

SUPPORT FOR WORKING POOR FAMILIES

Data-Driven Assessment of Workforce Support and Facilitating
Self-Sufficiency in Dallas and Collin Counties, Texas

INTERFAITH HOUSING COALITION
FEBRUARY 2014

PREPARED BY

The buildingcommunityWORKSHOP is a Dallas based nonprofit community design center seeking to improve the livability and viability of communities through the practice of thoughtful design and making. We enrich the lives of citizens by bringing design thinking to areas of our city where resources are most scarce. To do so, the bcWORKSHOP recognizes that it must first understand the social, economic, and environmental issues facing a community before beginning work.

SUPPORTED BY

As the largest community foundation in Texas and one of the largest in the nation, Communities Foundation of Texas (CFT) works with families, companies and nonprofits to strengthen our community through a variety of charitable funds and strategic grantmaking initiatives. The foundation professionally manages more than 900 charitable funds and has awarded more than \$1.3 billion in grants since its founding in 1953. Increasing financial stability of working families is one of the two key focus areas of CFT's community impact funds. To support this area, CFT as launched the Data Driven Decision-Making (D3) Institute. The D3 Institute is designed to provide organizations that offer programs and services for low-income working families the power to accelerate their development of enduring solutions to the social and economic problems facing this population. www.cftexas.org/D3

INTERFAITH HOUSING COALITION

Interfaith Housing Coalition is a faith-based agency whose mission is to “be the hands of Christ helping families transition to self-sufficiency and new hope.” Founded in 1985, Interfaith is the only Dallas agency that exclusively provides transitional housing for working poor families experiencing a housing crisis. Interfaith works to bring these families to self-sufficiency through a holistic approach to ameliorating the effects of homelessness:

- Transitional housing, provided for up to 12 months through 49 apartments, owned outright
- Career services and financial literacy
- Children and teen programs, including no-cost child care (child care provided off-site through partnerships with Vogel Alcove and Dallas Can Academy)

Interfaith serves approximately 100 homeless families per year, about four-fifths of whom are single mothers and their children. In contrast to long-term, subsidized housing, Interfaith exists to give families the “hand up” they need when a crisis leads to homelessness.

The vast majority of Interfaith’s clients come from Dallas and Collin Counties. The organization is located 5600 Ross Avenue in East Dallas.

ABOUT THIS STUDY

Interfaith chose to engage bcWORKSHOP as part of an additional consulting service offered through the Communities Foundation’s Data Driven Decision-Making (D3) Institute. bcWORKSHOP is providing Dallas area nonprofit organizations with a data analysis package to inform decision-making on a specific problem or challenge defined by the non-profit.

SUMMARY

As Interfaith's 30th anniversary approaches, in 2015, potential program additions are being considered, particularly to child care and workforce training. The organization is considering new child care services and workforce training programs for working poor families. This study provides supporting data and information to assist Interfaith in determining its potential service expansion over the next two years.

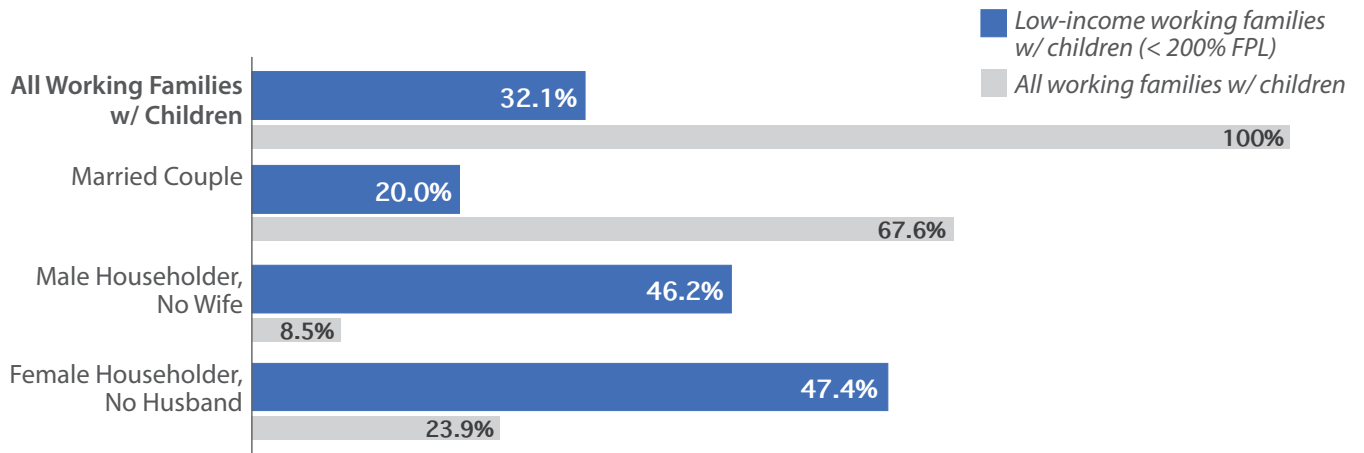
This study provides data on the demographics of working poor families at the national, state, and local levels; employment conditions of the working poor and local workforce training programs; and child care needs of the working poor and child care facilities available locally. Highlights include:

- The working poor is a growing population nationally, with an alarming number of families that are working but do not have sufficient income to meet their basic needs, primarily due to low wages and the prevalence of part-time work.
- Single-parent families, in particular single mothers, are disproportionately low-income and employed in very low wage jobs.
- Dallas County has some of the highest rates of impoverished and low-income families and children, despite relatively high rates of employment.
- Workforce support, including in the form of workforce development and child care, are needs for low-income families. In particular, there is significant need for affordable, high quality child care available during nights and weekends and this type of care is in short supply nationally.

The document is organized into four short sections:

- THE WORKING POOR**
- WORKFORCE**
- CHILD CARE**
- CONCLUSION, APPENDIX & SOURCES**

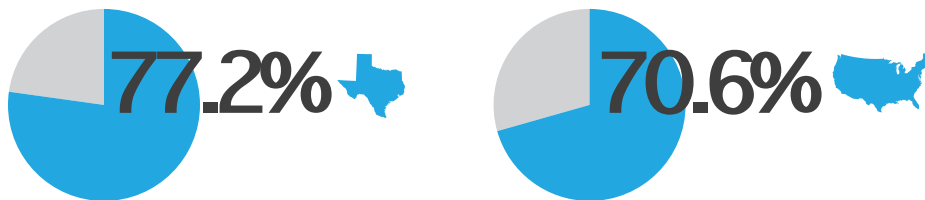
FAMILIES WITH A WORKING HOUSEHOLDER AND CHILDREN UNDER 18 (U.S.) (1)



FAMILIES IN WHICH HOUSEHOLDER WORKED FULL-TIME, YEAR-ROUND THAT ARE LOW INCOME (U.S.) (2)



LOW-INCOME FAMILIES THAT ARE WORKING (3)



WORKERS 18 AND OVER IN LOW-WAGE JOBS (4)



WORKING POOR FAMILIES

NATIONAL & STATE CONTEXT

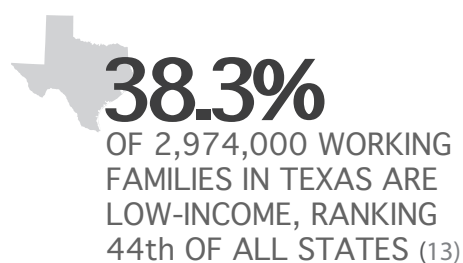
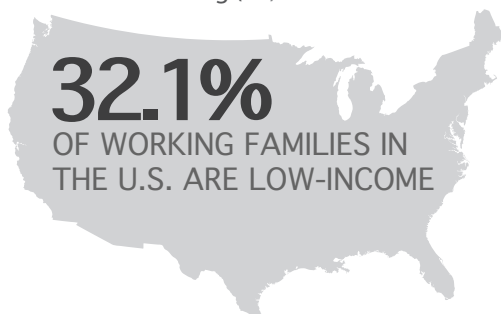
Today, “working” and “poor” are not mutually exclusive terms, and a wage-earning job is not a guarantee of either self-sufficiency or meeting basic family expenses. Insufficient employment and inadequate wages have created a population that is characterized by phrases such as “overlooked and underpaid” and “working hard, falling short.”⁽⁵⁾

The definition of working poor used here is persons who spent at least 27 weeks in the labor force (that is, working or looking for work) but whose income still fell below 200 percent of the official federal poverty level (FPL).⁽⁶⁾ There is not a standard definition of working poor, in part due to the gross inadequacy of the federal poverty threshold to account for the realistic costs of basic family needs.⁽⁷⁾ For this reason, “low-income” will be used here to describe a family with income less than twice the poverty threshold. In 2012, the federal poverty level for a family of four was \$23,492; thus the low-income threshold is \$46,984.⁽⁸⁾ “Working poor families” and “low-income working families” will be used interchangeably.

People who are employed but still struggling to make ends meet have become a focus in the last decade as welfare reform in the 1990s resulted in an influx of low-income people, in particular mothers, into the workforce. Especially vulnerable to belonging to this population are part-time workers, women, single parents, racial minorities and immigrants, younger people, and those with a high school education or less. There are approximately 10.4 million low-income working families in the United States. More than 47 million people, including 23.5 million children, are considered working poor and that number is increasing even as the economy recovers from the 2008 recession.⁽⁹⁾

In 2011, one-quarter of adults in low-income working families were employed in the following 8 occupations: cashiers, cooks, health aids, janitors, maids, retail salespersons, waiters and waitresses, and drivers.⁽¹⁰⁾ Some of the fastest-growing jobs in the nation are in these low-wage positions, which often make \$10 an hour or less.

In Texas, where the unemployment rate is relatively low at 6.0 percent,⁽¹¹⁾ this problem is particularly acute. Texas is one of 21 states in which a third or more of all working families are low-income; it ranks 44th of all states, with 38.3 percent of all working families considered low-income. More than 77 percent of families in Texas that are low-income are working.⁽¹²⁾



FAMILY SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Below are the earnings required for families to be self-sufficient and meet all monthly expenses—housing, food, child care, medical insurance, transportation, federal taxes, and other necessities—*without any savings* in the Dallas-Plano-Irving Metropolitan Division.⁽¹⁴⁾ The graphic highlights that even with one or two wage-earning adults, low-income families cannot meet their basic needs without subsidies or other assistance. The Center for Public Policy Priorities' Better Texas Family Budget tool (www.familybudgets.org) has more detailed breakdowns of expenses as well as information regarding a wider range of family types.

Self-sufficiency for families in Dallas-Plano-Irving means earning...



1 WORKING ADULT
1 CHILD

ANNUALLY
\$41,496

HOURLY
\$20.75

POVERTY LEVEL
270%

69% OF JOBS DON'T PAY ENOUGH TO MEET THIS ANNUAL INCOME

CHILD CARE COSTS
\$5,652 (13.6% OF INCOME)



1 WORKING ADULT
2 CHILDREN

ANNUALLY
\$46,872

HOURLY
\$23.44

POVERTY LEVEL
260%

70% OF JOBS DON'T PAY ENOUGH TO MEET THIS ANNUAL INCOME

CHILD CARE COSTS
\$9,180 (19.6% OF INCOME)



2 WORKING ADULTS
2 CHILDREN

ANNUALLY
\$60,396

HOURLY (total)
\$30.20

POVERTY LEVEL
260%

40% OF JOBS DON'T PAY ENOUGH TO MEET THIS ANNUAL INCOME

CHILD CARE COSTS
\$9,180 (15.2% OF INCOME)

WORKING POOR FAMILIES

LOCAL CONTEXT: DALLAS & COLLIN COUNTIES



38.9% of families in the city of Dallas are low-income working families with children, a higher proportion than any other of the 50 most populous U.S. cities (15)

The lack of economic security for working families is a national issue that is evident in North Texas. While unemployment rates in Dallas and Collin Counties are similar to the state average (5.9 percent for Dallas County and 4.9 percent for Collin County)(16), many jobs are underemployed in low-wage occupations or part-time jobs that often don't meet basic family needs. (See the graphic on opposite page for more detail.)

While Collin County is relatively prosperous, Dallas County suffers from a very high concentration of low-income families, both working and not. Approximately 15.9 percent of families are in poverty, including 29.5 percent of children under 18 (about 1 in 3 African American and Hispanic children).(17) Low-income children (at or below 200 percent of poverty) are a staggering 60.6 percent of all children in Dallas County. Comparatively, only 25.3 percent of children in Collin County are low income.(18) Yet in 59.0 percent of families with children (both single parent and dual parent) in Dallas County, all parents present in the household are employed.(19)

The prevalence of low-income families, the majority of whom are attached to the labor force, and the high rate of jobs locally that do not pay enough to meet family expenses shows that the national trends are present here and even magnified in Dallas County.

FAMILY ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS (20)

	DALLAS COUNTY	COLLIN COUNTY		
Median Household Income (\$)	47,301	81,364	50,740	51,371
Families in Poverty (< 100% FPL*) (%)	15.9	5.7	14.0	11.8
Children in Poverty (< 100% FPL) (%)	29.5	10.2	25.7	22.6
Low-Income Families (< 200% FPL) (%)	38.5	16.1	32.9	28.4
Low-Income Children (< 200% FPL) (%)	60.6	25.3	50.6	45.1
Children in Single-Parent Families (%)	39.4	7.7	35.5	35.2
Female-Headed Families with Children Below Poverty (< 100% FPL) (%)	42.1	25.6	42.7	45.1
Families Below Poverty in Which Householder Worked (< 100% FPL) (%)	11.7	3.8	10.8	8.6

*FPL = Federal Poverty Level

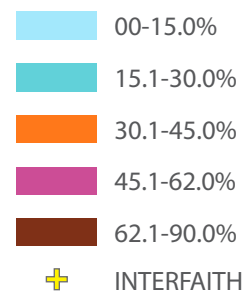
LOW-INCOME FAMILIES ⁽²¹⁾

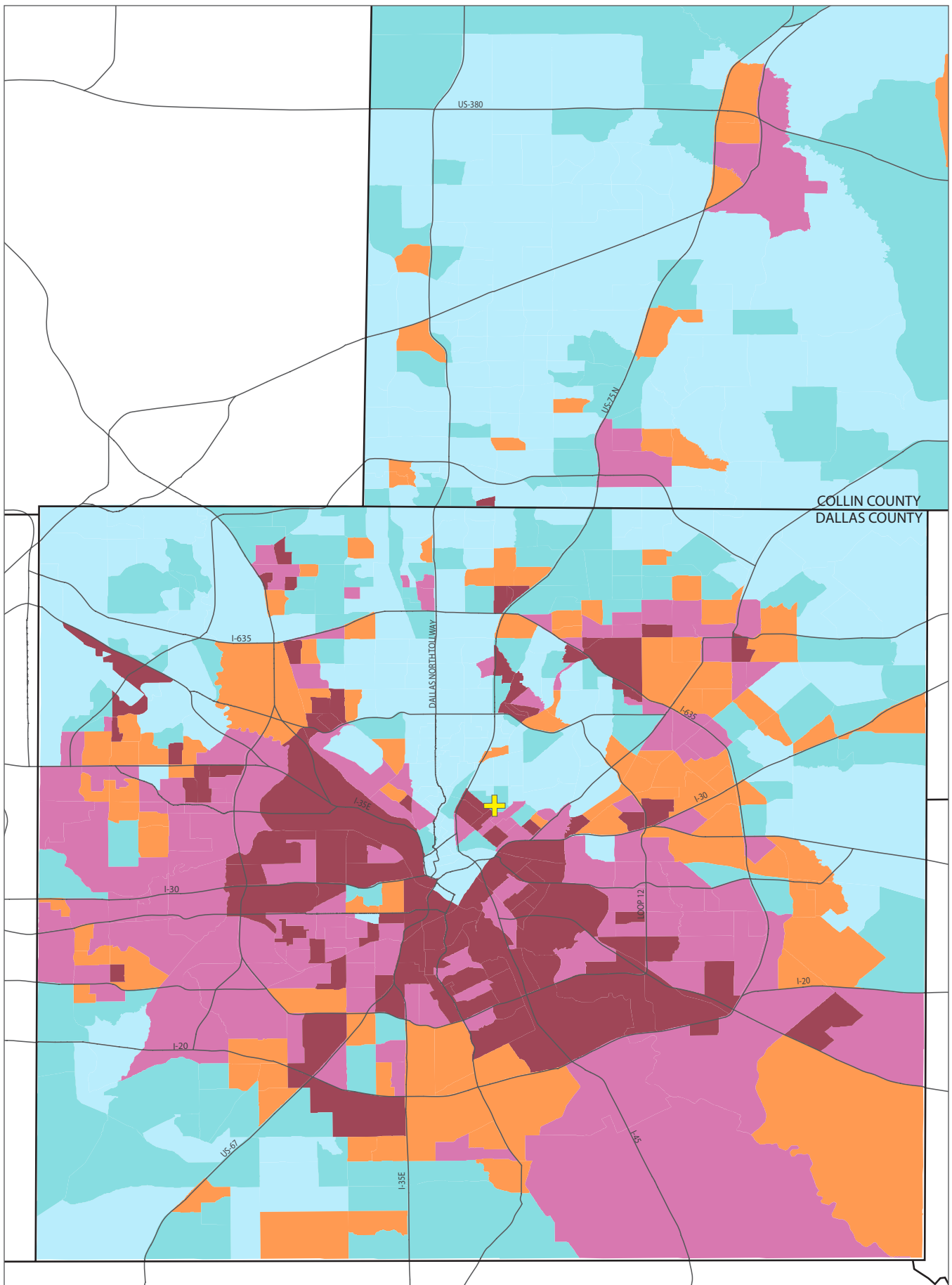
The map to the right shows the concentration of low-income families (less than twice the poverty threshold, or \$46,984 for a family of four in 2012) in Dallas and southern Collin Counties. The map shows the depth of poverty across Dallas County, but does not account for whether the families are working or not.

In the lightest blue census tracts, 15 percent or less of families are low-income. In the darkest purple, between 62 and 90 percent of families in those census tracts are low-income. Census tracts in orange, pink, and purple have a concentration (more than 30 percent) of low-income families; this neighborhood concentration compounds the difficulties already facing individual families.

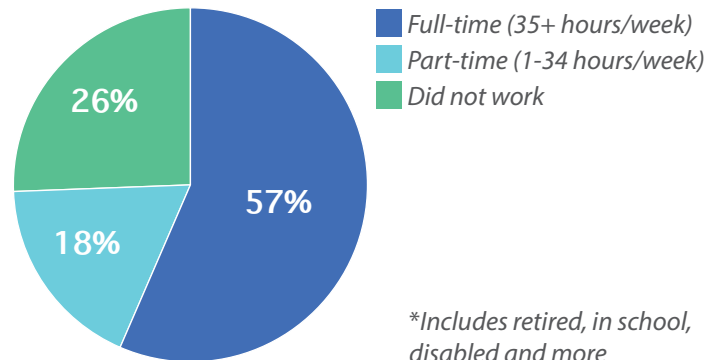
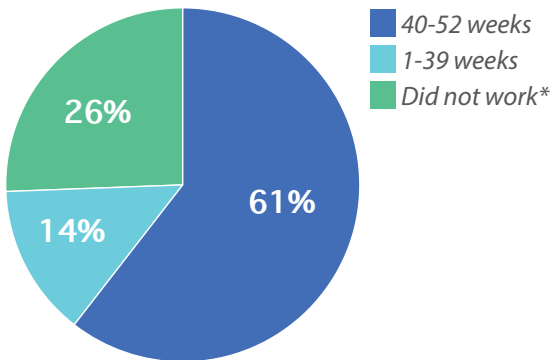
Interfaith Housing Coalition is situated between a concentrated area of low-income families (Old East Dallas, in pink and purple) and a more prosperous area without concentrated low-income families (Lakewood/East Dallas, in blue and light blue).

CONCENTRATION OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, 2007-2011 (%)



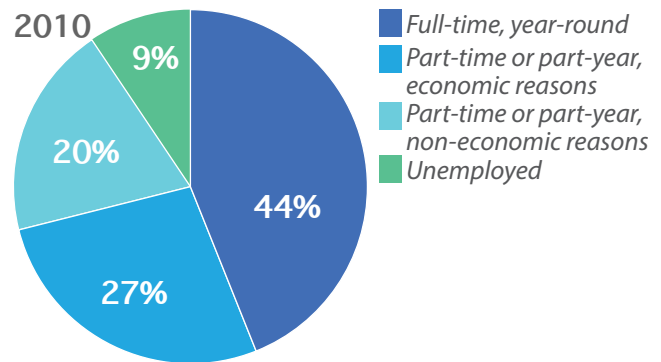
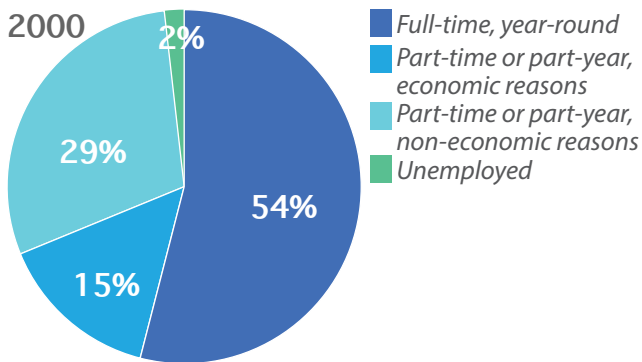


WORK STATUS, 16-64 YEARS OLD (U.S.) (22)

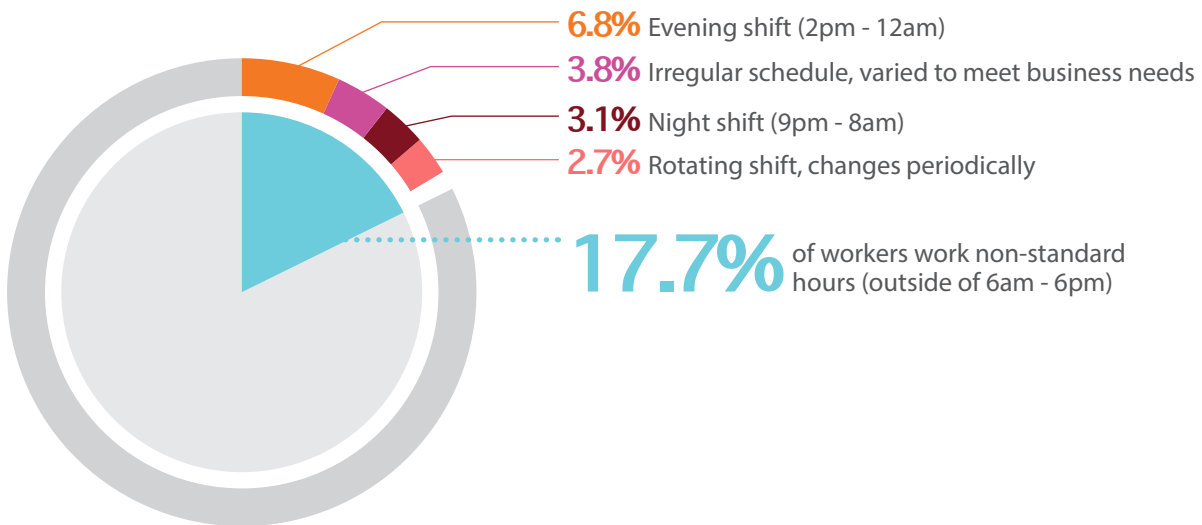


*Includes retired, in school, disabled and more

WORK STATUS AMONG THE WORKING POOR IN THE LABOR FORCE, 18-65 YEARS OLD (23)



NON-STANDARD WORK HOURS FOR ALL WORKERS (U.S.) (24)



LOW-INCOME WORKFORCE

The majority of low-income families (more than three-quarters in Texas) are working, with low wages the primary reason for the lack of economic security. Many workers in low-income families are in service and retail sector jobs, in which the median hourly wage for the primary worker in these families is only about \$9 an hour.⁽²⁵⁾ The growth in part-time work (see graphic on left) also partially explains the prevalence of low-income workers.

Single-parent families—the vast majority of which are headed by women—are almost twice as likely to have low incomes compared to all families with children and work for lower wages than married parents. Thirty-nine percent of low-income working families nationwide are headed by working mothers even though only 22 percent of working families are female headed.⁽²⁶⁾ Of the top 10 occupations for female householders of low-income working families, only two have median annual pay above \$22,000 (see chart below). Two of the fastest growing jobs nationally, home health aides and personal care aides, are some of the most common for low-income working mothers.

Non-standard work hours (outside of 6am to 6pm) are common for low-wage workers. While about 18 percent of all workers work non-standard hours, about 1 in 4 workers with wages at or below the median work on a non-standard schedule. More than half of waiters and waitresses and more than a third of home health aides, cooks, cashiers, and personal care aides work non-standard hours. The decision to work these hours is one of constraint and limited opportunity with only about 5 percent of workers citing better pay as the reason for their decision. These schedules pose particular challenges, a very significant one of which is finding reliable and quality child care.⁽²⁷⁾

TOP 10 OCCUPATIONS, FEMALE HOUSEHOLDERS OF LOW-INCOME WORKING FAMILIES ⁽²⁸⁾

OCCUPATION	MEDIAN PAY	ENTRY-LEVEL EDUCATION	JOB GROWTH OUTLOOK, 2012-2022
Home Health Aides	\$20,820	Less than high school	Much faster (48%)
Cashiers	\$18,970	Less than high school	Slower (3%)
Maid and Housekeepers	\$19,570	Less than high school	Average (13%)
Waiters and Waitresses	\$18,540	Less than high school	Slower (6%)
Customer Service Representatives	\$30,580	High school diploma or equivalent	Average (13%)
Personal Care Aides	\$19,910	Less than high school	Much faster (49%)
Administrative Assistants	\$35,330	High school diploma or equivalent	Average (12%)
Cooks	\$20,550	Varies	Average (10%)
Childcare Workers	\$19,510	High school diploma or equivalent	Average (14%)
Supervisors, Retail Sales	\$21,410	Less than high school	Average (10%)




WORKFORCE SERVICES ⁽²⁹⁾

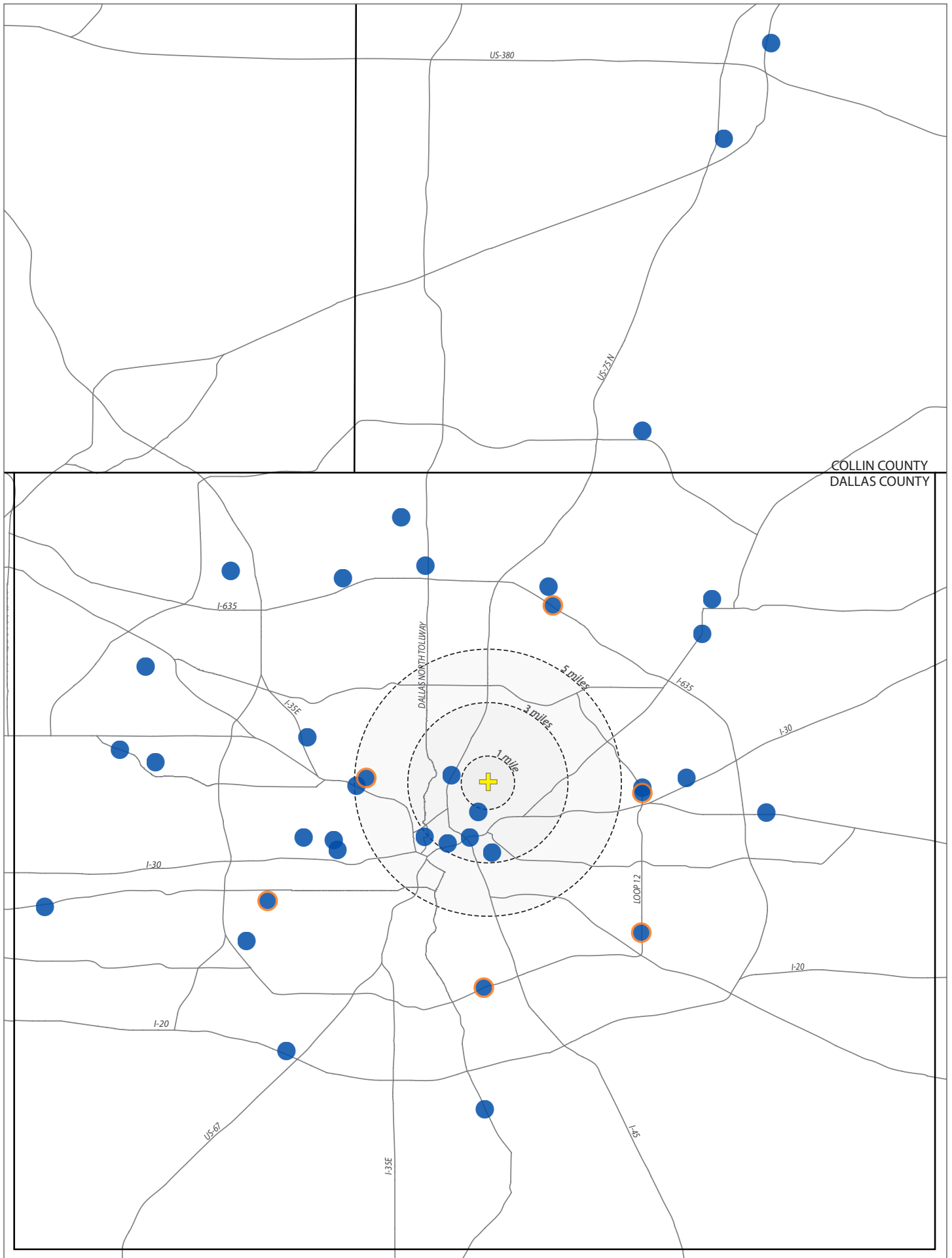
Educational attainment for low-income working families is lower than other working families. Twenty-nine percent of working poor families include a parent who did not graduate from high school.⁽³⁰⁾ In Texas, the number is much higher: about 46 percent of low-income working families have a parent with no high school degree or equivalent, ranking 49th of all states.⁽³¹⁾

Low- and no-cost programs that assist people in finding employment and improving economic opportunities—including workforce development and training, education, and financial literacy—are shown on the map to the right. Only not-for-profit services that are affordable to low-income people are shown here, the majority of which are community colleges and Workforce Solutions locations, the state’s workforce development service. Relatively few offer on-site child care, although others may contract with an off-site provider.

See Appendix 01 for a chart of these workforce service locations.

NOT-FOR-PROFIT WORKFORCE SERVICE LOCATIONS

-  SITE
-  SITE W/ ON-SITE CHILD CARE
-  INTERFAITH



*“Nearly all families said employment shaped their decisions about child care...Most often, **parents started with what they needed for the work and fit their child care decisions around these needs.**”*

CHILD CARE CHOICES OF LOW-INCOME WORKING FAMILIES (32)

*“The **well-being of the child and the family as a whole depends on the stability and quality of child care**...Child care decisionmaking is particularly challenging for low-income working families. These parents often experience **fluctuating work schedules, nontraditional hours, and inflexible work policies that limit their child care options.**”*

HOW CONTEXTUAL CONSTRAINTS AFFECT LOW-INCOME WORKING PARENTS' CHILD CARE CHOICES (33)

*“The reliance on relatives among mothers who worked evening shifts is due in part to the **scarcity of day care centers and family day care providers available during evenings and weekends.**”*

WHO'S MINDING THE KIDS?: CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS (34)

*“Low-income families that do not receive child care subsidies spend nearly 20 percent of their incomes on child care costs. Given their work schedules, and the high cost of center-based child care, **many working mothers rely on informal networks of friends and relatives** to watch their children. While these informal arrangements make work possible, studies show that they often do not provide the same cognitive benefits as formal child care centers, further **limiting children's opportunities for educational and economic success.**”*

LOW-INCOME WORKING MOTHERS AND STATE POLICY (35)

CHILD CARE

Quality and reliable child care is a form of workforce support for working families. Child care is a significant challenge for low-income working families for two primary reasons: cost and access. According to a report from the Urban Institute, “Low-income working parents face several challenges related to work schedules, including a greater likelihood to have part-time work, nontraditional hours, and fluctuating schedules (e.g., temporary, contingent, or irregular employment).”(36) Quality child care is extremely expensive and often does not accommodate the schedules of low-income working parents.

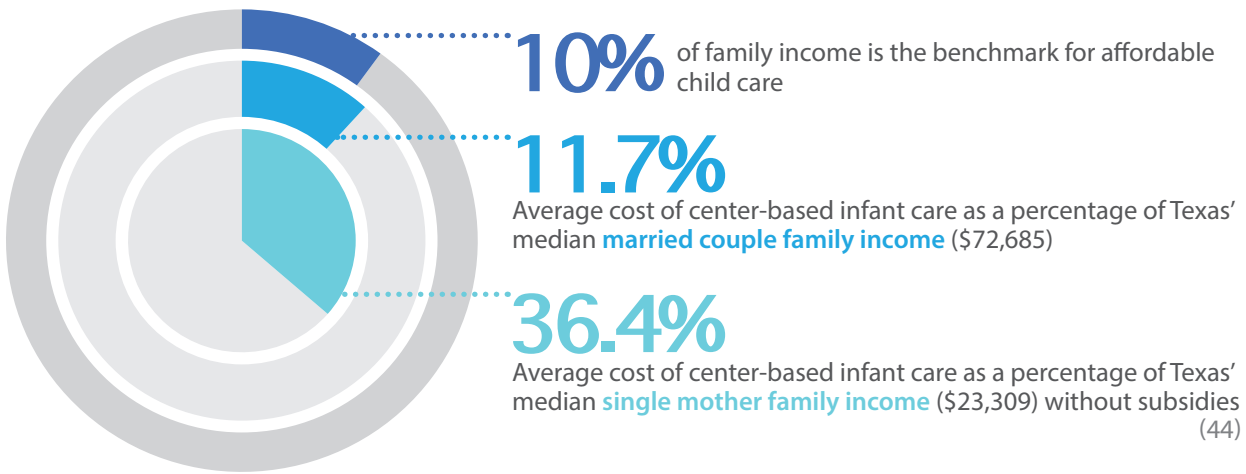
High quality child care is significant to child development. Some significant factors for parents in choosing a child care facility include location, a clean and safe environment, schedule, a warm and caring environment, an educational environment, and affordability—some practical considerations and some significant to cognitive development. The focus here is on licensed child care centers, which are independently operated facilities outside of the home that are the most highly regulated by the state. Access to subsidies is associated with higher use of center-based care.(37) In Dallas County, there is an approximately 2- to 6-month waiting period to receive assistance for families that qualify based on income limits.(38)

The following pages highlight key attributes of child care facilities in the Dallas area, including the relatively high cost of center-based care and the extremely limited options for care during non-traditional hours.

COSTS


While the U.S. Department of Health considers 10 percent of family income as the benchmark for affordable child care, the average cost of center-based infant care exceeds 25 percent of median income for single parents in every state.⁽³⁹⁾ Child care costs in Texas rank 24th of all states; the average annual cost for an infant in center-based care in 2012 was \$8,495, which is 1.7 percent greater than the average tuition and fees at a Texas public college.⁽⁴⁰⁾ In Texas, cost of daily child care in a licensed center in Texas increased 9.6 percent between 2011 and 2012.⁽⁴¹⁾ Costs for daily care in Dallas remain lower on average than the state median, at about the 40th percentile for infant care.

Average annual cost for a licensed center in Texas ⁽⁴²⁾		
\$8,495 <i>Infant</i>	\$6,547 <i>Preschool</i>	\$3,119 <i>School Age</i>
Median daily cost for a licensed center in Dallas ⁽⁴³⁾		
\$29.28 <i>Infant</i>	\$24.61 <i>Preschool</i>	\$22.56 <i>School Age</i>



SUBSIDIES

In Dallas, child care subsidies are limited to families below 185 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL), a limit set by the local workforce development board. In Texas, parents must be employed to qualify for subsidies; parents can continue receiving child care assistance for up to 4 weeks if they lose a job, but cannot apply for assistance if not employed (for instance, while searching for a job).⁽⁴⁵⁾ Nationally, only about 1 in 4 children under 6 eligible for subsidies receive assistance. Many low-income families also suffer due to the “cliff effect,” in which a small rise in income above the subsidy limit means loss of all assistance, with the increased child care expenses often much greater than the corresponding rise in income.⁽⁴⁶⁾

Children receiving subsidized child care	CCMS/CCA subsidy limits for Dallas <i>Gross monthly income cannot exceed 185% FPL</i>
4.4% 	\$2,391 / \$28,692 <i>monthly / annual limit for family of 2</i>
4.9% <i>Dallas County</i>	\$3,011 / \$36,132 <i>monthly / annual limit for family of 3</i>
1.5% <i>Collin County</i> ⁽⁴⁷⁾	\$3,631 / \$43,572 <i>monthly / annual limit for family of 4</i> ⁽⁴⁸⁾
	26% <i>of children under 6 from low-income families nationally who are federally eligible for child care receive assistance</i> ⁽⁴⁹⁾

CHILD POPULATION ⁽⁵⁰⁾

	DALLAS COUNTY		COLLIN COUNTY	
	#	%	#	%
Total Population (2012)	2,453,843	--	834,642	--
Children Under 18	669,559	27.3	321,772	38.6
Children Age 13 & Under	530,907	21.6	183,830	22.0
Children Age 5 & Under	232,681	9.5	71,566	8.6

CHILD CARE LICENSING STATISTICS ⁽⁵¹⁾

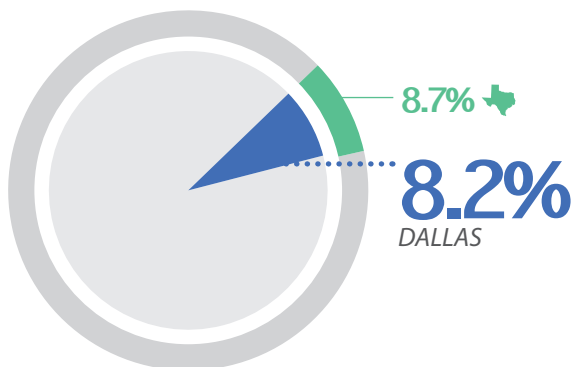
About one-third of child care facilities in Dallas County and 38 percent in Collin County are licensed centers according to the Department of Family and Protective Services' Child Care Registry. The vast majority of available child care slots are in licensed centers, which typically serve many more children than home care providers. There are about 3.4 child care centers per 100 children 5 and under in Dallas, and about 17.2 slots in licensed child care centers per 100 children 13 and under, which are reasonably comparable to state and national averages.⁽⁵²⁾

	DALLAS COUNTY		COLLIN COUNTY	
	#	Capacity	#	Capacity
Licensed Child Care Centers	800	91,026	330	47,963
Licensed Child Care Homes	134	1,581	102	1,203
Registered Child Care Homes	671	--	196	--
Listed Family Homes (unregulated)	796	--	244	--
TOTAL	2,401	92,607	872	49,166

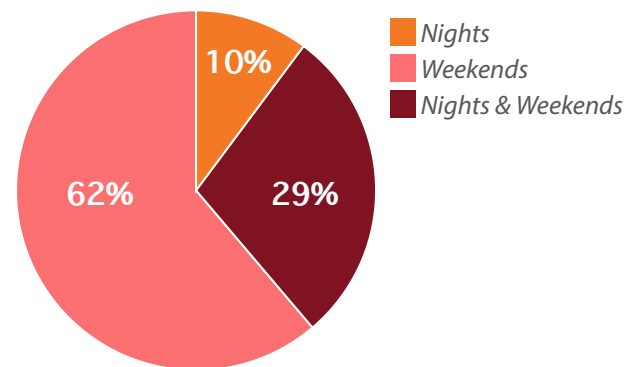
EXTENDED HOURS

A significant challenge for low-income working parents—about one-quarter of whom work non-standard hours—is finding regular, affordable child care on nights and/or weekends. About a quarter of low-income workers and more than a third of low-income mothers work nights and/or weekends, and these parents have great difficulty finding child care to their irregular schedules. In particular, this limits the ability to use high-quality, center-based care.⁽⁵³⁾ The need for extended hours care nationally is likely not matched by the supply, as highlighted in an Urban Institute study on low-income families in Providence and Seattle as well as child care reports in Washington State and Cook County, Illinois.⁽⁵⁴⁾

LICENSED CENTERS WITH EXTENDED HOURS ⁽⁵⁵⁾



TYPE OF EXTENDED HOURS AVAILABLE ⁽⁵⁶⁾



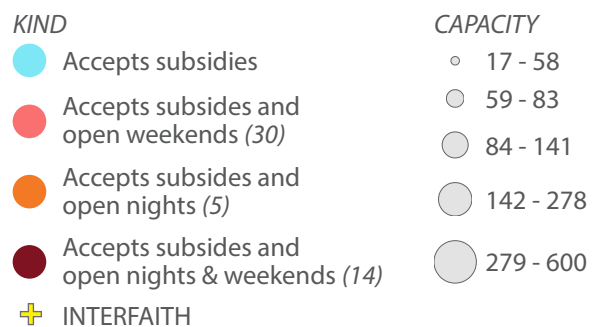
CHILD CARE ⁽⁵⁷⁾

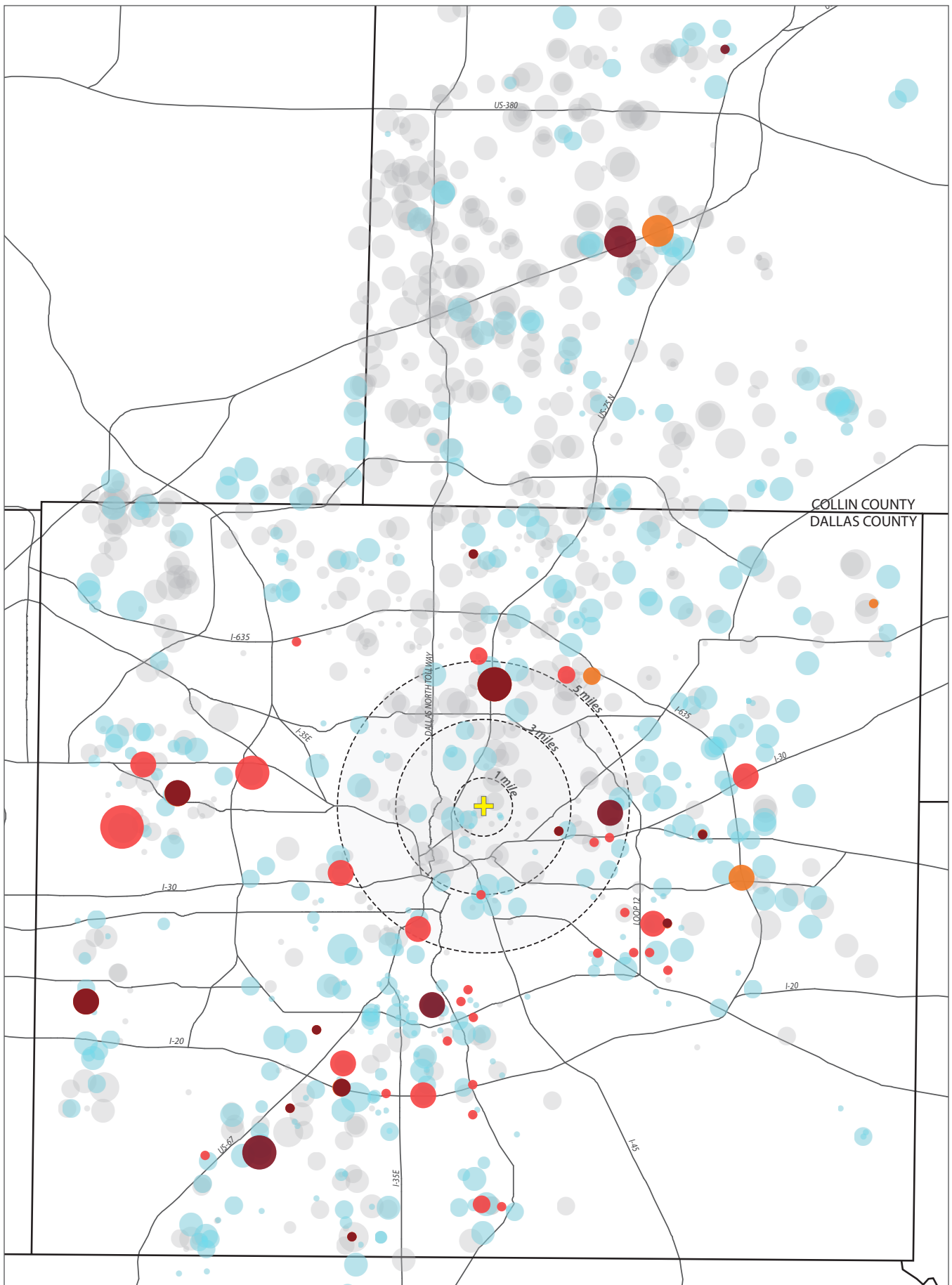
The map to the right shows all licensed child care centers in Dallas and southern Collin Counties, highlighting child care centers that are the best option for low-income working families as they both accept subsidies and have extended hours.

Fewer than 10 percent of centers in Dallas have extended hours, and the vast majority of those are weekend hours (not nights). There are only 14 centers in this geography that both accept subsidies and are open nights and weekends according to the child care registry of the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services.

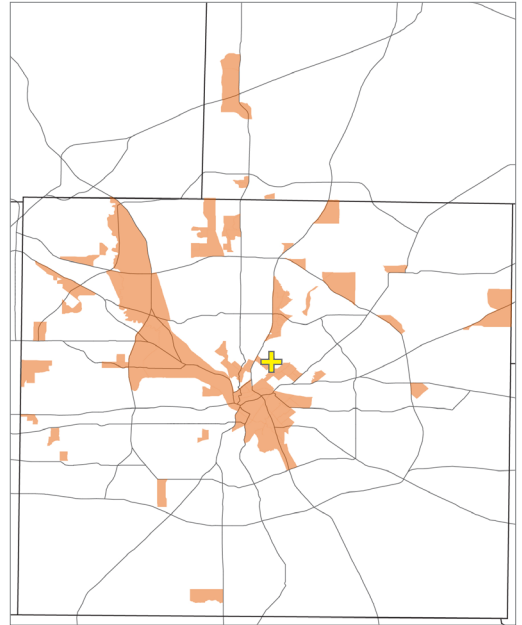
See Appendix 02 for a chart of child care providers that accept subsidies and have extended hours.

LICENSED CHILD CARE CENTERS BY KIND & BY CAPACITY ⁽³⁴⁾

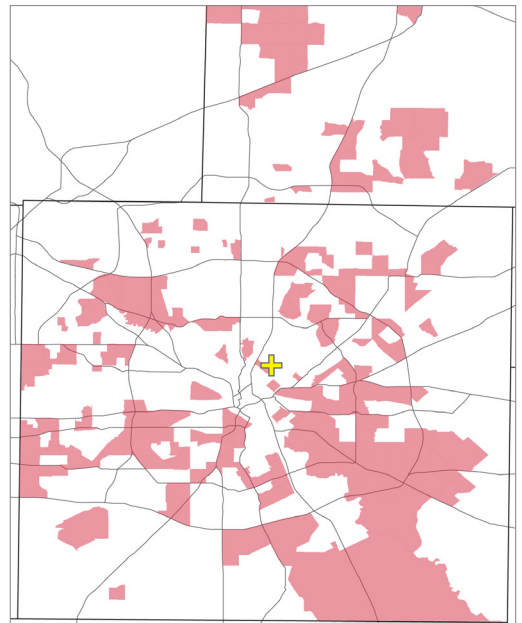




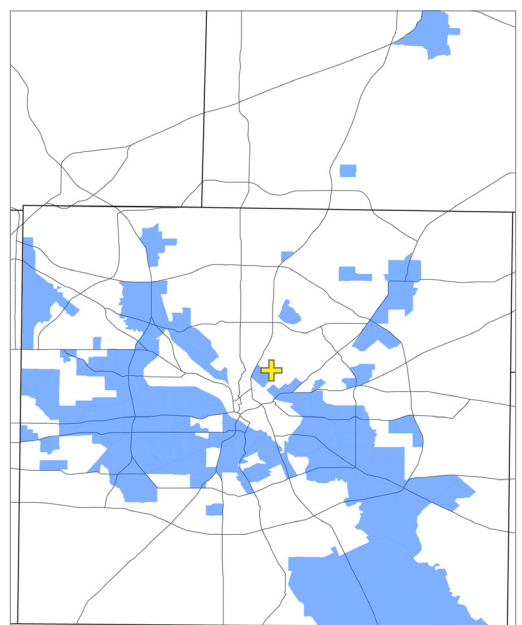
MOST FEMALE HOUSEHOLDERS
 12.3% - 45.1% of households are female-headed
 (58)



MOST CHILDREN UNDER 5
 9.5% - 19.3% of the population is under 5 years old



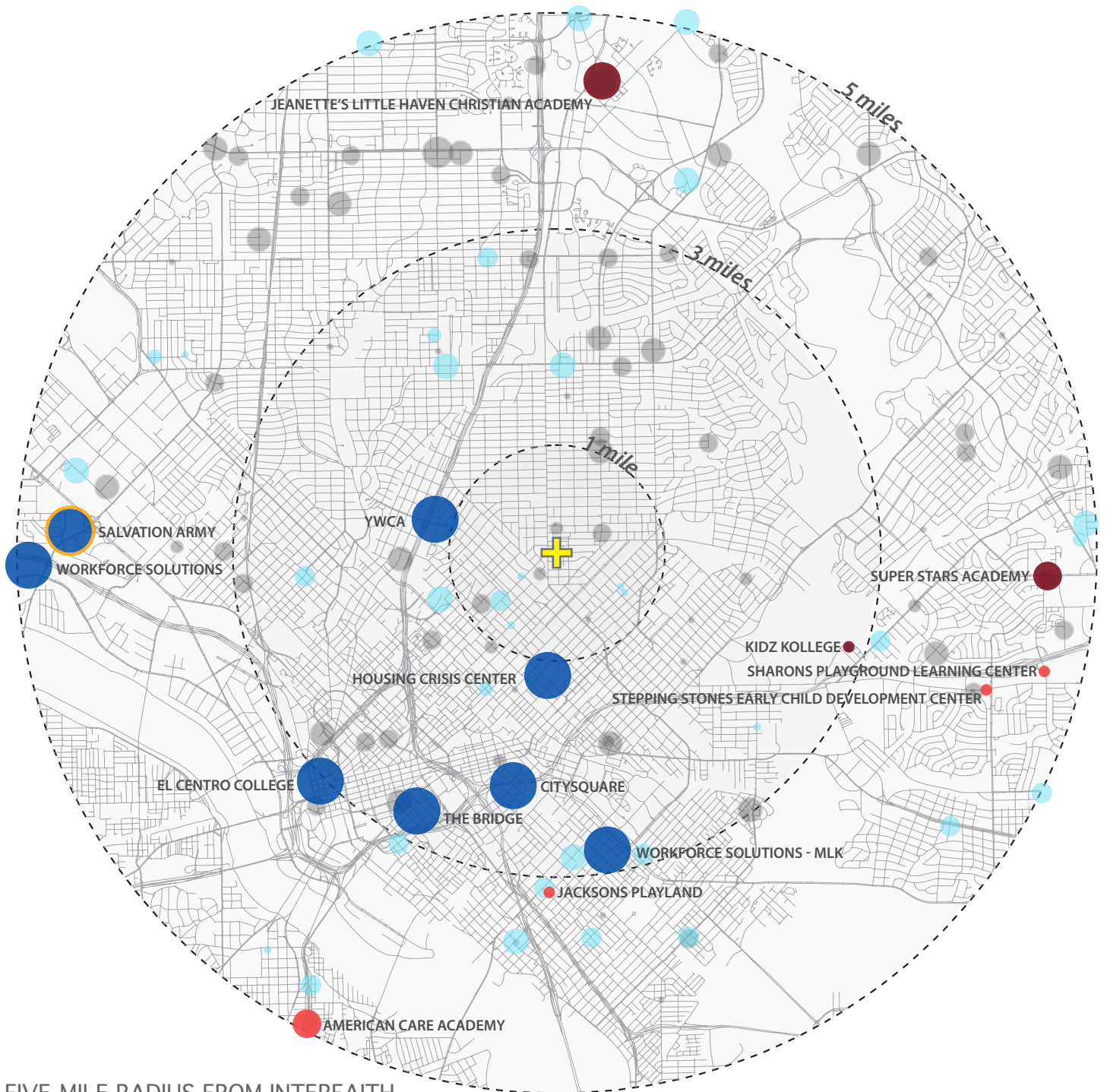
LOWEST EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
 16.6% - 64.6% of the population over 25 does not have a high school degree or GED



PROXIMITY TO INTERFAITH

Located in central Dallas, Interfaith is well positioned to address some of the deep-rooted issues in Dallas County related to working poor families. In addition to the proximity to a concentration of low-income families (see page 10), Interfaith is located near to high concentrations of female-headed households, children under 5, and individuals without a high school degree.

There are few child care centers within a 5-mile radius (and none within 2 miles) that accept subsidies and offer extended hours, according to the Department of Family and Protective Services child care registry. There are a number of workforce service locations that should be looked into to determine what programs are offered and services are in demand.



FIVE-MILE RADIUS FROM INTERFAITH

CONCLUSION

The inability of working families to meet basic needs is a growing and alarming problem both nationally and locally. Nearly 4 in 10 working families in the state remain low-income (below the 200 percent of the poverty threshold) despite significant attachment to the workforce through full- or part-time employment. Dallas County has some of the highest rates of impoverished and low-income families, and the city of Dallas has a higher proportion of low-income working families with children than any of the other 50 most populous cities in the U.S.

While addressing the needs of working poor families must ultimately come from a variety of sources (including policy shifts such as a raise in the minimum wage, types of public assistance available to low-income families, or increased access to education), workforce support that allows the working poor to attain higher wage, full-time employment is necessary. In particular, one of the greatest concerns for this growing population is access to child care. This study cannot determine whether demand for child care is being adequately met by the local supply, due to the numerous and complex factors involved in an effective analysis of child care supply and demand. However, it is clear that child care that meets the needs of low-income working families is in short supply nationally, particularly with regard to the availability of affordable care with extended hours on the nights and weekends.

This study should serve as a basis for Interfaith's decisions regarding programmatic expansion and how to best meet the specific needs of working poor families in Dallas County in order to transition to self-sufficiency.

NOT-FOR-PROFIT WORKFORCE SERVICE LOCATIONS

Data provided by Interfaith Housing Coalition

Organization	Address	Suite	City
Brighter Tomorrows	928 Bluebird Dr		Irving
Brookhaven College	3939 Valley View Ln		Farmers Branch
Catholic Charities of Dallas - Cross Family Center	4906 Bonnie View Dr		Dallas
Catholic Charities of Dallas - Family Services Center	9461 LBJ Fwy	Suite 109	Dallas
Catholic Charities of Dallas - West Oak Cliff Community Center	321 Calumet St		Dallas
Cedar Valley College	3030 North Dallas Ave		Lancaster
CitySquare Opportunity Center	1610 S. Malcolm X Blvd		Dallas
Consumer Credit Counseling Service of Greater Dallas	8737 King George Dr		Dallas
Dallas Area Habitat for Humanity	2800 N. Hampton Rd		Dallas
Eastfield College	3737 Motley Dr		Mesquite
El Centro College	801 Main St		Dallas
Garland Day Labor Center	2007 Saturn Rd		Garland
Goodwill Industries of Dallas	3020 N. Westmoreland Rd		Dallas
H.I.S. BridgeBuilders	2075 W. Commerce St		Dallas
Housing Crisis Center	4210 Junius St		Dallas
Jewish Family Service	5404 Arapaho Rd		Dallas
Metrocrest Social Services	13801 Hutton Dr	Suite 150	Farmers Branch
Mountain View College	4849 W. Illinois Ave		Dallas
North Lake College	5001 N. MacArthur Blvd		Irving
Richland College	12800 Abrams Rd		Dallas
The Bridge North Texas	1818 Corsicana St		Dallas
The Salvation Army	5302 Harry Hines Blvd		Dallas
The Samaritan Inn	1710 N. McDonald St		McKinney
Wilkinson Center	3402 N. Buckner Blvd	Suite 302	Dallas
Wilkinson Center	802 S. Buckner Blvd		Dallas
Workforce Solutions	1701 W. Eldorado Pkwy	Suite 250	McKinney
Workforce Solutions	801 South State Highway 161	Suite 500	Grand Prairie
Workforce Solutions	217 N. 10th St		Garland
Workforce Solutions	7330 S. Westmoreland Rd	Suite 200	Dallas
Workforce Solutions	2707 N. Stemmons Fwy	Suite 150	Dallas
Workforce Solutions - Irving	2520 West Irving Blvd	Suite 100	Irving
Workforce Solutions - Mesquite	2110 N. Galloway Ave	Suite 116	Mesquite
Workforce Solutions - MLK Workforce Center	2922 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd	Suite 104	Dallas
Workforce Solutions - Plano	1101 Resource Dr	Suite 100	Plano
Workforce Solutions - Preston at Alpha	5955 Alpha Rd	Suite 200	Dallas
Workforce Solutions - Town Market Center	3402 N. Buckner Blvd	Suite 308	Dallas
YWCA of Metropolitan Dallas	4144 N. Central Expy	Suite 580	Dallas

State	Zip	Type	On-Site Child Care	Service	Within 5 mi radius of IHC
TX	75061	Not-for-profit	N	Social Services	N
TX	75244	Not-for-profit	N	Community College	N
TX	75241	Not-for-profit	Y	Social Services	N
TX	75243	Not-for-profit	Y	Social Services	N
TX	75211	Not-for-profit	Y	Social Services	N
TX	75134	Not-for-profit	N	Community College	N
TX	75226	Not-for-profit	N	Social Services	Y
TX	75235	Not-for-profit	N	Social Services	N
TX	75212	Not-for-profit	N	Housing/Homelessness	N
TX	75150	Not-for-profit	N	Community College	N
TX	75202	Not-for-profit	N	Community College	Y
TX	74041	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75212	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75219	Not-for-profit	N	Social Services	N
TX	75246	Not-for-profit	N	Housing/Homelessness	Y
TX	75231	Not-for-profit	N	Social Services	N
TX	75234	Not-for-profit	N	Social Services	N
TX	75211	Not-for-profit	N	Community College	N
TX	75038	Not-for-profit	N	Community College	N
TX	75243	Not-for-profit	N	Community College	N
TX	75201	Not-for-profit	N	Housing/Homelessness	Y
TX	75235	Not-for-profit	Y	Social Services	Y
TX	75071	Not-for-profit	N	Housing/Homelessness	N
TX	75228	Not-for-profit	Y	Social Services	N
TX	75217	Not-for-profit	Y	Social Services	N
TX	75069	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75051	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75040	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75237	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75207	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	Y
TX	75061	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75150	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75215	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	Y
TX	75074	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75240	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75228	Not-for-profit	N	Employment/Workforce	N
TX	75204	Not-for-profit	N	Social Services	Y

LICENSED CHILD CARE CENTERS, ACCEPT SUBSIDY WITH EXTENDED HOURS

Data from DFPS Care Registry

Operation/Caregiver Name	Address	City	State	Zip	County	Status
A Christian Academy	2830 E ILLINOIS AVE	DALLAS	TX	75216	DALLAS	Full Permit
Alternative Parents	14207 HAYMEADOW DR	DALLAS	TX	75254	DALLAS	Full Permit
Amaria's Learning Center	768 N SAINT AUGUSTINE DR	DALLAS	TX	75217	DALLAS	Full Permit
American Care Academy	530 S R L THORNTON FWY	DALLAS	TX	75203	DALLAS	Full Permit
Brighter Day Academy	10453 N CENTRAL EXPY	DALLAS	TX	75231	DALLAS	Full Permit
Building Lives Christian Academy & Child Care	2120 N SAINT AUGUSTINE DR STE 126	DALLAS	TX	75227	DALLAS	Full Permit
Charisma Bundle of Joy Learning Center	3200 S LANCASTER RD STE 408	DALLAS	TX	75216	DALLAS	Full Permit
Childrens Learning Academy	107 W DANIELDALE RD	DUNCANVILLE	TX	75137	DALLAS	Full Permit
Cornerstone/The Ranch	1050 E CAMP WISDOM RD	DALLAS	TX	75241	DALLAS	Full Permit
Discovery House	105 TERRACE DR	DESOTO	TX	75115	DALLAS	Full Permit
Education Station Learning Center	2328 E GRAUWYLER RD	IRVING	TX	75061	DALLAS	Full Permit
Faith N Grace Learning	2707 MORGAN DR	DALLAS	TX	75241	DALLAS	Full Permit
First Steps Academy & Daycare	11002 DENNIS RD	DALLAS	TX	75229	DALLAS	Full Permit
Gingerbread House Academy	612 MATADOR LN	MESQUITE	TX	75149	DALLAS	Full Permit
Gods Lil Angels 24 Hour Day Care	2421 MATLAND DR	DALLAS	TX	75237	DALLAS	Full Permit
Heavenly Learning Center	9625 PLANO RD STE 1700	DALLAS	TX	75238	DALLAS	Full Permit
Jacksons Playland	2515 PEABODY AVE	DALLAS	TX	75215	DALLAS	Full Permit
Jeanette's Little Haven Christian Academy	7110 HOLLY HILL DR	DALLAS	TX	75231	DALLAS	Full Permit
Kangaroo Pouch	9090 C R 423	ANNA	TX	75409	COLLIN	Full Permit
Kiddazzle Child Care Center	7010 GREENSPAN AVE	DALLAS	TX	75232	DALLAS	Full Permit
Kids Academy	1906 N STORY RD	IRVING	TX	75061	DALLAS	Full Permit
Kids Discovery Academy	933 BARNES BRIDGE RD	MESQUITE	TX	75150	DALLAS	Full Permit
Kidz Kollege	7307 CHURCHILL GREEN DR	DALLAS	TX	75228	DALLAS	Full Permit
Lakeview Childrens Academy	7814 LAKEVIEW PKWY	ROWLETT	TX	75088	DALLAS	Full Permit
Lil Wiggy's Christian Development Center	4333 GANNON LN STE 110	DALLAS	TX	75237	DALLAS	Full Permit
Little Rascals Academy & Day Care	5554 S HAMPTON RD	DALLAS	TX	75232	DALLAS	Full Permit
Little Rascals Child Development Center	2907 N HAMPTON RD	DALLAS	TX	75212	DALLAS	Full Permit
Little Steps Learning Center #2	7121 LAKE JUNE RD	DALLAS	TX	75217	DALLAS	Full Permit
Lots of Luv Child Care	9850 WALNUT HILL LN STE 429	DALLAS	TX	75238	DALLAS	Full Permit
Loving Care 4 Kids Childcare Development Center	919 REDBIRD DR	IRVING	TX	75061	DALLAS	Full Permit
Malik Muhammad The Little Genius Learning Center	334 W PLEASANT RUN RD	LANCASTER	TX	75146	DALLAS	Full Permit
Moores Faithful Learning Academy	4807 S DENLEY DR	DALLAS	TX	75216	DALLAS	Full Permit
NeNe's Playpen	2680 MARFA AVE	DALLAS	TX	75216	DALLAS	Full Permit
Peaceful Images Child Development Center	875 W PLEASANT RUN RD	LANCASTER	TX	75146	DALLAS	Full Permit
Precious Moments Learning Center	2712 BENROCK ST	DALLAS	TX	75241	DALLAS	Full Permit
R & R 24 hrs Day Care	3805 CREPE MYRTLE LN	DALLAS	TX	75233	DALLAS	Full Permit
Rivercrest Private School	630 RIVERCREST BLVD	ALLEN	TX	75002	COLLIN	Full Permit
Scotts Treasures Child Care	1422 W DANIELDALE RD	DUNCANVILLE	TX	75137	DALLAS	Full Permit
Shady Grove Learning Center	3200 W SHADY GROVE RD	IRVING	TX	75060	DALLAS	Full Permit
Sharee Day Care	2712 E ANN ARBOR AVE	DALLAS	TX	75216	DALLAS	Full Permit
Sharon's Playground Learning Center	3949 SAINT FRANCIS AVE STE B	DALLAS	TX	75228	DALLAS	Full Permit
Sheranda's Playhouse II	2124 N PRAIRIE CREEK RD	DALLAS	TX	75227	DALLAS	Full Permit
Smile of a Child Learning Center	8817 LAKE JUNE RD	DALLAS	TX	75217	DALLAS	Full Permit
SS Noah	111 CENTRAL EXPY N STE 116	ALLEN	TX	75013	COLLIN	Full Permit
Stepping Stones Early Child Development Center	8315 LAKE JUNE RD	DALLAS	TX	75217	DALLAS	Full Permit
Stepping Stones Early Child Development Center	5904 SAMUELL BLVD	DALLAS	TX	75228	DALLAS	Full Permit
Super Stars Academy	1518 JOHN WEST RD	DALLAS	TX	75228	DALLAS	Full Permit
Suzanne's Early Childhood Development Center	622 FREETOWN RD	GRAND PRAIRIE	TX	75051	DALLAS	Full Permit
The Honeycomb Hideout	2514 S BUCKNER BLVD	DALLAS	TX	75227	DALLAS	Full Permit
Town East Learning Center	2201 GUS THOMASSON RD STE E	MESQUITE	TX	75150	DALLAS	Full Permit

Type	Issue Date	Capacity	Infant	Toddler	Preschool	School	Subsidy	Extended Hours	Within 5 mi radius of IHC
Licensed Center	Jan 2, 2002	41	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	May 1, 2012	33	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Mar 20, 2008	24	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Sep 16, 2003	86	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	Y
Licensed Center	Jun 7, 2013	68	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Sep 12, 1997	49	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Nov 21, 2013	100	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jan 7, 2014	194	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Sep 23, 1988	111	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Mar 22, 2001	34	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	May 9, 2011	143	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jun 18, 2012	34	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Aug 16, 2010	27	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Oct 31, 2008	115	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night	N
Licensed Center	Jul 6, 2011	83	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Nov 7, 1996	72	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night	N
Licensed Center	Jul 15, 2004	36	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	Y
Licensed Center	Nov 18, 2004	200	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	Y
Licensed Center	May 1, 2007	72	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night	N
Licensed Center	Aug 31, 2006	34	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Dec 13, 2010	133	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Apr 11, 2008	107	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Mar 22, 2013	49	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	Y
Licensed Center	Mar 29, 2011	56	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night	N
Licensed Center	May 29, 2012	32	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jan 31, 2006	141	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Apr 30, 2012	100	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Dec 21, 2004	49	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Mar 29, 2010	71	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Nov 8, 2013	88	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jan 28, 2013	34	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Aug 11, 2008	28	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Dec 22, 2006	35	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Nov 3, 2005	72	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jun 19, 2007	34	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Feb 27, 2009	49	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jun 1, 2009	117	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night	N
Licensed Center	Sep 14, 2007	44	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Oct 2, 2008	283	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Oct 28, 1994	17	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jul 10, 2008	30	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	Y
Licensed Center	Sep 14, 2001	85	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Nov 19, 2013	17	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Nov 22, 2005	77	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Jul 9, 2004	42	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Oct 5, 2007	37	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Weekend	Y
Licensed Center	Jun 7, 2013	95	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	Y
Licensed Center	Dec 22, 2010	88	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Feb 22, 2010	45	N	N	N	Y	Y	Weekend	N
Licensed Center	Dec 5, 2012	28	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Night & Weekend	N

SOURCES

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- (2) U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2013 Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Detailed Table POV25
- (3) Working Poor Families Project, "Conditions of Families That Are Low-Income," Table 1.A.1a, *available at* <www.workingpoorfamilies.org/indicators/>.
- (4) Working Poor Families Project, "Percent of Workers Ages 18 and Over in Low-Wage Jobs, 2011," Table 4.A.1a, *available at* <www.workingpoorfamilies.org/indicators/>.
- (5) Working Poor Families Project
- (6) There is not a standard definition of "working poor," with the most significant distinction being whether the measure is calculated based on people in poverty (below 100% FPL) or low-income (below 200% FPL). See note 7 for why the low-income definition is used here. The Census Bureau does not use the term "working poor."
- (7) The shortcomings of the official poverty measure, first calculated in the 1960s, are well documented. The measure was devised when food was a primary expense and is calculated by multiplying by 3 the cost of a minimum food diet in 1963, adjusted for inflation. This formula does not take into account other primary expenses (such as taxes, housing, child care, health care, and transportation), non-cash public assistance, or the geographic variation in the cost of living and therefore is now commonly considered a poor measure of who is struggling to make ends meet. The 1995 report *Measuring Poverty* by the National Academy of Sciences was a launching point for calculating alternative poverty measures; The Urban Institute, among others, has detailed the efforts to revise the measure in its *Understanding Poverty* work. The Census Bureau, working with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is developing a Supplemental Poverty Measure that is intended to better reflect economic well-being.
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Note: Estimates from the American Community Survey are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error.

