22	38
Family income ³									
\$25,000 or less	22 +	7	70 +	58 +	5	37 +	52 +	14 +	35 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	9	9 +	82 +	50 +	11	39 +	39 +	21 +	41 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	5	8	87 +	42 +	11	47 +	40 +	27 +	33 +
More than \$87,500	3	6	92	32 +	14 +	55 +	36 +	23 +	41 +
Parents' country of birth									
U.S. born	7	4	89	43 +	8	48 +	40 +	20 +	39 +
Either parent foreign-born	13	9	78	51	9	40	46	21	33
Parent education ⁴									
High school or less	18	11	72 +	62 +	8	31 +	54 +	18	28 +
Some college	11	9	81 +	43 +	9	48 +	41 +	23 +	36 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	7	4	88	39 +	12	49 +	41 +	22 +	37 +
Parent employment ⁴									
Employed	9	7	84	45	10	45	42	20	38
Unemployed	22 +	8 +	70 +	67 +	7 +	26 +	54 +	25 +	21 +
Not in labor force	17 +	12	71 +	57 +	7	36 +	53 +	23 +	24 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Table 16 (cont.) Extracurricular activity participation by children ages 6-17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage ¹): 2007									
Selected child and family characteristics	Hours per week child spends in clubs or organizations			Hours per week child spends volunteering			Hours per week child spends in church/religious activities		
	0	0-3	More than 3	0	0-3	More than 3	0	0-3	More than 3
Total	71	14	15	77	13	9	48	29	23
Geographic region									
Beach	76 +	12	13 +	71 +	18 +	11	50 +	22 +	28 +
Northeast	72 +	10	18	77 +	13	10	41 +	26 +	34 +
Northwest	74 +	16	11	80 +	12	8	55 +	30 +	15
Kendall/Near South	63 +	19 +	18	75 +	15	10	47 +	34 +	19 +
Far South	76 +	10	14	80 +	10	9	47 +	23 +	31 +
Child age									
6 to 11	79	11	10	89	8	3	48 +	30	22
12 to 17	62	18	20	66	18	16	47	28	24
Child sex									
Male	71	14	15	81	12	7	47	31	22
Female	71	15	15	73	15	12	48	27	25
Child race and Hispanic origin ²									
Hispanic	78	12	10	82	9	9	56	29	15
White, non-Hispanic	55 +	26 +	19 +	65 +	25 +	10	46 +	31 +	23 +
Black, non-Hispanic	68 +	12	20 +	76 +	14	10	31 +	28 +	40 +
Country of birth									
U.S. born	68	16	16	77	14	10	46	30	23
Foreign born	80 +	10	11	79 +	12	9	53 +	24 +	23 +
English proficiency									
Child speaks very well	69	15	16	76	14	10	46	30	23
Child speaks less than very well	84 +	9 +	8 +	87 +	9 +	3	59 +	19 +	22 +
Family structure									
Two parents	69	15	15	76	15	9	50	28	22
Single parent	70 +	13	17	79 +	11	9	44 +	31 +	25 +
Poverty status									
Below the poverty threshold	81 +	9 +	10	83 +	8	9	49 +	26 +	25 +
At or above the poverty threshold	65	17	18	74	16	9	46	30	24
Family income ³									
\$25,000 or less	83 +	7	10	84 +	9	‡	55 +	22 +	23 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	76 +	12	12	75 +	15 +	‡	50 +	27 +	23 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	58 +	21 +	22 +	73 +	18 +	‡	40 +	35 +	25 +
More than \$87,500	49 +	24 +	27 +	69 +	18 +	‡ +	41 +	35 +	25 +
Parents' country of birth									
U.S. born	56 +	18 +	26 +	69 +	18 +	13	39 +	29 +	32 +
Either parent foreign-born	75	13	11	80	11	8	52	29	19
Parent education ⁴									
High school or less	83	7	10	85	7	8	57 +	22	21
Some college	68 +	14	18	77	13	9	41 +	36 +	23 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	59 +	23 +	18	68 +	20 +	12	45 +	30 +	25 +
Parent employment ⁴									
Employed	67	17	17	75	15	10	45	30	24
Unemployed	82 +	9 +	8 +	88 +	8 +	4	61 +	18 +	22 +
Not in labor force	80 +	8	12	82 +	9	9	53 +	27 +	20 +

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Table 16 (cont.) Extracurricular activity participation by children ages 6-17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Hours per week child spends reading for pleasure			Hours per week child spends in tutoring services		
	0	0-3	More than 3	0	0-3	More than 3
Total	18	22	60	75	10	15
Geographic region						
Beach	21 +	18 +	61 +	79 +	12 +	8
Northeast	18	20 +	62 +	69 +	11	20 +
Northwest	19	23 +	58 +	79 +	7	14
Kendall/Near South	16	22 +	61 +	78 +	12	10
Far South	19 +	20 +	61 +	73 +	8	18 +
Child age						
6 to 11	14	21	65	73	9	18
12 to 17	22	23	55	78	10	12
Child sex						
Male	22	23	56	75	9	16
Female	14	21	65	76	10	14
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	20	20	60	79	7	13
White, non-Hispanic	21 +	24 +	55 +	78 +	13 +	9 +
Black, non-Hispanic	14	24 +	62 +	65 +	11	24 +
Country of birth						
U.S. born	17	23	60	74	10	15
Foreign born	21 +	17 +	62 +	79 +	6	15 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	17	22	62	76	10	14
Child speaks less than very well	28 +	22 +	50 +	73 +	6	20 +
Family structure						
Two parents	18	21	61	77	9	14
Single parent	17	23 +	61 +	69 +	10	21 +
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	23 +	14 +	63 +	76 +	8	16 +
At or above the poverty threshold	16	22	61	73	11	16
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	24 +	15 +	61 +	75 +	6	18 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	14	24 +	62 +	66 +	12	22 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	14 +	21 +	65 +	76 +	12	12
More than \$87,500	19 +	24 +	57 +	79 +	11 +	10 +
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	15 +	24 +	61 +	71 +	14	15
Either parent foreign-born	18	21	61	76	8	16
Parent education ⁴						
High school or less	24	20	56 +	74 +	7	19
Some college	15	20	65 +	74 +	10	15
Bachelor's degree or higher	15	25 +	60 +	78	11	11
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	18	22	60	74	11	15
Unemployed	12 +	23 +	64 +	78 +	1	21 +
Not in labor force	18	20	62	79	6	15

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Social competence

Social competence is a set of skills necessary for getting along with others and being well-liked, including thoughtfulness and concern for others, understanding of others, behaving according to rules and laws, and an absence of hostility to others. The questions asked in this survey tap indicators of behavioral and emotional problems, such as arguing; bullying and cruelty to others; stubbornness, sullenness and irritability; and delinquency. The survey also measures positive behaviors such as showing respect for teachers and neighbors; getting along with other children; understanding other people's feelings, and conflict resolution. Since parents are reporting on their own child's behaviors, assessments tend to be positive, but there is some variation across behaviors and by child and family characteristics. See Table 17 for social competence by child and family characteristics.

Behavioral and emotional problems: According to parents in Miami-Dade County, few children ages 6 to 17 regularly display behavior problems. Approximately two out of 10 children “usually” or “always” argue too much. Few children are reported by their parent to “usually” or “always” bully others (two percent), be disobedient (five percent), or be stubborn, sullen, or irritable (eight percent). Children whose parent has not received a bachelor's degree are more likely to be perceived by parents as disobedient, sullen, or irritable than those in families where a parent has a bachelor's degree. Children living below the poverty line are twice as likely (15 percent) to be perceived as consistently stubborn, sullen, or irritable than children at or above the poverty line (seven percent).

Only three percent of children have a parent who report that any of the children in the family have been involved in delinquent behaviors in the past year. A larger percentage of parents of black, non-Hispanic children (five percent) report any of their children having engaged in delinquent behaviors in the past year, compared with parents of Hispanic children (two percent) or white, non-Hispanic children (one percent). Children whose parent has not received a bachelor's degree or with family incomes between \$25,001 and \$47,500 are more likely to have a parent who reports having a child involved in delinquent behaviors than are children whose parent has a bachelor's degree or with family incomes above \$47,500.

Positive social behaviors: More than nine out of 10 children are reported by their parent as “usually” or “always” showing respect for teachers and neighbors (95 percent) and getting along well with other children (93 percent). Around eight out of 10 children generally try to understand other people's feelings, and seven out of 10 try to resolve conflicts with others.

Between 82 and 84 percent of children in the Beach, Northwest, and Kendall/Near South and regions generally try to understand others' feelings, compared with 71ⁱ to 75ⁱ percent in the Northeast and Far South. A similar pattern is apparent for children who generally

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

try to resolve conflicts (73ⁱ to 79ⁱ percent for the Beach, Northwest, and Kendall/Near South compared with 61ⁱ to 65ⁱ percent for the Northeast and Far South).

A larger percentage of Hispanic than black, non-Hispanic children are generally reported by parents to show respect for teachers and neighbors, and a larger percentage of white, non-Hispanic than black, non-Hispanic parents report their children generally get along with other children. Larger percentages of parents of Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic children report their children “usually” or “always” understand other people’s feelings and resolve conflicts, compared with parents of black, non-Hispanic children. Additionally, a larger percentage of children who speak English very well “usually” or “always” try to understand other people’s feelings compared with those who speak English less than very well. Finally, a larger percentage of children in two-parent families “usually” or “always” try to resolve conflicts, compared with single-parent families.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 17. Social competence of children ages 6-17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Usually or always argues too much	Usually or always bullies or is cruel or mean to others	Usually or always disobedient	Usually or always stubborn, sullen, or irritable	Children in family involved in delinquent behaviors during past year
Total	21	2	5	8	3
Geographic region					
Beach	21 +	2	4	9	3
Northeast	21 +	4	7	10	4
Northwest	20 +	‡	6	6	2
Kendall/Near South	22 +	1	3	7	2
Far South	20 +	1	7	9	6
Child age					
Birth to 5	—	—	—	—	1
6 to 11	23	2	5	7	3
12 to 17	20	1	5	9	4
Child sex					
Male	20	2	6	8	4
Female	22	2	5	8	2
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹					
Hispanic	20	1	5	6	2
White, non-Hispanic	22 +	‡	5	8	1
Black, non-Hispanic	22 +	4	7	10	5
Country of birth					
U.S. born	22	2	5	8	3
Foreign born	18 +	1	4	8	2
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	20	1	5	7	3
Child speaks less than very well	26 +	5	9 +	12 +	3
Family structure					
Two parents	20	2	5	7	2
Single parent	24 +	1	7	8	4
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	24 +	3	11 +	15 +	5
At or above the poverty threshold	22	2	5	7	3
Family income ²					
\$25,000 or less	25 +	3	8	12	3
\$25,001-\$47,500	23 +	2	4	6	5
\$47,501-\$87,500	23 +	‡	7	8	2
More than \$87,500	15 +	‡	4	7	1
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	20 +	2	5	9	3
Either parent foreign-born	20	1	5	6	3
Parents' education ³					
High school or less	21	3	7	10	4
Some college	22	1	6	9	3
Bachelor's degree or higher	20	1	2	5	1
Parent employment ³					
Employed	22	2	6	8	3
Unemployed	23 +	‡	2	9 +	2
Not in labor force	18 +	2	5	9	2

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Table 17 (cont.) Social competence of children ages 6-17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Usually or always shows respect for teachers and neighbors	Usually or always gets along well with other children	Usually or always tries to understand other people's feelings	Usually or always tries to resolve conflicts with others
Total	95	93	80	70
Geographic region				
Beach	96	95	83 +	79 +
Northeast	93	91	75 +	61 +
Northwest	96	95	84	76 +
Kendall/Near South	96	93	82	73 +
Far South	91	89	71 +	65 +
Child age				
Birth to 5	—	—	—	—
6 to 11	95	92	80	68
12 to 17	94	94	80	72
Child sex				
Male	94	92	77	67
Female	95	94	83	74
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹				
Hispanic	96	93	84	73
White, non-Hispanic	95	96	84 +	80 +
Black, non-Hispanic	90	89	69 +	57 +
Country of birth				
U.S. born	95	93	79	69
Foreign born	93	92	85 +	75 +
English proficiency				
Child speaks very well	95	93	81	71
Child speaks less than very well	89 +	88 +	69 +	65 +
Family structure				
Two parents	95	94	82	74
Single parent	92	90	77 +	66 +
Poverty status				
Below the poverty threshold	86 +	91 +	76 +	71 +
At or above the poverty threshold	96	94	80	70
Family income ²				
\$25,000 or less	90	91	77 +	71 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	96	94	79 +	69 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	95	92	80 +	67 +
More than \$87,500	94	97	80 +	75 +
Parents' country of birth				
U.S. born	95	91	76 +	70 +
Either parent foreign-born	95	93	83	72
Parents' education ³				
High school or less	93	92	81	71 +
Some college	95	93	77 +	71 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	97	95	82	69 +
Parent employment ³				
Employed	95	93	79	70
Unemployed	93 +	83 +	77 +	63 +
Not in labor force	94	94	82 +	71 +

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

X. Child Rearing

Parenting literacy

Parents can learn about parenting practices and child development through books and magazines and the internet. By using these resources, parents may be able to improve their parenting practices and behaviors, as well as learn about other resources, programs, and services that might be helpful. The internet can also be useful in answering questions that parents may have about their own or their children's health. Information on the extent to which parents access these resources can highlight gaps in access and familiarity with them, and it can provide a basis for educational efforts. See Table 18 for parenting literacy by child and family characteristics.

Parents' use of books or magazines about children or parenting: Of all children in Miami-Dade County, 20 percent have a parent who reports that he or she uses books or magazines about children or parenting on at least a weekly basis, 59 percent have a parent who uses them on a few times a month or year, and 22 percent have a parent who never uses them. Twenty-nine percent of parents in the Northeast region never use them, compared with 17 to 19 percent in the other regions. Frequent use of parenting literature is more common with younger than with older children: 26 percent of children ages birth to 5 have a parent who uses these materials at least weekly, compared with 19 percent of children ages 6 to 11 and 16 percent of adolescents ages 12 to 17. Black, non-Hispanic children are also more likely than white or black non-Hispanic children to have a parent who never refers to print literature.

For twenty-eight percent of children whose parent has a high school diploma or less, the parent reports never referring to literature, compared with 22 percent of children whose parent has some college and 13 percent of children whose parent has a bachelor's degree or more. Likewise, children living in families with incomes of \$25,000 or less are more likely than other children to have a parent who never refers to print literature. Among children with parents using written materials a few times a year or month, there are differences by income, parental education, and parental employment. For example, 74 percent of children in the highest income category have parents who use written materials this regularly, compared with 52 percent of children in the lowest income category.

Parents' use of the internet to obtain answers about health: Thirty-six percent of children have a parent who never uses the internet to get answers to health-related questions; 47 percent have a parent who refers to the internet a few times a month or year; and 17 percent have a parent who refers to it once a week or more. Parental usage of the internet for health information is least common in the Northeast, Northwest, and Far South, where 38ⁱ to 40ⁱ percent of children have a parent who never uses the internet, compared with 25 and 29ⁱ percent of children in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions. Twenty-two percent of children ages birth to 5 have a parent who uses the internet once a week or more for health-related information, compared with 14 percent of

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

parents of adolescents ages 12 to 17. Girls are less likely than boys to have a parent who ever refers to the internet for health-related questions. Black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic children are more likely to have a parent who never uses the internet for health-related questions than are white, non-Hispanic children. U.S.-born children are more likely than foreign-born children to have a parent use internet resources for health-related questions a few times a month or year (49 percent compared with 35 percent).

Children living in poverty, with family incomes of \$25,000 or less, whose parent has attained a high school diploma or less, or with a parent who is not in the labor force are more likely to have a parent who never uses the internet as a source of health information, compared with their counterparts who are not living in poverty, whose families have higher levels of income, whose parent has more education, and whose parent is employed, respectively.

Table 18. Parenting literacy for children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Of all children, frequency that parent has used books or magazines about children or parenting			Of all children, frequency that parent has used the internet to get answers about health		
	Never	A few times a year or a few times a month	Once a week or more than once a week	Never	A few times a year or a few times a month	Once a week or more than once a week
Total	22	59	20	36	47	17
Geographic region						
Beach	17	59 +	24 +	25 +	57 +	19
Northeast	29	51 +	19	38 +	42 +	20
Northwest	19	61 +	21	40 +	46 +	14
Kendall/Near South	17	65 +	18	29	54 +	18
Far South	19	58 +	24	38 +	43 +	19
Child age						
Birth to 5	14	60	26	32	47 +	22
6 to 11	24	57	19	39	43 +	18
12 to 17	26	58	16	36	50	14
Child sex						
Male	22	58	20	33	48	19
Female	21	59	20	39	45	16
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	19	60	22	40	44	16
White, non-Hispanic	18 +	69 +	13	20 +	63 +	17 +
Black, non-Hispanic	31 +	48 +	21	41 +	39 +	20
Country of birth						
U.S. born	22	59	19	35	49	16
Foreign born	18 +	56 +	26 +	41 +	35 +	24 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	24	59	17	36	49	15
Child speaks less than very well	19 +	57 +	24 +	39 +	43 +	17 +
Family structure						
Two parents	20	61	20	32	49	19
Single parent	21	59 +	20	40 +	44 +	16
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	24 +	50 +	25 +	55 +	30 +	15 +
At or above the poverty threshold	19	65	16	27	55	18
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	24 +	52 +	24 +	53 +	30 +	17
\$25,001-\$47,500	20	60 +	20	34 +	44 +	22 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	20	67 +	14	22	63 +	16
More than \$87,500	13 +	74 +	13 +	16 +	70 +	14 +
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	20	64 +	16	23	59 +	19
Either parent foreign-born	20	59	21	39	44	17
Parent education ⁴						
High school or less	28	50	22	55	31	14
Some college	22	59	19	34	51 +	16
Bachelor's degree or higher	13	67	19	18	60	22
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	21	62	17	33	51	15
Unemployed	26 +	46 +	28 +	39 +	36 +	25 +
Not in labor force	21	53 +	27	42 +	37 +	21

¹ Percentages may not total 100 in percent distributions within categories because of rounding error.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Parenting response when child ages 3 to 12 seriously misbehaves

The strategies parents use when their children seriously misbehave can provide clues to needs for effective parenting education, anger management training, or other strategies to help parents with their parenting. Parents of children ages 3 to 12 were asked what they would do if their child seriously misbehaved. Since parents could report the use of multiple strategies, the percentages in the table exceed 100 percent. See Table 19 for parenting response by child and family characteristics.

Spanking: Nine percent of children ages 3 to 12 in Miami-Dade County have a parent who reports spanking them when they seriously misbehave. This percentage varies across regions with higher rates of spanking (16ⁱ percent) in the Northeast region than in the Beach, Northwest, and Kendall/Near South regions (six, four, and six percent, respectively). Black, non-Hispanic children are more likely to have a parent who spansks them than are white, non-Hispanic or Hispanic children (20ⁱ percent compared with four and five percent, respectively).

Timeouts: Thirty-six percent of children ages 3 to 12 have a parent who gives the child timeouts. Children in the Kendall/Near South area are more likely to receive timeouts as a consequence for seriously misbehaving than children in any other area of Miami-Dade County. Children ages 3 to 5 are more likely to have a parent who gives timeouts than are children ages 6 to 11. Additionally, white, non-Hispanic children are more likely (55ⁱ percent) to be placed in timeouts than are Hispanic children (31 percent) or black, non-Hispanic children (33ⁱ percent).

Parental use of timeouts is less common (26ⁱ percent) among children living in households below the poverty threshold than among those living in households above poverty (39 percent). Children with a parent who was born in the United States, who has a bachelor's degree or higher, or who is employed are more likely to receive timeouts as a consequence for serious misbehavior than their counterparts whose parent is foreign-born, who has less than a bachelor's degree, or who is unemployed or not in the labor force.

Talking to the child about what they did wrong: When they seriously misbehave, 48 percent of children and adolescents ages 3 to 12 have a parent who talks to them about what they did wrong. Children and parents who were born outside of the United States are more likely to have the parent report talking to the child about what they did wrong than are children and parents who were born in the United States. Children who live in two-parent households are also more likely to have a parent talk with them about what they did wrong than are children living in single-parent households.

Taking away privileges: Just over half (52 percent) of children ages 3 to 12 have a parent who says they take away privileges if their children seriously misbehave. This

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

percentage does not vary by geographic region or by any of the other population groups examined.

Warning: Six percent of children ages 3 to 12 have a parent who gives their children warnings if the child misbehaves. Adolescents 12 years of age are less likely than children ages 3 to 11 to receive this response to serious misbehavior.

Additional parenting responses: Parents identified a few additional disciplinary actions they would take in response to serious misbehavior, such as: ignoring the child's behavior, yelling at the child, making the child do work around the house, or seeking help from school staff or other mental health professionals. These responses are not shown in the table because very few parents reported them.

Table 19. Parenting response when child seriously misbehaves for children ages 3-12, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage¹): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Parent spansks child	Parent has child take a timeout	Parent talks to child about what he/she did wrong	Parent takes away a privilege	Parent gives a warning to child
Total	9	36	48	52	6
Geographic region					
Beach	6	33 +	48 +	48 +	4
Northeast	16 +	31 +	49 +	49 +	7
Northwest	4	28 +	51 +	56 +	6
Kendall/Near South	6	50 +	45 +	51 +	6
Far South	11	37 +	44 +	45 +	5
Child age					
3 to 5	11	55 +	49 +	40 +	10
6 to 11	8	29	49 +	55	5
12	5	19 +	45 +	59 +	‡
Child sex					
Male	9	35 +	45 +	55 +	6
Female	8	36 +	52 +	48 +	6
Child race and Hispanic origin ²					
Hispanic	5	31	51	53	5
White, non-Hispanic	4	55 +	53 +	56 +	8 +
Black, non-Hispanic	20 +	33 +	42 +	43 +	8
Country of birth					
U.S. born	9	38	46	52	6
Foreign born	5	20 +	62 +	50 +	8 +
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	8	36	48	52	6
Child speaks less than very well	10 +	35 +	50 +	48 +	8
Family structure					
Two parents	8	37	51	54	6
Single parent	12 +	38 +	42 +	50 +	7
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	9 +	26 +	48 +	48 +	8 +
At or above the poverty threshold	8	39	49 +	53 +	6
Family income ³					
\$25,000 or less	8	25 +	48 +	51 +	6
\$25,001-\$47,500	9	31 +	51 +	56 +	8
\$47,501-\$87,500	8	48 +	51 +	47 +	5
More than \$87,500	8 +	43 +	45 +	58 +	4
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	13 +	46 +	33 +	56 +	6
Either parent foreign-born	7	34	54	52	7
Parent education ⁴					
High school or less	9	24 +	52 +	52 +	4
Some college	11	37 +	45 +	52 +	7
Bachelor's degree or higher	5	47 +	48 +	52 +	7
Parent employment ⁴					
Employed	8	41	48	53	6
Unemployed	12 +	19 +	50 +	45 +	11 +
Not in labor force	9	26 +	47 +	48 +	5

¹ Parenting response categories add to more than 100 percent because parents reported all strategies they used.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage point.

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey.

XI. Family Stress

When families are under stress, child well-being can suffer. Economic stressors, including job loss or trouble meeting major expenses such as housing costs, as well as relationship problems between family members, can create an environment in which the needs of children become secondary to the immediate responsibilities and needs of parents. Experiencing turbulence, such as frequent residential moves or parental divorce, is also stressful for children. The extent to which economic or relationship difficulties exist among families in Miami-Dade County suggests the need for services that can help families through stressful times. See Table 20 for family stress by child and family characteristics.

Trouble paying rent or mortgage: Seventeen percent of children in Miami-Dade County live in families that have had trouble paying their rent or mortgage in the past year. This problem is more common among Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children than among white, non-Hispanic children. Trouble paying the rent or mortgage is reported more frequently for children in single-parent families, poor families, families with incomes of \$25,000 or less, families in which parents are foreign-born, families where the parent has lower levels of educational attainment, or the parent is unemployed, than among children in two-parent families, non-poor families, higher-income families, families in which parents are U.S.-born, families in which the parent has a bachelor's degree or more, or families in which the parent is either employed or not in the labor force.

Residential moves: Seven percent of children moved more than once during the past year. Ten percent of children ages birth to 5 moved, compared with six percent for children ages 6 to 11 and four percent for adolescents ages 12 to 17. Residential moves are more common for children in families living in poverty or with an unemployed parent than for children not living in poverty or for children with an employed parent.

Parents with trouble controlling anger: Eleven percent of children have a parent report having trouble controlling his/her anger during the past year. Such reports do not vary by child characteristics, but are more common among children in families earning \$25,000 or less compared with those earning \$25,001 to \$47,500, and more common among children with U.S.-born parents than among children with foreign-born parents.

Parents with relationship problems: Eleven percent of children have a parent who reports having significant relationship problems in the past year. Reports of parental relationship problems are more common among U.S.-born children and among children with U.S.-born parents than among foreign-born children or children with foreign-born parents. The rate at which parents have relationship problems is more than three times higher (26ⁱ percent) for children in single-parent families than for children in two-parent families (eight percent) and is higher for children in families with incomes between \$25,001 and \$47,500 than among children in families with incomes above \$47,500.

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Violence among adults in family: Only three percent of children have a parent who reports there have been problems with violence or threats of violence between adults in the family during the past year. Problems with violence or threats of violence do not differ by child characteristics, but are more common for children in single-parent (seven percent) than in two-parent families (two percent).

Parental divorce, separation, or relationship breakup: Eight percent of children live in families in which a parent experienced a divorce, separation, or breakup during the past year. Such family changes were more common in the Northeast (10 percent) and the Far South (12 percent) than in the Northwest (seven percent) and the Kendall/Near South (six percent). Twelve percent of black, non-Hispanic children experienced such family transitions, compared with eight percent of Hispanic children and three percent of white, non-Hispanic children. Family breakup is more common for children in single-parent families or families with incomes of \$47,500 or below than in two-parent families or families with incomes above \$47,500.

Parental job loss: Seven percent of children have a parent who was fired or laid off from work during the past year. Foreign-born children are twice as likely to have a parent be fired or laid off (12 percent) as U.S.-born children (six percent). Children in single-parent families, in families with incomes of \$47,500 or less, or in families with a parent who did not receive a bachelor's degree are more likely to have a parent who was fired or laid off than children in two-parent families, in families with incomes above \$47,500, or who have a parent with a bachelor's degree. Children with a parent who is unemployed are more likely (37ⁱ percent) to have a parent who was fired or laid off than children with a parent who is employed or not in the labor force (five percent).

Problems with parent-child relationship: Seven percent of children have a parent who reported significant parent-child relationship problems over the past year. Such relationship problems are most common for adolescents ages 12 to 17 (12 percent), compared with two percent of children ages birth to 5 and four percent of children ages 6 to 11. They are also more commonly reported (10 percent) among children with U.S.-born parents than among those with a foreign-born parent (five percent).

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Selected child and family characteristics	Had trouble paying rent or mortgage during past year	Moved more than once during past year	Parent had trouble controlling anger during past year	Parent had significant relationship problems during past year
Total	17	7	11	11
Geographic region				
Beach	14	5	13	9
Northeast	19	7	11	14
Northwest	17	7	13	10
Kendall/Near South	15	5	9	10
Far South	16	9	10	11
Child age				
Birth to 5	16	10	10	9
6 to 11	17	6	10	12
12 to 17	19	4	12	13
Child sex				
Male	17	6	11	11
Female	17	7	11	12
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹				
Hispanic	18	7	11	9
White, non-Hispanic	11 +	4	11	11 +
Black, non-Hispanic	21	6	10	14
Country of birth				
U.S. born	17	6	11	12
Foreign born	20 +	9	9	7
English proficiency				
Child speaks very well	18	6	12	12
Child speaks less than very well	16 +	6	8	11
Family structure				
Two parents	14	6	10	8
Single parent	25	9	14	26 +
Poverty status				
Below the poverty threshold	34 +	12	15 +	14 +
At or above the poverty threshold	14	6	10	11
Family income ²				
\$25,000 or less	33 +	14	15	14
\$25,001-\$47,500	18	5	7	15
\$47,501-\$87,500	13	4	10	9
More than \$87,500	4	4	10	5
Parents' country of birth				
U.S. born	13	6	15	17
Either parent foreign-born	19	7	10	10
Parent education ³				
High school or less	21	8	11	13
Some college	18	7	12	13
Bachelor's degree or higher	11	4	10	9
Parent employment ³				
Employed	15	5	11	12
Unemployed	36 +	14 +	14 +	14 +
Not in labor force	17	9	9	8

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Selected child and family characteristics	Problems with violence among adults in family during past year	Parental divorce, separation, or breakup during past year	Parent was fired or laid off from work during past year	Problems with parent-child relationship during past year
Total	3	8	7	7
Geographic region				
Beach	2	8	5	8
Northeast	4	10	8	7
Northwest	4	7	6	6
Kendall/Near South	1	6	7	7
Far South	4	12	5	7
Child age				
Birth to 5	3	9	7	2
6 to 11	4	8	6	4
12 to 17	2	7	7	12
Child sex				
Male	4	9	6	6
Female	2	7	7	7
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹				
Hispanic	3	8	8	5
White, non-Hispanic	2	3	3	9
Black, non-Hispanic	4	12	8	8
Country of birth				
U.S. born	3	8	6	7
Foreign born	3	9	12	6
English proficiency				
Child speaks very well	3	8	6	7
Child speaks less than very well	4	9	7	8
Family structure				
Two parents	2	3	5	6
Single parent	7	25	11	9
Poverty status				
Below the poverty threshold	6	13	14	5
At or above the poverty threshold	3	7	5	7
Family income ²				
\$25,000 or less	5	14	12	6
\$25,001-\$47,500	5	12	8	6
\$47,501-\$87,500	3	3	4	8
More than \$87,500	‡	1	3	8
Parents' country of birth				
U.S. born	3	10	5	10
Either parent foreign-born	3	8	8	5
Parent education ³				
High school or less	4	9	9	5
Some college	2	10	8	7
Bachelor's degree or higher	3	5	3	7
Parent employment ³				
Employed	3	9	5	8
Unemployed	5	13 +	37 +	4
Not in labor force	1	5	5	4

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

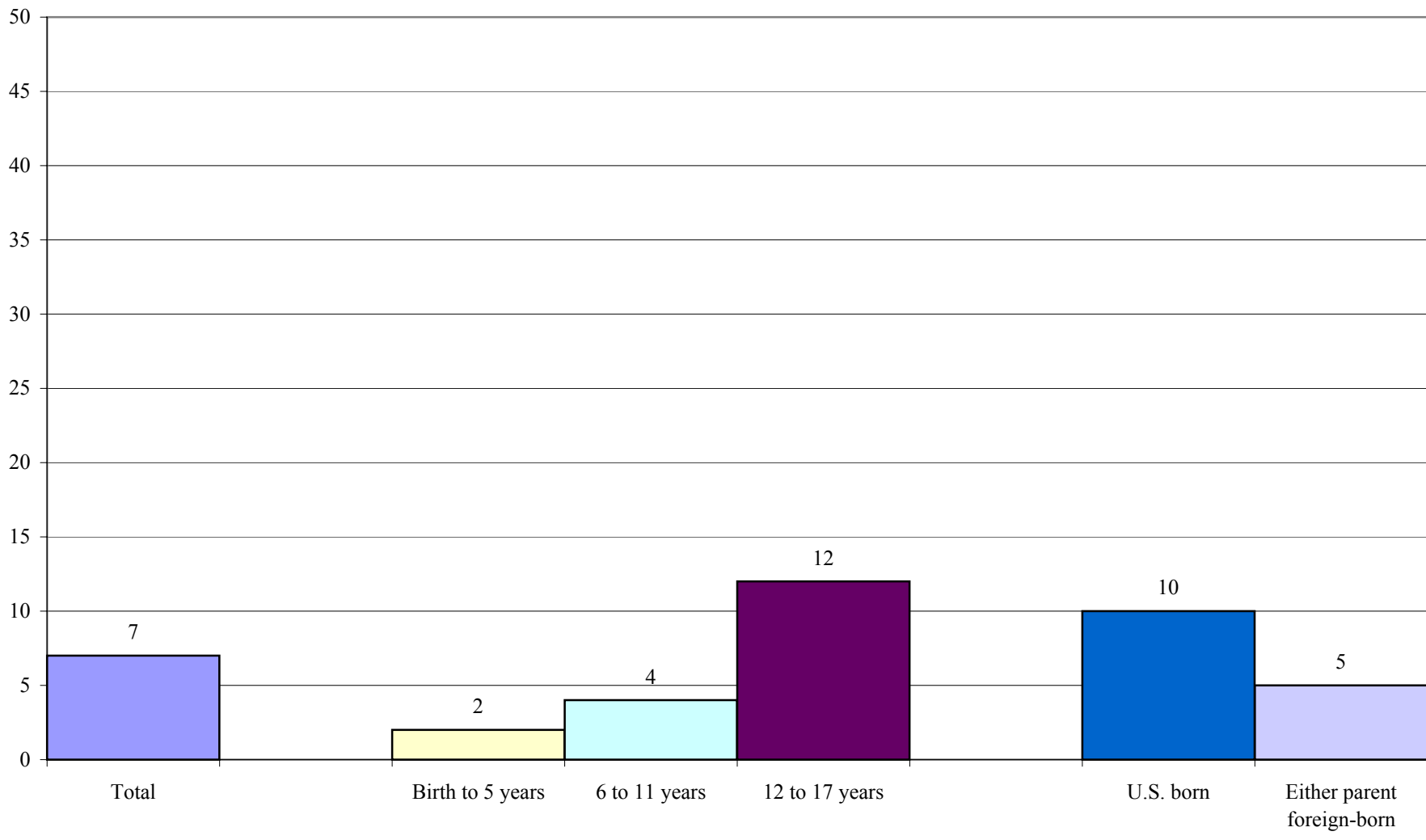
² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

Chart 3. Family Stress: Percent of children who have a parent who report problems with parent-child relationship during past year, by age and parents' country of birth, 2007



XII. Neighborhood Safety and Support

Safe neighborhoods and communities with safe parks and playgrounds provide children with an environment that supports their healthy development. In addition, parents enjoy ease of mind knowing that their neighborhood is safe when their children go out to play or interact with neighbors. When children see or experience violence in the neighborhood, they can experience injury, trauma, or emotional damage, and it can affect their desire to go outside or to engage with others. When parents know that they have neighbors on whom they can count and who will watch out for their children, it provides support and reinforcement for their role in monitoring their child. See Table 21 for neighborhood safety and support by child and family characteristics.

Child safety in community or neighborhood: Most Miami-Dade County children—83 percent—have a parent who reports their child is usually or always safe in their neighborhood or community. Smaller percentages of children in the Northeast (76 percent) and Far South (78 percent) have a parent who feels they are safe, compared with children in the Beach (92 percent), Northwest (86 percent), and Kendall/Near South (89 percent). Children ages birth to 5 are more likely to have a parent who feels they are safe than children ages 6 to 17. White, non-Hispanic children are more likely than black, non-Hispanic children to have a parent who feels that they are safe.

Children who are from a two-parent household or who have a parent who holds a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely to have their parent report they live in a safe neighborhood or community, compared with their counterparts who live in single-parent families or who have a parent with lower educational attainment. Larger percentages of children living at or above the poverty line or in households above the \$47,500 income for Miami-Dade County have parents who report they live in a safe community or neighborhood compared with children living in poverty or those in household with incomes \$45,000 or below.

Access to safe parks and playgrounds in the neighborhood: Seventy-three percent of children have a parent who reports they have access to safe parks and playgrounds in their neighborhood. Children in the Beach region are more likely (86 percent) to have this access than children living in the Northeast, Northwest, Kendall/Near South, and Far South (74, 71, 75, and 64 percent, respectively). Children who speak English very well are more likely to have access to safe parks and playgrounds in their neighborhood than children who do not speak English very well.

Smaller percentages of children living in poverty or in families with incomes \$25,000 or less have access to safe parks and playgrounds in their neighborhood compared with children living at or above the poverty line or in families with higher income. Those with foreign-born parents are also less likely to have access to safe parks and playgrounds than are those with U.S.-born parents.

Violence in the neighborhood: Seven percent of children have a parent who reports their child has experienced or seen violence in their neighborhood. Children living in the

Northeast and Far South are more likely (11 percent for both regions) to experience or see violence in their neighborhood compared with children living in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions (four percent for both regions). Children ages birth to 5 are less likely (three percent) to have their parent report the child has experienced or seen violence in their neighborhood compared with children ages 12 to 17 (11 percent). Eleven percent of black, non-Hispanic children have seen or experienced violence in their neighborhood, compared with four percent of Hispanic children. A higher percentage of children with a U.S.-born parent (12 percent) have seen or experienced violence than children with a foreign-born parent (five percent).

Neighborhood support: At least three-fourths of Miami-Dade children have a parent who reports that neighbors watch out for each other's children (75 percent) or that there are people in the neighborhood they can count on (79 percent). Children living in the Kendall/Near South region are more likely (82 percent) to have their neighbors watch out for them than are children living in the Northeast, Northwest, and Far South regions (75, 72, and 73 percent, respectively). Eight out of 10 adolescents ages 12 to 17 have a parent who reports that their neighbors watch out for them, compared with just over seven out of 10 children birth to 11. Lower percentages of Hispanic children or children who speak English less than very well have a parent who reports that their neighbors watch out for their children compared with white, non-Hispanic and black, non-Hispanic children or children who speak English very well. Children living in households with an income of more than \$87,500 are more likely to have a parent report that their neighbors watch out for them than children living in households with incomes below \$47,500.

Table 21. Neighborhood safety and support for children ages birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007					
Selected child and family characteristics	Child is safe in community or neighborhood (usually or always)	Child has access to safe parks and playgrounds in the neighborhood	Child has experienced or seen violence in the neighborhood	Neighbors watch out for each other's children (definitely or somewhat agree)	Parent has people in the neighborhood s/he can count on (definitely or somewhat agree)
Total	83	73	7	75	79
Geographic region					
Beach	92	86	4	78 +	81
Northeast	76	74	11	75	79
Northwest	86	71	7	72	78
Kendall/Near South	89	75	4	82	80
Far South	78	64 +	11	73	70 +
Child age					
Birth to 5	87	75	3	73	72
6 to 11	81	72	7	72	80
12 to 17	82	73	11	80	83
Child sex					
Male	83	73	8	76	79
Female	83	73	7	75	78
Child race and Hispanic origin ¹					
Hispanic	84	71	4	71	76
White, non-Hispanic	89	75 +	10 +	81 +	84 +
Black, non-Hispanic	78	77 +	11	80	79
Country of birth					
U.S. born	84	74	8	76	79
Foreign born	78 +	66 +	7	73 +	79 +
English proficiency					
Child speaks very well	82	74	9	77	81
Child speaks less than very well	78 +	65 +	8	64 +	68 +
Family structure					
Two parents	84	73	6	76	80
Single parent	79	74	10	73 +	75
Poverty status					
Below the poverty threshold	76 +	66 +	10	70 +	75 +
At or above the poverty threshold	85	74	7	76	80
Family income ²					
\$25,000 or less	78 +	64 +	11	68 +	74 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	77 +	73 +	8	72 +	76 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	88	75 +	6	79 +	83
More than \$87,500	93	81 +	5	83 +	84 +
Parents' country of birth					
U.S. born	83	79	12	82	79
Either parent foreign-born	83	71	5	73	78
Parent education ³					
High school or less	76	69	8	75	78
Some college	83	76	10	73	77
Bachelor's degree or higher	91	75	5	78	81
Parent employment ³					
Employed	84	73	8	77	79
Unemployed	71 +	72 +	10 +	68 +	74 +
Not in labor force	84	72 +	6	73 +	78

¹ Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

² These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

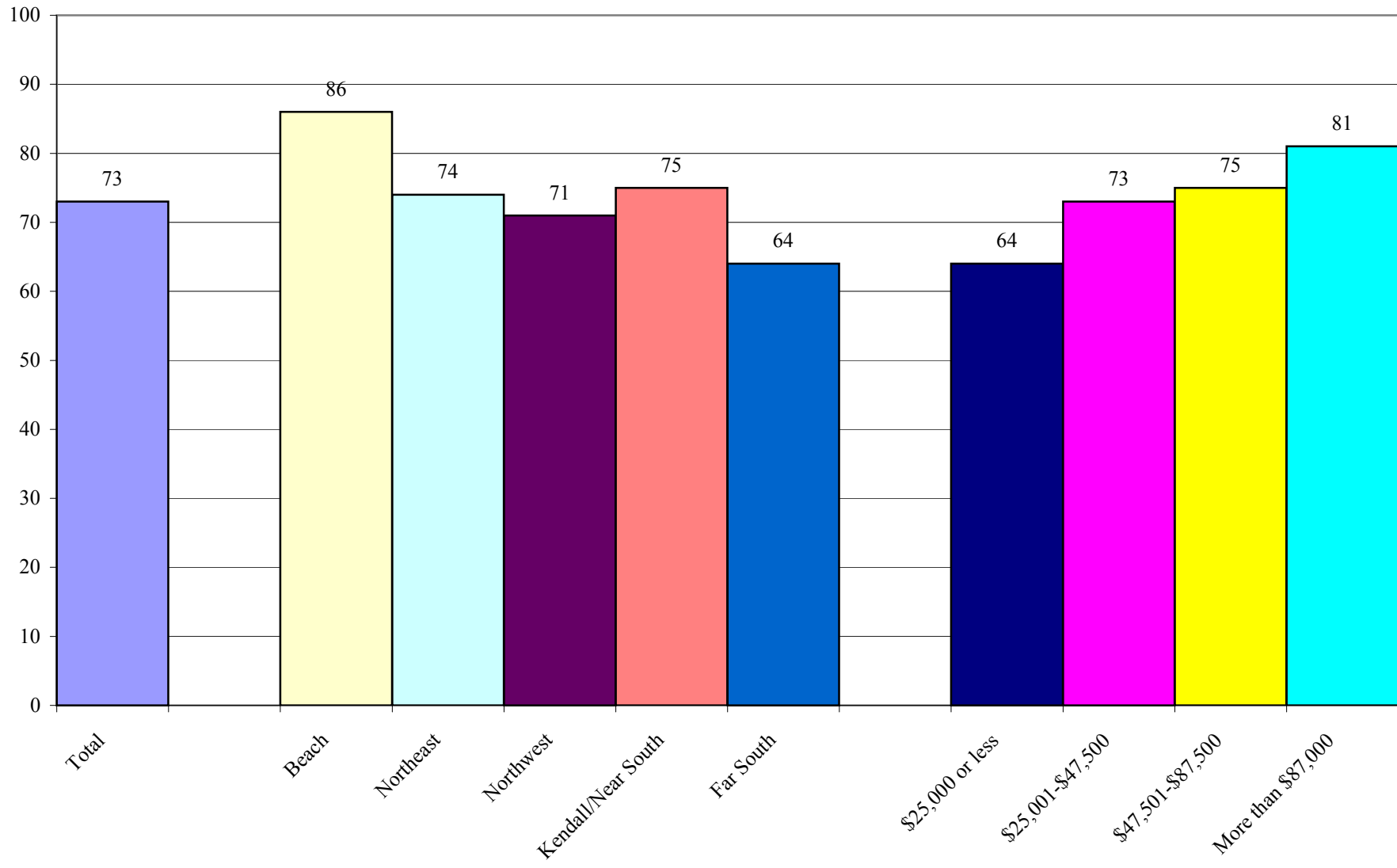
³ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Chart 4. Neighborhood Safety: Percent of children who have access to safe parks and playgrounds in the neighborhood, by geographic region and family income, 2007



XIII. Receipt of Needed Services

The survey asked parents whether they received all of the services their family needed. If they answered that they did not, the interviewers asked why not. While respondents could give any reason in response to the open-ended question, most of the respondents said that either services cost too much or that services were not available. See Table 22 for services needed by child and family characteristics.

Children in families that did not receive all the services needed: Seventeen percent of children have a parent who reports that their family did not receive all of the services they needed during the past 12 months. Only 12 percent of children in the Beach and Kendall/Near South regions are in such families, compared with 19 to 22 percent of children in the other three regions (see Map 9 for breakdown by zip code). Fourteen percent of children ages birth to 5 are in such families, compared with 20 percent of adolescents ages 12 to 17. Similar shares of foreign-born children (28ⁱ percent) and children with limited English proficiency (26ⁱ percent) live in families that did not receive all needed services compared with 16 percent of U.S.-born children and 17 percent of children who spoke English very well. Twenty-two percent of children in single-parent families did not receive all needed services compared with 15 percent in two-parent families. Thirty-one percent of children living in families with incomes of \$25,000 or less did not receive all needed services, compared with five percent of those with family incomes of more than \$87,500. Twenty-nine percent of children with a parent who is unemployed did not receive all needed services, compared with 16 percent of children with an employed parent.

Services cost too much: Of children in families that did not receive all of the services they needed in the past year, the primary reason given is cost. Seventy-fiveⁱ percent of children have parents who report that services cost too much, and this is particularly true of children in the Beach and in Kendall/Near South. The cost of services is more likely to be a problem among Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic children than among black, non-Hispanic children. Foreign-born children are more likely to have a parent who cites cost as a problem than are U.S.-born children.

Children living in poverty are more likely to have a parent who reports that services cost too much than children living above the poverty line. Eighty-one percent of children with a foreign-born parent have a parent who reports cost to be a problem, compared with 60ⁱ percent of U.S.-born parents. Children in two-parent families or in families with a parent with at least a bachelor's degree are *more* likely to have a parent report service costs being a problem than are children in single-parent families or with a parent who had completed some college.

Services are not available: Fifteen percent of children have a parent who reported that needed services are not available. This does not vary by geographic region, but black, non-Hispanic children are more likely than Hispanic children to have a parent who reported a lack of availability (22 percent compared with 17 percent).

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Other problems: Five percent of children have a parent who reports that either services are not available in the area or they have transportation problems getting to these services, four percent have a parent who is dissatisfied with services, and nine percent of children have a parent who reports that he or she did not know where to go for services. Other problems parents identified include: inability to find a provider with shared culture or customs, concerns about deportation, inconvenience, lack of referral, and limited access for people with disabilities. These responses are not shown in the table because of their low frequencies.

Table 22. Services needed by children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Family didn't receive all the services needed	Why services were not received ¹				
		Services cost too much	Services are not available	Services not available in area and/or transportation problems	Dissatisfied with services	Did not know where to go for services
Total	17	75 +	15	5	4	9
Geographic region						
Beach	12	83 +	17 +	5 +	‡	28 +
Northeast	19	62 +	23 +	‡	‡	7 +
Northwest	20	82 +	10 +	3	5 +	9 +
Kendall/Near South	12	89 +	12 +	8 +	‡	7 +
Far South	22	64 +	18 +	11 +	7 +	13 +
Child age						
Birth to 5	14	74 +	17 +	3	4 +	13 +
6 to 11	19	75 +	11 +	6	2	9 +
12 to 17	20	76 +	18 +	4	4 +	6
Child sex						
Male	19	72 +	18 +	3	4	9 +
Female	16	79 +	12 +	7	3	8
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	18	86 +	17 +	5	3	9
White, non-Hispanic	13 +	86 +	‡	‡	‡	8 +
Black, non-Hispanic	19	48 +	22 +	7 +	‡	11 +
Country of birth						
U.S. born	16	72 +	16 +	6	5	9
Foreign born	28 +	86 +	14 +	‡	‡	7 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	17	76 +	15 +	6	5	6
Child speaks less than very well	26 +	78 +	14 +	3	‡	15 +
Family structure						
Two parents	15	82 +	15 +	4	3	9
Single parent	22	64 +	18 +	6	7 +	13 +
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	27 +	89 +	11 +	8 +	‡	8 +
At or above the poverty threshold	15	69 +	16 +	4	6 +	11 +
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	31 +	82 +	14 +	6	3	10 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	21 +	73 +	17 +	4	‡	14 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	9	69 +	16 +	‡	‡	‡
More than \$87,500	5	43 +	‡	‡	‡	‡
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	15	60 +	12 +	7 +	8 +	11 +
Either parent foreign-born	18	81 +	17 +	4	3	10
Parent education ⁴						
High school or less	24	78 +	19 +	5	3	6
Some college	17	65 +	16 +	6 +	6 +	11 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	12	86 +	8 +	‡	2	12 +
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	16	74 +	14 +	5	4	10
Unemployed	29 +	66 +	19 +	8 +	‡	4 +
Not in labor force	19	81 +	16 +	3	3	8 +

¹ Percentages total more than 100 because respondents reported all reasons why services were not received.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

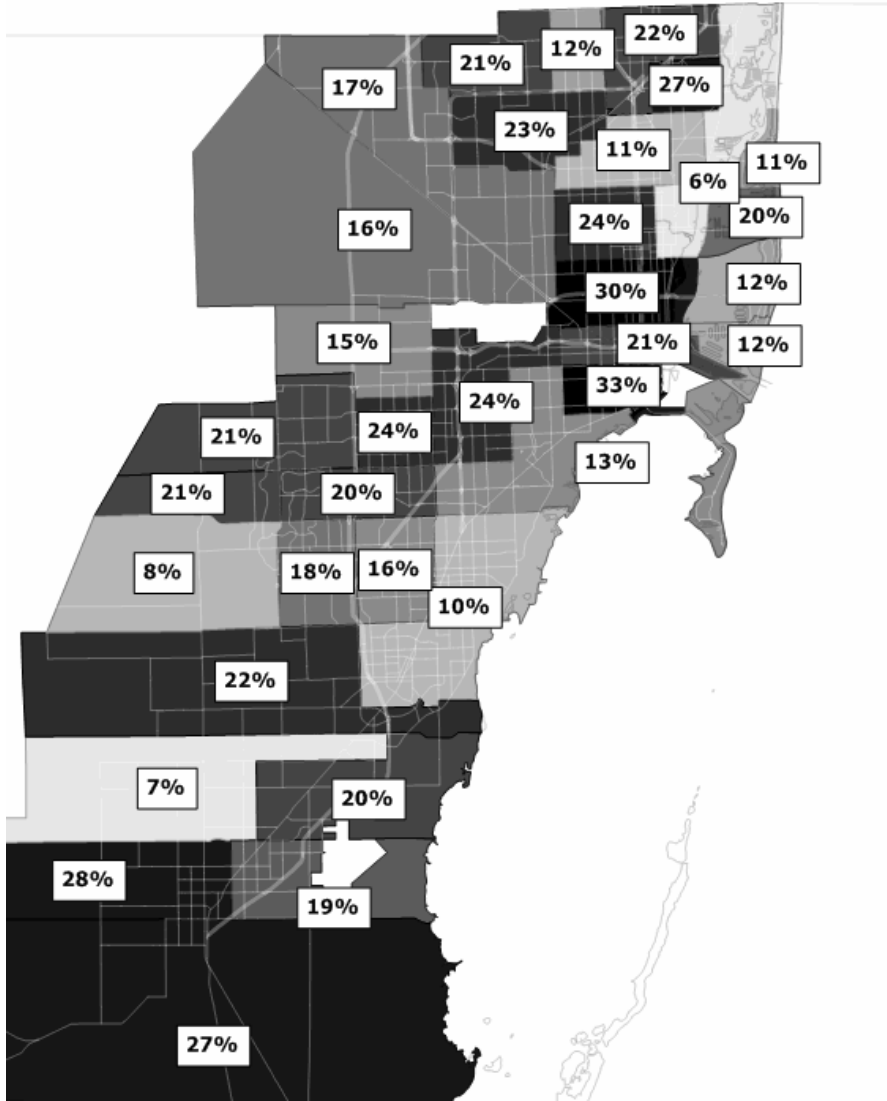
⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Map 10. Percent of families in zip code zone who did not receive all the services they needed during the past 12 months



XIV. Knowledge of The Children's Trust

The survey asked whether the respondent had heard of The Children's Trust, and if so, from what source. This information can help to target messages and information about The Trust and its programs to populations that do not yet know about The Trust. See Table 23 for knowledge of The Children's Trust by child and family characteristics.

Parent has heard of The Children's Trust: Forty-four percent of children have a parent who has previously heard of The Children's Trust. Children in the Kendall/Near South region are more likely (52ⁱ percent) to have a parent who has heard of The Trust than children in the Beach, Northeast, Northwest, and Far South (41ⁱ to 44ⁱ percent) (see Map 10 for breakdown by zip code). Fifty percent of children in single-parent families have parents who report having previous knowledge of The Trust, compared with 43 percent of those in two-parent families. Children who have a parent with some college education or who have achieved a bachelor's degree or higher are more likely (46 and 48 percent, respectively) to have heard of The Trust than those whose parents have no more than a high school diploma (38 percent).

Source of knowledge of The Trust: Of those children with parents who have heard of The Trust, the most common source of knowledge is television. Fifty-five percent have a parent who has heard of The Trust through television, 14 percent through family, friends or co-workers, 11 percent through newspapers or magazines, six percent through the radio, and four percent through the internet.

Children living in the Northwest are more likely to have a parent who has heard of The Trust through television than children in the other regions (69ⁱ percent compared with percentages ranging from 44ⁱ to 54ⁱ percent). Having a parent who has heard about The Trust through television is more common among Hispanic and foreign-born children. In addition, higher percentages of children from lower-income families and with a parent who does not have a college degree have a parent who has heard of The Trust through television compared with children in higher-income families and children with a parent with a bachelor's degree or higher.

Children born in the United States and children from higher-income families are more likely to have a parent who has heard of The Trust through family, friends and co-workers (16 and 17 percent, respectively) than foreign-born children and children from lower-income families (five and eightⁱ percent, respectively).

ⁱ Margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

Table 23. Knowledge of The Children's Trust by children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Child's parent has previously heard of The Children's Trust	Of children whose parents have heard of The Trust, source of their knowledge ¹				
		Television	Family, friends, or coworkers	Newspapers or magazines	Radio	Internet
Total	44	55	14	11	6	4
Geographic region						
Beach	42 +	44 +	14 +	15 +	8 +	5
Northeast	41 +	54 +	14 +	11 +	5	4
Northwest	42 +	69 +	9	8	7	3
Kendall/Near South	52 +	44 +	18 +	14 +	5	4
Far South	44 +	44 +	19 +	9 +	6	6
Child age						
Birth to 5	42 +	56 +	16 +	12 +	4	3
6 to 11	45 +	54 +	15 +	10	5	4
12 to 17	45	54 +	12	10	9	5
Child sex						
Male	45	53 +	15	9	7	4
Female	43	57 +	13	12	5	5
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	42	63	12	9	5	4
White, non-Hispanic	47 +	41 +	17 +	15 +	6 +	3
Black, non-Hispanic	47 +	51 +	15 +	10 +	8	7
Country of birth						
U.S. born	45	52	16	11	6	5
Foreign born	38 +	71 +	5	12 +	8 +	2
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	45	52	14	10	6	5
Child speaks less than very well	39 +	67 +	9 +	12 +	7 +	3
Family structure						
Two parents	43	54 +	14	11	7	4
Single parent	50 +	56 +	12 +	11 +	4	6
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	44 +	65 +	8 +	8 +	6 +	2
At or above the poverty threshold	45	49 +	17	12	7	5
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	39 +	65 +	8 +	10 +	5	3
\$25,001-\$47,500	44 +	68 +	9 +	10 +	6	2
\$47,501-\$87,500	47 +	36 +	21 +	13 +	10 +	5
More than \$87,500	52 +	37 +	23 +	12 +	3	9 +
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	55 +	42 +	18 +	12 +	4	6
Either parent foreign-born	40	61 +	12	10	7	4
Parents' education ⁴						
High school or less	38	68 +	13 +	9	8	3
Some college	46 +	58 +	12	10	4	5
Bachelor's degree or higher	48	40 +	17 +	13	6	4
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	45	50 +	15	12	8	6
Unemployed	38 +	61 +	26 +	4 +	‡	2
Not in labor force	43 +	67 +	7	8	1	1

¹ Percentages total more than 100 because respondents reported all sources of knowledge of The Children's Trust.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, no Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

SOURCE: Child Health and Well-Being in Miami-Dade County: 2007 Baseline Survey

Table 23 (cont.) Knowledge of Children's Trust by children birth to 17, by selected child and family characteristics (percentage): 2007

Selected child and family characteristics	Of children whose parents have heard of The Trust, source of their knowledge ¹					
	Job or place of employment	Child's school	Child care provider, after-school program, or summer camp	Hospital	A service provider	Another source
Total	3	2	1	1	1	24
Geographic region						
Beach	5	1	‡	‡	‡	28 +
Northeast	3	3	‡	1	‡	33 +
Northwest	1	2	‡	1	2	17 +
Kendall/Near South	3	1	1	1	1	23 +
Far South	4	1	2	‡	3	30 +
Child age						
Birth to 5	2	1	‡	1	‡	21 +
6 to 11	3	2	1	1	1	27 +
12 to 17	3	2	0	1	2	25 +
Child sex						
Male	2	2	1	1	1	24 +
Female	3	2	0	1	1	24 +
Child race and Hispanic origin ²						
Hispanic	2	1	0	1	2	22
White, non-Hispanic	2	1	‡	1	‡	19 +
Black, non-Hispanic	4	3	1	‡	‡	32 +
Country of birth						
U.S. born	3	2	1	1	1	25
Foreign born	2	1	‡	‡	3	19 +
English proficiency						
Child speaks very well	3	2	1	1	1	26
Child speaks less than very well	‡	0	1	‡	3	21 +
Family structure						
Two parents	3	1	0	1	1	22
Single parent	1	4	1	1	2	28 +
Poverty status						
Below the poverty threshold	3	3	1	‡	1	25 +
At or above the poverty threshold	3	1	0	1	1	26
Family income ³						
\$25,000 or less	2	3	1	‡	2	25 +
\$25,001-\$47,500	2	1	‡	‡	1	20 +
\$47,501-\$87,500	4	2	‡	1	‡	29 +
More than \$87,500	6	2	‡	2	1	31 +
Parents' country of birth						
U.S. born	4	2	1	1	1	28 +
Either parent foreign-born	2	1	0	1	1	22
Parents' education ⁴						
High school or less	1	2	1	‡	‡	19 +
Some college	3	1	0	1	3	26 +
Bachelor's degree or higher	4	2	0	1	1	27 +
Parent employment ⁴						
Employed	3	2	1	1	1	27
Unemployed	1	‡	‡	‡	‡	30 +
Not in labor force	1	1	0	1	1	16 +

¹ Percentages total more than 100 because respondents reported all sources of knowledge of The Children's Trust.

² Respondents who identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino are classified as Hispanic regardless of race, and are omitted from the black, non-Hispanic and white, non-Hispanic categories. Other races are excluded because of small sample size.

³ These four categories represent income quartiles (i.e., each category includes approximately a fourth of all children under age 18 in Miami Dade County).

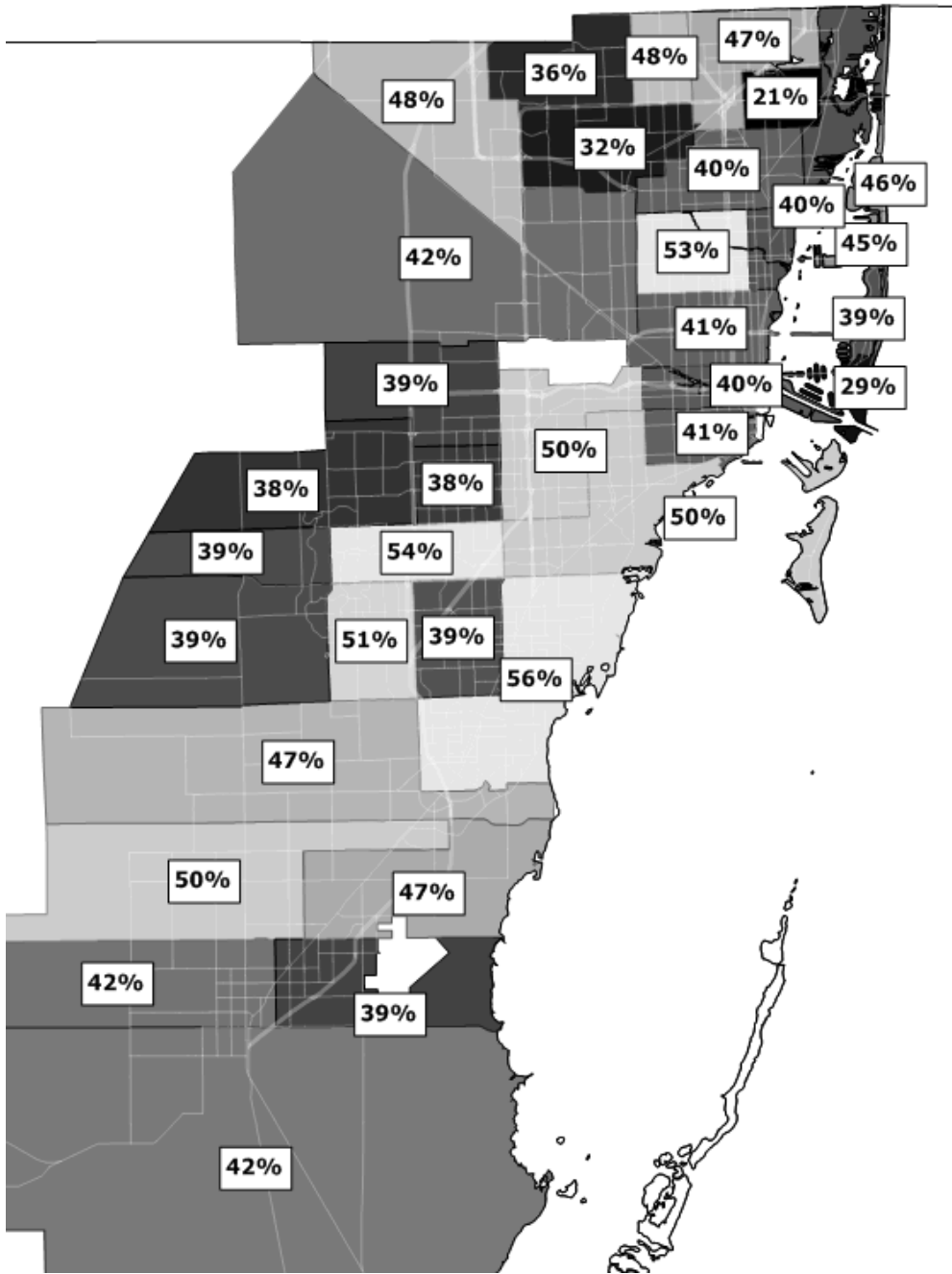
⁴ Question is only applicable to the responding parent.

+ The margins of error exceed +/- 5 percentage points

‡ Reporting standards are not met

— Not Applicable

Map 11. Percent of respondents who have heard of The Children’s Trust before today

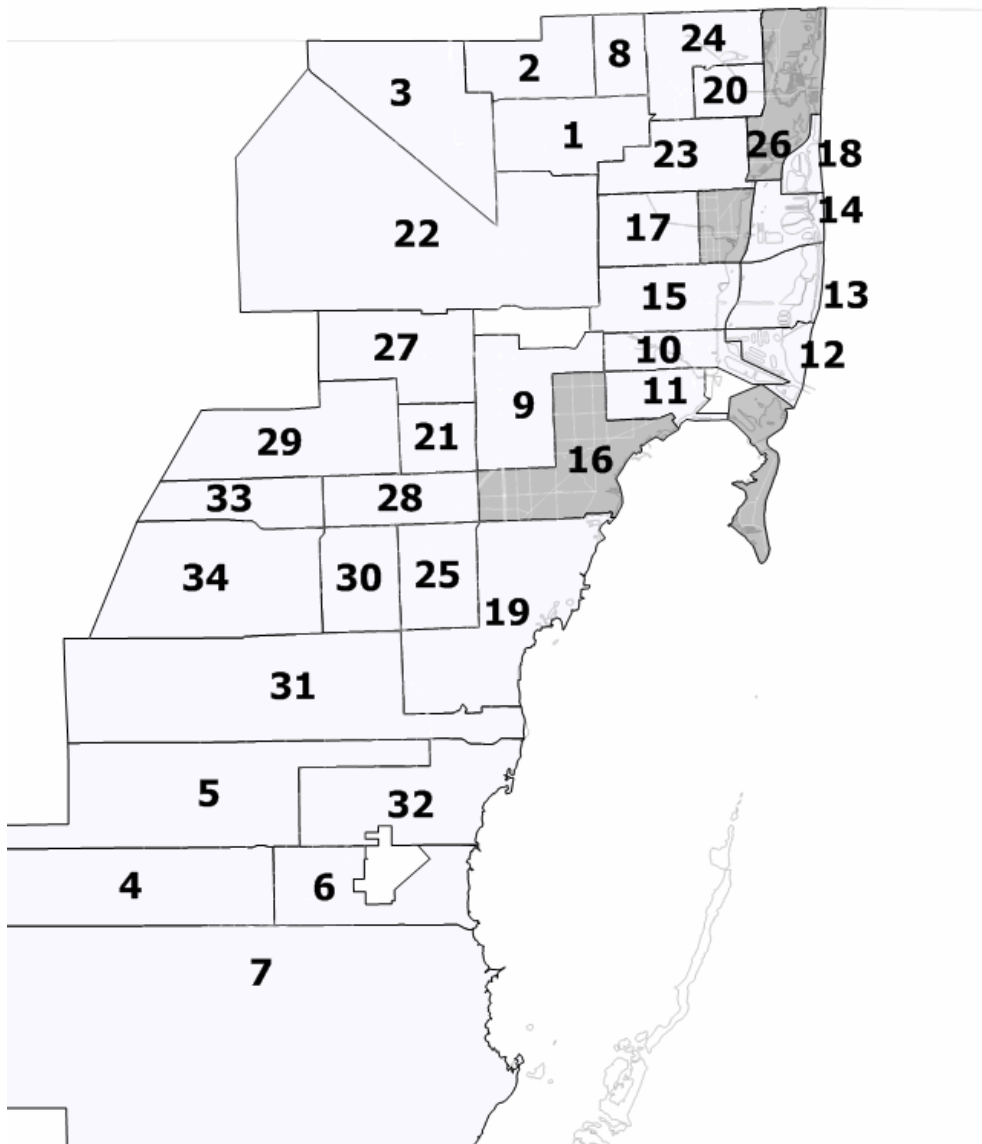


For our last set of questions, I’d like to ask you about The Children’s Trust. Before today, had you ever heard of The Children’s Trust?

Appendix A

These maps show percentages for service delivery and other variables in areas based on zip codes in Miami-Dade County. To produce these maps, zip code areas were first analyzed. Following that, zip code areas were combined into zones of adjacent zip code areas with approximately the same level of service need. The resulting 34 zones each have at least 30 interviews. This guide map shows the identification number for each zip code zone. The table that follows identifies each zone with all of the zip code areas that comprise it.

Guide Map



- 1 Zip code: 33014 or 33054. 35 interviews.
- 2 Zip code: 33015 or 33055. 65 interviews.
- 3 Zip code: 33018 or 33016. 55 interviews.
- 4 Zip code: 33030. 59 interviews.
- 5 Zip code: 33031 or 33170. 30 interviews.
- 6 Zip code: 33033. 109 interviews.
- 7 Zip code: 33034 or 33035. 82 interviews.
- 8 Zip code: 33056. 33 interviews.
- 9 Zip code: 33126 or 33144 or 33155. 49 interviews.
- 10 Zip code: 33128 or 33125 or 33136 or 33132 or 33131. 31 interviews.
- 11 Zip code: 33135 or 33130 or 33145 or 33129. 32 interviews.
- 12 Zip code: 33139 or 33109. 61 interviews.
- 13 Zip code: 33140. 62 interviews.
- 14 Zip code: 33141. 121 interviews.
- 15 Zip code: 33142 or 33127 or 33137. 49 interviews.
- 16 Zip code: 33143 or 33146 or 33134 or 33133 or 33149. This combines the area shaded in gray near the number 16. 51 interviews.
- 17 Zip code: 33147 or 33150. 44 interviews.
- 18 Zip code: 33154. 46 interviews.
- 19 Zip code: 33157 or 33158 or 33156. 91 interviews.
- 20 Zip code: 33162. 35 interviews.
- 21 Zip code: 33165. 35 interviews.
- 22 Zip code: 33166 or 33010 or 33012 or 33178 or 33013. 72 interviews.
- 23 Zip code: 33167 or 33168 or 33161. 42 interviews.
- 24 Zip code: 33169 or 33179. 47 interviews.
- 25 Zip code: 33176. 33 interviews.
- 26 Zip code: 33180 or 33160 or 33181 or 33138. 69 interviews. This area combines three zip codes shaded in gray near the number 26.
- 27 Zip code: 33182 or 33172 or 33174. 49 interviews.
- 28 Zip code: 33183 or 33173. 39 interviews.
- 29 Zip code: 33184 or 33175 or 33185 or 33194. 73 interviews.
- 30 Zip code: 33186. 55 interviews.
- 31 Zip code: 33187 or 33177 or 33189. 76 interviews.
- 32 Zip code: 33190 or 33032. 90 interviews.
- 33 Zip code: 33193. 54 interviews.
- 34 Zip code: 33196. 41 interviews.33

Appendix B
Survey Field Report
October 18, 2007

Prepared by:
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Hugh Gladwin (IPOR),
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&
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I. Introduction: This report summarizes the data collection methods, sampling design, and field procedures implemented for the 2007 population based survey of child health and well-being in Miami-Dade county conducted on behalf of The Children’s Trust. In addition, this report summarizes the final disposition of cases fielded, along with the study cooperation and response rates.

II. Data collection: A telephone survey representative of children under the age of 18 living in households in Miami-Dade County was carried out by the Institute for Public Opinion Research (IPOR) of Florida International University (FIU), under subcontract with Child Trends. As is described below, the survey was designed to capture the geographic, racial/ethnic and age differences in the child population and well-being within Miami-Dade County and to produce estimates with a high level of precision. Specifically, the survey was designed to produce estimates with a margin of error of plus or minus five percentage points for five geographic regions¹ within Miami-Dade (Beaches, Northeast, Northwest, Kendall/Near South, and Far South) and across regions by three race/ethnic (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic; and Hispanic) and three age groups (birth-5; 6-11; and 12-17).

Data collection period: A total of 1,915 interviews were conducted with parents or guardians of children. Data collection lasted roughly 16 weeks beginning on January 25th, 2007 and ending on May 20th, 2007. The field period, originally scheduled to be 12 weeks in length, was extended as early field returns indicated additional time would be needed to achieve the goals set at the outset of the study, in particular to complete a sufficient number of interviews in each of the five regions to produce estimates with low margins of error. Several factors contributed to the slower-than-anticipated field progress and interview yield, including problems with interviewer staffing and lower child household incidence rates than projected in two of the five regions.

Pretest and survey length: Prior to fielding the survey, two pretests were conducted to identify problems with question wording, skip instructions, and survey length. The first pretest took place between January 18th and January 21st. The results of this pretest indicated few problems with question wording or skip instructions. However, the pretest results indicated the survey was averaging approximately 35 minutes in length. In contrast, to minimize respondent burden and survey costs and increase respondent cooperation, the survey was originally planned and budgeted to average 20 minutes in length. In consultation with staff at The Trust, Child Trends cut back the survey’s length and revised questions that were found to be problematic during the pretest. A second pretest, conducted from January 25th to 28th, indicated the survey was averaging approximately 28 minutes. In order to ensure the survey would be completed as scheduled and to provide sufficient coverage across key topical areas, no further cuts were made after the second pretest. Across the 1,915 interviews completed, the average interview length was 26.6 minutes, with a standard deviation of 7.7 minutes.

Survey Instrument: The items on the survey questionnaire were drawn from nationally validated instruments to the extent possible. The National Survey of Children’s

¹ Together, the five regions encompass the entire Miami-Dade County.

Health, which is conducted by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, was used as a starting point for item development whenever possible. In addition, items were used or adapted from the National Survey of Children with Special Healthcare Needs, the National Health Interview Survey, the Current Population Survey, the National Household Education Survey, the National Promises Study, the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, the Early Childhood Longitudinal Studies, Community Partnerships for Children Survey, and the National Survey of Families and Households. In a few instances, to address areas of interest to The Trust, Child Trends staff developed items when no items existed in nationally validated surveys.

The survey included six major sections that were administered to all respondent parents or guardians of children under the age of 18, as well as three additional modules (on *early childhood, middle childhood and youth, and school enrollment*) that were administered to respondents according to the age of the child:

- 1) *Child health*, which included questions to assess child and parental general health; medical visits and care; access to medical care, personal doctor, and medical home; special health conditions, including asthma; injuries and poisonings, and whether or not the child received all the medical care needed;
- 2) *Insurance coverage*, which assessed whether the child is currently or has been covered in the previous year by health insurance including Medicaid or KidCare, and whether there have been gaps in coverage in the past year;
- 3) *Healthy habits*, which measured food and drink consumption by the child; whether the child was ever breastfed; overweight status; physical activity; hours spent watching television; home safety practices including tobacco use in the household; and safety in the community, school, and parks and playgrounds;
- 4) *Parenting*, which included questions that capture the social and instrumental support available to parents; scales that assess parental depressive symptoms and health literacy; and how parents react when their children misbehave; as well as a series of questions that capture family problems and needs and receipt of needed services;
- 5) *Demographic and background characteristics*, including the race/ethnicity, country of birth, and English proficiency of the child and parent; primary language spoken at home; marital status, employment status, and education attainment of the parent; child's date of birth; and family income;
- 6) *Awareness of The Children's Trust*, including awareness among respondents of The Trust; and, among those familiar with The Trust, where or how they first heard of The Trust;
- 7) *Early childhood*, including nonparental child care utilization and type of care, as well as hours spent in, cost of, and changes in child care arrangements. In

addition, questions in this section assessed child behavior problems in the child care setting, household members' interactions with the child, and a brief scale assessing problem child behaviors;

8) *Middle childhood and youth*, including before- or after-school care, program participation, quality of programs available, type of activities in which children participate, and child social competence and behavior problems;

9) *School enrollment*, which included whether the child is enrolled in school, school changes in the previous year, and the types of health services available at the child's school.

III. Sample Design: Given regional variation in the racial and ethnic composition of the child population within Miami-Dade County, as well as possible differences across regions in health, well-being, and service needs, a sample design was implemented to capture the geographic diversity of the child population within the county. Specifically, the county was divided into five geographic regions. The regions were defined through an aggregation of zip codes and followed the designations used in the Florida Health Insurance Study (Duncan et al., 2005) conducted by the Department of Health Services Research, Management and Policy of the University of Florida and reported in the CATCH Report (CATCH, 2004). Table A presents the aggregation of zip codes used to define the five study regions.

Table A: Zip code breakdown by geographic region of Miami-Dade County

Beaches	Northeast	Northwest	Kendall/Near South	Far South
33109	33015	33010	33133	33030
33139	33054	33012	33134	33031
33140	33055	33013	33143	33032
33141	33056	33014	33146	33033
33154	33127	33016	33149	33034
33160	33128	33018	33156	33035
	33129	33125	33157	33170
	33130	33126	33158	33189
	33131	33135	33173	33190
	33132	33144	33176	
	33136	33145	33177	
	33137	33155	33183	
	33138	33165	33186	
	33142	33166	33187	
	33147	33172	33193	
	33150	33174	33196	
	33161	33175		
	33162	33178		
	33167	33182		
	33168	33184		
	33169	33185		
	33179	33194		
	33180			
	33181			

The sample was designed to produce estimates representative of children residing within five geographic regions of Miami-Dade County by age and race/ethnicity with a margin of error of plus or minus 5 points within each geographic region, and across geographic regions by age and racial/ethnic groups. This sample design balances the costs and benefits associated with alternative sample designs that would yield estimates with greater precision, for example by race/ethnicity or age groups within geographical regions, and The Trust’s priorities.

In order to produce estimates within each region with a margin of error of plus or minus five percentage points, a minimum of 385 interviews were needed per region, summing to a total of 1,925 across the five regions. Based on 2000 Census estimates and the age and race/ethnic composition within the five region, we estimated that we would conduct 931 interviews with Hispanic children, 535 interviews with white, non-Hispanic children, and 458 interviews with black, non-Hispanic children, and between 550 and 650 interviews with each of the three age groups.

Table B presents a comparison of the study goals and interview yields. We fell slightly short of our overall study goal of 1,925 interviews coming up just 10 short of our target number. The margin of error for the overall study is just above 2 percentage points. With respect to regions, we reached our target in 4 out of 5 geographic regions and reached a

margin of error of 5.5 percentage points in the remaining region (Beaches). We exceeded our target by more than 150 interviews with Hispanic children but fell short of our goals for non-Hispanic white and non-Hispanic, black children. Across the race/ethnicity groups, the margin of error ranged from a low of +/- 2 percentage points for Hispanic children to 6 percentage points for non-Hispanic whites. We reached a margin of error of +/- 5 percentage points in all three age categories, but fell short of our target number of completes in the two younger age groups (birth to 5 and 6 to 11 years). It is important to note the study goals set at the outset used data from the 2000 Census, and because of the high level of growth and migration in Miami-Dade County, the distribution and number of completed interviews obtained by race/ethnicity may be closer to the current distribution of the child population.

Table B: Comparison of study goals, interview yields and associated margin of error

	Study Goal	Obtained	
	Number of interviews	Number of interviews	Margin of error
Overall	1,925	1,915	.0220
Study region¹			
Beaches	385	316	.0551
Northeast	385	395	.0493
Northwest	385	394	.0494
Kendall/Near South	385	421	.0478
Far South	385	389	.0497
Race/ethnicity			
Hispanic/Latino	1,113	1,270	.0275
White, non-Hispanic	381	265	.0602
Black, non-Hispanic	397	322	.0546
Age			
Birth-5 years	605	565	.0412
6-11 years	668	581	.0407
12-17 years	652	769	.0353

¹Study region is assigned using respondent-provided zip codes.

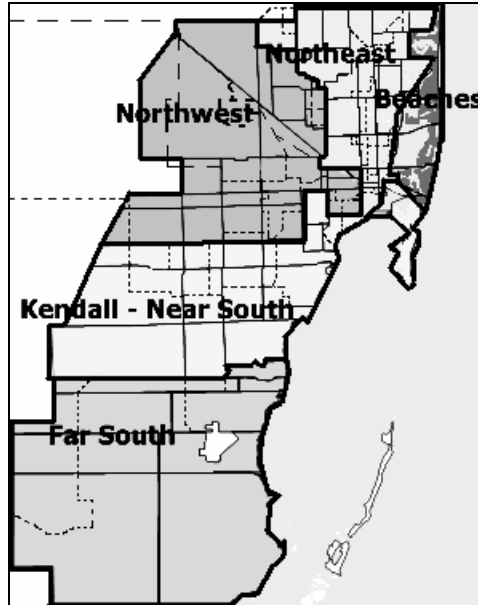
Sample: The telephone survey was conducted using a list-assisted Random Digit Dial (RDD) sampling method. List-assisted RDD sampling offers two key advantages over other sampling approaches for this study. First, by using RDD sampling techniques, households with listed as well as unlisted phone numbers are sampled, thereby increasing the coverage and representativeness of the resulting survey sample. Second, this technique allows us to sample phone numbers within predefined geographical areas, such as Miami-Dade County or one of the five study regions.

A random representative sample of phone numbers in Miami-Dade county within the five study regions was obtained through Survey Sampling International (SSI)—a large

commercial sampling firm. The phone numbers were generated using information contained in the telephone area code and prefix (the first three digits of a telephone number) and by sampling within telephone exchanges available for Miami-Dade County. Specifically, potential telephone numbers were obtained starting with Miami-Dade County area codes (305, 786) and exchanges (the first three numbers of a telephone number following the area code, e.g., the “555” within 305-555-1234). Telephone exchanges are associated with smaller geographic areas, and thus can be used to generate a sample corresponding to the five regions. The next two digits (following the exchange) are referred to as telephone blocks; telephone blocks contain 100 potential telephone numbers each. Blocks with more than one residential directory listing are defined as working blocks, as they have a higher likelihood of containing active and valid residential phone numbers. Sampling of working residential blocks increases the efficiency of the sample and field efforts by reducing the percentage of nonworking numbers dialed. Next, a systematic random sample of working blocks is selected with a probability equal to the number of listed phone numbers in the block. Finally, a random two-digit suffix is generated to complete the phone number, thereby producing a sample of listed and unlisted phone numbers. Known business phone numbers are then removed, as are non-working numbers, which are screened using a non-ringing auto-dialer. Additionally, numbers that have been called for other surveys or clients by IPOR using SSI samples in the past nine months are also excluded. Together, these steps increase the efficiency of the sample, reducing (but not eliminating) the number of nonworking and nonresidential numbers in the sample.

While RDD methods offer several advantages, there are some disadvantages associated with its use. Recent Census estimates indicate only about one-third (38 percent) of all households in Miami-Dade County have children under the age of 18 (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2004). Thus, while the use of RDD methods increases the representativeness of the resulting sample, its use requires a high level of screening effort to identify households with children and to filter out those without children. Additionally, households without landlines or working residential phone numbers are omitted from the sample. Cell phone numbers are not included as they are in different telephone exchanges and these exchanges can not be associated with geographic areas. An estimated 4.6 percent of households in Miami-Dade County with children under 18 do not have a working phone number (IPOR unpublished analysis of American Community Survey, 2005 data), and 3 percent of households have no land lines (U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005). Finally, although telephone prefixes can be assigned to geographic areas, the precision of the match is not exact, in particular when smaller geographic units such as zip codes or Census tracts are used. That is, telephone exchanges are grouped in particular geographic areas, but these areas often cut across zip codes used to define the five study regions (see Figure 1). The map below shows the boundaries of the telephone wire center boundaries in dashes and zip codes in black. Wire centers are an aggregation of telephone exchanges that reach the same area. When the sample phone number is supplied by SSI, the zip code is most likely to correspond to the wire center assigned. This zip code information was used throughout the field period to track interview yield progress for the study overall and within the five study regions, and is also used to calculate cooperation and response rates.

Figure 1: Geographic distribution of zip code boundaries and telephone exchanges.



In addition, we collected zip code information from respondents who completed the child interview, thus allowing us to compare preassigned region assignments with respondents' reports.¹ The results of this comparison presented in Table C indicate a moderate to high degree of comparability between the region to which cases were assigned (by SSI), and the region into which they fell based on respondents' self-reported zip code. Of the 1,915 interviews completed, the region assignment from SSI was incorrect in a total of 258 cases (indicated in bold). The largest discrepancy occurred in the Northwest and Kendall-Near South, areas within Miami-Dade County that have experienced growth and expansion in recent years.

Table C: Comparison of regions of completed interviews using SSI information and respondent reports

Respondent - reported zip codes	Regions assignment using SSI pre-assigned zip codes				
	Beaches	Northeast	Northwest	Kendall-Near South	Far South
Beaches	287	26	1	2	0
Northeast	11	357	30	0	3
Northwest	2	25	342	23	2
Kendall-Near South	3	1	97	317	3
Far South	0	0	1	28	360

Screening for households with child under 18 and selecting a focal child: As noted above, the use of RDD methodology required a high level of screening to identify households that qualified for inclusion in the study—that is, households with children

ⁱ In sixty cases, respondents did not provide their zip codes or provided invalid zip codes—in these cases the zip code supplied by SSI was used.

under the age of 18. When a residential household was reached, the interviewer introduced the survey and The Children's Trust and asked the household to complete a brief screener interview to determine whether any children under the age of 18 resided in the household. If no child was present, the interviewer thanked the informant and the interview was terminated. If children were present in the household, the respondent was asked to list the children by first name, age and gender. Among the children residing in the household, one child was randomly selected to be the focal child for the interview. All questions in the survey were asked in reference to the sampled focal child. While the screener interview could be completed by any adult household member who answered the phone, once the household was identified as having children and a child was randomly selected, the interviewer asked to speak to the adult most knowledgeable about the focal child's health and well-being. This is a technique used in the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) and other national surveys on child health and well-being, and is believed to be associated with data quality. In 74 percent of cases the most knowledgeable adult was the mother (this compares with 79 percent of the cases in the NSCH).

IV. Field procedures: Several field procedures were used to ensure the quality and representativeness of the data including: (1) as noted above, the pretesting of the survey instrument to ensure it was clear to respondents and not unduly burdensome; (2) the establishment of a toll-free telephone number to allow respondents to contact interviewers, obtain information about the study, establish study eligibility, or voice any concerns; (3) translation of the study instrument into non-English languages prominent within the target population (Spanish and Haitian-Creole); (4) continuous sample management to ensure the correct number of cases were in the field at any given time; (5) flexible calling schedules to permit respondents to complete the interview at their convenience; (6) an interviewer training program; (7) refusal conversion attempts by specially trained interviewers who prepared case-specific strategies for each conversion call based on call history; (8) the programming of the instrument in a computer assisted software to ensure skip patterns were easily navigated; and (9) the use of a monetary incentive (\$20 per completed interview). These procedures are similar to those used in many national surveys, including the NSCH (Blumberg et al., 2005). Below we discuss in greater detail the key components of the field design including the programming of the instrument and call procedures, sample management, interviewer training and supervision, refusal training and conversion, translating and conducting the interviews in multiple languages, and the use of incentives.

Computer assisted telephone interviewer (CATI) programming and scheduling: The survey instrument was programmed into IPOR's Sawtooth Software Ci3, a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software package. The CATI system ensured skip patterns were followed correctly, recorded responses fell within the valid range of options, and internal consistency across answers. The CATI system also controlled the sample and calling schedule, returning cases to the original interviewer when possible, and routing scheduled appointments to available interviewers. It also routed calls to bilingual interviewers and refusal converters (discussed below), as appropriate. Throughout the data collection period, a cumulative data set was generated by the CATI

system on a daily basis along with disposition of the most recent call attempt (e.g., whether a screener interview was completed, an answering machine was reached, the number is a business, etc.), the number of call attempts across cases, and preliminary cooperation and response rate reports.

Calling strategy: In order to increase cooperation and response rates and to ensure the representativeness of the sample, a flexible calling schedule that allowed respondents to complete the interview when most convenient for them was instituted. In addition, each sampled phone number received between 7 and 10 calls before the case was retired. Households that were screened and identified to have children, as well households where a screening interview was not yet completed but information was provided to an interviewer to suggest children were present, received a higher number of call attempts. For each sampled case, calls varied by day of the week and times of day. Each of these steps helped to ensure all sampled cases had an opportunity to be interviewed and decreased the likelihood that the resulting sample consisted only of individuals who were the easiest to locate or were more likely to answer the phone or participate in a telephone interview. It is worth noting that, in contrast to the experience of many surveys, we found the weekday evening hours to be the most productive calling time, followed by weekend hours and weekday daytime hours.

Monitoring of the sample: Throughout the field period, IPOR closely monitored the sample to ensure a sufficient number of cases were in the field and being called. Because of the high level of screening needed to identify households with children and to filter out nonworking and business numbers, a large number of phone numbers were fielded. Across the study period, over 70,000 cases were fielded. In order to ensure each case received an adequate number of calls and that call attempts for each case were varied by day of week and time, the phone numbers were gradually released in batches to be called by interviewers. This gradual release allowed for a close monitoring and control of the sample. In addition to releasing new phone numbers gradually, the computerized calling system ensured, in any given time period, call-backs to appointments and previously busy/answering machine/no answer numbers had priority and were completed before any new numbers were introduced. The CATI system cycled call-backs on a schedule appropriate to the situation for each case. The objective of the call system is to make sure each number in the working sample is close to having its chance of resulting in an interview nearly exhausted before new numbers are introduced. Together these steps ensure the right amount of sample is in the field at any point in time and across the field period.

Throughout the field period, Child Trends and IPOR met on a weekly basis to review field progress and yield. In addition, disposition reports, which tallied the number of completed interviews, initial refusals, break-offs, call-back appointments, and households without children under 18, were reviewed in detail. The quotas within and across geographic areas, race/ethnic and age groups were also closely monitored.

Training and supervision of interviewers: Interviewer hiring began in December, 2006 and continued throughout the field period. In mid-January, following the initial

pretest, newly hired interviewers underwent six hours of initial training (mostly one-on-one with an experienced interview-trainer). During these sessions, interviewers were taught the fundamentals of standardized interviewing such as how to introduce studies to respondents, gain respondent cooperation, read interview scripts, record answers, and conduct follow-up probes. After completing the initial training process, interviewers underwent a general training for the survey, which provided study-specific information. Before conducting their first interview, they practiced doing mock interviews with staff members. Then in dyads, interviewers role-played the parts of the interviewer and respondent to become familiar with all queries and procedures. IPOR's experienced interviewers also underwent study-specific training. The research team also developed materials for the interviewers including responses to frequently asked questions (FAQ) and refusal conversion scripts tailored for this study. New interviewers were on probationary status for this survey and under close supervision and evaluation. Interviewer supervision involved a computerized system that allowed supervisors to listen in to both sides of an interview unknown to the interviewer or respondent (respondents were advised at the outset of the interview that this might occur). Additionally, as disposition reports and preliminary data sets were analyzed for quality control each week, the performance of each interviewer was evaluated. When appropriate, interviewers received additional feedback and training. Overall the interviewing staff consisted of 38 interviewers and three supervisors

Refusal conversions: While several steps (e.g., short friendly introductions, bilingual interviewers, monetary incentives) were taken to minimize the likelihood that informants and respondents refused to complete the screener or main interview, refusals occurred. Cases in which a refusal occurred were forwarded to a supervisor who reviewed the case's call history (i.e., number and times called, days of week, outcomes of earlier calls) and the interviewer's notes on why the respondent refused. After being "held" (i.e., not called) for a few days, a refusal conversion was attempted by an experienced interviewer and refusal converter. Each case received a maximum of 2 refusal conversion attempts. Only those cases in which a respondent or telephone gatekeeper explicitly indicated they did not wish to be called back and/or asked to have their number removed from our list were not recontacted.

Translating and conducting interviews in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole: The survey instrument was translated into Spanish and Haitian Creole by qualified Spanish and Haitian Creole translators and closely reviewed by project staff and interviewers. Additionally, the translated instruments were pre-tested internally to ensure question content was the same in English, Spanish, and Haitian Creole, and that no biases emerged in the telephone conversation context. This pre-testing was conducted by experienced bilingual interviewers in conjunction with bilingual members of the research team. This review helped to ensure comparability across languages and appropriateness of key terminology and phrases. In total, 1,259 interviews were conducted in English, 633 in Spanish, and 23 in Haitian Creole.

Before hiring new bilingual interviewers, experienced bilingual interviewers tested candidates to make sure they met the needs and standards of IPOR and the study. The

survey instrument in the three languages was loaded into the CATI system and when the respondent answered in either Spanish or Haitian Creole, the interviewer switched immediately to the appropriate language to conduct the interview. If the interviewer did not speak the language, the call was transferred to another interviewer who did. Once the respondent had been identified as a speaker of either Spanish or Haitian Creole, the system directed future calls to an interviewer who spoke the appropriate language.

Incentives and Incentive Mailing Procedures: We offered a \$20 incentive in the form of a Walgreen's drug store gift card to each respondent who completed the interview. Incentives were found to be effective in the NSCH, increasing response rates from 44 percent to 51 percent in Florida and from 49 percent to 55 percent in the nation overall (Blumberg et al., 2005). (The NSCH provided monetary incentives ranging from five to twenty dollars.) More generally, the results of several studies suggest monetary incentives help to increase response rates, increase interviewer confidence and morale, and help to minimize the time and effort needed to complete interviews (Brick, Hagedorn, Montaquila, Roth, & Chapman, 2006; Erwin & Wheelright, 2002; Moffit, 2004; Singer, Van Hoewyk, & Maher, 2000). To maximize their utility, incentives were mentioned at the outset of the study introduction, with the hope that the possibility of receiving an incentive would convey the importance of the study and help to keep respondents and informants on the phone long enough to gain their cooperation.

The mailing of incentives to survey respondents was an ongoing process throughout the field period. As groups of respondents completed the survey, their address information was downloaded and cleaned in order to send the incentive and to obtain information used to verify region assignments (as discussed above). The respondent's addresses, as reported during the survey, were screened and verified for accuracy, using the United States Postal Service's website www.usps.com/zip4/. In addition, this process allowed us to obtain the zip code plus four-digit suffixes, which enabled us to more accurately assign completed interviews to regions. On some occasions, addresses were not located by the USPS website; in these cases, a reverse phone search was performed using the respondents' phone numbers via the White Pages' website www.switchboard.com. Once the entire file of addresses was cleaned, the respondents were sorted by the language in which they completed the interview. Incentive packets were then prepared in the appropriate language and included, along with the incentive, a thank you letter from The Children's Trust, and a Children's Trust brochure. A small number of incentive packets (approximately 30) were returned with invalid addresses. IPOR staff recontacted these households and successfully obtained a corrected mailing address in about half of these cases. Additionally, approximately 100 respondents indicated that they did not wish to receive an incentive and did not provide an address.

V. Cooperation and response rates and disposition of cases fielded: Two indicators of data quality and level of field success are cooperation and response rates. Briefly, a cooperation rate is the ratio of the number of interviews completed to the number of eligible households (e.g., a residential household) where a contact (e.g., an adult member of the household was reached) was made. The response rate, simply put, is the ratio of completed interviews to the number of cases fielded minus those cases determined not to

fall within the parameters of the target population (e.g., faxes, nonworking numbers, business numbers, households that do not have children present).

With a low-incidence population survey such as the current study (only about a third of households in Miami-Dade include children), the task is two-fold. First, filter out as many out-of-scope cases as possible (e.g., businesses, fax, nonworking numbers), and conduct a screener interview with in-scope cases to identify child households. Second, once a child household is identified, complete a child interview. In the *first stage*, all sampled phone numbers associated with *residential households* are considered eligible cases. In the *second stage*, only sampled phone numbers of *child households* are considered eligible cases.

In table D we present the cooperation and response rates at the screener and child interview level. The rates at both the screener and child household level are reported, because both stages of the process are critical to the overall study success and data quality, and because the response rates at the child household level build upon the rates at the first stage (screening). Additionally, because the level rates differed across regions, we provide the rates across and within each of the study regions. Response and cooperation rates are calculated using formulas developed and standards adopted by the American Association of Public Opinion Research (AAPOR, 2000).

An overall cooperation rate of 50 percent, and a response rate of 36 percent was obtained at the screener level. That is, of the residential households in which *contact was made*, a screener interview was completed with half of the households. The response rates indicate that a screener interviewer was completed with just over a third of households with phone numbers that were sampled and in-scope (e.g., excluding businesses, non-working, etc). Differences between the cooperation and response rates were largely driven by households for which no contact was made; for example, an answering machine was consistently reached. Across the regions, the cooperation rates ranged from a low of 44 percent in the Beaches area to a high of 54 percent in the Northeast and Kendall-Far South. Response rates at the screener level ranged from a low of 33 percent in the Beaches to a high of 41 percent in Far South.

Overall, the cooperation and response rate at the child household level were 76 percent and 52 percent, respectively. These rates exceed the initial study goal for a child interview cooperation rate of 60 percent. At the child household level, the cooperation rates ranged from a low of 68 percent in the Beaches to a high 82 percent in the Far South, and response rates ranged from a low of 44 percent in the Northwest to a high of 55 percent in the Beaches.

These rates are comparable to those obtained by the NSCH for Florida at the child interview level (66 percent). The screener cooperation rates, however, obtained for this study are lower than those obtained in the NSCH for Florida (87 percent versus 50 percent). It is important to note, however, that the NSCH field period was significantly longer (as such a greater opportunity was available to resolve cases), and that NSCH rates

are for the entire state of Florida. The Miami-Dade area is known to have lower cooperation rates than other parts of the state.

Table D. Cooperation and response rates by region at screener and child household level.

	Cooperation rate		Response rate	
	Screener	Child household	Screener	Child household
Beaches	0.436	0.756	0.325	0.545
Northeast	0.537	0.787	0.376	0.536
Northwest	0.520	0.675	0.379	0.437
Kendall-Near South	0.539	0.795	0.354	0.511
Far South	0.506	0.823	0.408	0.533
Total	0.498	0.761	0.362	0.517

Note: AAPOR's cooperation rates #1 and response rate # 3 are reported here. AAPOR's response rate formula # 3 assumes that the eligibility rate of cases with unknown eligibility (i.e., residential/child household) will resemble that of cases with known eligibility.

The final disposition of cases also provides an indication of the level of effort needed to obtain the study sample, across and within the five regions. The final disposition of sampled telephone numbers refers to the outcome of all call attempts; for example, whether the call attempts ultimately resulted in a screened household, a completed child interview, a refusal, the identification of a non-working number, etc.

Table E presents the number of cases by and across regions (as estimated from SSI-supplied zip codes¹) that were fielded and their final disposition. A total of 75,041 numbers were fielded throughout the field period, a number higher than initially anticipated. Based on Census figures, experience from the NSCH in Florida, and IPOR's experience conducting interviews in South Florida and Miami-Dade, we anticipated we would need to sample a total of 47,008 telephone numbers to obtain the projected 1,925 interviews. We arrived at this figure by estimating a 60 percent cooperation rate at the child household interview level, meaning that a total of 3,208 households with children would need to be identified. Assuming 35 percent of households in Miami-Dade have children, we estimated a total of 9,167 households would need to be screened. In contrast, we screened close to 14,000 households; 11,665 of which did not include children under the age of 18. The higher screening levels were due in part to lower child household incidence rates in several of the regions, in particular in the Beaches and Northwest. The additional effort for the Beaches and Northwest regions is evident in Table E, where there are a higher number of cases resulting in answering machines, no answers, and disconnected numbers, and a markedly lower ratio of child household interviews to screened households. In summary, in comparison to the other regions, phone numbers in the Beaches and Northwest were less likely to result in a working residential number, yield a completed screened interview, and identify an eligible child household.

¹ Zip code information provided by SSI are used here to assign geographic regions for all fielded cases because zip code information could only be obtained in cases where a respondent completed a child interview.

Based on IPOR’s experience, we initially estimated 57 percent of numbers dialed would be determined to be working household numbers. A total of 36,972, or approximately half of the numbers sampled (49.3 percent), were determined to be nonworking (e.g., disconnected, fast busy, or fax lines) or nonresidential (e.g., business, group homes). Additionally, of the phone numbers fielded, a total of 21,460 numbers resulted in a combination of (or were consistently) no-answers or answering machines, or a screener interview was never completed, or an adult informant was never reached after repeated attempts. Since screener interviews were not completed with these households it is unknown what percentage of cases included children and thus were eligible to be included in the study. This category of cases together with refusals presents the most serious sources of potential non-response bias. A total of 2,883 households refused to complete the screener or interview. Lastly, 101 households screened or identified as likely to have children had callbacks pending when the data collection period ended.

Table E. Final disposition of fielded cases by and across study regions

Study Regions ¹	Final Disposition						Total
	Complete	Refusal	Call-backs not completed	Answering machine, busy, no answer	Disconnect, business, non-resident, computer, fax, cell	No child under 18	
Beaches	303	737	1	7,021	16,066	3,356	27,484
Northeast	403	503	11	3,998	6,705	2,247	13,867
Northwest	472	748	95	5,152	7,138	3,121	16,725
Kendall-Near South	369	427	1	3,325	4,466	1,656	10,243
Far South	368	468	0	1,964	2,597	1,285	6,682
Total	1,915	2,883	108	21,460	32,506	11,665	75,001

¹Region is defined using SSI provided zip codes since respondent provided zip codes were only available for completed cases.

VI. Weighting: Assumptions about the characteristics of the overall population of children in Miami-Dade County cannot be based solely on raw frequency counts and percentages generated from the 1,915 study respondents for three main reasons:

1. As noted above, a roughly equal number of interviews were completed across the five study regions. However, the child population within Miami-Dade County is not equally distributed across regions. In order to complete a roughly equal number of interviews in each region, the child population within regions was sampled at rates that were not proportionate with the percentage of the child population in Miami-Dade County the regions comprise.
2. Cooperation rates with the survey differ across regions and across important subgroups of the population.
3. Differential response rates across households with more versus fewer children could result in over- or under-sampling of different ethnic or age groups

In order to produce population-based estimates, we adjusted for the issues noted above by computing weights and applying these weights to the resulting data. In general, weights are adjustments to survey counts that make each interview in the survey represent the same number of individuals in the population for which it is an estimate. Usually (and in

this case) the procedure is to use Census data to determine how many children in the population are represented by one child interview in the survey. Any number of variables could be used to define categories for weighting. For this survey, the five study regions, and three racial/ethnic and three age groups were used as categories for weighting. In total, 45 separate weight cells were calculated (for the five study areas, three age categories, and three ethnic categories).

In estimating weights, it is crucial to use the most current Census data possible. This is particularly important in the case of this study given the rapidly changing demographics of Miami-Dade County. The most current available population estimates are from the 2005 American Community Survey (ACS). However, the smallest geographic units available from the 2005 ACS (Public Use Microdata Area, PUMAs) do not provide data that can be directly matched to the geographic areas used in this study. Specifically, the ACS does not provide data at the zip code level. As a result, 2000 Census block group data were used for initial counts, and then 2000-2005 ACS changes in the nearest ACS geographic areas were used to adjust the Census numbers.

With a large sample and precise population counts, the next step is to take the number of interviews and population count for each of the 45 weight cells and calculate a weight that adjusts the interview count by the ratio between it and the population count. For example, if one survey region/age/ethnicity cell had 50 total interviews and the corresponding Census region/age/ethnicity category in the population had 2000 children, the weight for this cell would be 40. However, for this study the sample is not large relative to the number of cells, and the source data used to generate population counts are not sufficiently precise for the purposes of this study. The lack of precision in the source data for population counts is due to the considerable amount of immigration and residential shifts within the county since the 2000 Census and the large margins of error associated with the 2005 ACS estimates for small geographic areas. Small cell sizes and variability in population estimates can produce large fluctuations leading to inaccurate estimates. To further correct for this, an additional weighting procedure called raking was used (for more information on data raking see Hoffman, 1979; Battaglia, Izrael, Hoaglin, & Frankel, 2004). In this procedure, marginal totals for the variables (region, age category, and race/ethnicity) are used rather than the population and sample values for each cell. In raking, an iterative computer procedure adjusts cell weights until the sample marginals match the population marginals as closely as possible. The weights produced by the procedure are shown in the first column of Table F below. Each weight value can be interpreted as the number of individuals in the population that each sampled child represents. Note that there are 41 weights rather than 45 because four of the cells had no data in them (e.g., no infant non-Hispanic black children in the Beaches).

Table F: Weighing estimates.

Weight	Ethnicity	Age Category	Study Region
90.09	NH Black	0-5 years	Northwest
174.01	NH Black	0-5 years	Far South
579.81	NH Black	0-5 years	Kendall-Near South
630.65	NH Black	0-5 years	Northeast
133.50	NH Black	12-17 years	Far South
444.83	NH Black	12-17 years	Kendall-Near South
483.84	NH Black	12-17 years	Northeast
850.57	NH Black	12-17 years	Northwest
184.99	NH Black	6-11 years	Far South
616.37	NH Black	6-11 years	Kendall-Near South
670.42	NH Black	6-11 years	Northeast
40.75	Hispanic	0-5 years	Beaches
78.71	Hispanic	0-5 years	Far South
262.25	Hispanic	0-5 years	Kendall-Near South
285.24	Hispanic	0-5 years	Northeast
501.45	Hispanic	0-5 years	Northwest
31.26	Hispanic	12-17 years	Beaches
60.38	Hispanic	12-17 years	Far South
201.20	Hispanic	12-17 years	Kendall-Near South
218.84	Hispanic	12-17 years	Northeast
384.71	Hispanic	12-17 years	Northwest
43.31	Hispanic	6-11 years	Beaches
83.67	Hispanic	6-11 years	Far South
278.78	Hispanic	6-11 years	Kendall-Near South
303.23	Hispanic	6-11 years	Northeast
533.06	Hispanic	6-11 years	Northwest
114.27	NH White	0-5 years	Beaches
220.74	NH White	0-5 years	Far South
735.49	NH White	0-5 years	Kendall-Near South
799.98	NH White	0-5 years	Northeast
1406.34	NH White	0-5 years	Northwest
87.67	NH White	12-17 years	Beaches
169.35	NH White	12-17 years	Far South
564.27	NH White	12-17 years	Kendall-Near South
613.74	NH White	12-17 years	Northeast
1078.94	NH White	12-17 years	Northwest
121.48	NH White	6-11 years	Beaches
234.65	NH White	6-11 years	Far South
781.86	NH White	6-11 years	Kendall-Near South
850.42	NH White	6-11 years	Northeast
1495.01	NH White	6-11 years	Northwest

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