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## A Child Care Needs Study Demand for a Government Service

Shirley R. Dykshoorn

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A CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY  
THE DEMAND FOR A GOVERNMENT SERVICE

by  
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Bachelor of Arts, Jamestown College, 1975

An Independent Study  
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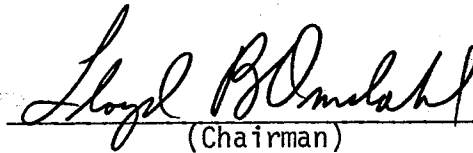
Degree Master of Public Administration

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Date 1-30-82

This independent study submitted by Shirley Richardson Dykshoorn in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Public Administration from the University of North Dakota is hereby approved by the Faculty Advisory Committee under whom the work has been done.

  
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(Chairman)

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## CHAPTER ONE PURPOSE AND METHODOLOGY

This paper is the primary product of a month-long survey conducted by the Bureau of Governmental Affairs at the University of North Dakota during the month of July, 1981. The results of the survey were submitted to the Day Care Administrator, Social Service Board of North Dakota, prior to September 30, 1981. The study was commissioned and monitored by the Social Service Board of North Dakota.

The chief purposes of the study were:

1. To determine the need for child care services in the state.
2. To determine if there are adequate and sufficient child care resources available in the state.
3. To determine the types of child care arrangements utilized by parents of preschoolers and the problems encountered by parents in finding child care.

It is assumed for the purposes of this child care needs study that the primary purpose of "child care" is to provide an adequate alternative to the children's own homes when parents are unable to provide care for their children due to employment, attendance at school or vocational training, or incapacity due to either physical, mental or emotional disability.

The definition of day care used in the context of this paper is quite broad: acceptable substitutes for parental care made necessary by employment, attendance at school or vocational training, or disability of the parent. The fundamental reason for child care, no matter what terms are used to describe the program, is care for children of employed parents. Such care must be of at least four hours per day or three days per week.

Categories of child care

Supervised in own home:

- Relative under 16
- Relative over 16
- Non-relative under 16
- Non-relative over 16
- Child cares for self
- Other

Supervised out of home:

- In home of neighbor, relative or friend
- Private home (less than 13 children)
- Private home (more than 13 children)
- Day care center (less than 13 children)
- Day Care center (more than 13 children)
- Recreational program
- Half-day program
- Other

Determining the extent of need for any given social service is absolutely crucial for planning. Such determination of need, however, has been sorely lacking in most social service planning, including day care. In developing the child care needs study, and looking at the availability of child care, we made no assumptions about availability of service or quality of care received. We were looking for statewide information about child care needs, perception of community availability, etc.

The child care needs study was limited to a sample size of 600 parents of preschoolers to enable telephone interviews to be conducted on a statewide basis. We drew a slightly larger sample of 638 since interviewers had success in contacting parents. The sample names were drawn from school census lists which identified names and addresses of parents of preschoolers in North Dakota.

The North Dakota Child Care Needs Study

The North Dakota Child Care Needs Study began with the support for needing better data on the need for child care in the state.

My original hypothesis included the following:

1. The majority of parents in North Dakota feel that more day care options should be available in their communities.
2. The majority of parents use family child care rather than center care for their infants and toddlers.
3. Parents in communities with higher populations are less satisfied with present child care arrangements than parents from communities with small populations or rural areas.
4. Parents having lived in a community for less than one year identify more problems in finding child care.
5. Single parent households utilize child care and experience greater proportional child care needs than two-parent families.

When analyzing child care "needs", we are referring to that portion of the population who need the service, namely child care, and are parents who will utilize the service if it is made reasonably available to them.

Basic information which we wanted from the survey included the following:

1. Number of single parent or two parent families surveyed
2. Number of dual employed parents surveyed
3. Child care utilized by parents surveyed (by age of child)
4. "Biggest" problems confronting parents with child care
5. Satisfaction with present child care arrangements and number of children for whom they are dissatisfied with care
6. Number of mothers vs. fathers responding
7. Number of children age 6 and under in families surveyed
8. Length of residence in location
9. Type of employment for parents surveyed (i.e. full-time, seasonal, etc.)
10. Employment schedules for parents surveyed



11. Number of parents utilizing child care services (at least 4 hours one day/week or 3 days/week for any length of time)
12. Number of parents having children in different locations for child care
13. Reasons parents give for utilizing more than one type of child care
14. Beliefs on costs for child care as "too high", "about right", or "a bargain"
15. Problems parents identify that they've had in finding satisfactory child care
16. Number of parents having a child or children who needs child care and it is not available
17. Number of children needing child care and it is not available
18. Reasons parents give for care not being available
19. Number of parents believing child care services in their community are adequate, inadequate or don't know
20. Types of child care that parents feel should be available but aren't being provided
21. Number of parents by gross income category

Because the Social Service Board of North Dakota had moved to support our conducting a needs study regarding child care in North Dakota, a "proposal to procure" was developed and approved by the agency. The survey process was discussed with the Bureau of Governmental Affairs director and a cost estimate was prepared for the work needing to be done. The Bureau presented a workable plan for interviewing as well as a reasonable cost to conduct the study.

After the contract was signed and developed with the Bureau, details on the survey instrument were discussed at length. Three or four survey drafts had already been developed, revised and refined before the actual survey was developed. The survey also needed to lend itself for use by telephone interviewers. Questions had to be developed which were clear, concise and asked what we needed to know. Staff from the Bureau and the day care administrator met on several occasions to review and discuss the survey, sampling techniques and data to be compiled.

There were many persons involved in the discussion to conduct a child care needs study, including members of the day care task force, day care advisory committee, the Social Service Board of North Dakota and day care staff in the state.

Numerous individuals have described the shortage of available child care centers in our state as being "critical". Staff have been regularly asked for names of child care providers. Providers are regularly caring for "capacity" numbers of children, and social service staff with day care responsibilities have wanted a better picture of child care needs in the counties, areas and state.

In looking at available data on children, the primary source of information on numbers of preschoolers came from the North Dakota School Census. In 1979, the North Dakota School Census gave us a total of 54,254 children age 0-6 statewide. This survey also gave us the only current listing of parents of preschoolers.

There are 293 public school districts in North Dakota. In surveying 800 parents in 53 districts, an average of 15 parents per school needed to be surveyed.

There were several alternatives discussed when determining how a child care study should be conducted. Different methods of conducting a survey were evaluated: direct person-to-person survey, mail survey, telephone survey, etc. Telephone interviewing was selected as being the most economical, expedient and easiest method to use. It was determined that conducting the survey in late summer or early fall would be the best for the department financially, student assistance for interviewing was available and parents would have a fresh knowledge of both summer and school year child care arrangements.

There were many options to draw a sample of parents, the easiest being the use of a random sample of school districts in the state. All of the school districts in the state were identified and the size of the child population identified in a rank order listing for ages 0-5. The top

nine districts were placed in a category needing a larger sample size. All other districts were then grouped according to school census by their total number of children age 0-5 in a certain number of schools.

After the grouping was completed, a sample of districts was drawn. 235 school districts were reduced to a sample size of 53 districts. The sample of names of parents of preschoolers was then drawn from the school census lists available in the county superintendent of school's office.

In preparation for sampling, a letter was obtained from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction endorsing the project and asking for the cooperation of selected county superintendents. (See attachment.) County superintendents were also telephoned and advised by letter from the Bureau of Governmental Affairs of the needs study project.

With the small size of certain samples needed, some county superintendents completed the sample draw and gave it to the Bureau. Other large samples were drawn with the assistance of social service staff who visited the county superintendent's office and followed the sampling instructions.

The county school censuses were completed during May of 1981. This allowed the county superintendents sufficient time to compile the names and addresses of parents and to have complete lists for their county. The only county where difficulties were encountered was Cass County, where no parents of preschoolers were identified.

With the school districts represented, 38 counties were represented. Fifteen counties were not represented and 11 had multiple representation.

At approximately the same time that the sample of parents was drawn, the final survey instrument was completed and final pretesting was conducted. Interviewers were then selected and trained, small revisions were made to the survey, and actual telephone interviews began July 27, 1981.

In the Fargo area, the county superintendent submitted a copy of every 5th page of their school census list to the Bureau for sampling. The Bureau's staff identified all parents with children age 6-8 with no children in the family over age 8. They created a larger sample and began to call those parents until they had a large enough sample with preschool children in the home. As it turned out, the Fargo area, despite sampling problems, was equally represented in the survey.

The child care needs study applied statistics on the percentage of parents using various types of child care and took into account income levels, differences in two parent and single parent families.

By cross-tabulating the data, some of the following questions were answered:

- 1) Would the number of children a parent has correlate to whether they are receiving child care services or not?
- 2) Would the number of children a parent has relate to the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?
- 3) Would the size of the parents' community or place where they live correlate with whether their children are receiving child care services or not?
- 4) Would the size of the parents' community or place where they live relate to the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?
- 5) Would the size of the parents' community or place where they live relate to their feeling that child care costs are too high, about right, or a bargain?
- 6) Would the size of the parents' community or place where they live relate to the availability of care for those children?
- 7) Would the size of the parents' community or place where they live relate to their belief in the adequacy of child care services in the community?
- 8) Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to whether they are receiving child care services or not?
- 9) Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?

- 10) Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to the feeling that child care costs are too high, about right, or a bargain?
- 11) Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to the availability of care for their children?
- 12) Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to their belief in the adequacy of child care services in the community?
- 13) Would whether the family is two parent or single parent make a difference in whether they are receiving child care services or not?
- 14) Would whether the family is two parent or single parent make a difference in the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?
- 15) Would whether the family is two parent or single parent make a difference in their feeling that child care costs are too high, about right, or a bargain?
- 16) Would whether the family is two parent or single parent relate to the availability of care for their children?
- 17) Would whether the family is two parent or single parent relate to their belief in the adequacy of child care services in the community?
- 18) Would the parents' income relate to whether they are receiving child care services or not?

CHAPTER TWO  
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Research for doing this study included a review of literature regarding child care needs. One of the most comprehensive and useful studies found was that done by Florence A. Ruderman in 1968 for the Child Welfare League of America.<sup>1</sup>

The study was based on interviews with a stratified sample of working mothers in the Cleveland, Providence, Oakland, Baltimore, Memphis, and Hartford urbanized areas, and Caldwell County, North Carolina. Other studies of lesser scope and completeness confirm many of Ruderman's findings.

Ms. Ruderman compiled data on the kinds of arrangements made by working mothers for child care, and degree satisfaction or dissatisfaction with those arrangements. Variations in both frequency of and satisfaction with child care arrangements were identified by race and socio-economic level. The Ruderman study found the following percentages of children of working mothers in these types of child care arrangements in 1968:

<u>Type of Arrangement</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
In own home	<u>73</u>
(by) other relative	17
sibling	12
father	23
neighbor, sitter, etc.	6
maid	5
self care by child	7
mother cares while working	3
Out of own home	<u>27</u>
(by) other relative	12
neighbor, sitter, etc.	11
day care center	3
recreation program	1

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1. Florence A. Ruderman, Child Care and Working Mothers: A Study of Arrangements Made for Daytime Care of Children, New York: Child Welfare League of America, 1968.

The percentage of working mothers expressing dissatisfaction with existing child care arrangements in the Ruderman study were as follows:

<u>Type of Arrangement</u>	<u>Percent Expressing Dissatisfaction</u>
In own home	
(by) other relative	20
sibling	41
father	29
neighbor, sitter, etc.	29
maid	43
self care by child	52
Out of own home	
(by) other relative	83
neighbor, sitter, etc.	31
day care center	17
recreation program	44

There have been studies conducted which give data on variation by family status (i.e., two parent versus single parent families, notably the ABT Associates study done under contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1970-1971).<sup>2</sup>

On the basis of the literature reviewed, the following findings were made:

A. Inclination to utilize child care arrangements outside the home by non-relatives decreases as family income increases.

B. Single parents appear to more frequently utilize non-relatives outside the home for child care than do two parent families. (An ABT Associates nationwide study in 1970-1971 found 60% of children in day care centers of all types were from single parent families.)

C. Parents strongly tend to use a single child care arrangement which accomodates all of their children. A family with school age as well as preschool age children will prefer a family day care arrangement or an in-home sitter who can care for all of the children, rather than one arrangement for the school age children and another arrangement for the preschool age children.

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2. ABT Associates, Inc., A Study of Child Care 1970-71; Volume III. Reprinted by the Day Care and Child Development Council of America, 1972.

This means that multi-child families will be much less likely to use day care centers if alternative arrangements can be made to care for all children of a family in a single place. These findings were especially pointed out in the Ruderman and the Smith and Reed studies.

D. Of all the variety of child care arrangements used, all studies found the highest level of satisfaction with day care centers. In the Ruderman study, for example, 53% of the center mothers sampled expressed no dissatisfaction with day care as a child care arrangement and an additional 30% only low dissatisfaction. This low level of dissatisfaction exceeded all other arrangements, including care by a relative in the child's own home. This suggests that other parents presently utilizing other arrangements might like a center care arrangement better.

E. Most respondents in the Ruderman study who expressed dissatisfaction with their present child care arrangements did not want a different type of arrangement but only better quality of the type being used. This leads an observer to believe that not all who say they would use a day care center really would do so.

In Ruderman's study, child care centers were usually preferred for a variety of reasons. Many felt it was better to have a center than individual babysitters because it was more beneficial for the children. Those choosing not to use the centers cited specific problems relating to work schedules, transportation, costs or special characteristics of the child such as a handicap. Also, some mothers preferred having someone in their own home to help them with other services.



Finding care for two or more children in the same place was also difficult. Mothers were concerned over a lack of personal and individual attention; a too strenuous or competitive environment; the danger of communicable diseases; overcrowding and understaffing; and a generalized fear that programs are not well-run.

Ruderman noted that all social classes needed child care services, and all classes had problems arranging for them. "The average middle-class family is likely to reflect many of the conditions that give rise to contemporary day care needs - greater geographic mobility, separation from the extended family, unwillingness of middle-class relatives to serve as regular child care agents, lack of close relationships with neighbors, and a society where assistance gradually disappears.

In the 1980 Polk County, Iowa parent rating scale survey's results, there was an excellent response. Four hundred seventy-one parents or 31.1% completed the parent questionnaire distributed through 19 child care centers and 108 family day care homes.

A large majority of parents in Polk County reported satisfaction with their current child care arrangement, whether that arrangement was a child care center or a family day care home. Over 95% of the respondents rated their child care on an overall basis as "satisfactory" or "very satisfactory".

The majority of responding parents in Polk County state a preference for the mode of child care they were currently using. However, a relatively high proportion of parents, 41.6%, would have preferred to use a different type of child care if such care was available at an affordable cost. The survey made it particularly evident that parental options for child care for infants were extremely limited.

In the Polk County survey, parents strongly voiced the problems that they have had in locating the type of child care services that they needed or desired. Simply knowing how to begin to locate child care appeared to be a major problem for parents. Parents cited infant care, school age care, care for children with special needs and care for a child who is ill as primary child care problems.

Parents also reported difficulty in finding care for siblings in different age categories, finding care for evening, night, and weekend hours, and locating care in the neighborhood.

In the Polk County Survey, the following demographics were found:

64.9% of respondents were part of two-parent families

34.0% of respondents were one-parent families

Of the single parent households, the following types of care were found to be utilized:

publicly funded child care centers	59.3%
private child care centers	24.2%
family day care homes	22.6%

Median family income for parents using publicly funded child care centers fell in the \$5,000 - \$10,000 range. Among users of private child care centers, median family income was in the \$15,000 - \$20,000 range. Parents utilizing family day care homes also had a median income between \$15,000 - \$20,000.

In Polk County a relatively high percentage, 32.8%, of the children cared for in family day care homes were infants. A surprisingly low percentage of the children cared for in family day care homes were school age children.

Twenty-one point five percent of the families participating in the Polk County Survey having two or more children reported a second child care arrangement. The percentage of families using family day care who reported that they also use a second type of child care for another child or children was comparable to the percentages of families using child care centers and also reporting a second child care arrangement.

Eighty-five point four percent of the surveyed Polk County parents reported that parental employment was the primary reason for utilizing child care services. A relatively high percentage of parents used publicly funded child care centers while attending school or training.

Over 60% of families surveyed in Polk County used child care for more than 20 hours per week. Reported use of child care for less than 20 hours per week appeared to be primarily for school age children.

Polk County Survey results showed that the primary medium by which parents had learned of the child care they were utilizing was through an acquaintance. The second most frequent response was "other". A number of parents using child care centers indicated that they had located the center through the telephone book yellow pages. Over a quarter of families utilizing family day care homes located the home through a newspaper or shopper advertisement.

In response to a question on problems that they have had in finding child care, the top five responses were (51) could not locate infant care, (35) did not know how to locate care, (34) care not available for hours needed, (31) high cost of care, and (28) care not conveniently located.

Over half of the parents who cited a problem in locating infant care indicated that they would prefer a child care center for their infant if such a program were available.

In the Polk County Survey, parents were relatively less satisfied with four child care factors. In publicly funded child care centers, fewer than 80% of parents reported satisfaction with the factor "appropriate discipline". In private child care centers, parents were less satisfied in the areas of "reasonable cost" and "opportunity for parents to participate if they desire". Parents with a child in a family day care home also report the lowest level of satisfaction to the factor of "planned learning activities". In private child care centers, factors which ranked highest among parents included "convenient hours", "opportunity for the child to develop socially" and "reliable, dependable staff". In family day care, "clean and safe environment", "appropriate discipline", and "amount and variety of toys and play materials" all rank highly with parents as do the characteristics of the caregiver - "warm and loving babysitter or caregiver", "trained, experienced babysitter or caregiver", "reliable dependable babysitter or caregiver" and "babysitter or caregiver seems interested in and concerned about each child".

In the Polk County Survey, no correlation was found between income and satisfaction among families using either publicly funded or private child care centers. Among families using family day care homes there appeared to be some correlation between income and satisfaction with care. Also, the majority of Polk County respondents preferred child care in their neighborhood. This preference was strongest among parents using family day care homes.

CHAPTER THREE  
CHILD CARE NEEDS STUDY GENERAL FINDINGS

Sex of Respondents -- Seventy-three percent of the respondents were female.

Children Under Six Of Sample Parents -- (48% of the sample had one child under six  
(40% of the sample had two children under six  
(10% had three children under six  
(The remainder had four or five children under six

Sample Characteristics - 20.8 percent of the sample parents lived on a farm  
13.7 percent lived in the country, but not on a farm  
Size of Town 5.3 percent lived in a town (500 - 1,000)  
11.1 percent lived in a town (1,000 - 2,500)  
7.6 percent lived in a town (2,500 - 10,000)  
41.2 percent lived in a town (10,000 plus)

Farm	Country	500- 1,000	1,000- 2,500	2,500- 10,000	10,000 plus
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Length of Residence -- Most of the parents (53.4%) had lived in their community over five years. 41% had lived there one - five years.

Household -- 95% of the sample were 2 - parent households.

Employment -- 48.7% of the sample had working mothers.  
95.6% of the sample had working fathers.  
47.4% of the working mothers worked full-time.  
97.7% of the working fathers worked full-time.

Income -- Of those responding to the question on gross family income, 44.1% were in the \$10,00 - 20,000 income category, with 30.4% in the \$20,000 - 30,000 category, 11.0% making less than \$10,000 and 14.5% more than \$30,000.

Require Child Care \*-- 40.9% of the sample indicated that they require regular child care for their pre-school age children.

Numbers by Ages In Care -- The number of children needing care by age group in the sample in descending order was:

		<u>Number</u>
Age 2	10.3%	66
Age 6	9.7%	62
Age 5	9.6%	61
Age 3	9.6%	61
Age 4	7.8%	50
Age 0 - 1	6.7%	43
Age 1	5.3%	34

Types of Care Utilized

- The type of care utilized by sampled parents most frequently was care supervised out of the home, in the home of a neighbor, friend or relative (51.7% average year-round total).  
Supervised care in the child's own home amounted to only 13.9% of the average year-round total.  
Care in settings serving fewer than 13 kids amounted to 9.5% of the average year-round total.  
Care in center settings serving more than 13 kids amounted to 6.9% of the average year-round total.

School Year vs. Summer Time

- Of those children requiring care, 220 or 58% utilized care in the summertime and 367 or 97.3% utilized care during the school year.

Different Locations

- 11.3% of the 257 parents using regular child care had children in different locations for care.

Satisfaction with Care

- 92.4% of the parents using regular child care were satisfied with their present child care arrangements.

Number of Children in Dissatisfactory Care

- Of those parents not satisfied, only 14 children were affected in those child care arrangements.

Costs

- Of those parents using regular child care, only 8.8% felt that costs of child care were too high, 60.5% felt they were about right and 30.7% felt they were a bargain.

Child Care Not Available

- Only 13 parents or 2% of the sample had a child or children who needed child care services and they were not available. The primary reason given for no child care was that no one was available (46.2%) and second that the right type of care couldn't be found (23.1%).

Adequacy

- 45.9% of those surveyed felt that child care services in their communities were adequate. 28.1% felt that they were not adequate and 26% didn't know.

Resources Which Should be Available

- 174 responses on types of care which should be available and which aren't being provided (27.2%)  
95 indicated a need for more day care centers  
31 specified needing more babysitters  
27 noted needed pre-school, nursery school or kindergarten programs  
7 mentioned general needs for all types of care  
6 specifically mentioned infant care

Biggest Problems with Present Child Care Program

-- 205 parents or 32.1% of those surveyed indicated no problem. 55 parents cited specific problems (8%). The comments given did not point out any serious problem frequently being mentioned. Five parents felt that there were too many kids at a day care home or center, and five felt that the care was costly, with several still noting they were pleased with the care received. Three parents indicated a preference for more educational child care. Three noted problems finding substitute care. Three felt that their children needed more individual attention and three noted finding dependable care was difficult. All other responses were made by only one or two parents.

Reasons why Families Used more than One Type of Child Care

There are often children of various ages in a family who require different types of care, i.e. kindergarten and day care.

The hours for various types of programs vary as do the ages of children. The times of the year programs are available also vary. Some are open only during the school year.

14 specific responses were given.

Descriptions of Problems in Finding Satisfactory Child Care

-- 174 answered "no problem" in satisfactory child care. 27.2% of total sample. 71 persons (11%) actually described problems they have had in finding satisfactory child care. The problem which was mentioned most frequently was that of few resources or selection of child care providers, with a close second being a shortage of good caregivers (experienced, qualified, willing to work with infants, et cetera) Parents indicated problems with inadequate care and supervision of children next often and also the difficulty finding care close to home or work.

Comments on any Unusual Child Care Arrangements

-- Unusual child care arrangements are fairly typical due to parents' work schedules, location of work, child's needs, children's ages, differences between school and summer needs, and combination of programs available - particularly for older pre-schoolers.

Average Weekly Hours in Child Care by Age of Child

Age	Regular Year	Summer
0	31.5	32.41
1	31.12	33.04
2	30.55	31.13
3	26.39	28.44
4	26.91	30.66
5	23.93	30.12
6	22.73	30.84

The hours of care required in the summertime are slightly higher than during the regular school year and up to an average 7 or 8 hours higher for school age children.

Some Questions and --  
Answers from the  
Study

1. Would the number of children a parent has correlate to whether they are receiving child care services or not?

\*Of the 374 parents not requiring child care, the highest percentage (49.2%) had only one child. There was no significant difference from those requiring child care by any number of children the parents had. Of the 261 respondents having children requiring child care, 47.1% had one child, 42.1% had two children and 10.3% had three children.

2. Would the number of children a parent has relate to the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?

\*Of the 123 parents with one child, 94.3% were satisfied with present arrangements. There was slightly less satisfaction by families with two children (90.1%) but nothing significant. Of the 179 respondents (28% of sample) who felt that child care services were inadequate, the highest percentage had two children (48%).

3. Would whether the family is two parent or single-parent make a difference in the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?

\*Two parent households were generally more satisfied with present child care arrangements than one-parent households (92.6% compared to 88.9%)

4. Would whether the family is two parent or single parent relate to the availability of care for their children?

\*Most of the children for whom services were unavailable (92.3%) were from two parent households.

5. Would whether the family is two parent or single parent make a difference in their feeling that child care costs are too high, about right, or a bargain?

\*Yes - surprisingly, no single parent households felt that child care costs were too high.

6. Would the size of the parent's community or place where they live correlate with whether their children are receiving child care services or not?

\*The highest percentage (33.2%) of parents not requiring child care live in communities over 10,000 but that compares to 52.9% for parents requiring child care in the same size communities.

The second highest percentage of parents not requiring child care was in the farm category with 27% not requiring child care. That compares to 11.9% requiring care on farms.



7. Would the size of the parents' community relate to the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?

\*There were very few dissatisfied parents, but of the 7.6% that were dissatisfied with present child care arrangements, 70% lived in towns over 10,000.

8. Would the size of the parents' community relate to their feeling that child care costs are too high, about right, or a bargain?

\*60.9% of those that felt that child care costs were too high lived in towns over 10,000 compared to 13.8% for the next highest category.

9. Would the size of the parents' community relate to the availability of care for those children?

\*Yes, of the respondents having children with no child care available, the highest percentage lived on farms (38.5%). The next highest percentage lived in rural areas (non-farm) and as the population size grew, fewer respondents indicated that no child care was available.

10. Would the size of the parents' community relate to their belief in the adequacy of child care services in the community?

\*Yes, but the difference is not significant until you look at larger towns. Of the respondents who felt that child care services were inadequate, 40.9% lived in the rural non-farm area and 32.3% on farms. This compares with respondents who felt that services were adequate: 34% rural non-farm and 39.8% farms. The percentage differences for other populations were as follows:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Inadequate</u>
500 - 1,000	61.8%	32.4%
1,000 - 2,500	52.1%	36.6%
2,500 - 10,000	53.1%	22.4%
Town over 10,000	47.9%	19.8%

11. Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to whether they are receiving child care services or not?

\*A much higher percentage of parents living in a community for less than one year did not require regular child care than those that did. (76.5% vs. 23.5%) Of those parents requiring regular child care, 56.3% had lived in the community over five years, compared to 40.6% for those living in the community one - five years and 3.1% for those living there less than one year.

12. Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to the parents' satisfaction with present child care arrangements?

\*Of those persons dissatisfied with present child care arrangements, 55% had lived there over five years. This does not vary significantly with the percentage of persons living there over five years who were satisfied with present child care arrangements (56.2%).

13. Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to their feeling that child care costs are too high, about right or a bargain?

\*Of those parents who felt that child care costs were too high, 69.6% had lived in their community over five years compared to only 26.1% who lived there one - five years or 4.3% who had lived there less than one year.

14. Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to the availability of care for their children?

\*Of those parents having children with services unavailable, 66.7% had lived in their community over five years, compared with 30.8% who had lived there from one - five years.

15. Would the length of time the parent has lived in the community relate to their belief in the adequacy of child care services in the community?

\*The highest percentage of parents who felt that there were adequate child care services in their community had lived there over five years (61.1%). The highest percentage of parents who felt that there weren't adequate child care services in their community had also lived there over five years (49.7%).

16. Would whether the family is two parent or single parent make a difference in whether they are receiving child care services or not?

\*72% of the single parent families required regular child care.

17. Would whether the family is two parent or single parent relate to their belief in the adequacy of child care services in the community?

\*A much higher percentage of single parent households than two parent households felt that child care services were adequate (64% to 45%)

18. Would the parents' income relate to whether they required regular child care services or not?

\*When parents' incomes were more than \$30,000 (gross family income), more parents required regular child care (54.7%) compared to other income categories. The greater the income, the greater was the need for regular child care.

19. Did the parents' work schedules make a difference in whether or not they required regular child care?

\*Yes. 75% of mothers who worked nights did not require regular child care. 60.9% of mothers who worked only evenings did not require regular child care, but 70.4% of mothers who worked days required child care.

The father's employment did not really make a difference in our sample as to whether regular child care was required.

Those families with mothers working weekends required a higher percentage of regular child care than those working weekdays or irregularly. (83.3% compared to 68.7% or 50%).

20. Did the parents' work schedules make a difference in their satisfaction with child care arrangements?

\*Those families with mothers working irregular schedules were less satisfied with present child care arrangements than those mothers working weekdays. There was no dissatisfaction by mothers working only on weekends. Also, of those dissatisfied, 58.7% of the mothers worked part-time and 41.2% worked full time.

21. Did the employment of parents make a difference as to whether regular child care services were required?

\*Yes. Of the 307 families with employed mothers, 64.5% required regular child care. Of the 323 unemployed mothers, only 18.3% required regular child care.

CHAPTER FIVE  
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this survey indicate that less than half (40.9%) of the representative sample requires regular child care. The average number of hours of care for all age children was 29.26 hours per week with the age group of children most needing care being two year olds.

Less than half (48.7%) of the representative sample families had working mothers. This compares to a 1970 national average of 37.6% working mothers with pre-schoolers.

As could be expected, slightly more than half (51.7%) of the parents utilized child care arrangements out of the home, in the home of a neighbor, friend or relative.

Of interest was the dramatic increase in care required during the school year vs the summertime. 39.3% more children required care during the school year than during the summertime.

Probably the most significant finding was the high level of satisfaction parents had with their present child care arrangements. (92.4% of the parents were satisfied with those arrangements.)

Also, very few parents felt that costs of child care were too high. In fact, 91.2% felt they were either "about right" or "a bargain".

Less than half (45.9%) of those surveyed felt that child care services were adequate in their communities. Fifty-four point one percent felt that child care services were not adequate or didn't know. Since 40.9% of the sample required regular child care, 28.1% of the respondents feeling that services were not adequate is pretty high.

The open-ended questions provided a relatively small number of responses. Of those responding to the question regarding services which should be available, more than half (54.5%) indicated a need for more day care centers.

Since these were voluntary responses, this was quite meaningful.

Very few parents (8%) cited specific problems with their present child care programs. Slightly more parents (11%) actually described problems they have had in finding satisfactory child care.

The child care problem mentioned most frequently was few available resources or child care options to choose from.

Utilizing a survey to measure the demand for a government service is not always easy. It is understandable to see why officials respond to pressure and demands and "fly by the seat of their pants", rather than searching for concrete data and facts.

Putting a research study together is time-consuming. You need to build a base of support to do a study and often either the money isn't available to conduct a study or the officials are not willing to justify the expense to merely obtain "helpful" information.

A needs study that will give you all of the information you want is a challenge to develop. You may need to use open-ended questions to obtain information and end up with fewer responses or may find that the information you collect isn't exactly what you expected.

In summary, however, the needs study did give data which would otherwise have been unavailable and only "guesstimates". It has been very helpful to know the extent of perceived child care needs and problems encountered in obtaining and receiving child care.

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## 1981 CHILD CARE SURVEY

Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Call Attempts

 1) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
 3) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
 4) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

 Call back at \_\_\_\_\_ time  
 Refused to answer \_\_\_\_\_
SECTION A

1. Sex (coded by interviewer) \_\_\_\_\_ male \_\_\_\_\_ female
2. How many children age 6 and under do you have living in your household? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How would you describe where you live?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Farm \_\_\_\_\_ Town 500-1,000 \_\_\_\_\_ Town 2,500-10,000  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Rural non-farm \_\_\_\_\_ Town 1,000-2,500 \_\_\_\_\_ Town over 10,000
4. How long have you lived in your present community?
- \_\_\_\_\_ Less than 1 year \_\_\_\_\_ 1-5 years \_\_\_\_\_ Over 5 years
5. Is your household a 1-parent household or a 2-parent household?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1-parent \_\_\_\_\_ 2-parent \_\_\_\_\_ Other
6. Are you employed outside the home or working for pay in your own home? If two-parent household, also ask if spouse employed outside home and code accordingly.
- Mother \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no  
 Father \_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no

IF YES,

6a. Is your (or spouse's) employment

 Mother \_\_\_\_\_ full-time \_\_\_\_\_ part-time \_\_\_\_\_ seasonal \_\_\_\_\_ other  
 Father \_\_\_\_\_ full-time \_\_\_\_\_ part-time \_\_\_\_\_ seasonal \_\_\_\_\_ other

6b. Do you (your spouse) usually work on

 Mother \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays \_\_\_\_\_ weekends \_\_\_\_\_ irregularly  
 Father \_\_\_\_\_ weekdays \_\_\_\_\_ weekends \_\_\_\_\_ irregularly

6c. Do you (your spouse) usually work

 Mother \_\_\_\_\_ days \_\_\_\_\_ whole nights \_\_\_\_\_ only evenings \_\_\_\_\_ irregular times  
 Father \_\_\_\_\_ days \_\_\_\_\_ whole nights \_\_\_\_\_ only evenings \_\_\_\_\_ irregular times

7. Do any of your pre-school children attend day care or a pre-school program or receive babysitting services on a regular basis? (This means at least 4 hours one day/week or 3 days/week for any length of time.)

\_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no

IF YES, continue with Section B. IF NO, skip to Section C.

SECTION 3

3. Children's ages? (circle)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Reg Sum	Reg Sum	Reg Sum	Reg Sum	Reg Sum	Reg Sum	Reg Sum
3. How many hours a week of care from someone other than parents?							
4. What arrangements do you most often have for your children age six and under?							
a. Relative under 16							
b. Relative over 16							
c. Non-rel under 16							
d. Non-rel over 16							
e. Child cares for self							
f. Other							
g. In home of neighbor, friend or relative							
h. Private home child care center--less than 13 children							
i. Private home child care center--13 children or more							
j. Day care center with less than 13 children							
k. Day care center with 13 children or more							
l. Recreational program							
m. Half day program (nurs sch, kinderg)							
n. Other							

Comment on any unusual child care arrangements not easily categorized above.

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SECTION B (continued)

1. Do you have children in different locations for child care? (Interviewer may code this if answer already ascertained)

\_\_\_ yes      \_\_\_ no

IF YES

10a. Could you briefly explain why your family uses more than one type of child care?

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12. Are you satisfied with your present child care arrangements?

\_\_\_ yes      \_\_\_ no

IF NO

11a. For how many children are you dissatisfied with arrangements? \_\_\_\_\_

13. What is your biggest problem with your present child care program for your child/children?

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14. Do you believe the costs you pay for child care services are too high, about right, or a bargain?

\_\_\_ too high      \_\_\_ about right      \_\_\_ a bargain

15. Could you briefly describe any problems you have had in finding satisfactory child care? (Does not include casual babysitting)

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SECTION C

5. Do you have a child or children who needs child care services for whom it is not available?

\_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no

IF YES,

15a. For how many children? \_\_\_\_\_

15b. Why is care not available?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Can't find anyone to take care of the child
- \_\_\_\_\_ Can't find the right type of care
- \_\_\_\_\_ Child too young
- \_\_\_\_\_ Handicapped child
- \_\_\_\_\_ Unusual work schedule
- \_\_\_\_\_ No room at available places
- \_\_\_\_\_ No transportation for child
- \_\_\_\_\_ Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

7. Do you believe the child care services in your community are adequate?

\_\_\_\_\_ yes \_\_\_\_\_ no \_\_\_\_\_ don't know

IF NO,

16a. Could you briefly describe what types of care should be available which are not being provided?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. For statistical purposes, could you tell me if your gross family income from all sources last year was

- \_\_\_\_\_ Less than \$10,000
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$10,000 - \$20,000
- \_\_\_\_\_ \$20,000 - \$30,000
- \_\_\_\_\_ More than \$30,000

THAT COMPLETES THE SURVEY  
THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Dear County Superintendent of Schools:

The Social Service Board of North Dakota is conducting a survey to assess child care needs in North Dakota. They need the school census lists to use as a data base to reach parents of preschoolers and we are requesting your cooperation in providing those lists to their department. A representative of the Social Service Board will contact you to identify parents of preschoolers on your lists.

The study would reach a sampling of parents having preschool children by telephone and would solicit comments on child care resources and community needs. A draft of the survey is enclosed.

We would appreciate your cooperation in this endeavor. If you have any questions feel free to contact me at 224-2261 or Shirley R. Dykshoorn, State Day Care Administrator at 224-4809.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. Joe Crawford, Superintendent  
Department of Public Instruction

ks

Enclosure

## APPENDIX C

SCHOOL NAME	COUNTY	SAMPLE
Minot	Ward	65
Grand Forks	Grand Forks	65
Bismarck	Burleigh	63
Fargo	Cass	59
Mandan	Morton	29
West Fargo	Cass	26
Dickinson	Stark	22
Jamestown	Stutsman	21
Williston	Williams	20
Wahpeton	Richland	32
Rugby	Pierce	26
McKenzie County	McKenzie	34
Mayville-Portland	Traill	24
NewTown	Mountrail	22
LaMoure	LaMoure	21
Hillsboro	Traill	17
Kindred	Cass	16
Underwood	McLean	15
Finley-Sharon	Steele	14
Napolean	Logan	14
Mott	Hettinger	12
Wyndmere	Richland	12
Elgin	Grant	12
Solen	Sioux	11
Southern #8 (Cando)	Towner	11
Hatton	Traill	11
Nече	Pembina	9
Berthold	Ward	9

SCHOOL NAME	COUNTY	SAMPLE
Wishek	McIntosh	9
Dakota 3 (Arthur)	Cass	8
Marion	LaMoure	6
Strasburg	Emmons	6
Granville	McHenry	6
Kulm	LaMoure	6
Minnewauken	Benson	6
Michigan	Nelson	6
Hope	Steele	5
Sykes 39	Wells	5
Oriska	Barnes	4
Hannaford	Griggs	4
Pettibone	Kidder	4
Newburg	Bottineau	4
Fordville	Walsh	4
Church's Ferry	Ramsey	4
McHenry	Foster	4
Leahy 34 (Raleigh)	Grant	4
Fort Ransom	Ransom	2
Tolley	Renville	2
Regan	Burleigh	2
Palermo	Mountrail	2
Lefor	Stark	2
Epping	Williams	2
Linden (Hannah)	Cavalier	2

## COUNTIES NOT REPRESENTED:

.5 Divide  
 .6 Burke  
 .4 Golden Valley  
 .2 Billings  
 .7 Dunn  
 .2 Slope  
 .6 Bowman  
 .5 Adams  
 1.4 Mercer  
 .4 Oliver  
 .4 Sheridan  
 1.1 Dickey  
 .8 Sargent  
 .5 Eddy  
 1.9 Rolette

## COUNTIES WITH MULTIPLE REPRESENTATION:

	% of sample
Cass (Fargo, West Fargo, Kindred, Dakota #3) 13.5	13.6
Traill (May-Port, Hillsboro, Hatton) 1.5	6.5
LaMoure (LaMoure, Kulm, Marion) 1.0	4.1
Richland (Wahpeton, Wyndmere) 2.9	5.5
Steele (Finley-Sharon, Hope) .5	2.4
Burleigh (Bismarck, Regan) 8.3	8.1
Ward (Minot, Berthold) 8.9	9.2
Grant (Elgin, Leahy 34) .6	2.0
Mountrail (NewTown, Palermo) 1.2	3.0
Stark (Dickinson, Lefor) 3.6	3.0
Williams (Williston, Epping) 3.4	2.0

# Bureau of Governmental Affairs

Box 7167

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N.D. 58202

(701) 777-3041

Thank you for agreeing to assist with selecting the sample for the state child care survey. Your participation is very important in assuring a proper sample. The procedure for selecting the sample has been carefully designed to avoid bias. Please be sure to follow the steps exactly as outlined on the attached instruction sheet.

The sample will be drawn from the school census lists available in the county superintendent of schools office. Your county superintendent has been advised of this project and the census lists are public records, so you should have no trouble obtaining the lists. Only selected school systems are included in the survey and a different number of samples will be drawn for each school system in the survey. Your instruction sheet contains the name of the school system(s) you are to sample and the number of samples to draw.

Should you have any questions, please call our office at 777-3041. After you have obtained your sample, please send the list of names and addresses to our office in the enclosed, stamped envelope by August 1.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,



Harlan Fuglesten  
Associate Director

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Enc

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAWING A SAMPLE FROM THE SCHOOL CENSUS

- STEP 1. Count the number of census pages for the school system.
- STEP 2. Divide the total number of pages by the number of names to be selected. (For example, assume there are 240 pages and 75 names to be selected-- $240 \div 75 = 3.2$ .)
- STEP 3. Using the quotient arrived at in step 2, start your sample selection on the page which corresponds to the first number after the decimal. (Using the sample quotient of 3.2, one would start on page two. If the quotient were 2.7, one would start on page seven.)
- STEP 4. Once the starting page has been determined, the next step is to select the name of the first parent on the page who has a child or children age five or younger. Copy down the complete name and address (we don't need zip codes). If there are no parents with children five or younger listed on the page, continue on the next page until you find the first eligible name.
- STEP 5. To determine the pages from which to draw the remaining names in the sample, use the number preceding the decimal in the quotient obtained in step 2 to establish the interval between pages. (For example, if the quotient is 3.2, the starting page is page two. Samples are then drawn at three page intervals--pp. 5, 8, 11, etc.--until the required number of names have been selected.) Remember to always take the first eligible name on the page of a parent with a child or children five or under.

SCHOOL SYSTEMNUMBER OF SAMPLES



COUNTY DISTRICT DISTRICT NAME CENSUS

Sample

AGES 0-5

check order  
School district  
Census 0-5

COUNTY	DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	CENSUS	Sample	
	51 Ward	001	MINOT 1	4394	65
	18 G. Forks	001	GRAND FORKS 1	4384	65
	08 Burleigh	001	BISMARCK 1	4244	63
	09 Cass	001	FARGO 1	4029	59
	30 Morton	001	MANDAN 1	1979	29
	09 Cass	006	WEST FARGO	1748	26
	45 Stark	001	DICKINSON 1	1510	22
	47 Stutsman	001	JAMESTOWN 1	1421	21
	53 Williams	001	WILLISTON 1	1332	20
	39 Richland	037	WHPETON 37	796	32
	36	001	DEVILS LAKE 1	754	
	02	002	VALLEY CITY 2	588	
	40	027	COUTURE	465	
	50	003	GRAFTON 3	454	
	40	001	DUNSEITH 1	414	
	35 Pierce	005	RUGBY 5	405	
	27 McKenzie	001	MCKENZIE CO	370	26 34
	11	041	OAKES 41	358	
	05	001	BOTTINEAU	343	
	37	019	LISBON 19	339	
	52	038	HARVEY 38	315	
	29	003	HAZEN 3	307	
	34	006	CAVALIER	304	
	49 Traill	010	MAYVILLE PORTLAN	290	
	10	023	LANGDON 23	274	24
	29	027	BEULAH 27	272	
	06	001	BOWMAN	271	
	18	044	LARIMORE 44	263	
	43	004	FT YATES	252	
	31	002	STANLEY 2	249	
	12	001	DIVIDE COUNTY 1	248	
	09	017	CENTRAL CASS 17	246	
	53	015	TIOGA 15	240	
	28	004	WASHBURN 4	237	
	14	001	NEW ROCKFORD 1	228	
	11	040	ELLEDALE 40	224	
	16	010	CARRINGTON 10	221	
	31 Mountrail	001	NEW TOWN 1	218	22
	01	013	HETTINGER 13	210	
	23 Lamoure	008	LAMOURE 8	207	21
	33	018	CENTER 18	205	
	34	027	WALHALLA 27	200	
	50	078	PARK RIVER 78	198	
	41	006	SARGENT CENTRAL	195	
	49 Traill	009	HILLSBORD 9	194	17
	28	051	GARRISON 51	192	
	09 Cass	002	KINDRED 2	191	16
	08	038	LINCOLN 38	185	
	51	041	SURREY 41	185	
	53	008	NEW 8	183	
	28	072	TURTLE LAKE MERC	180	
	18	129	NORTHWOOD 129	178	
	17	003	BEACH 3	176	
	40	004	MT PLEASANT 4	175	
	13	016	KILLDEER 16	174	
	18	061	THOMPSON 61	172	
	20	018	COOPERSTOWN 18	171	
	28 McLean	008	UNDERWOOD 8	171	15
	15	036	LINTON 36	169	
	25	001	VELVA 1	168	
	46 Steele	019	FINLEY SHARON	166	14
	24 Logan	002	NAPOLEON	165	14
	40	003	ST JOHN 3	164	
	37	022	ENDERLIN 22	163	
	39	028	LIDGERWOOD 28	161	
	41	003	N SARGENT 3	158	
	30	007	NEW SALEM 7	157	
	31	003	PARSHALL 3	157	
	39	008	HANKINSON 8	155	
	51	007	UNITED 7	155	
	49	003	CENTRAL VALLEY	151	
	45	013	ELM GROVE 13	150	
	51	028	KENMARE 28	149	

<i>County</i>	COUNTY	DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	CENSUS	<i>Simple</i>	
		40	029	ROLETTE 29	146	
		38	009	MOHALL 9	144	
<i>Hettinger</i>		21	006	MOTT 6	140	12
		18	128	MIDWAY 128	134	
		21	009	NEW ENGLAND 9	131	
<i>Richland</i>		45	009	SOUTH HEART 9	131	
		39	042	WYNDMERE 42	130	12
		25	004	NEWPORT	129	
		23	003	EDGELEY 3	127	
		30	048	GLEN ULLIN 48	127	
		22	026	STEELE 26	125	
		51	004	NEDROSE 4	123	
		03	009	MADDOCK 9	122	
		05	017	WESTHOPE 17	121	
<i>Grant</i>		09	004	MAPLE VALLEY	121	
		19	016	ELGIN 16	121	12
		39	044	RICHLAND 44	121	
		30	013	HEBRON 13	119	
		41	002	MILNOR 2	118	
		32	066	LAKOTA 66	117	
		18	127	EMERADO 127	116	
<i>Sioux</i>		43	003	SOLEN 3	115	11
<i>Towner</i>		48	008	SOUTHERN 8	115	11
		50	020	MINTO 20	115	
		38	026	GLENBURN 26	114	
		03	006	LEEDS 6	111	
		09	076	CASS VALLEY NORT	111	
		28	001	MONTEFIORE 1	110	
		34	019	DRAYTON 19	110	
		02	065	N CENTRAL 65	106	
		03	029	WARWICK 29	106	
		51	016	SAWYER 16	106	
		30	039	FLASHER 39	105	
		42	019	MCCLUSKY 19	105	
<i>Trail</i>		40	028	INGEBRETSON	102	11
		49	007	HATTON 7	102	
		51	070	S PRAIRIE 70	102	
		18	125	MANVEL 125	101	
		29	022	STANTON 22	99	
<i>Pembina</i>		28	050	MAX 50	98	
<i>Ward</i>		34	055	NECHE 55	98	9
		51	054	BERTHOLD 54	98	9
		26	019	WISHEK 19	97	
		07	027	POWERS LAKE 27	92	
		19	018	ROOSEVELT 18	91	
		04	001	BILLINGS CO 1	90	
		10	019	MUNICH 19	90	
<i>Cass</i>		34	012	VALLEY 12	89	
		09	003	DAKOTA 3	86	8
		36	002	EDMURE 2	86	
		52	040	FESSENDEN 40	86	
		06	033	SCRANTON	85	
		27	036	MANDAREE	83	
		50	128	ADAMS 128	82	
		26	009	ASHLEY 9	81	
		45	004	RICHARDTON 4	81	
		53	099	GRENORA 99	81	
		34	001	PEMBINA 1	80	
		47	003	MEDINA 3	80	
		15	006	HAZELTON MOFFIT	79	
		28	085	WHITE SHIELD	79	
		08	028	WING 28	76	
		34	043	ST THOMAS 43	76	
		50	106	EDINBURG 106	75	
		51	002	HARRISON 2	75	
		53	002	NESSON 2	75	
<i>LaMoure</i>		07	014	BOWBELLS 14	74	
		23	009	MARION 9	74	6
		09	080	PAGE 80	73	
<i>Emmons</i>		15	015	STRASBURG 15	72	6
<i>McHenry</i>		25	025	GRANVILLE 25	72	6
		02	082	WIMBLEDON 82	71	
		05	013	WILLOW CITY 13	71	

COUNTY	DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	CENSUS	
	09	007	MAPLETON 7	71
	27	014	YELLOWSTONE 14	71
<i>LaMoure</i>	23	007	KULM 7	70
	25	029	UPHAM 29	70
	51	158	N SHORE 158	70
	07	036	BURKE CENTRAL	68
	10	014	BURDER CENTRAL	68
	25	057	DRAKE 57	68
	47	014	MONTPELIER 14	67
	51	010	BELL 10	66
	21	014	REGENT 14	65
	24	014	GACKLE 14	65
	25	014	ANAMOOSE	65
	32	074	TOLNA 74	65
	36	044	STARKWEATHER 44	65
<i>Benson</i>	03	005	MINNEWAUKAN 5	64
	03	030	FT TUTTEN	64
	28	089	RIVERDALE 89	64
<i>Nelson</i>	32	040	MICHIGAN 40	64
	09	054	LEONARD 54	61
	19	015	NEW LEIPZIG 15	61
<i>Steele</i>	46	010	HOPE 10	61
	14	012	SHEYENNE 12	59
	22	028	TAPPEN 28	59
	32	046	MCVILLE 46	59
	45	003	TAYLOR 3	59
	13	019	HALLIDAY 19	58
	22	020	TUTTLE 20	58
	05	035	LANSFORD 35	57
	27	002	ALEXANDER 2	57
	37	002	SHELDON 2	56
	02	052	LITCHVILLE 52	55
	26	010	LEHR 10	55
	48	028	ROCK LAKE	55
	49	004	CLIFF GALESBUR 4	55
	53	006	EIGHT MILE 6	55
	31	137	PLAZA 137	54
	39	018	FAIRMOUNT 18	54
<i>Wells</i>	06	017	RHAME 17	53
	52	039	SYKES 39	53
	52	023	BOWDON 23	52
	32	080	UNITY 80	51
<i>Burnes</i>	47	010	PINGREE 10	50
	02	013	ORISKA 13	49
	20	023	BINFORD 23	49
	23	011	VERONA 11	49
	07	034	COLUMBUS 34	48
	42	016	GOODRICH 16	48
	35	001	WOLFORD 1	47
	16	014	GLENFIELD SUTT	46
<i>Higgs</i>	22	014	ROBINSON 14	46
	20	022	HANNAFORD	45
	48	002	W CENTRAL 2	45
	47	019	KENSAL 19	44
	28	062	BUTTE 62	43
	43	008	SELFRIDGE 8	43
	01	003	REEDER 3	42
<i>Kilder</i>	22	011	PETTIBONE 11	42
	25	054	KARLSRUHE 54	41
	35	007	BALTA 7	41
	51	156	CARPIO 156	41
	26	004	ZEELAND 4	40
	47	011	BUCHANAN 11	40
	29	014	ZAP 14	39
	32	020	ANETA 20	39
	36	003	CRARY 3	39
<i>Bottineau</i>	38	002	SHERWOOD 2	39
	05	048	NEWBURG 48	38
	47	042	STREETER 42	38
	50	071	PISEK 71	37
<i>Walsh</i>	50	079	FORDVILLE 79	37
	03	025	ESMUND 25	36
	29	020	GOLDEN VALLEY 20	35

COUNTY	DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	CENSUS	Sample	
	47	030	WOODWORTH 30	35	
	51	024	DUNNYBROOK 24	35	
	25	037	THURSBY BUTTE 37	34	
	47	024	COURTENAY	34	
	48	012	E CENTRAL 12	34	
	05	028	MAXBASS 28	33	
	13	037	TWIN BUTTES	33	
	15	007	BRADDOCK 7	33	
	10	001	USNABRUCK 1	32	
	16	016	GRACE CITY 16	32	
	17	006	LONE TREE 6	32	
	09	026	CHAFFEE 26	30	
	10	030	MILTON 30	30	
<i>Ramsey</i>	11	037	FULLERTON 37	30	
	36	004	CHURCHES FERRY 4	30	4
	03	016	UBERON 16	29	
	05	032	ANTLER 32	29	
	30	004	LITTLE HEART 4	29	
<i>Foster</i>	53	091	WILDROSE 91	29	
<i>Hart</i>	16	015	MCHENRY	28	4
	19	034	LEAHY 34	28	4
	44	032	CENTRAL ELEMENTA	28	
	05	029	SOURIS 29	26	
	08	029	BALDWIN 29	26	
	08	036	DRISCOLL 36	26	
	15	030	HAGUE 30	25	
	39	005	MANTADOR 5	25	
	44	012	MARMARTH 12	25	
	50	051	NASH	25	
	50	112	WALSHVILLE	25	
<i>Ransom</i>	10	036	NEKUMA 36	24	
<i>Renville</i>	37	006	FT RANSOM 6	24	2
	38	025	TOLLEY 25	24	2
	05	046	KRAMER 46	23	
	11	038	MONANGU 38	23	
	13	008	DODGE 8	23	
	15	010	BAKKER 10	23	
	23	005	JUD 5	23	
	08	033	MENOKEN 33	22	
	08	039	APPLE CREEK	22	
	11	042	FURBES	22	
	50	039	LANKIN 39	22	
	47	028	CLEVELAND 28	21	
	51	019	EUREKA 19	21	
	10	002	ALSEN2	20	
	18	130	TURTLE R LEVANT	20	
	30	008	SIMS 8	20	
	36	034	HAMPDEN34	20	
	47	012	ELDRIDGE 12	20	
	08	035	STERLING 35	18	
	23	006	KENNISON 6	18	
	45	020	ST PIUS 20	18	
<i>Burleigh</i>	08	002	REGAN 2	17	2
<i>Mountzwill</i>	08	046	TELFER 46	17	
<i>Stark</i>	31	083	PALERMO 83	17	2
	45	027	LEFOR 27	17	2
<i>Williams</i>	53	088	EPPING 88	17	2
	07	035	FLAXTON 35	15	
<i>Cavalier</i>	10	024	LINDEN 24	15	2
	18	025	RYE 25	15	
	35	031	SELZ 31	15	
	53	064	COTTONWOOD LAKE	15	
	08	025	NAUGHTON	14	
	08	034	MCKENZIE 34	14	
	15	009	ODESSA 9	14	
	25	056	BALFOUR	14	
	43	002	HANNA 2	14	
	47	026	SPIRITWOOD 26	14	
	52	035	PLEASANT VALLEY	14	
	02	093	KATHRYN 93	13	
	27	018	EARL 18	12	
	30	017	SWEET BRIAR 1	12	
	46	018	WILLOW LAKE 18	12	

COUNTY	DISTRICT	DISTRICT NAME	CENSUS
49	008	HERBERG	12
13	018	IOTA 18	11
49	001	BELMONT	11
01	004	NORTH LEMMON 4	10
15	012	UNION	10
16	004	LAKE GEORGE 4	10
31	032	SWEETWATER 32	9
06	030	MUD BUTTE 30	8
08	045	MANNING 45	8
15	004	GLANAVON	8
01	008	URANGE 8	7
27	032	HORSE CREEK 32	7
30	035	OAK COULEE 35	7
43	005	MENZ 5	7
47	006	*INDSOR 6	7
01	017	SPG BUTTE 17	6
12	009	WESTHY 9	6
33	014	SPRINGBROOK 14	6
37	010	SALUND 10	6
01	018	BEISIGL 18	5
27	019	BOWLINE BUTTE 19	5
44	014	SHEETS 14	5
01	005	PARANTO	4
49	005	ELM RIVER	4
01	006	GILSTRAP	3
09	107	NOBLE	3
44	004	HAZEL	3
01	022	CEDAR BUTTE 22	2
06	021	EDEN 21	2
06	024	SUNNYSLOPE 24	2
08	003	GRASS LAKE 3	2
43	006	BELDEN	2
01	001	SOUTH FORK 1	1
17	010	GARNER 10	1
33	007	BISMARCK 7	1
09	061	PLEASANT VALLEY	
17	015	PEARL	

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